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No. 1

Fund Protection Top Goal As Congress Opens Session

MARCH OF DIMES contribution is made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to launch labor's participation in 1958 campaign to raise funds for the rehabilitation of polio victims. Accepting the donation is Joe Brooks, 6-year-old son of Joseph Brooks, a member of New York Local 32-B of Building Service Employes.

UN Is World's Hope, Says Delegate Meany

Late one afternoon during the height of the holiday season, George Meany sat in his Washington office and reminisced about his experience as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

Outside, in the growing dusk, the multi-colored lights twinkled on the capital city's giant Christmas tree, symbol of the Pageant of Peace.

On his desk was a stack of mail. Taking a few minutes out from his work, the president of the AFL-CIO leaned back in his chair and talked about his three-month tour of duty at the UN.

The clash of debate which marked the UN session seemed a long way off from the quiet of Washington's Christmas season.

But, Meany recalled, it was a "tremendous experience" and a "proud role" for himself, as it would be for any American, to help represent his country at the UN's world headquarters.

What were his "outstanding impressions"?

Many things:

• "The United Nations idea. . . . It is necessary for us to be there and to be talking, for as

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Subway, Bus Workers Win 32c Package

New York—A final hours settlement granting a 32.5-cent hourly package increase to the 32,000 workers on New York City's subways and city-owned bus lines ended the threat of a New Year's Eve transportation tie-up here.

After all-night negotiations ending at 5:30 a. m. on New Year's Eve, Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers and the New York Transit Authority announced agreement on a new contract.

At the same time, Quill an-

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Meany Tells Weeks:

Govt. Profits Report $3 to $4 Billion Low

American corporations were accused of disguising their profits by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as signs along the economic front continued to indicate a deepening recession and a further slackening in employment.

In a letter to Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, Meany charged that a "serious omission" in the "otherwise comprehensive reports on business conditions, published by your department," has created "a false impression of corporate profits."

The result is, he maintained, that the department's reports "fail to accurately portray the corporate profit picture or to make exact comparisons to previous years."

"As a matter of fact," he added, "currently published profit figures are understated by as much as $3 to $4 billion, because the methods of computing depreciation allowances have been changed.

"This means that the amount of cash available to corporations is substantially distorted."

The AFL-CIO has maintained that one of the major causes of the current recession is the imbalance between purchasing power on the one hand and high profits —often caused by "administered" prices—on the other.

With his letter, Meany sent Weeks a memorandum proposing specific steps in accounting procedures intended to eliminate the distortion and to "provide corporate profit statistics upon which sound judgment can be made."

Jobless Payments Up

Meantime, the weekly report of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security showed another rise in unemployment compensation beneficiaries and claimants.

The number of beneficiaries under state programs rose to 1,940,960 in the week ending Dec. 14, an increase of just under 100,000 over the 1,841,627 of the previous week. The number of initial claims filed jumped 3,046 during the week ending Dec. 21 to 422,613.

The Eisenhower Administration's over-emphasis on holding down spending and maintaining the "short-run stability of the price level" is responsible at least in part for the present situation, according to Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics at Harvard University.

GOP fiscal policies generally showed a "willingness . . . to jeopardize the security of the country," he emphasized in an article in Business Scope, a business newsletter published at Cambridge, Mass.

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Use of T-H 'Scab' Vote Spreading

What Pres. Eisenhower back in 1952 referred to as the "union-busting" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act is being used with increasing frequency to bust unions.

The latest group of workers to feel the Taft-Hartley whip is Auto Workers Local 888 at the Bryant Heater Co. plant in Tyler, Tex. Bryant is a subsidiary of the Carrier Corp.

When Carrier's Tyler workers walked out in protest against the lack of adequate safety standards, the corporation hired strikebreakers. Under Taft-Hartley these strikebreakers can vote—the strikers cannot— in National Labor Relations Board representation elections.

Following the usual pattern of such "decertification" votes, Bryant's strikebreakers voted 183 to 4 against UAW representation. With the company's regular workers prohibited from voting, "the only surprise," said an Auto Worker, "was that a scab

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Strong U.S., Social Gains Key Issues

By Willard Shelton

Labor will fight for a realistic program of national security and substantial social gains in the new session of Congress opening Jan. 7.

Protection of welfare funds, school aid, expansion of minimum wage coverage and major improvements in the social security system are among the principal goals in the domestic field.

In a session expected to study intensely the question of Soviet military-technological progress and reports that American defenses have been allowed to slip back, the AFL-CIO already has served notice that it favors all steps necessary to rebuild a balance of power and strengthen the free-world alliance.

It also is prepared to battle for social progress to furnish a stable and prosperous home base.

A broader housing program, aid to depressed areas, salary increases for federal workers, an equitable tax system, fair Taft-Hartley revisions and a realistic foreign policy will be asked.

Labor will fight wholeheartedly against an expected drive by business groups and reactionary members of Congress to exploit the McClellan committee exposures of "corruption" to punish and weaken all unions.

The Democratic majorities in the second session of the 85th Congress

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Kohler Probe Sparks McClellan Group Fight

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), a member of the McClellan special Senate committee, has demanded the "resignation" of committee staffer John J. McGovern, a Republican spokesman who held a Detroit press conference claiming "astounding findings" about the United Auto Workers strike at the Kohler Co. of Sheboygan, Wis.

McNamara's statement brought into the open a bitter partisan conflict within the McClellan committee.

The conflict revolves around three Republican members of the committee—Senators Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Karl Mundt (R-S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) —and their apparent desire to broaden the inquiry from corruption to the UAW's announced boycott of Kohler Co. products and announced spending of more than $10 million in supporting the Kohler strikers.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said his unit would hold an executive session to discuss charges of "publicity-seeking and undignified activities" by McGovern.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther stated the charges in a formal letter to McClellan pointing out that his union has furnished the committee its financial records on its support of the 44-month-old strike of Kohler workers for "the bare fundamentals of economic and social jus-

(*Continued on Page* 8)

22 Govt. Unions Open Drive for Pay Hike

The AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council, representing 22 unions whose members are employed by the federal government, has launched what it calls the "biggest drive in history" to win pay increases for postal and other government employes.

"We've got to act promptly and effectively to restore the morale and the efficiency of government employes," William C. Doherty, chairman of the council and President of the Letter Carriers, declared.

Recalling that Pres. Eisenhower vetoed the pay legislation passed by Congress in the closing days of the last session on the ground that it would contribute to inflation, Doherty pointed out that "since then, the government has been faced with the threat of a recession, rather than inflation."

Bills providing substantial pay increases for postal and government workers are scheduled to be introduced in both the House and Senate shortly after Congress reconvenes.

The Government Employes Council has announced that it will seek to make the legislation retroactive to September, 1957, when the President's veto killed the last pay raise.

"We feel that the government employes are in an emergency situation," Doherty said. "The entire labor movement agrees with us, as witness the unanimous approval given by the recent AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City to our legislative program."

Top Speakers To Spot Trend In Industry

The nature of the shifts taking place in industrial life, and those in sight for the near future, will be analyzed at a Conference on the Changing Character of American Industry, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, to be held Jan. 16 in the Hotel Statler, Washington.

The program will consist of morning and afternoon sessions, with a luncheon meeting.

The morning session will be opened with a discussion by Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague on the shifting industrial and occupational composition of the work force during the coming 10 years.

The implications of these shifts for organized labor then will be discussed by Vice Pres. Maywood Boggs of the Boiler Makers; Jack Conway, administrative assistant to the president of the Auto Workers, and Peter Henle, AFL-CIO assistant research director.

At the luncheon meeting, over which AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler will preside, the speaker will be Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, former chairman of the War Labor and Wage Stabilization Boards, and a noted arbitrator.

The afternoon session will be touched off by a joint discussion of a basic problem, "Is American Industry Moving to New Locations?", by Walter Isard of the University of Pennsylvania and Victor Fuchs of Columbia University.

What union policies are needed to meet industry's "changing geography" will be aired by Sec.-Treas. Marx Lewis of the Hatters and Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the Textile Workers Union.

IUE Names Segal Education Director

Ben Segal, veteran trade union education representative, has been named director of education for the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, IUE Pres. James B. Carey has announced.

Retail Clerks Set to Strike Ward Jan. 6

Key stores of the Montgomery Ward chain are due to be struck Jan. 6 by the Retail Clerks Intl. Association after five months of fruitless negotiations to obtain a new contract with the big mail order establishment.

Full support of the strike was pledged by the AFL-CIO at its recent convention in Atlantic City. Earlier, two AFL-CIO vice presidents named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to try to avert a walkout had reported that the company's failure to bargain realistically with the union made strike action necessary.

In announcing the strike date, RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge called the position taken by Montgomery Ward management "indefensible."

"The company refuses to bargain with the union for a modest across-the-board wage increase for its employes, who now receive substandard pay," Suffridge pointed out. "It refuses to institute the 40-hour, five-day week.

"The company management insists that wages come within its own exclusive domain, to be determined unilaterally by the manager of each store on the basis of individual merit. This archaic policy inherited from the regime of Sewell Avery, is a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act and unfair labor practice charges have been filed against the company by our union with the National Labor Relations Board."

Contract Expired Sept. 15

Negotiations between the RCIA and the company began July 30, and the union has continued its efforts to avert a strike although contracts held by 59 local unions expired Sept. 15.

In seeking a settlement, the union also cut its original demand for a 20-cent hourly pay increase in half, while the company, according to Suffridge, "never at any time offered a penny in the way of an across-the-board increase."

Before negotiations broke down, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service proposed that the dispute be submitted to arbitration. The RCIA agreed. Montgomery Ward refused.

John A. Barr, Ward chairman, telegraphed Meany and Suffridge urging that bargaining be done on a local, rather than national basis.

Suffridge promptly wired back that Barr's request was being proposed for the first time, although some 17 meetings have been held in the course of negotiations. Describing Barr's telegram as "nothing but a stall," Suffridge said that the union nevertheless would be willing to meet with the company again—but this time in Washington. All prior negotiations were held in Chicago.

A union spokesman pointed out that the 10-cent across-the-board increase being asked by the workers would leave in effect the differentials which presently exist to account for local conditions affecting the various stores.

The RCIA plans to close down selected Montgomery Ward stores in each of the union's seven regions on Jan. 6, with the probability that the strike will be extended to other key stores.

A WINNER in Remington Rand's recent nationwide "Miss Union Secretary" contest, Mrs. Thelma Dawson (right), receives her prize of three $100 U.S. Savings Bonds and a typewriter from T. M. Ralph, manager of the company's Washington branch. Mrs. Dawson is secretary to Exec. Sec. Eugene M. Wells of the Washington, D.C., Building Trades Council.

Ex-Reds' Rights Upheld By UAW Review Board

Detroit—The right of five former Communists to retain their jobs with the Auto Workers has been upheld by the UAW's Public Review Board.

In its first official rulings since it was established at the union's convention last April, the board also upheld decisions of UAW local union trial boards which had cleared five officers of local units who invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee hearing concerning their asserted Communist affiliations.

The seven-member board, which has been vested with final union authority over cases brought before it, is an appellate body made up of distinguished citizens outside the labor movement to which the UAW's subordinate bodies or members may take their grievances. It is responsible for reviewing alleged violations of the ethical practices codes of the UAW and the AFL-CIO.

Both the ethical practices codes and the UAW's constitution bar Communist party members from holding union office.

In a written decision, the board stated that "there is nothing in the said code nor in the international constitution barring former Communists from office."

It upheld the previous action of the union's international executive board in clearing UAW Intl. Reps. Milton Burns, DeWitt Gilpin, Andrew Newhoff and Albert Verri, all of Chicago, and Donald Harris of Des Moines, Ia.

Burns and Gilpin had invoked the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of speech, before the Senate hearing in refusing to name former associates in the Communist party. The three others answered all questions but threatened to invoke the First Amendment if asked about former associates.

The other cases concerned James Simmons, Max Cinzori, Walter Dorosh and Harry M. Philo, all officers of subordinate units in Ford Local 600, and Edith Van Horn, chief steward of Local 3. Each had invoked the Fifth Amendment which protects a witness against possible self-incrimination. Later, at hearings before local union trial boards, they denied membership in the Communist party.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), who heads the Senate Internal Security group, later said that AFL-CIO leaders should be as tough on members and officers who plead the Fifth Amendment in investigations of Communism as on those who refuse to testify about corruption. He alleged that a "double standard" in this regard "tends to give an aura of respectability to those who use that means to avoid giving information on Red activity."

Actually, the AFL-CIO constitution links both communism and corruption as practices not to be condoned. The ethical practices codes provide for investigation and action in either case.

A resolution adopted at the AFL-CIO convention last month reaffirmed the ethical practices code position that the federation will not tolerate the use of the Fifth Amendment to cloak subversive or corrupt practices, but it made clear that it upholds the right of all Americans to use the amendment for personal protection.

The UAW, in its investigation and handling of these cases, "has abided in complete accordance with the AFL-CIO practice in the use of the Fifth Amendment," an AFL-CIO spokesman said.

The UAW Public Review Board is headed by Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit.

Other members include Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan of Windsor, Ont.; Wade H. McCree, Wayne County (Mich.) circuit judge; Msgr. George G. Higgins of Washington, D. C., director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of Washington; Dr. Clark Kerr, president-elect of the University of California, and Dr. Edwin E. Witte, professor at the University of Wisconsin.

Wentworth Named to Public Relations Job

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the appointment of Robert J. Wentworth as assistant director of the Dept. of Public Relations, effective Jan. 6.

He succeeds Al Zack, who was recently named director of the department following the resignation of Philip Pearl. Harry W. Flannery continues as coordinator of AFL-CIO radio and television activities.

Wentworth has had wide experience in newspaper work. He was assistant editor of the old AFL News Reporter and at the merger continued as an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, the post he held at the time of his promotion.

Meany 'Face Facts' Talk Set for Jan. 8

A discussion of important events at home and abroad will be broadcast over NBC Radio on Jan. 8, at 10:05 p. m., EST, by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Entitled "America—Face the Facts," Meany's talk will be carried coast-to-coast by NBC. He will speak for about 20 minutes.

3 Unions Issue Strike Paper In St. Paul

St. Paul, Minn.—The first issue of the St. Paul Sentinel, cooperative newspaper published by three unions on strike at this city's two dailies, was launched Dec. 29 with fanfare and complete success.

Mayor Joseph Dillon, members of City Council, and county and state officials were on hand when the presses started to roll the night of Dec. 28, while TV cameras and radio newsmen recorded the scene.

Some 23,500 copies of the 20-page tabloid were swept off the newsstands before noon. A traffic jam developed in near-zero weather at 7th and Wabasha Sts., in the heart of the business section, as first copies went on sale.

The Sentinel, which sells for 10 cents on Sundays, 5 cents on weekdays, is published cooperatively by the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, Typographical Union Local 30 and Mailers Local M-4.

Members of the three unions have been on strike since Dec. 17 at the Pioneer Press and the Dispatch. The Mailers went out first following the breakdown of extended contract negotiations with the Ridder-owned Northwest Publications. The Guild and the Typos, in the same plight, quickly followed suit.

The last negotiating session was held between the Mailers and management on Dec. 27 under the guidance of State Mediator William Sampson, with the Guild and the Typos as observers. It accomplished nothing, and no further sessions are scheduled. About 900 workers have been idled by the walkout.

15-Cent Hike Won in N. Y. Laundries

New York—Contracts with 12 employer associations in the metropolitan area, yielding wage increases and other improvements, have been ratified by the Laundry Workers Joint Board, affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The vote was 10,313 to 1,614, Manager Louis Simon of the joint board announced.

The contracts run for five years from Jan. 6, with wage and benefit reopeners after three years. They give laundry workers an average 15 cents an hour increase; drivers and helpers, $10 a week; engineers and maintenance men, $10.50 and office employes, $8.

Pennsylvania Moves To Aid Older Workers

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania's new program of helping its older citizens, drafted by Gov. George M. Leader (D) and his administration, moved toward the action stage with the appointment of Harold W. Williams, of Harrisburg, as executive director of the State Advisory Board on the Problems of Older Workers.

Over 35,000 Members:

36 Locals Join New Bakery Union

Thirty-six locals of the expelled and discredited Bakery Workers Union have voted to affiliate with American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union, chartered by the AFL-CIO to serve workers in the field.

The locals that have broken away from the ousted union headed by James G. Cross, under an embezzlement indictment in Illinois, total more than 35,000 members.

The new union affiliated with the AFL-CIO is led by Daniel E. Conway as acting president. Conway is a former vice president of the expelled union. ABC's temporary officers include other members of the former Committee to Preserve Integrity in the Cross-controlled organization.

Among the groups voting to affiliate with ABC is Local 84, Newark, N. J., home local of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Among others is Local 218, Kansas City, home local of Herman Winter, a former AFL-CIO vice president who chose to stand with Cross at the recent Atlantic City convention and was ineligible for re-election to AFL-CIO office after his union was expelled.

Local 218 is also the home local of George Stuart, a former vice president of the old Bakery Workers, who with Cross is under indictment in Illinois on a charge of looting the funds of a Chicago local of which he was trustee under Cross.

Schnitzler Cites Record

Local 84, largest unit of bakery employes in New Jersey, voted unanimously to affiliate with ABC after Schnitzler addressed a mass meeting of the members Dec. 28.

Schnitzler reported to his old associates on the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee findings on Cross and the Executive Council directives ordering that the old union cleanse itself of "corrupt influences," including Cross.

"What happened to the international" under the presidency of Cross, Schnitzler said, was that the union "became the victim of a dictatorship," operating under "a new philosophy that the members are supposed to serve the leaders rather than the leaders the members."

It was as a result of the Ethical Practices Committee report and Executive Council directives, he told Local 84 members, that the convention voted overwhelmingly to expel the international after Cross refused to quit and allow a new president to be elected.

Cross To Be Arraigned

Cross instead of stepping aside insisted that the constitution of the expelled union allows any member "in good standing" to seek office. His executive board called a special convention for next March in which Cross says he will run for re-election.

Cross was scheduled for arraignment Jan. 3 in Chicago Superior Court to plead to the indictment charging that he and Stuart embezzled money from former Local 100, of which Stuart was trustee.

The Ethical Practices Committee and McClellan committee findings reported that Cross and Stuart each had been "given" a $6,550.09 Cadillac by Local 100 after an expenditure of $13,100.18 had been listed on Local 100 books as taken out for a "joint organizing drive" with the Teamsters. The Teamsters had no knowledge of the transaction except to serve as purchasing agent of the cars.

Cross gave back his Cadillac after revelation in public of the source and nature of the "gift."

Two Plead Innocent

Stuart and Anthony J. Conforti, now president of a merged Local 1, Chicago, formed from Local 100 and others, pleaded innocent in Chicago court to indictments charging them with stealing other funds from the union.

Date for trial of Stuart and Conforti was set for Feb. 17. The case was assigned to Superior Court Judge Joseph Pope.

Subway, Bus Workers Win 32c Package

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nounced that a separate settlement with package increases ranging from 18 to 24 cents hourly had been reached covering 8,200 TWU members employed by the city's privately owned bus lines.

Some 1,700 drivers and mechanics on the city-owned bus lines in Staten Island and Queens, represented by two locals of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes, will also get a similar 32.5-cent package under a separate agreement negotiated by their union and the Transit Authority.

25 Cents in Wages

Under its settlement covering workers on city-owned subway and bus lines, the TWU won an immediate wage increase of 15 cents an hour, beginning Jan. 1, plus another 10 cents hourly on Jan. 1, 1959. In addition, the contract provides for the establishment of a fund of $2.5 million to be used to correct wage inequities.

Fringe improvements in the package include provision for a four-week vacation after 20 years' service and restoration of sick pay for the first day of illness for employes with seven years service or an accumulated sick leave amounting to 50 days.

The settlement covering workers on private lines provides a 24-cent package for approximately 7,200 employes of the three largest lines. Four smaller companies settled at 22 cents and one company, described by the union as being in the worst shape financially, signed at 18 cents. The 24-cent package consists of a wage hike of 11 cents Jan. 1, plus 10 cents the second year, plus fringe benefits.

Before reaching agreement, the TWU rejected an original offer from the Transit Authority of a 13-cent hourly package as well as a second offer of 18 cents.

No Fare Hike Seen

Charles L. Patterson, chairman of the authority, said that the agreement had been reached within the framework of the present 15-cent fare. There will be no fare increase in 1958, he promised, and the authority is also "determined" that there will not be one in 1959.

Sitting in on the final negotiations was a special committee appointed by New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, made up of four representatives of business and labor. The latter included Pres. Louis Hollander of the state CIO Council; Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale Jr., of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, and Sec. James C. Quinn of the latter group.

PICKET LINE thrown around the Sunbeam Electric Products plant in San Juan, P. R., by Spanish-speaking members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the end of November is still out in full force. Top banner in the center background is that of the IUE, with the flag of the Rubber Workers below it. Many unions have stepped-up organizing efforts in Puerto Rico.

Meany Scores U. S. Profits Report; Jobless Benefits Claims Increase

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"Blunders in basic defense and economic policy made in 1957," he wrote, "do affect the long-range economic outlook, especially in the long-run outlook for prices.

"Had the Administration been willing to place more emphasis on production and less emphasis on attempts to bring creeping inflation completely to a halt, the danger of future bottlenecks in production, when missiles and other new weapons are in production on a considerable scale, would have been avoided."

Canadian Govt. Acts

While the Eisenhower Administration was evincing little apparent interest in doing anything about unemployment beyond collecting statistics, the Canadian government did an about-face and appealed to consumers to step up their purchases of goods and services. A year ago, Canadians, then under another administration, were being urged to curtail spending to keep down inflation.

The appeal to spend came in a year-end statement by Minister of Trade and Commerce Gordon Churchill, who said that what the country needs is "to convert latent buying power" into "new markets for goods and services."

Latent buying power is just another name for personal assets other than cash—things like bank deposits and holdings of savings bonds, both of which are up sharply from a year ago.

Churchill recalled that the government has taken several steps in the last few months to get more money into the hands of the people so they can increase buying and check unemployment, which at 292,000 in the week ending Nov. 16 was more than twice the previous year's level.

He listed lower taxes, higher social security payments, easier home mortgage financing, cash advances to wheat farmers, a farm price support program, and federal assistance for public works undertaken by the provinces.

Mitchell Sees Jobless Rise

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell in his year-end statement conceded that "unemployment has recently been rising more than seasonally"; "will, unfortunately, rise during the winter months, and at a faster rate than it generally does," but made no mention of any government emergency program to stem it.

"The change in the economic climate has already affected the price picture," he said. "It may also result in more difficult wage bargaining than in the recent past. There is no patented solution to the problem of how to make and distribute real economic gains in the context of a stable dollar. It will require much good will and much level-headed thinking by businessmen and workers."

However, in New York State the Dept. of Labor, predicting that unemployment will be one-third more in the first six months of 1958 than last year, opened additional offices and expanded existing facilities in all parts of the state to handle an expected 100,000 additional applicants for unemployment compensation in January.

Although the Commerce & Industry Association of New York City reported, on the basis of a survey of 418 firms, that business "was good in 1957 and the outlook for 1958 is equally bright, State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin said that 50,000 of the city's industrial jobs had disappeared in a year—38,000 of them in the garment industry.

"We see no evidence of any marked improvement during the early part of 1958," he said.

New 'Wreck' Drive Hit in Washington

Tacoma, Wash.—Gov. Albert Rosellini and the Democratic State Central Committee again are not doing any fence sitting on "right-to-work" proposals, expected to be an election issue in 1958 in Washington.

The Democrats passed a resolution at their recent convention in Tacoma which blasted proponents of another "right-to-work" initiative in this state. The Democrats' resolution also stated that the party definitely would oppose such an initiative if it appears on the ballot here in 1958.

Gov. Rosellini promptly issued a statement declaring "I was the first public official to come out against the 'right-to-work' measure during the last election and my thinking has not changed."

Employers Step-Up Use Of T-H 'Scab' Vote Plan

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or two could be found to vote for the union."

Meanwhile, the next case in which the "union-busting" provision will be used has been shaping up in Strongsville, O., since 135 Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers struck the Hertner Electric Co. there last July 11. The company has hired strikebreakers and a petition for an election to decertify the union as the bargaining agent has been filed.

The NLRB is expected to set the election date soon. With only the scabs allowed to vote, IUE officials see little hope of reversing the customary "union-busting" pattern.

The situation is the same as that faced by Rubber Workers Local 511 in its struggle for a fair contract with the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. in Winchester, Va. There, last October, the company used the Taft-Hartley club to decertify the local as the bargaining agent for some 300 workers.

With only strikebreakers voting the local was decertified by a 288 to 5 margin.

In Cleveland, the Hertner Electric Co., which is now moving to break the IUE local at the Strongsville plant, successfully used the same Taft-Hartley weapon to break a strike by the United Electrical Workers (unaffiliated) last year. Cleveland's Park Drop Forge Co. used it to decertify the Auto Workers and the Fawick Airflex Co. also used it to oust IUE. In all cases, only the scabs voted.

Last October, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reminded Pres. Eisenhower that he had pledged to work for a change in this section of the law in his speech to the 1952 AFL convention in New York. Noting that there has since been no revision, Meany cited the O'Sullivan case as graphically demonstrating the results of "this inaction."

"You must agree," Meany wrote the President, "that the sort of union breaking I have related here should no longer be sanctioned, encouraged and invited to recur by our country's National Labor Relations Act."

Publish the Facts!

PRES. EISENHOWER could quiet apprehension about the Gaither Committee Report, which is believed to say that the U.S. is in peril because of Russia's arms gains, by publishing the report or an honest if summary statement of its findings.

Public unrest is not allayed by White House Press Sec. James C. Hagerty's quibbling press conference statement denying that the Gaither Report says this country is in danger "at this time."

A detailed story on the findings of the Gaither Committee, portraying the relative future military positions of the U.S. and Russia in gloomy terms, was published weeks ago.

Hagerty in his news conference said he was referring to published stories on the report and gave the impression of trying to knock down the original story. He qualified by saying he was talking only about later stories mentioning peril "at this time," but the total effect was to obscure, and it is difficult to believe that the obscuring was not intended.

The original story said that the Gaither Committee found the U.S. was in the gravest danger in its history due to Soviet military advances, in almost immediate peril, and called for short-range and long-range steps to restore our retaliatory military striking power. We would otherwise become a second-class power.

The accuracy of this story on what the Gaither Committee said has never been denied, by Hagerty, any other White House spokesman, or any of the 45 persons said to have attended the National Security Council meeting at which the committee proposals were discussed.

The facts may be uncomfortable for an Administration that for five years has been charged with the nation's security, but things will be much more uncomfortable if the people suddenly find this country, literally, at the mercy of Soviet rockets and missiles and compelled to an ignominous retreat from our position as primary defender of freedom.

Doubletalk from the Administration isn't an answer. The report, or an honest summary, would speak for itself.

Act of Justice

WHEN CONGRESS COMES BACK, we hope it'll take early action on a matter of simple justice: salary increases for government employes.

Last year, Pres. Eisenhower vetoed such pay raise legislation on grounds that it would contribute to inflation. That was at best a dubious argument. Now, when the government has taken a few first steps to combat deflation and recession, the President's 1957 argument is completely gone.

The sound basis for congressional action, and presidential approval, is simple justice. Uncle Sam's employes need a pay increase; their buying power has fallen; they have a sound case, in economics and right, for immediate action by the Congress.

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American Federation of Labor
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Winter Fantasy

Business Changes Tune on SUB As Unemployment Hits Steel Town

Donora, Pa.—Three magic letters—SUB—are saving this town from serious economic trouble.

The letters SUB stand, of course, for supplementary unemployment benefits—the form of "guaranteed wages" won by the United Steelworkers in negotiations with steel companies 18 months ago.

The SUB provides that eligible workers will receive benefit payments over and above the compensation they receive from the state during periods of layoff.

Donora, a town of 12,000 people located south of Pittsburgh, has been hard hit by recent layoffs.

It is estimated that one out of four steelworkers is out of work. Nine out of 10 of those still on the job are working less than 40 hours a week.

So SUB payments, coming each week, have helped tide over a hard-hit town.

Furthermore, everybody in town realizes it.

Small businessmen, social welfare officials, public officials, union leaders and members all give credit to the Steelworkers' SUB. They gave their comments in recent interviews with Edward J. Lally, Pittsburgh correspondent of the Wall Street Journal, which carried several columns on "The Donora Story."

Depression Avoided

The story sounds far different from the cries of rage that came from the business community when SUB was first negotiated in the auto and steel industries several years ago.

The Wall Street Journal correspondent said flatly that Donora "thus far has avoided the depression that normally follows such cutbacks" as have been going on.

"In past periods of unemployment here, laid-off workers slashed all spending, drew down their savings, often were forced to default on debts.

"Reduced income and uncertainty about future employment unquestionably are cutting into retail sales, but the decline is not nearly as sharp as in comparable past periods of unemployment.

Business Lauds SUB

"And workingmen hereabouts still appear to have money to add to their savings accounts, even if they're too cautious to part with as much in the stores. Savings deposits at Donora's only bank are about the level of a year ago. Installment loan delinquencies are no more than normal."

Lally talked to merchants, bankers, welfare workers, union officials and laid-off mill hands. They all gave full credit to SUB for their economic survival in the midst of a regional depression.

The layoff plan was negotiated by the Steelworkers with steel producers in the summer of 1956 and put into operation only four months ago. Eligible laid-off workers, combining their SUB with state unemployment benefits, receive 65 percent of their weekly take-home pay.

Two months after the plan became effective, American Steel and Wire division plant closed down its zinc works, laying off some 400. All but a few were eligible for SUB. Since that time, layoffs have mounted.

Lally interviewed a number of people in Donora on what they thought of SUB. Here are some of the comments:

Victor G. Giannamore, president of USW Local 1758: "If it weren't for SUB this would be a depression for the 25 percent of our people laid off and for an additional 19 percent who are working short time." The local has 2,800 members.

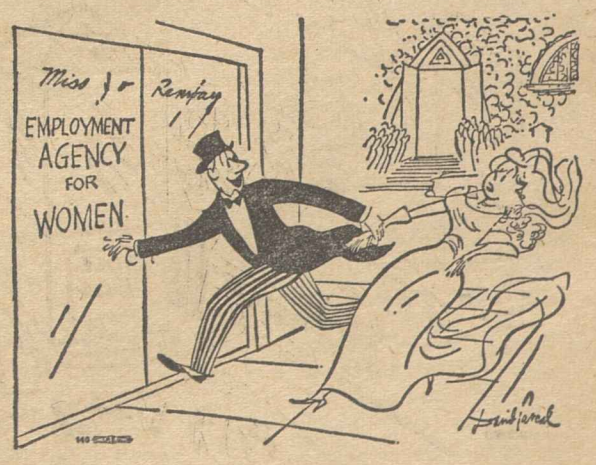
Merchant Praises Union

Jerry Lieber, a partner in Lieber Furniture Co. and chairman of the merchants' division of the Chamber of Commerce: "SUB's a Godsend. I think it's the finest thing the Steelworkers ever negotiated and it's helping considerably."

Will H. Maurer, manager of the Mellon National Bank & Trust Co. branch in Donora, the town's only bank: "With SUB I think the town can get along all right if unemployment doesn't last too long."

Mrs. Cora Vernon, executive secretary of the Donora Red Cross and a social worker for the Community Welfare Fund: "I don't know what we'd do if it weren't for the SUB payments the men are getting."

Not even the Steelworkers, who along with the United Automobile Workers broke the barriers against SUB, claim that the program is the ultimate answer. The Journal article seems to agree that jobless benefits can only meet an emergency for a short period.



"No wife of mine is going to work for only $42.50 a week."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN DISCUSSING the open suggestions that Pres. Eisenhower should resign—a discussion that cannot be avoided—the impact of the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution is a factor of importance.

The 22nd Amendment is the Republican 80th Congress' most grisly joke on the American people. It is the amendment adopted with too much help from southern Democrats to prohibit a third term for any future president.

It was a kind of irritable spasm of the Republicans, duly ratified by the sovereign states and established in our basic law, in which the GOP took a macabre revenge on the dead Franklin D. Roosevelt. Unable to defeat him in his lifetime, they passed an amendment expressing their disapproval of the number of times he had beaten their candidates.

Many observers, including this one, said at the time that a constitutional amendment freezing the presidential succession was a fundamental blunder.

Second-term presidents, even under circumstances when only tradition forbade them to run again, tended to lose power and authority in their last four years. Political professionals and the interests seeking favors from the government devoted increasing attention to seeking the next winner.

Eisenhower is the first president to suffer the burden of the constitutional bar to a third term. Even without his illnesses, he would inevitably lose influence in Congress and elsewhere. Increasing signs of an independent course by Vice Pres. Nixon are not unrelated to the knowledge that Ike could not run again even if health allowed.

★ ★ ★

THE 22ND AMENDMENT, however, is not so simple as a mere prohibition on more than two terms. It has a special significance right now.

The amendment says that no person "shall be elected more than twice," and "no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term" to which someone else was elected "shall be elected to the office more than once."

This gives Nixon, and the Eisenhower Administration, and the whole machinery of the GOP hierarchy in Washington, a deadline.

The deadline is Jan. 20, 1959—the halfway mark of Eisenhower's second term.

If the president should become incapacitated totally and resign, or otherwise resign, or die, before Jan. 20, 1959, Nixon would succeed him and would be eligible to seek just one term in his own right.

If the President goes past that deadline and then Nixon succeeds, the Vice President would serve less than two years and would be eligible to seek two full terms for himself.

For Nixon the difference could be between barely six years in office even if he were nominated and elected in 1960 or possibly nearly 10 years, with potentially two full terms to develop whatever program he might devise. It cannot be an unimportant difference to him.

★ ★ ★

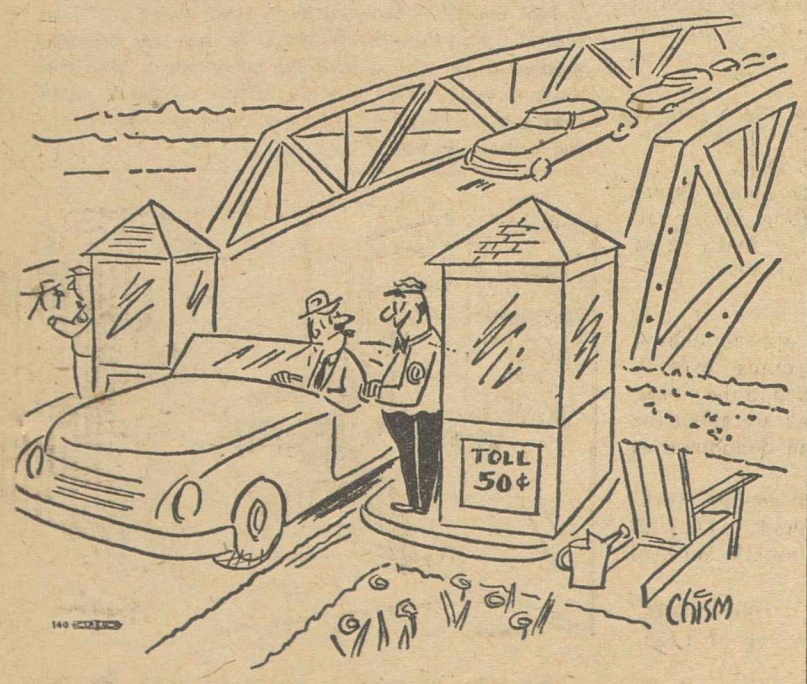
THERE HAVE BEEN SUGGESTIONS that Eisenhower in the event of another illness might request Nixon for a time to "discharge the powers and duties" of the office.

The Administration and others have various proposals to regulate the manner in which the transfer might be executed and the president empowered to take back the "powers and duties" previously delegated.

But every day of time in which Nixon "acted" as president apparently would count toward the two-year total after which he would be eligible for merely a single term.

The constitutional effect of the two-year provision runs against a vice president who merely "acts" as president for part of another's term, not only one who "has held the office."

So far as this observer can discover, leading Democrats in Congress feel it would be constitutionally dangerous for Eisenhower to resign so soon after election. There is no evidence that anyone in the White House is thinking of a resignation—certainly none that the president himself is thinking of it except to reject the idea totally. Nevertheless the deadline is there to affect the people's future.



"Care to flip me double or nothing?"

Morgan Says:

Wishing for Peace Won't Make It So

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

LEST we forget, governments are but collections of people. Still all too often, governments seem to represent only the hates and fears of their citizens, not their hopes and love.

Men of good will will keep trying to turn this emphasis around but they have not yet come up with a foolproof formula to make governments as warmly human and sensitive as individual people.

Morgan

After the first Russian Sputnik was launched, the Toe Valley View, a weekly newspaper in Spruce Pine, N. C., asked in an editorial: "What will be the effect upon the world when our own satellite is launched? Will it turn the world toward peace and unity, or away? We need some symbol of peace, to give the world a promise that conquest of space will be for good and not for evil. To create such a symbol would require no new discoveries."

And it went on to suggest that the satellite might be made to shine like a star—a performance apparently technically feasible—so it could be launched and twinkle as a symbol of hope.

However noble the idea, it would indeed carry the built-in risk of being labeled as just an advertising gimmick in the Madison Avenue manner at what might be called outer-space rates.

Yet what a sad though penetrating commentary on the thin veneer of our slick American civilization: a country editor, whose motives are unimpeachably sincere, comes up with a provocative suggestion and our first instincts are to shy away from it because it could be mistaken for a kind of revolving commercial—a commercial being automatically associated in our minds with the overstatement of a sales pitch, merchandising something that isn't all there.

I doubt myself if the star of hope idea could survive the symbolic pitfalls that would undoubtedly beset it. Still, think of the pools of good will stored in people's hearts waiting to be tapped. Contemplate the bushels of tender thoughts, of noble intentions that shrivel on the vine and blow away for lack of a human mechanism to pluck and market them in a world famished for just such sustenance.

On Christmas Day, of all days, our minds are in the mood to ponder such things and promise ourselves that we will do more than just think and hope about their fulfillment between Christmases. But this year, of all years, there is more of an urgency to perform on that promise. For no longer is it possible to lean on the mere sentiments of good will—if indeed it ever was for any length of time.

Vandercook Says:

Ike, Reds Agree for Wrong Reason

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

FOR half an hour Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. Dulles provided the American people with what might be described as a Beginner's Course in Foreign Policy. The President's role in that singular duet was that of interlocutor, or end-man. For it was the President's task to read a short introduction, and then, once or twice, to put in a few words and ask a few simple questions.

Vandercook

Mr. Dulles informed us that the Russians had been extraordinarily hard to get along with; that it was the purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty powers to seek peace instead of war, and "if we're gonna have armament, we should have it the most efficient way."

Not a syllable escaped either gentleman about our failure to persuade most of our allies that it is the part of wisdom to provide bases for American-made intermediate range missiles. The extremely interesting point that it was none other than Mr. Dulles' favorite European politician, Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany, who led the revolt against the policies of Washington, was completely overlooked.

John Foster Dulles did admit that "it might be some little time before the missiles we are offering can be put on the continent of Europe." However, the Secretary did not explain to what he obviously believed were his grossly under-informed listeners that, in the opinion of those responsible, "some little time" will probably mean anywhere from 12 to 18 months.

We learned also that what NATO is after is "strength, unity and flexibility . . . to be strong, but not provocative," while, said Mr. Dulles, the Russians still "stubbornly cling to the hope that they might dominate the world."

In short, as the President and the Secretary of State told it, the recent NATO conference was a success. Unfortunately, the Russians, for very different reasons, seem to think so, too. . . .

To put it mildly, announcements that the NATO powers "are in accord" can be made only because the NATO conference did not end in outright discord. The observation made by the President, when he left Paris to come back here, that the 15-power meeting has "done something to make the ideal of peace a little closer, certainly the chances of war more remote," is probably the most that can be said for one of the most divided, ineffective and ill-led conventions of allied states in recent history.

Sen. Kefauver expressed it this way: . . . that he was "more disheartened by the apparent lack of positive accomplishments of the NATO meeting than I was by the launching of the Soviet sputniks."

Comparative Unionism:

Labor in 4 Free Nations Analyzed

The resemblances and differences in the labor movements of four free nations are brought to light in "Trade Unions and Democracy—A Comparative Study of U.S., French, Italian and Western German Trade Unions," published as a report of the Labor Committee of the National Planning Association.

Why the committee undertook to examine how four trade union movements are like each other and how they differ is summarized in a foreword signed by Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Clinton S. Golden, veteran consultant to the Steelworkers; Marion H. Hedges, retired research director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Eric Peterson of the Machinists and Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

"In the critical struggle now being waged between democracy and communism," they say, "the allegiance of the West European worker is of supreme importance.

"To an increasing degree, U.S. policy toward Western Europe must recognize and understand the aspirations, policies and significance of the free trade unions of these nations. In those countries where relative social and economic equilibrium has been achieved, Communist influence is negligible.

"In a very real sense, therefore, the fate of free institutions and the future of the labor movement are inseparable."

The five U.S. labor leaders who signed the report found the four union movements have one common basic characteristic—a devotion to democratic action and utilization of the democratic processes.

All exist to improve the welfare of their members. All work toward this goal by collective bargaining, a broad range of organizational activities to influence the management of industry, and political action.

The differences grow out of the varying emphasis placed on the means of gaining the prize of a better life for workers. The variations, in turn, reflect differences in backgrounds, histories, cultures and political influences.

Thus, for example, the study finds that U.S. unions place relatively little importance on political action as a means of winning fundamental things like better wages, hours and working conditions. In Western Germany such legislation is of somewhat greater significance, while in France and Italy it is of major importance.

The study is well worth while for a U.S. worker who has any curiosity about how the unions developed and work in the three European countries.

Trade Unions and Democracy—A Comparative Study of U.S., French, Italian and Western German Unions, 92 and xii pages. Published by the National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington 9, D. C. Price, $1.75.

REPLICA OF SIGNPOST marking Garment Workers Square is presented by Fall River (Mass.) Corporation Counsel James P. McGuire to Frederick R. Siems as the latter leaves his post as Fall River manager of the Ladies Garment Workers to become ILGWU southwest regional director. Pictured at the farewell ceremony, from left, are Daniel J. McCarthy, new Fall River manager; ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, Siems, McGuire, and ILGWU Northeast Dept. Dir. David Gingold.

UN Is World's Hope, Says Meany, Reviewing His Role As Delegate

(*Continued from Page* 1)

long as we're talking, there's still big hope for world peace."

- **"The great good accomplished by the UN, the tremendous necessity for the UN. . . . If it were to fall apart tomorrow, within five minutes people would be working, seeking a workable substitute—for we can't exist without some such world body."**
- **"The great good, the tremendous good, done by the specialized agencies of the UN. . . . The papers are always full of stories of the UN's political conflicts. It's a shame so little is written about the health and food and children's organizations. They do such a tremendous humanitarian job in so many parts of the world."**
- **"The unceasing search for peaceful international relations and the ability to live in a harmonious world. . . . Really, the United Nations is the most interesting and important thing in the whole world. Despite the conflicts, there's no feeling of despair. Rather, there's a constant constructive effort."**
- **"The cold, unremitting propaganda of the Soviet and Soviet-controlled delegates. . . . Soviet policy is a 'constant obstruction' to the efforts of peace-loving people to find a better world. The Soviets use the United Nations as a sounding board—they don't debate. They say something. You argue with them, and apparently they don't hear you—they just come back to their propaganda speeches.**

"You talk about the problems of the Hungarian refugees. The first time, you're shocked when the Russians refer to these refugees from tyranny as imperialists and recruits for western espionage services.

Lack of Cooperation

"Oh, you've read the stuff in the papers before, but it comes as a shock when you hear it from their own lips—and wonder if they really believe it, themselves. But whether they do or not, it's all beside the point—because they keep pounding, pounding away."

Meany sat forward in his chair to emphasize his next point: "Actually," he said, "there's a complete lack of really basic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United Nations.

"The various specialized agencies are allowed to function only in a very restricted way in the USSR," Meany snapped. "Everywhere else in the world, those UN agencies are trying to do good for people. You know: the World Health Organization, the Refugee Organization, UNICEF that helps the kids, and the Food and Agricultural Organization and the Economic Agency. Not a single one is allowed to operate fully and freely in Soviet territory. The financial help they get from the Soviet Union is so small as to be inconsequential.

"But the Soviet insists on its right to have Soviet representatives on their staffs. So everywhere in the world—outside of the Russian area—where these UN agencies do their good work, there are Soviet representatives along.

Committee Work Heavy

"These UN groups turn out a tremendous amount of literature. You've probably seen it—there's lots of good stuff there. It's distributed all over the world. But some of this literature isn't permitted to circulate in Russia. You know that the reports of the UN commissions on Hungary and Korea have never been given to the Russian people."

How, Meany was asked, does a U.S. delegate function in the UN?

"Well," he explained, "there are several committees. Each committee has 82 members, one for each country. As one of the U.S. delegation, I was assigned to the Social, Educational and Humanitarian Committee—the so-called Committee Number 3.

"We kept busy. The committee met every day from 10:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. We met again from 3 to 6.

"In some ways, it's like a state legislature. If the committee falls behind, it goes into three sessions a day—and that's really a hard schedule.

"In addition, the U.S. delegation had a briefing session every other morning at the delegation's office at 32nd St. and Park Ave. in New York.

"At those meetings, we'd discuss the general problems arising and the U.S. policy towards them.

"It was a good delegation with lots of discussion and good will."

How did Meany, as the first U.S. delegate from the ranks of labor, fit into the scheme of things?

"It's amazing how impressed the delegates from other countries are with the role of U.S. labor here at home.

"They want to know all about us and what we do, and I was under pressure all the time to meet privately with delegates from other countries . . . lunches and dinners, and questions all the time.

"This interest in American labor comes from everywhere. From European countries like Denmark and Britain, France or Sweden; from Latin American countries like Uruguay and Brazil and Panama; from new nations like Morocco and Tunisia, Egypt, Israel and India, and a lot of others.

"They kept asking me about every aspect of American labor—how we operate in politics, how our unions function, our relations with the government, how collective bargaining works.

World Watches U.S. Labor

"I don't think I'd ever realized, until I spent that time at the UN, how much world interest there is in what we trade unionists do in America.

"It is a reminder for us in the trade unions: What we do here in America is watched and studied attentively all around the world."

Is it worthwhile to have a labor representative on the U.S. delegation, Meany was asked.

"Oh, most decidedly," he said.

"It was pretty hard for the Communists to say that American viewpoints are those of Wall St. when they're voiced by somebody from labor. You know, much as we accomplished in the formal sessions, those frequent meetings with other delegates helped provide a degree of international understanding that we couldn't have achieved any other way.

—H.C.F.

Health Service Guide Issued to Aid Unions

New York—The American Labor Health Association's guide to help unions safeguard the health of their members, "Your Right to Medical Care," is now available for general distribution.

The 16-page pamphlet is the first of a series designed to serve unions and community organizations in establishing health insurance plans giving comprehensive medical services. It was issued by the association under a grant from the AFL-CIO.

The booklet outlines the types of health insurance plans which are available, offers yardsticks for judging them, tells how to determine their financial values and discusses their medical values.

AMA Opposition Noted

Examples of group medical practice units which offer more or less comprehensive services—the ideal goal—and some of which have been organized by unions, are described. Note is taken, too, of the fact that their growth has been slowed by the opposition of the American Medical Association and state and local medical societies.

"The AMA and its societies have opposed health insurance plans which provide any physicians' services unless the plans are either controlled by medical societies or are under commercial insurance companies," the booklet explains.

"Plans started by the consumers of medical services—such as unions, cooperatives, or other laymen's organizations—have often had to fight for their lives against medical societies. This has been especially the case when the plans get the medical service for their members through group practice."

In a foreword, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that if a health service program "is used wisely and well, it can serve as the means of achieving great gains in the quality and scope of health care available to the American people, and can place within the reach of every family the best that modern medical science has to offer."

Schnitzler Praises Booklet

First copies of the pamphlet were initially distributed to delegates to the recent AFL-CIO convention at the final session. Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler called attention to it immediately before adjournment.

"This pamphlet," he said, "underscores the positive constructive role of trade union health and welfare programs and suggests ways in which labor can make these programs more effective. I hope you will read it and give the advice it contains your earnest consideration."

Copies of "Your Right to Medical Care" may be obtained at 10 cents each, with reductions on quantity orders, by writing to Dr. Morris Brand, president, American Labor Health Association, 16 E. 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Farrell Seeks Copies Of Labor Articles

James T. Farrell, the distinguished author, has asked the AFL-CIO News to help him find copies or clippings of articles he wrote for the labor press in 1948 or early in 1949.

The list is needed for a complete bibliography of Farrell's writings being prepared by Prof. Edgar Branch of the Dept. of English, Miami University, Oxford, O.

"If anyone has information about these articles," Farrell writes. "I would be thankful if they would send it, listing the name of the paper, the date of publication, the title of the article, and the page number of the issue to Prof. Branch at Miami University."

The articles were distributed by the old Labor Press Associates, which ceased operations about 1953.

Marine Union Raises Dues In Referendum

New York—Members of the National Maritime Union have approved a $20-a-year dues increase to finance the construction of new union halls in 27 port cities on the East, Gulf and West Coasts, Great Lakes and major river routes.

The decision was made in a 30-day secret referendum of the union's 40,000 members in which 14,354 votes were cast. It carried by a three-to-two margin.

The entire increase is earmarked for buildings and maintenance and brings annual dues to $80 per year. The proposal was first voted at the NMU convention here last October. The union constitution, however, requires all constitutional amendments proposed by the convention to be submitted to referendum.

Also approved by the NMU membership were 16 other amendments. One provides for conventions every three years instead of every other year as at present. Another establishes a uniform set of procedures under which charges may be brought against officers by rank and file members.

The other amendments are "housekeeping" changes having to do with administrative processes.

A building in New York City to house the union's national headquarters and port facilities, expected to cost about $5 million, will be part of the building program. Buildings in 26 other ports are expected to cost between $150,000 and $600,000 each.

The NMU now has under construction a $500,000 building in Baltimore, Md., which is expected to be completed early this year. Plans have also been completed and land purchased for another building in Norfolk, Va., but start of construction has been delayed by a dispute over zoning regulations.

Other ports which are to get new buildings are Boston, Providence, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Marcus Hook, Pa.; Newport News, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla.; Corpus Christi and Port Arthur, Texas; San Francisco and San Pedro, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Ludington and Detroit, Mich.; Chicago and Joliet, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn.

Democrat Wins Illinois Seat

Chicago—Voters in Illinois' 7th congressional district have elected Roland V. Libonati, Democratic state senator, to Congress by a margin of 8 to 1 over his Republican opponent, Anthony C. Catena.

Libonati will fill the seat which has been vacant since last July, following the death of Rep. James B. Bowler (D). Previously, it had been filled for 46 years by the late Adolph Sabath, also a Democrat.

A 57-year-old lawyer and leader in the near-West Side district, Libonati received 32,105 votes to 4,341 cast for his opponent.

GHANA STUDIES ISRAEL—Ghana unions are planning to change their present structure to correspond with that of the well-established Histadrut federation in Israel. Here John Tettagah (right), secretary of the Ghana unions, meets with Pinchas Lavon, Histadrut secretary, during a recent visit to Israel.

Ghana Unions Pattern Structure on Histadrut

Accra, Ghana—Leaders of the Ghana Trades Union Congress have decided to change the structure of their organization along the lines of Histadrut, the union federation of Israel. John K. Tettagah, general secretary of the Ghana TUC, visited Israel after last summer's convention of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

At that time he was quoted as being impressed by the Israeli union structure and spirit. During December, a six-man delegation headed by Tettagah went to Israel for a study of Histadrut's organizational methods and cooperative enterprises.

Reflecting Ghana labor's attitude was a recent article by S. D. Magnus-George, assistant secretary of the Ghana TUC.

He described the present organizational set-up of Ghana's TUC as "unsuitable" and charged it had been "forced upon us by the British colonial administrators" prior to Ghana's independence. "We see a prosperous horizon for Ghana labor under the Israeli plan," he added.

8th Hillman Award Contest Announced

New York—The Sidney Hillman Foundation has announced its eighth annual contest for outstanding contributions in daily and periodical journalism, fiction, non-fiction, radio and television, drama and motion pictures published or produced during 1957.

A prize of $500 will be awarded in each category for the best submission in connection with the protection of individual civil liberties, improved race relations, a strengthened labor movement, the advancement of socal welfare and economic security, greater world understanding and related problems.

Entries may be sent to the foundation, which honors the memory of the late president of the Clothing Workers, at 15 Union Square, New York 3, N.Y. The deadline for submission is Feb. 1, 1958.

N. J. Federation Ex-President Dies

Joseph P. O'Lone, who for 10 years was president of the New Jersey Federation of Labor and in 1935 was elected president of the Columbia Typographical Union, died at his home in Washington. He was 84.

He came to Washington in 1913 as secretary to Cornelius Ford, who had been appointed public printer by Pres. Woodrow Wilson.

Puerto Rico Minimums Up In Key Areas

New wage orders hiking pay for workers in Puerto Rico's stone, clay, glass, cement and related products industry and for homeworkers in various needlework industries have been issued by the Labor Dept.

The new rates, established under the Fair Labor Standards Act, will go into effect for the former industry on Jan. 10 and in the needlework industries on Jan. 24.

A flat $1-an-hour minimum across the board will apply to all workers in the clay, glass, cement and related industries.

In the asbestos-cement and lime and lime products classification an 85-cent hourly rate replaces the former 70-cent rate, while workers in the hand-made art pottery classification will receive 50 cents an hour instead of the previous rate of 40 cents.

Other increases will apply to the mica classification, up to 72 cents from 62 cents hourly; the vitreous and semi-vitreous china food utensils classification, up to 62 cents from 55; and in the general classification, up from 70 to 80 cents an hour.

The order providing higher piece rates for homeworkers in various needlework industries will bring those rates in line with various increases in the hourly minimum wage rates which became effective last August and September in the handkerchief, square scarf and art linen industry, the children's dress and related products industry.

Leather Goods Union Promotes Wieselberg

Miami Beach, Fla.—The general executive board of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers at a meeting here elected Vice Pres. Jack Wieselberg secretary-treasurer to fill the unexpired term of Morris Fuchs, who resigned because of ill health.

Fuchs was named a vice president. Wieselberg also is manager of Luggage Workers Local 60, in New York.

World Peace, Freedom Program Adopted by AFL-CIO Convention

The increasing intensity of the basic world conflict between the free nations and communism is discussed in three of its major manifestations in the preamble to the resolution on international relations adopted by the AFL-CIO convention.

These are Russia's sputniks, which have brought about a realization that this country has become deficient in its defense organization, education, and research and development programs; colonialism, which plays into the hands of Soviet imperialism; and the turmoil in the Middle East, the calming of which requires "a clear understanding of our own aims and objectives" as well as a strong military position.

The preamble leads to a stirring, comprehensive program for a better world of continuing peace and freedom, the text of which follows:

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in convention assembled, conscious of the grave dangers that today threaten to destroy man's hopes for freedom and lasting peace, adopts and calls for implementation of the following programs:

Re-examine, revise and strengthen our foreign policy so as to capture the initiative for the free world in the struggle to make peace secure and to promote freedom for all men.

Mobilize our human and material resources in coordination with other free nations to meet the challenge of growing Soviet scientific, industrial and military power dramatized by the Sputniks and their immediate use for international blackmail. Specifically, we must move swiftly to pool our resources and step up our efforts in the military, economic, educational, scientific and technological fields.

Mobilize our moral resources and strengthen our moral position in the world by seeing to it that our practices within our own borders in the fields of civil liberties and civil rights match our beliefs in and our championship of such rights outside our borders.

In Communist imperialism's unceasing effort to win over the uncommitted third of the people of the world, most of them colored, the shame of Little Rock is worth more than the Sputniks. We must never again put such a weapon in Soviet hands.

Economic Aid Programs

Launch a bold global attack aimed at wiping out the source of Communist power in industrially and agriculturally under-developed countries through a program of technical, cultural and economic aid channeling such assistance whenever possible through the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including ILO, UNESCO, FAO, IAEA, Technical Assistance and the proposed SUNFED (Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.)

Support with all vigor the just demands of the colonial peoples for national freedom, self-determination and full partnership in the family of nations. Aid submerged peoples in preparing for self-government.

Urge our government to propose within the United Nations the convening of an emergency conference of all countries in the Middle East for the purpose of eliminating the disputes in this explosive area that now threaten the peace of the entire world.

Seek immediate establishment by the United Nations of an initial fund of $500 million to be expended for the solution of the Arab refugee problem.

Middle East Program

Urge our government and its allies in concert with the United Nations to take immediate and positive steps to prevent outbreaks of aggression in the Middle East and to lay the basis for peaceful relations among the countries of that area based upon the following principles:

(a) Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty;
(b) Non-aggression;
(c) Non-interference in internal affairs;
(d) Equality in relationships with one another;
(e) Regional economic cooperation and development.

Strengthen and extend the influence and effectiveness of the United Nations as a force for peace and human progress in the world.

Promote economic cooperation and freer trade with safeguards looking towards the establishment of an international system of fair labor standards and minimizing possible economic dislocation and hardship.

ICFTU Accomplishments

We salute the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as the instrument through which the world's free workers can assist each other and make their contributions to the preservation of peace and the advancement of freedom and human dignity in the world.

We take great satisfaction in what we and our fellow trade unionists in other lands, working through the ICFTU, have thus far been able to accomplish in (1) promoting the economic interests as well as the larger aspirations of labor, regardless of race, nationality, color or creed; (2) defeating Communist and other totalitarian attempts to subvert and destroy free trade unions; (3) aiding the working people of the economically under-developed countries to establish strong free trade unions able to improve conditions of life and labor and advance the cause of a national freedom and democratic rights; (4) playing a responsible and constructive part in building a better world.

We are proud that, as it continues to grow, the ICFTU is becoming an ever more effective means for the protection and advancement of workers' rights and interests. Its country representation has increased from 51 in 1950 to 88 in 1956 and now embraces 56 million free trade unionists in 134 affiliates operating in 94 countries throughout the free world.

We pledge our full support to the further strengthening and development of the ICFTU, its services and its influence. To this end we urge unions affiliated with AFL-CIO to join and participate actively in the Trade Secretariats associated with the ICFTU so that American trade unionists can act in concert with trade unionists in similar employments in other lands to advance their common interests.

We emphasize the urgency of strengthening the organization and enhancing the prestige and influence of the regional organizations of the ICFTU. We pledge ourselves to do our full share in the further development of ORIT, the regional ICFTU organization to which we belong, so that it may speak and act with maximum effectiveness on behalf of all workers in the Western Hemisphere.

Training African Leaders

We commend the recent decision of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to support the efforts of the ICFTU to establish a trade union training center in Africa. Realizing the urgency of making adequate resources available to the ICFTU in order to enlarge and extend vital trade union work in the critical areas of the world, we call upon all AFL-CIO affiliates and subordinate bodies to support the AFL-CIO's efforts to meet its obligation to the ICFTU's International Solidarity Fund by meeting its pledge of $1 million in the period 1958-60.

By making the organizational family of ICFTU stronger in its fight against all forms of political dictatorship and tyranny and in the positive work of extending democracy in political life and on the job, we shall strengthen political and trade union democracy everywhere.

That, in the spirit of this resolution, we shall encourage a greater interest, knowledge and participation in international affairs among our members and their families to the end that the wage earners' great stake in our country's foreign policy and in world peace and prosperity will be more clearly recognized and reflected in the formulation of that foreign policy and its day by day implementation.

Above all, we must unceasingly and untiringly advocate that the United States, both through the United Nations and in direct relations with other governments and peoples, pursue every honorable means of achieving peace without compromising the basic principles that characterize the free world.

The pursuit of peace through every honorable means is not a mere pious aspiration but a prime condition of survival. Members of the labor movement, and we hope all other citizens, are aware that foreign policy is no longer a matter of a treaty signed or a conference held.

The H-bomb, the intercontinental ballistic missile, and the space rocket and satellites have brought the issues and events of foreign policy into every household. The stakes are as high as our physical existence and the existence and further flowering of the free way of life.

The labor movement rededicates itself to the preservation of peace and freedom throughout the world.

Hotel Union Pays Tribute to News

Cincinnati, O.—Reprinting the resolution endorsing the AFL-CIO News adopted at the Hotel Workers 34th general convention, the union's official organ, The Catering Industry Employe, adds:

"Nowhere else can you and your leadership get as comprehensive a report each week on new developments, new laws, new organizing campaigns affecting your own union in many ways."

"As they say at the ball game, 'You can't tell the players without a score card'—and the AFL-CIO News is the 'score card' of the huge daily contest of the labor movement vs. all those elements seeking to put it down," the magazine said.

Labor Maps Plans for Congress Session

Fund Protection, School Aid, Broad Wage Floor Top Goals

(*Continued from Page* 1)

will be confronted with another record-breaking peacetime budget of close to $74 billion, according to a White House announcement from Pres. Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm.

Messages to Set Tone

The tone of the election-year session will be set immediately by congressional reaction to the budget and by the findings of the Johnson Senate Preparedness subcommittee.

The subcommittee headed by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), the Democratic Senate leader, has held major hearings as a result of Soviet Russia's sputniks. Johnson has scheduled a meeting of all 50 Senate Democrats Jan. 7 to discuss party policy on preparedness and defense needs.

The $74 billion budget announced tentatively by White House Press Sec. James C. Hagerty is $2 billion above Eisenhower's original figure for the current fiscal year—a figure that the Administration retreated from after business groups stirred up storms of protest.

Hagerty said that without tax increases the country could spend $74 billion in fiscal 1959 and have a small budget "surplus."

Major battles are certain in Congress over all issues of military expenditure and foreign policy. It is anticipated that Eisenhower will ask that foreign economic aid be placed on a long-term basis and seek a five-year renewal and strengthening of the expiring reciprocal trade law under which tariffs are regulated.

The recent AFL-CIO convention specifically endorsed Senate Bill 2888, sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and others, to protect the equity of workers in all welfare and pension plans by requiring that administrators of the plans make detailed financial reports to the federal government.

Mitchell Endorses Bill

This revised Douglas bill was endorsed in its principal provisions by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell last year and is now pending, after thorough hearings, in the Senate Labor Committee.

Only obstacle to passage is the bitter opposition expressed by employer lobbying organizations, who want an exemption from reporting requirements for welfare plans operated solely by management. Such an exemption would leave unprotected by federal disclosure pension plans covering an estimated 86 percent of workers and welfare plans covering 92 percent.

A compromised minimum wage bill, which would give the $1-an-hour federal pay minimum and overtime protection to millions of workers not now covered, was approved last session in a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

The AFL-CIO endorsed a bill by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to extend coverage to 9.6 million of the estimated 20 million unprotected workers. The Administration offered a plan to cover only about 4 million. Employer groups, including retailers, the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, opposed any extension of coverage whatever.

In social security, labor is backing both higher monthly payments, and passage of a bill sponsored by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) to provide hospital, nursing-home and surgical care to present beneficiaries.

The AFL-CIO convention repeated labor's call for a major federal program to improve the schools through aid for construction and assistance to teachers. The Administration's position on school aid is now obscure.

'Wreck' Law Fight Seen

An Eisenhower four-year program of federal grants to the states to expand scientific and technical education has been announced. But in a speech to the AFL-CIO convention, Education Sec. Marion B. Folsom did not mention the Administration's previous support of a $1.2 billion school-construction project.

Labor will have to defend itself strongly against a certain drive of right-wing Republicans, aided by some southern Democrats, to enact a national "right-to-work" (open-shop) law. The NAM has launched a campaign to add laws depriving unions of their traditional exemption from the anti-trust laws.

Mitchell told the convention that the Administration opposed an openshop law and that he opposed tampering with the anti-trust law exemption. He suggested, however, a number of changes to make the Taft-Hartley Act more stringent in its boycott and picketing provisions and to compel what is called union "democracy" by federal regulation.

The convention repeated endorsement of the Douglas welfare-fund bill and the Senate-passed resolution calling for publication of union financial reports. It instructed the Executive Council to resist legislation that would have the effect of weakening and hampering unions in their proper function and self-government.

Tax Adjustment Program

Labor will support all necessary spending for defense and government revenues large enough to support the expenditures. It will, however, seek adjustments in the tax laws to make them more equitable to low-income and middle-income families and to close loopholes through which billions go untaxed to special interest groups.

A major effort is expected to get Congress to support a public housing program carrying out, after nine years, the program of 810,000 units approved in 1949. Improvements will be asked, also, to aid middle-income families to get adequate housing and stimulate the lagging construction industry.

The gas lobby is expected to launch a new drive for passage of a bill exempting a handful of corporations controlling gas reserves from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. The Harris-O'Hara bill will be opposed by labor.

An area-redevelopment bill, comparable to the one once passed by the Senate, is considered urgent in view of growing unemployment. The AFL-CIO wants improvements in the worker-protecting Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts requiring payment of prevailing wages on government contracts.

Other subjects in which labor is intimately concerned include the projected Hells Canyon federal dam, defense of the TVA, a sound farm program, liberalization of the immigration laws, improved unemployment and workmen's compensation programs, and civil rights programs to guarantee every citizen equal opportunity without regard to race, creed or color.

'You're the Star Witness, Now'

Kohler Probe Sparks Conflict Within McClellan Committee

(*Continued from Page* 1)

tice and human dignity."

Cooperation with the committee, Reuther told the chairman, "does not mean we will remain silent when McGovern engages in improper, unfair and anti-democratic conduct."

McGovern had "spent several months in Sheboygan," Reuther said, "where his improper conduct and obvious anti-labor bias resulted in numerous complaints from Kohler workers."

McGovern holds the post of assistant counsel of the McClellan committee and is assigned to Republican members.

Management Assailed

Reuther said in his letter of protest that the Kohler strike "would not have taken place if the management had agreed to negotiate in good faith" or mediate or arbitrate, and that it "could be settled tomorrow" if the company would agree to any of these procedures, repeatedly offered by the union.

He sent copies of his letter to Senator Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and McNamara.

McClellan noted in reply that the UAW president referred to "certain other members" of the committee as responsible for McGovern's employment.

He sent copies of Reuther's letter to all committee members, including Goldwater, Mundt, Curtis and Sen. Sam Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.), and told the AFL-CIO News that Reuther's "charges of impropriety on the part of McGovern will receive committee attention" as early as he can convene his group when Congress assembles on Jan. 7.

GOP Pressure in July

A Goldwater-Mundt-Curtis desire to center inquiries on the UAW broke into the open last July when the magazine Newsweek reported that Republican members "privately" were saying that Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, a brother of Sen. John Kennedy, had "ignored continual demands for an investigation of Reuther."

Sen. Kennedy demanded in public session to know the facts about what GOP members were saying "privately." An airing of the political dispute followed.

McClellan said in the open discussion that he felt "two aspects" of the UAW strike at Kohler should be pursued — the labor-supported Auto Workers boycott of Kohler products and the matter of alleged union "violence."

He warned, however, that involvement in "partisan and political" controversy would ruin his committee's usefulness. He pointed out that the UAW situation with Kohler involved a strike and said he had never thought it his group's "function to settle strikes."

Committee Counsel Kennedy said recently when asked about McGovern's Detroit press-conference attack on the UAW, that he would not comment directly but that the general committee "rule" was that "no staff member is to give out information on any evidence but to refer all questions to the chairman or the chief counsel."

NLRB Hearings Cited

Reuther in his letter to McClellan said that "all the matters which McGovern now tries to weave into his fabricated conclusions" were dealt with fully in "exhaustive" NLRB hearings on the Kohler strike.

An NLRB trial examiner has found the Kohler company guilty of unfair labor practices and recommended to the board that it be directed to cease and desist.

McGovern, Reuther charged, "continues to act as an agent of the company trying to cover up for the wrongdoings in an effort to victimize the union."

"It is not an accident," Reuther told McClellan, that the same AFL-CIO convention delegates who voted to expel corrupt unions "also voted to condemn certain improper procedures" of the committee as "lacking in fairness and objectivity."

McNamara's Letter

McNamara in a letter to Reuther said that when he learned of McGovern's activities, "I immediately protested to Chairman McClellan on the basis that McGovern had no authority to make statements to the press regarding committee business."

He noted that the UAW has repeatedly stated publicly that it "has no hesitancy" in presenting its side of the Kohler strike and said "it has been obvious for some time" that "certain members" of the committee would not consider its work a "success" unless it was able to " 'get' the UAW" and Reuther personally.

He said that "several" Republican members, in his understanding, "were instrumental in having McGovern placed on the staff to further their interests." He acknowledged notice from McClellan that "the McGovern matter will be discussed at an executive session."

McNamara followed his letter by saying in a Detroit television program that McGovern ought to resign.

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No. 2

Meany Urges Government Launch Survival Offensive

UAW Protest Scores:

GOP Staffer Loses Kohler Probe Role

By Willard Shelton

A smouldering political feud inside the McClellan special Senate committee was dampened—at least temporarily—when Republican staff member John J. McGovern was removed from control of an investigation of the Auto Workers and the Kohler Co. strike.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) announced at the close of a three-hour executive session that the inquiry would "continue" under his own "direction," and that he would make "such assignments of staff as in my judgment are necessary."

Asked whether McGovern would have anything further to do with the UAW-Kohler investigation, McClellan told a press conference, "That is my province to decide."

The committee voted unanimously to seek extension of its life for one more year beyond Jan. 31, when its present authority is scheduled to expire, and McClellan announced two upcoming public hearings.

There will be "three or four days" of hearings this month, he said, involving matters at the "international level" of the Operating Engineers.

In February, he said, he expects hearings on the Auto Workers involving "two aspects" of the now nearly four-years-old strike at the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis. These he defined as alleged "violence" and the question of whether there has been a "secondary boycott."

Reuther Files Protest

Other subjects are not "excluded," the chairman said. Allegations of improper activities in the 11 fields of committee interest, including political expenditures, will be studied. "The UAW is the same as any other union and any inquiry will be conducted as all others," he said.

The committee's lengthy closed-doors discussion of McGovern's activities was sparked by a letter to McClellan by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther protesting "publicity-

(*Continued on Page* 11)

New Rise In Jobless Opens '58

By Gervase N. Love

The ranks of the unemployed continued to swell despite the surge of temporary holiday jobs as the country started off a new year in which, many experts predicted, the economy will get worse before it gets better.

Advance indications were that the number of jobless in December increased to about 3.6 million, a rise of some 400,000 from November's 3.2 million. Official figures are due in mid month.

New Jobless Claims Up

The weekly unemployment compensation report of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Labor Dept. brought the only bright note in an otherwise increasingly disturbing picture—a drop in the number of recipients of benefits from 1,940,960 in the week ending Dec. 14 to 1,922,376 the following week. This was interpreted as a reflection of last-minute pre-Christmas employment.

However, the number of new claims filed during the week ending Dec. 28 jumped to 550,995 from 422,613 the previous week, an increase of nearly 30 percent and a sharp contrast to the rise of 3,046 the previous week.

Reports of additional layoffs

(*Continued on Page* 12)

FAMOUS PHOTO from 1944 has a new timeliness today as Montgomery Ward continues to battle unions. Ward's then board chairman, Sewell Avery, was carried bodily from his office by soldiers when it was seized for refusing a government order to bargain with a union. Retail Clerks are now striking several Ward stores around the country after months of fruitless negotiations.

Clerks Strike Ward, Picket 500 Stores

(See Editorial Page 5)

The Retail Clerks began their limited strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. across the nation Jan. 6 after five months of fruitless negotiations with the giant mail order and retail store chain.

Members of the RCIA, supported by other union members, were doing "informational picketing" at about 500 Ward stores. The technique of acquainting the public with the facts in the long dispute was proving highly effective, RCIA officials said. They estimated that business in some locations was cut as much as 75 percent.

As part of its informational program RCIA placed advertisements in leading newspapers. One of these blamed "Sewell Averyism" for the deadlock in negotiations. It pointed out that Avery no longer heads the firm but is a member of its directorate and the largest individual stockholder. "His rigid anti-union policy still dominates the company management," the ad said.

Meany Backs Strikers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany rallied the support of all affiliated unions and state and local central bodies to help RCIA win its strike. Meany was critical of the firm's "archaic position" on bargaining.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge wired Ward Pres. John Barr on the day the strike started reminding him of the union's repeated offers to submit the issues to arbitration.

(*Continued on Page* 3)

U. S. Faces Real Crisis, He Warns

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the Administration to mount a diplomatic, economic and political offensive to insure survival of the United States in face of the grave crisis posed by the ascendancy of Soviet military power.

In a radio broadcast carried coast to coast by the National Broadcasting Co. on Jan. 8, Meany opposed a summit conference or a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union. He urged instead that conferences and negotiations be conducted through regular diplomatic channels and through the United Nations, with a view to ending the cold war—but outside the glare of publicity and propaganda.

Prospects Held Dim

While not closing the door on negotiations despite the "very dim" prospects, Meany called on the U.S. to rebuild its military strength "to a level adequate for deterring and turning back aggression."

In support of the diplomatic and military program the AFL-CIO president called on the Administration to:

- **Bolster the nation's economy to halt the downward trend and restore American prosperity "on a firmer basis."**
- **Modernize the nation's educational system with greater emphasis on scientific training and enlargement of opportunity for higher education.**
- **Expand aid to America's allies and seek to pool and unify all resources for preserving peace.**
- **Provide greater help to economically under-developed countries to help them build sound, modern economies.**
- **Persist in seeking to convince our allies to set target dates for full self government, democracy and national independence for colonial peoples.**

Speaking on the theme "America—Face the Facts," Meany declared 1958 is one of the most crucial years in history, a year in which the U.S. is facing a potent threat to its way of life.

Four Hard Facts

The present crisis, he said, stems from four "hard facts:"

1—The Soviet Union's objective of destroying all other social, economic and political systems, and of seeking domination of the world by Soviet communism.

2—The Soviet Union "is today militarily as strong, if not stronger than the U.S."

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Keenan, Buckmaster Are Named To Probe Michigan Merger Delay

By Eugene A. Kelley

Two AFL-CIO vice presidents have been named by Pres. George Meany to sit as his representatives and hearing officers to see why Michigan's state central bodies have not merged. Action in the Michigan case is expected to have an important effect on 13 other states where formal unity has not been achieved.

Rubber Workers Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were designated by Meany to preside at the meeting in Detroit's Hotel Tuller on Jan. 13.

Accompanying them will be R. J. Thomas and Peter M. McGavin, assistants to Meany, who canceled a previous meeting aimed at merger when the Michigan Federation of Labor insisted on the attendance of Teamsters delegates at the unity talks. The Teamsters were

(*Continued on Page* 10)

LABOR'S GOALS AND TASKS in the new session of Congress are discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a conference of union legislative representatives. Chairman of the conference was AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (seated, right), who also outlined the problems ahead and contributions labor can make. The meeting was held Jan. 7, opening day of the congressional session, in the auditorium of AFL-CIO headquarters building.

Ike Proposes 8-Point Program To Help Wage 'Total Peace'

Pres. Eisenhower gave Congress an eight-point peace-through-strength program in his 1958 State of the Union message.

His 5,500-word declaration, one of the longest of the six annual messages he has now presented, called on Congress and the people for "sacrifice and a high degree of understanding" to meet the dangers of Communist imperialism. Acknowledging that "many Americans are troubled" about recent world develpments, he laid aside most of the items "frequently included in a State of the Union message" and said he was "reserving" them for future separate communications.

The tasks of ensuring our safety and of "building a genuine peace" outweigh all others, he said. Without spelling out the details of proposals he would make, he said that the eight items he included in a "special category" required action not merely as a "desirable" thing but as an "imperative."

The Soviets, he warned, are "waging total cold war," and their "expansionist" thrust is made more menacing by "an advancing industrial, military and scientific establishment" that presses into service "trade, arts, science, education, economic development, the whole world of ideas."

U.S. to Wage 'Total Peace'

"The only answer to a regime that wages total cold war is to wage total peace," he declared. He summoned the nation to bring to bear "every asset of our personal and national lives."

The two houses of Congress, meeting in the House of Representatives chamber, interrupted the President's words with frequent bursts of applause, particularly noticeable after sections dealing with disarmament and peace.

Eisenhower laid great emphasis throughout his message on economic aid to underdeveloped countries and warned that the Soviets' "massive economic offensive" against the free world could "defeat (us) regardless of our military strength" and was the greater danger "because many of us fail or refuse to recognize it."

He admitted that "most of us" did not anticipate the scope of the "psychological impact" when the Soviets stunned the world with the launching of the first earth satellite.

"Let us not make the same kind of mistake in another field," he said, "by failing to anticipate the much more serious impact of the Soviet economic offensive."

He conceded that the "consensus" is that militarily this country is "probably behind the Soviets in some areas of long-range ballistic missile development." But he said our own progress, after concentrating "for only about a third as long as the Soviets," encourages his conviction that "if we make the necessary effort" we will have all needed missiles "in quantity and in time" to supplement our existing Air Force deterrent power.

He warned against "disheartening our friends" and making ourselves "irresolute" by an "underestimate" of our strength.

The people will say "as one man: No matter what the exertions or sacrifices, we shall maintain the necessary strength," he declared.

Eight-Point Program

His eight-point program for maintaining security and peace included the following items "requiring action":

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION. We must have "real unity" in the Defense Dept. under "unified direction." There must be "better integration of defensive resources with respect to the newer weapons," and Defense Sec. Neil McElroy "has already decided to concentrate all the anti-missile and satellite technology" within the Defense establishment.

Without passing judgment on "the charge of harmful rivalries" among the Armed Services, he said, "America wants them stopped." The President promised "prompt executive action" in areas he could control and later specific proposals for legislation.

ACCELERATED EFFORT. We must "maintain deterrent retaliatory power" and maintain freedom of the seas and "all necessary types of mobile forces." "We intend to keep abreast."

MUTUAL AID. Economic assistance gives us a "threefold benefit," as countries receiving aid become bulwarks against communist expansion, increase beneficial trade with us and are encouraged toward an "atmosphere in which understanding and peace can flourish."

Although "some increase in government" expenditures for foreign economic aid is needed, he said, he stressed a "greater use of repayable loans."

MUTUAL TRADE. World trade supports "employment for four and one-half million American workers" and helps ensure our raw-materials supply. A five-year extension of the reciprocal trade law is needed.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION. Laws prohibiting exchange of scientific information with our allies should be amended. "It is wasteful for friendly allies to consume talent and money in solving problems their friends have already solved."

EDUCATION. A four-year investment of $1 billion in "education and research" is recommended. State and local governments, private industry and colleges must participate to "create the intellectual capital we need, invest it in the right places."

(The President did not mention federal aid for school construction, for which for two years he had proposed $1.3 billion.)

SPENDING AND SAVING. We hope to increase security spending by $4 billion and still balance the budget without higher taxes.

WORKS OF PEACE. The "spirit" of a message to all peoples, including the Soviet people, emphasizes that we must "end the plunge toward more destructive weapons" and translate into action "this universal desire for peace."

Box Score on Congress

Listed at left are legislative programs and bills pending in Congress in which labor has a vital interest. At right is summary of action, if any, in 1957 session and situation this year:

WELFARE FUNDS—AFL-CIO endorses Douglas bill (S. 2888) to protect workers' equity in all welfare and pension plans by financial reports to federal government. General principles also endorsed by Administration.	Bill now pending in Senate Labor Committee after hearings and approval by Kennedy subcommittee. No report after hearings on subject in House Labor Committee.
SCHOOLS—Revised Administration program abandons federal aid to school construction, proposes "eyedropper feeding of starving system" by grants for scholarships.	Aid for construction failed last session when House Republicans voted against Eisenhower 1957 plan. Broad new plan expected from liberal forces.
MINIMUM WAGE — AFL-CIO endorsed Morse bill to grant coverage to 9.6 million unprotected workers. Administration proposes coverage of only 2.5 million.	Compromise bill to protect 6 million workers reported without recommendation by Kennedy Labor subcommittee. No action after House hearings.
SOCIAL SECURITY—Labor endorses Forand bill increasing benefits and giving hospital, nursing-home and surgical care to beneficiaries.	No hearings in either House or Senate last session.
DEFENSE—AFL-CIO favors program to do whatever is necessary to meet challenge of Soviet sputniks and missiles programs, including increase in expenditures.	Defense issues likely to dominate session after programs cutting expenditures in past to meet goal of budget-balancing.
FOREIGN POLICY — AFL-CIO favors meeting Soviet penetration of undeveloped countries, calls for strengthening free-world alliance, renewing reciprocal trade program.	Foreign aid program severely attacked last year after Administration previously had weakened it. Protectionist sentiment growing as present trade law nears expiration date.
TAFT-HARTLEY — Administration offers expanded program from 1954 proposals, including restrictions on picketing, boycotts. Reactionary Republicans sponsoring more sweeping, more punitive measures.	No hearings last year. Proposals may come from McClellan special Senate committee, be routed from there through regular Senate and House Labor committees.
DEPRESSED AREAS — Action to aid areas of chronic unemployment, distress, made more necessary by spreading joblessness and economic recession.	Senate committee hearings in 1957, but no action after Senate passed Douglas area-development bill in 1956 and Administration blocked passage in House.
HOUSING — AFL-CIO calls for swift completion of 1949 basic program for public housing, aid to middle-income housing, broad plan to stimulate construction of adequate houses at equitable cost.	Administration has held public housing to minimum. Hard-money interest rates increase all housing costs. Senate and House committees ready to investigate fiscal policy, abuses in financing.
FEDERAL PAY—Labor asks swift and equitable increase in salaries of postal and civil service workers to make up for six-year lag.	Pres. Eisenhower vetoed pay-rise bills last year—his fourth veto on subject. House and Senate committees expected to approve modified plan.
CIVIL RIGHTS — AFL-CIO endorses measures to guarantee equal opportunity to all citizens, without regard to race, color or creed, despite Administration desire for delay at present.	Right-to-vote law passed last year; broader measures will be pushed in new session. Senate must consider confirmation of new Civil Rights Commission members and executive director.
IMMIGRATION—Labor endorses basic revision of present laws to eliminate national-origin quotas, reflect "democratic and humanitarian traditions."	Small-scale "hardship" relief law passed in 1957. Measures still pending in House and Senate committees after sporadic hearings across years.
TAXES—AFL-CIO endorses revision to strengthen economy by tax relief for low-income families, maintain revenue by closing loopholes and special-privilege "escape" clauses.	No action in 1957 after House-passed bill to relieve low-income families failed in Senate in 1955. No change in basic laws since 1954 revision giving most relief to corporations and special groups.
PUBLIC POWER—AFL-CIO endorses federal Hells Canyon dam, approval of TVA self-financing plan to prevent destruction of agency by utilities.	Senate-passed Hells Canyon bill was pigeonholed in House Interior Committee last year. Senate passed and House Public Works Committee approved TVA bills.
NATURAL GAS — Gas-and-oil interests are backing Harris-O'Hara bill to weaken federal regulation of gas prices. AFL-CIO opposes as "grab" at expense of consumer.	Gas-industry bill approved by House committee in 1957, was not called to floor, but Administration is expected to push measure.

'Action Imperative'

Steelworkers Told Slump Is Worsening

Immediate action to arrest the current economic slump is imperative, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald warned a two-day session of his union's wage policy committee in Washington.

The present downturn, McDonald said, is potentially more dangerous than those of 1949 and 1954, but it could be "ended practically overnight."

"We Steelworkers say it must be," he went on. "Americans are in no mood to tolerate the fatal doctrine of a balanced budget while their country keeps drifting down.

Four Conferences Called

Approximately 1,100 officers of union locals from the basic steel industry with iron ore and related bargaining units attended the meetings. It was the first of four conferences which will continue at intervals over a two-week period.

Others scheduled are for primary non-ferrous metal industries and metal mining except iron ore, fabricated metal products and foundries and for machinery manufacturing.

Delegates to the first meeting discussed local contract problems, automation, hours of work, job classifications, wage rates, pensions, insurance and supplementary unemployment benefits.

McDonald cataloged a number of economic indicators that point to a worse decline. One-third of the production capacity of the great basic steel industry of the U.S. stands idle, he said.

"Instead of waiting vainly to see if the situation gets worse in three months or in six, and facing the possibility of having to cope with a much more difficult problem later on, action must be taken now to reverse the downward trend," McDonald continued.

Employment Pledge Broken

The USWA head noted the purposes of the Employment Act of 1946 including that of "creating and maintaining . . . maximum employment."

"There is no need to tell Steelworkers," he said, "with thousands of our members now unemployed or working part-time, and facing uncertainty and distress—that this pledge to the nation has not been fulfilled.

"Yet in the hands of the federal government there are, and have been, the means to prevent this unnecessary downturn."

Immediate steps urged by McDonald included:

- Assuring the secure defense of the free world;
- Expansion of the physical facilities of American communities to meet our growing needs;
- Raising the living standards of all U. S. families and particularly the neediest;
- Full utilization of America's unmatched resources.

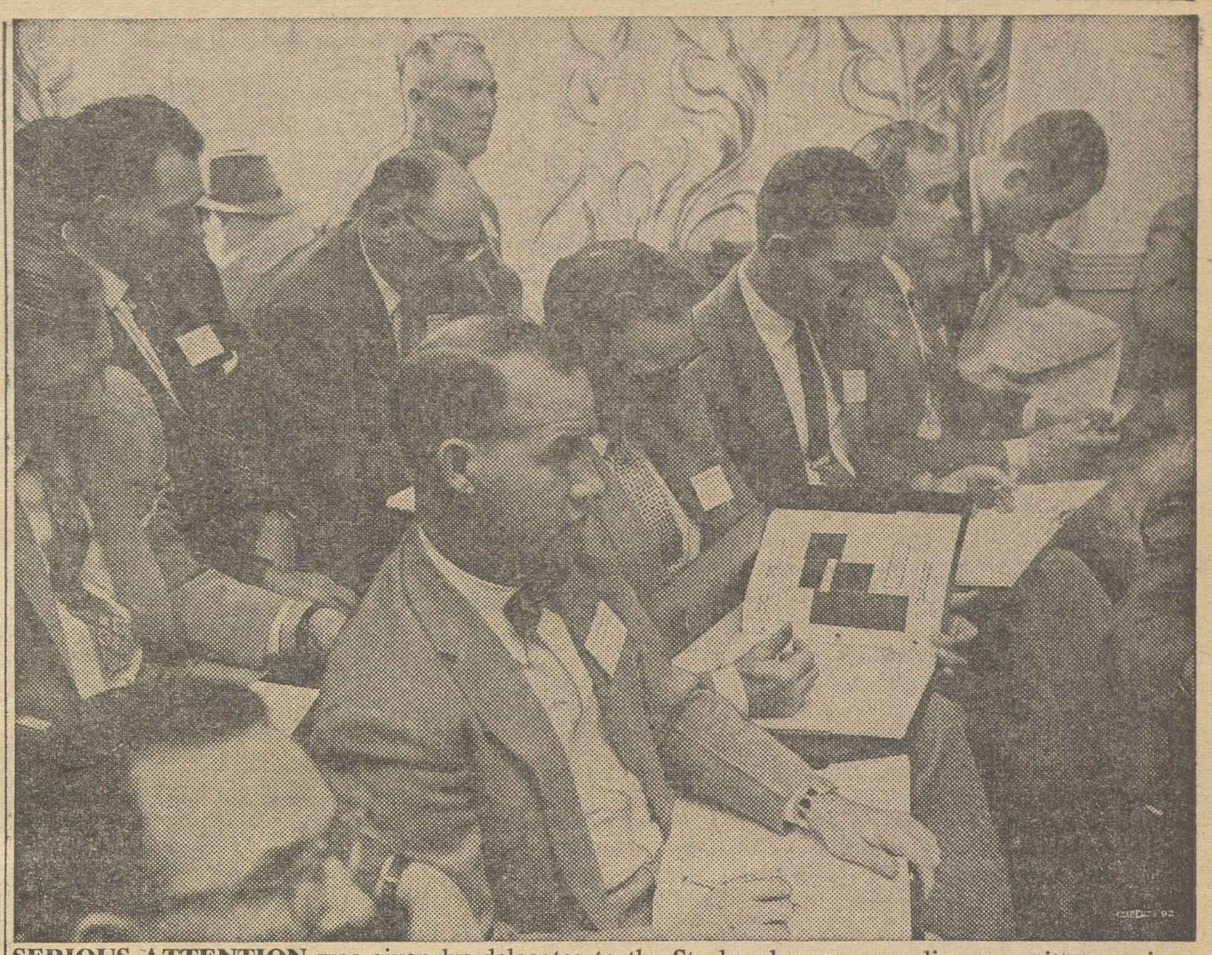
McDonald said the union had "no desire to make political capital out of the deteriorating economic situation and the absence of an adequate effort to change it."

UAW Sets Special Convention Jan. 22

Detroit—The special constitutional convention of the Auto Workers authorized by the 16th UAW convention last April, will be held in the Masonic Temple here Jan. 22-24, 1958.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the convention call is now in the hands of local unions.

The convention was called "for the purpose of amending provisions of the constitution relating to dues and the international union strike fund and/or establishing collective bargaining programs and policies."



SERIOUS ATTENTION was given by delegates to the Steelworkers wage policy committee sessions which opened in Washington and will continue at intervals over a two-week period for various segments of the industry. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald called for vigorous corrective action by the government and industry to lessen the impact of the current economic downturn.

United Textile Plans Special Convention

A special convention of the United Textile Workers has been set tentatively for Mar. 14-15 in Washington as part of the union's clean-up program pledged at the recent AFL-CIO convention when its suspension was lifted.

Announcement of the probable convention dates was made by Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, after consultations with Francis M. Schaufenbil, acting president and secretary-treasurer of the UTW.

Audit of Books Resumed

McGavin, who has been serving as Meany's special representative with the UTW, also reported that a firm of certified public accountants has resumed its audit of the union books.

An investigation will also be started into the affairs of some UTW locals in North Carolina to see if terms of the pledge have been violated. Textile Workers Union Pres. William Pollock charged the violation in the discharge Dec. 22 of Radford Cope, UTW international representative. Pollock said Cope was fired by Schaufenbil "because he was active in a reform movement within the UTW directed at ousting all corrupt officials in that union."

Political Move Charged

Cope had been serving as trustee of Local 251 at the Erwin mills in Cooleemee, N. C. He had recommended lifting the trusteeship after his examination of the records indicated no irregularities. His discharge followed.

Pollock said the firing had "strong overtones of political moves in UTW's national leadership to cancel out the influence of Cope and the Cooleemee local" at the clean-up convention. He added that Cope would be offered a TWUA staff job.

Pickets Placed at 500 Stores Back Clerks in Ward Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

No reply had been received from Barr several days later.

RCIA is seeking a contract for about 5,000 members in 61 Ward stores. It asked for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, a five-day, 40-hour workweek and other benefits. Ward refused any across-the-board increase and said only it would grant merit increases as it saw fit.

The AFL-CIO took the unusual step of direct assistance during the negotiations. Meany named Vice Pres. James B. Carey and Joseph D. Keenan to work with RCIA in an effort to break the deadlock in contract talks. They attended a meeting in Chicago but were unable to move the company from its position.

Four Stores Out

In the strike's earliest days only four stores were directly involved in walkouts, at Fulton, N. Y.; Kansas City, Kans.; Edwardsville, Ill., and Whittier, Calif. The number of stores struck was, however, expected to increase sharply.

The text of Meany's letter follows:

"After five months of fruitless negotiation for a modest pay increase and improved working conditions, the Retail Clerks International Association was forced to go on strike against a number of key stores in the nation-wide Montgomery Ward retail chain.

"Here is a company which takes the archaic position that management alone must have the exclusive right to determine wages and that it, therefore, will not bargain on across-the-board pay increases for the employes represented by the Retail Clerks.

"Here is a company which in this day and age flatly refuses to establish a 40-hour, 5-day week for its employes.

"These are the reasons which impelled the Atlantic City Convention of the AFL-CIO to adopt by unanimous vote a resolution from the Executive Council condemning the labor policy of Montgomery Ward and pledging the full support of the AFL-CIO and all its affiliated organizations to the Retail Clerks in its crucial struggle against this anti-union employer.

Convention Action Cited

"In conformity with the convention's action, I hereby call upon all affiliated national and international unions to carry out to the fullest extent their pledge to help the Retail Clerks with this strike.

"I also call upon all state and local central bodies to take whatever steps that may be required to publicize the shameful record of Montgomery Ward in denying to its employes decent wages and conditions.

"With the united and active support of the AFL-CIO and all its members, I am confident that the Retail Clerks will soon be able to prevail upon Montgomery Ward to adopt a more enlightened policy and agree to a fair settlement of the issues."

AFL-CIO Opens Campaign To Affiliate Laundry Locals

The first major effort to take "clean" Laundry Workers locals back into the AFL-CIO will be made at an "exploratory meeting" Jan. 25 in Milwaukee.

Direct affiliation with the labor federation will be offered to locals which break off from the LWIU, expelled by the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City. Locals from the South, the Midwest, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other points have been invited to send delegates to the Milwaukee session.

About 11,000 members of several locals in the discredited LWIU have severed their ties with that union which was ousted on charges of internal corruption and mismanagement of funds.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, said he would attend the meeting in Milwaukee with attorneys and explain the proper course of action to be taken by locals desiring to leave LWIU. He predicted that about 75 percent of the locals in the union would be represented, standing for about 50,000 of LWIU's membership.

The first directly affiliated charter for groups seceding from the LWIU has been issued to Local 3008 in Milwaukee and the local is already functioning smoothly according to Business Rep. Arno Schulz. The local includes members of six old LWIU locals. Its establishment thwarted an attempt by LWIU officials to seize control over the locals' affairs through court injunctions.

Hatters Strike Across Nation For Wage Hike

New York—The first nationwide strike in 25 years was called by the Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers when negotiations with millinery firms for a new contract collapsed.

The old pact expired Dec. 31 and talks were in progress with federal mediators sitting in. The union asked a $5 weekly pay boost for weekly-paid workers and a 5 percent hike for piece workers. Instead, they were offered $5 a week or 5 percent, whichever is less, to all workers. Demands for fringe benefits were rejected.

Seven thousand members of the union's New York Joint Board met and joined in the strike vote. Similar meetings were held in Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New England and elsewhere.

Hatters Pres. Alex Rose said there was unanimous approval of the strike. Of the 22,000 members of the union, 14,000 are employed in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area.

Rose added that the strike was not basically against the employers but against an "economic madness" by which, he contended, large retail syndicates could dictate to the industry.

The last general strike by the union took place Mar. 17, 1932, and lasted one week. The issue then was the elimination of racketeering in the organization of women workers.

'Progress' Reported In Telephone Talks

New York—Negotiations continued several days beyond the contract expiration in efforts by the Communications Workers to win a new pact for 25,000 workers in 42 states, most of them long distance operators employed in the long lines division of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

"Some progress" was noted by CWA officials, but still unsettled as the AFL-CIO News went to press were issues of wages, the contract duration and some other matters.

A strike vote taken before the contract expired showed "overwhelming" support for a walkout, the union said.

About 10,300 long distance operators are affected by the talks, as well as 8,500 plant workers.

A Strike to Support

BACK IN 1944 Montgomery Ward's public-be-damned attitude in the area of labor-management relations was symbolized by the forcible removal of its then president, Sewell Avery, by U. S. troops for his refusal to comply with a government order.

In the past 13 years the company's archaic labor relations policy obviously has not changed. It still believes that management alone has the exclusive right to determine wages. Montgomery Ward refuses adamantly to negotiate on proposals for a 40-hour, 5-day week for its employes.

The result: Members of the Retail Clerks have been forced into strike action after five months of fruitless negotiations in which management has made a mockery of the collective bargaining process.

This is more than a strike of one union to improve conditions. It is a situation in which the entire labor movement has a stake—for Montgomery Ward is clearly a reactionary employer dedicated to smashing the trade union of its employes. If it succeeds, other employers will try to act like Montgomery Ward in turning their backs on modern, enlightened labor relations.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in line with action at the recent AFL-CIO convention, has called on all affiliates to give the fullest possible support to the strike and to publicize the "shameful record" of Montgomery Ward.

With this sort of united support, the Clerks and the labor movement can win an important victory.

The Chamber's Admission

LIFE WITHIN the Ohio Chamber of Commerce must be a curious affair.

In October, Herschel C. Atkinson, executive vice president of the Ohio C of C, told the annual membership meeting of the group: "I would like to emphasize that the term, right-to-work, is a misnomer in our judgment."

Two months later the organization, in a release authorized by Herschel C. Atkinson, announced "it will urge its members to support the work of two organizations, Ohioans for Right-to-Work and the Ohio Labor Committee for Right-to-Work."

In other words, the Ohio Chamber of Commerce is backing a campaign it knows to be a phony . . . a "misnomer."

One more good reason for opposing the "right-to-work" campaign!

John Riffe

JOHN RIFFE, the executive vice president of the old CIO at the time of merger, who died this week at the age of 53, was a union organizer from head to toe.

Organizing the unorganized had been his work and his career, and he did it well . . . among miners, steelworkers, in the non-union sections of the South and on the Pacific Coast.

Wracked by illness during the past few years, John Riffe passed away at too young an age. But he could look back on years of solid accomplishment, for which the entire trade union movement can be grateful.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Get Going!

Sputniks, Legal Snarls Revive 'Oil for Education' Bill Hopes

Back in 1953 labor and other public interest groups put up a strong fight in behalf of a proposal to turn over all royalties from offshore oil to the states for educational purposes.

This proposal was known as the Anderson-Hill amendment to the Submerged Lands Act of 1953. The amendment passed the Senate but was defeated in the House-Senate Conference on the measure. It meant that more than $8 billion was lost for education purposes.

Once the act was passed without the Anderson-Hill amendment it appeared that a wonderful opportunity to provide ample funds for education was lost. Now, chances have suddenly become bright for achieving what was lost in 1953.

There are several reasons for the change. One, of course, is the emergence of the Soviet sputniks which drove home the fact with startling clarity, that American education—scientific and otherwise—is critically lagging.

A second reason is the snarled legal picture relative to the Submerged Lands Act which has provoked sharp differences between Pres. Eisenhower and his own Dept. of Justice.

The act gave to each coast state "the submerged lands within its boundaries as those boundaries which existed when the state entered the union. . . ."

Texas claims, as a result of treaties negotiated at the time it entered the union, that its boundary extends to the limit allowed by the law, three marine leagues or 10½ miles.

Justice Dept. Alters Views

However, despite Eisenhower's views, Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and his solicitor general are of the opinion that Submerged Lands Act limited exploitation rights to three geographical miles—or 3.5 land miles—for Texas as well as other states on the Gulf of Mexico.

Several months ago the Dept. of Justice filed an amended complaint with the Supreme Court declaring flatly that the Texas boundary when the state entered the union "did not extend into the Gulf of Mexico more than three geographical miles. . . ."

Since, in the department's opinion, Congress never had approved a further boundary for the state, the federal government "is now entitled to exclusive possession" of all lands beyond the three mile limit.

This view directly conflicts with Eisenhower's 1952 campaign statements when the offshore oil issue was a heated one. He said at that time, and has never publicly altered his opinion, that Texas has a legitimate claim to "the submerged area extending three marine leagues seaward into the Gulf of Mexico."

What makes these differences between Eisenhower and his own cabinet member of extreme importance is that comparatively little of the offshore oil exploration has taken place within the three mile limit. If private operators are going to make the killing they had hoped, they need authority to explore beyond the limit.

This, plus Sputnik, has moved Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) to reintroduced his "oil for education" measure again. He believes that with the critical education needs of this country his proposal merits and will receive wide support in Congress.

$300 Million Lost

He points out that some $300 million in education funds have already been lost by the failure of hs 1953 amendment to win final approval and this is despite the fact that oil and gas exploration has only just begun.

Whatever the legal claims on the three mile versus three league limit, there should be ample returns from royalties if the Hill bill should pass.

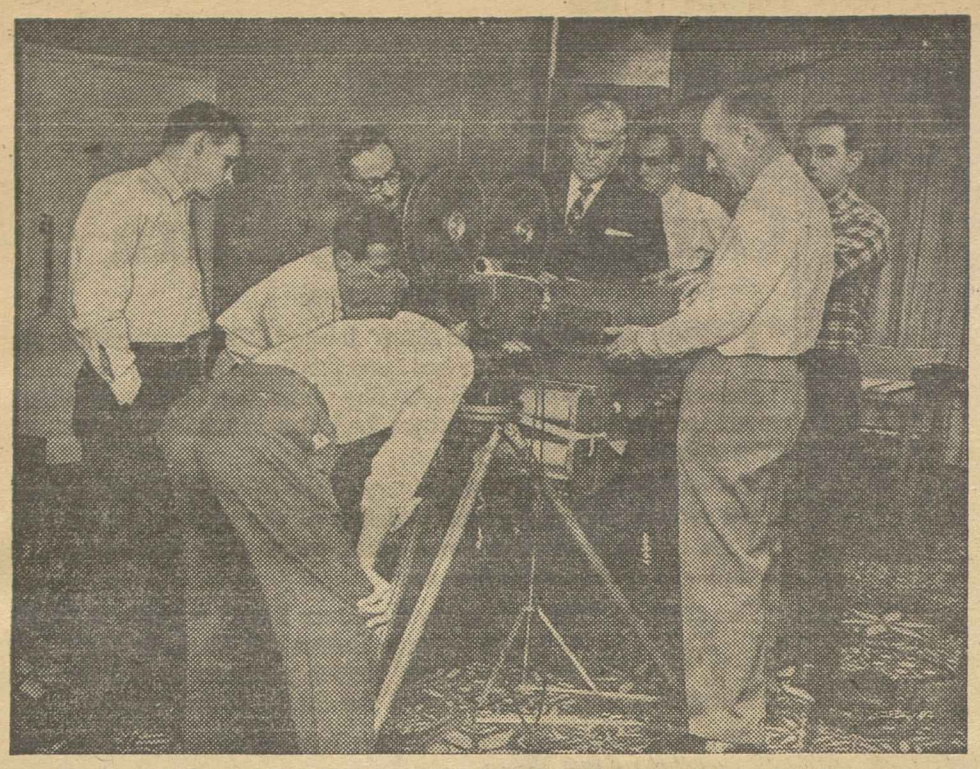
Geological surveys indicate that there are, at a bare minimum, 15 billion barrels of oil under the entire continental shelf surrounding the United States. This is more than one-fourth of the expected discoveries of oil for the whole nation—54 billion barrels.

Within the three-mile limit for California, Louisiana and Florida and within three league limit for Texas it is estimated that there are 2.5 billion barrels. And much of this rests in the additional area for Texas.

Sen. Hill says that he does not want to get involved in the legal controversies in the three mile versus 10.5 miles for Texas even though there are rich deposits in the contested areas.

Whatever the final decision on these limits may be, he sees ample royalties which, if applied to education, might decide the future of the free peoples.

With the pressure developing for a "crash program" of federal aid to the states for educational purposes, congressmen are going to look more favorably than ever before on any means of obtaining the funds for this effort to catch up with the Russians. Oil revenues will look most enticing. (Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window.)



TECHNICIANS SET UP for the monthly "TV Meeting of the Month" produced by the Steelworkers for their members and the public. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald (center) looks on with interest as sound and camera men make adjustments to their equipment.

ON THE AIR, Steelworkers Pres. McDonald presents the union's story on the program designed to spur larger attendance at local union meetings and also to give the U. S. public a look over the shoulder at how unions operate and their attitudes on topical American problems.

TV Meetings Bring Union to Members

Begun as an experiment but now proving its worth is the Steelworkers unusual method of communicating with its 1.2 million membership through a televised monthly meeting.

The TV series carried over 29 stations across the nation highlights some of the major activities of the USWA for the benefit of those members who can't—or don't—get to their regular local union meetings.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald sees another role for the show. It is designed "to let the general public look over our shoulder and see how a big, influential union operates," according to McDonald.

Telecasts began in November. Stations carrying the program cover most metropolitan areas and all districts where there are heavy concentrations of steel workers.

Meeting of the Month

Fourteen stations are in the East, six in the Midwest, four in the South and five in the Far West. The TV films are being produced for the union by Bob Post, Philadelphia TV film expert.

"The USWA TV Meeting of the Month," the program's title, has as its aims the presentation of the most important and timely issues before American labor, the encouragement of members to attend and take part in their own local union meetings and the acquainting of the general public with labor's attitude on matters affecting all Americans.

McDonald pointed out that modern living habits and round-the-clock shifts in the mills make it increasingly difficult to reach large numbers of members.

'Heart of Trade Unionism'

"The heart of trade unionism is the local union meeting," McDonald continued. "It is there that issues are discussed and decisions are made which affect the member, his family, and, very often, the entire community."

An early program provided a complete explanation of how the USWA supplemental unemployment benefit plan with the steel industry operates. The closing of the Donora, Pa., zinc works, hitting 460 union members and their families, was used as a dramatic example of how the plan eased the tragedy of unemployment for men with long years of service and scant chances for starting on new jobs in new communities.

THE MANY-SIDED program for retired members sponsored by Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, in New York, was brought to the entire country recently in a Johns Hopkins File 7 television program on gerontology, the science and study of aging. One of the activities broadcast was this shot of the shop where retired members refurbish and repair toys for distribution to needy children.

Union's Program for Aged on TV

New York—When the John Hopkins File 7 television program scheduled a telecast on gerontology—the science and study of aging—the producers looked around for a group which took the problems of its retired members to heart and did something about them.

It settled on Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, which has about 35,000 members and nearly 500 retired members in the New York metropolitan area. For the latter group, Dist. 65 has what the New York State Dept. of Labor called "a full-time, continuous, well-rounded program of activities" centered in local headquarters here.

The Johns Hopkins television show, which is broadcast by Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore from Westinghouse Station WJZ-TV in that city, explores the results of the work of scholars in all fields.

Problems of Aged

Its program on gerontology, which was telecast in New York and some 50 other cities, presented the results of research into all the problems that beset those who retire because of age—loneliness, economic stringency, declining health, and too often an end of meaningful activity.

The guest speaker was Dr. James E. Birren, chief of the section on aging of the Public Health Service's Institute of Mental Health, a division of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

The telecast showed how Dist. 65 turned a new kind of meaningful activity for its senior members into an end of loneliness, an easing of economic pressure and a spur to sound mental and physical health.

The union's program was shown in action—art classes directed by a skilled artist who also is a retired member of the union; classes in typing, languages and home nursing; group discussions on current social legislation; weekly socials with singing, films, refreshments, etc.

Part of Overall Plan

And activities that are not wholly recreational—a toy repair shop, bandage making, various Red Cross projects, educational field trips and regular medical checkups to which each member is entitled as a part of his membership, which he retains after retirement.

All this is part of the union's over-all security plan. This provides for retirement at any age from 55 to 65 with benefits, paid for life, based on the length of coverage and the age of the retiring worker.

"What is interesting to me about this union program," said Birren during the telecast, "is that it is difficult, according to the union, for one person to find time to be lonely.

"And the older person is still participating in the union—a significantly large part of the associations clustered about his job have remained with him. He isn't lonely and he isn't idle. The union has managed to make the activity of the older person meaningful."

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CHILDREN OF STRIKERS at the Proctor Electric Products Co. plant in Baltimore sing Christmas carols at the special Yuletide party given for them by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The party helped bring some Christmas spirit into the lives of the families of members of IUE Local 166 which has been on strike against the manufacturing concern since Aug. 29.

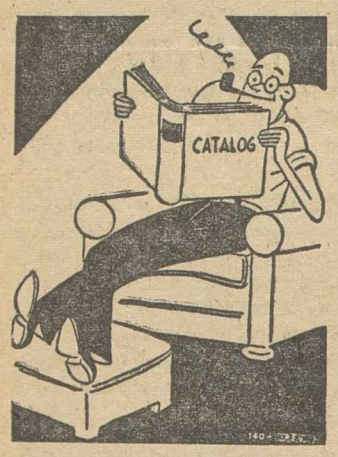
How to Buy:

Public Vetoes Higher Car Prices

By Sidney Margolius

THE auto manufacturers have stubbed their own toes and given the entire economy a blow with their policy of raising prices each year.

Despite the improvement in the 1958 cars, sales have gotten off to a slow start, with dealers taking the beating for the higher list prices.



According to Ward's Automotive Reports, the industry now expects to sell only 5,300,000 cars this year compared to 5.8 million last year, 6 million in 1956, and over 7 million in '55.

The car makers had hoped to sell a lot more this year. They figured that the great horde of 1955 buyers would have their payments completed on the usual 36-month basis, and would be back in the market.

They figured wrong, as both dealers and auto workers tried to warn them when they pleaded with the makers not to raise prices this year. In a year of declining real wages and spotty unemployment, buyers have been unable to meet the new higher payments for cars. This is not merely a matter of "buyer resistance," which might be broken down by frequent style changes, as business men like to believe. The fact is, a car that cost $1,500 in 1947 had gone up to $1,950 by '55. By last year its price was $2,110 and this year it costs $2,200.

Too, manufacturers have been raising tags on the lower-priced models faster than on the higher-priced ones. While the average car price went up 4 percent last year and again this year, tags on the lowest-cost models have been jumped an average of 7 percent each year since '55, or a total of about 20 percent in the past three years.

The public's inability to meet the high prices resulted in extended layoffs of workers over the recent holidays, particularly at Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Corporation factories. Already dealers are holding inventories estimated at 500,000 to 700,000. The lagging car sales are affecting the steel industry too, with layoffs reported by a number of mills as 1957 steel output fell off almost 2 million tons from the year before.

Unfortunately, everything the auto manufacturers have done this year, with one or two exceptions, tends to force up prices. One such factor is the trend to more frequent model changes, with Ford particularly, making major style changes yearly instead of following the traditional three-year cycle.

Another trend pushing up car costs is the multiplicity of models. Ford now has 21 different models with a choice of four different engines and two wheelbases. Chevrolet now has 17 different passenger cars and station wagons. Plymouth has 19 different models with a choice of six different engines.

While the horsepower race in general has been slackening off, the popular price cars have further increased their power so that now there is not much difference in power as well as size between the popular and medium-price cars.

One of the few bright spots in economy is the Studebaker Scotsman. At $1,776 at the factory, with no raise since it was introduced several months ago, the Scotsman is now the lowest-priced American car. It has the same engine and body dimensions as the Champion but costs almost $600 less. It is almost completely stripped of chrome, has less expensive upholstery and a lighter body by 200 pounds than the Champion. The Scotsman also has good gas economy, with over 25 miles to the gallon, but relatively modest horsepower and torque or forward thrust.

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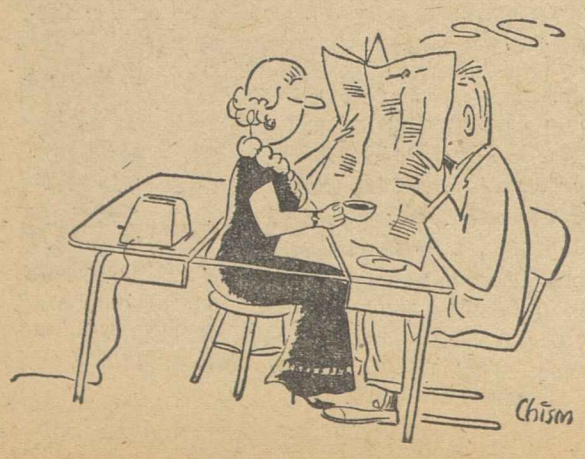
Paper Firm Violates Merger Law

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Crown Zellerbach Corp., the country's second largest producer of paper and its products, to divest itself of the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co.

The FTC ruled that Crown Zellerbach violated the anti-merger law by acquiring St. Helens, a major competitor, in 1953. Crown Zellerbach has announced it will appeal to the courts.



The order calls upon the company to submit within 60 days a plan for compliance which specifies the time in which it can reasonably be carried out, after which the FTC would fix a date by which compliance must be effected.

Meantime, Crown Zellerbach is forbidden from cutting or removing any timber from lands acquired from St. Helens, or lands on which it had cutting rights, and from selling or distributing any timber from such lands.

The commission found that prior to 1953, both companies were fully integrated operations from ownershp and control of standing timber to sales of paper and paper products to jobbers, converters and others. When Crown Zellerbach bought St. Helens, the FTC contended, a result was the "adverse competitive consequences" prohibited by the Clayton Act as amended. The commission saw no possibility of another competitor replacing St. Helens.

Hollywood Observer:

River Kwai Bridge Outstanding Film

By Paul Patrick

"THE Bridge on the River Kwai" is one of the finest motion pictures that this observer has been privileged to see.

It seems almost incredible that a film about men building a bridge, no matter how beautifully photographed, should hold one spellbound from start to finish.

Yet such is the perfection of every phase of this production, such is the artistry and crafty workmanship of the author, the director and the actors, that even now—some weeks after previewing this picture—its spell is still upon me.

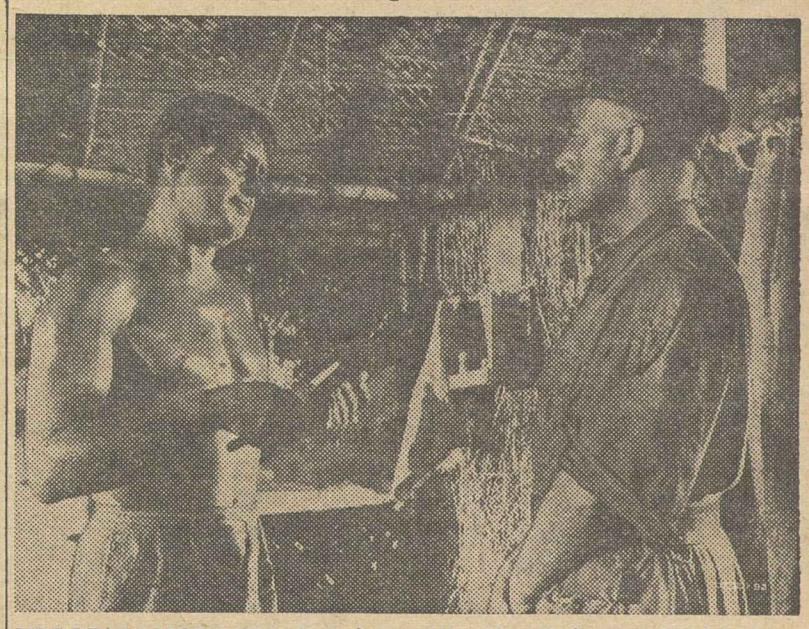
The story of "The Bridge on the River Kwai" is really a simple one. It's laid in the jungle between Burma and Siam, during World War II, when the Japanese forced British prisoners of war to build a railway that might have changed the course of the conflict.

Sessue Hayakawa, portraying the iron-willed commandant of a Japanese prison camp, demands that British officers as well as enlisted men labor on the bridge. Alec Guinness, typical stiff-necked British army colonel who lives his life by the military rule book, refuses because that would be against the Geneva convention and there ensues the clash of wills that motivates this part of the story.

William Holden, cynical American sailor, escapes from the camp, later returns through the jungle with a British commando unit to blow up the just-completed Kwai bridge. The span by now has become the pride and joy of Guinness, who's blinded by his obsession that the bridge must stand forever as a tribute to Englishmen. The entire picture is a commentary on the futility of war.

There's not much love interest in the film. Holden has a momentary affair with a nurse at a British hospital where he's taken after his escape—and there are four beautiful Simese girl packbearers who accompany the commando party and scrub Bill Holden's back in the river whenever possible.

The climactic scene, in which the bridge is blown up with a trainload of troops and important Japanese aboard, is one of the most-



WILLIAM HOLDEN, American, tells Alec Guinness, British, how he was captured by Japanese in "The Bridge on the River Kwai."

tearing and violent and gripping and painfully suspenseful in this writer's memory.

The picture really belongs to Alec Guinness whose acting is a masterpiece and probably will bring him an Academy Award. But there are scores of other fine performances by Holden, Jack Hawkins, Geoffrey Horne, Hayakawa and others. The director, David Lean, also deserves plaudits, as does Pierre Boulle who wrote the screenplay from his own novel.

Certainly the producer, Sam Spiegel, and Columbia studios should be proud of "The Bridge on the River Kwai." It will be long remembered by all who see it.

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ELVIS PRESLEY will lose around half a million dollars in motion picture earnings in 1958 due to his pending draft call by Uncle Sam. Paramount will get eight weeks' delay to allow Elvis to make a picture in which the studio has plenty of money invested.

★ ★ ★

KAY KENDALL who was nothing short of sensational in "Les Girls," and her husband, Rex Harrison, have been signed by MGM to co-star in "The Reluctant Debutante."

★ ★ ★

JERRY LEWIS is going to "glorify" the United States Navy. Hal Wallis has purchased "Now Hear This," an original romantic comedy with Lewis cast as a naval officer.

TV Board Names Starr

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Mark Starr, educational director of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been elected to the board of directors of the Educational Television and Radio Center.

As a member of the center's board Starr will take part in formulating policies of the national organization. The center is the hub of the network of educational television stations and provides them with a national program service.

I'm Often Wrong:

LeBaron Gives Lie To Small-Man Myth

By Joe Miller

THE still-held notion that the little man, no matter how talented, cannot go the distance in the beef-trust world of pro football has been convincingly laid to rest this fall by Eddie LeBaron, the sparkling sprite of the Washington Redskins.

Although the 'Skins have been a somewhat disappointing team, LeBaron—who measures a mere 5-7½ and weighs but 160 or so—has been nothing short of sensational. In fact, he has proved himself to be perhaps the best all-around quarterback in the National Football League.

It is in what Eddie Stanky, another mite, used to call the "intangibles" that LeBaron has particularly excelled. Benny Friedman, the old New York Giants quarterback, was explaining it the other day. "The Redskins get the most intelligent quarterbacking in football from LeBaron," Friedman said. "That comes through even though he doesn't have the best backs to work with.

"I'm not talking about the passes he completes or the handoffs that are good. I mean the game Eddie calls. I watched him beat the Giants by picking their defense apart. The old fire horse in me can appreciate the direction he gives the Redskins."

Clever signal-calling is often overlooked by the fans. Yet a play-caller who can find and exploit an opponent's weaknesses is as priceless a commodity as, say, a climax runner or a homerun passer. Your agent has seen LeBaron riddle the defenses of the NFL's top defensive teams with his canny calls. Only the Redskins' porous pass defense has prevented victories in all these games.

Benny Friedman has been far from impressed by some of the other quarterbacking he has seen this autumn. "There is no call to mention any names," he said, "but one quarterback I saw had his team on the Giants' one-yard line with four downs to go and that's where they were four downs later.

"The Giants had their beef trust in there, five huge tackles playing shoulder to shoulder. Not once did the quarterback slant a play, which is the surest ground-gainer. He sent four plays straight at the middle and lost the ball."

The funny thing about LeBaron's ascendancy is that he is only playing NFL ball because Curly Lambeau was fired as Washington's coach in 1955. The previous year Curly had contemptuously dismissed LeBaron as "too small," and the tiny All-American from the College of the Pacific migrated to the Canadian league. When Lambeau was fired, Joe Kuharich, the new coach, urged Eddie to come back.

Since then, LeBaron has been among the NFL's leading quarterbacks, despite the manhandling he sometimes receives. This fall, for example, he suffered a concussion when Cleveland's Len Ford, 255, and Bill Quinlan, 260, hit him simultaneously. Two weeks later Eddie came back to brilliantly direct the 'Skins to a 30-30 tie with Cleveland.

There has been some indignation over the occasional muscling of LeBaron. But Eddie, who was wounded twice in Korea, refuses to complain. "This is pro football and I'm fair game out there," he says.

That is Eddie LeBaron, the greatest little man in pro football since TCU's Davey O'Brien was flinging them for the Philadelphia Eagles.

★ ★ ★

AROUND THE WORLD OF SPORTS: New York boxing writters suspect that Jim Norris was the victim of a heart attack, not food poisoning, last August. Norris, who has not been at his Madison Square Garden office since his illness, may retire as president of the International Boxing Club. Teddy Brenner, promoter at St. Nicholas Arena, would probably succeed him.

Lee Savold, the old heavyweight, is back in boxing—as manager of a young light-heavy named Frank Weissberger. . . . Irv Noren, the ex-Yankee and Senator outfielder, recently opened a million-dollar bowling alley in Pasadena. . . . Roy Campanella has a 41-foot cabin cruiser up for sale, asking "only" $32,000 for it. Campy didn't prove to be as astute a commodore as he is a catcher. "I'm away from home from February to October," Roy now laments. "So why the boat?"

No first-year pro on the golf circuit ever won as much prize money as Ken Venturi, the Californian who got some of the loot in 16 of the 17 tournaments he entered and totaled more than $20,000. . . . When Byron Nelson was beaten in the recent Dallas Open by John Cleary, he was beaten by a record feat. "I doubt if one golfer ever before chipped in from off the green four times in an 18-hole round," Nelson said.

The Phillies appear to be more honored in New York than in their own hometown. They get only $380,000 for the broadcast-TV rights in Philly, but will command $600,000 for the New York City rights. . . . Heavyweight Champ Floyd Patterson, with no title defense in sight, is so restless that he is training five days a week at Greenwood Lake, N. J., nevertheless. . . . For the first time in NFL history, every team in the league is expected to show a profit this year, thanks largely to TV revenues.

Soup to Nonsense:

Housewife's Guide to Sanity

By Jane Goodsell

IN view of all the viruses and germs floating around lately, I thought you might be interested in some of the more bizarre ailments that recur at our house.

Housewife's Distemper

Symptoms: General nervousness, irritability and a tendency to snap at people who ask questions of the the why-don't-I-ever-have-any-clean-socks variety.

Cause: A day spent at home with a 2-year-old, knotted shoelaces, dishes with egg on them, cobwebs, dust and a broken washing machine.

Cure: A suggestion to eat dinner out and take in a movie.

Husband's Tired Blood

Symptoms: Complaints of aching muscles, overpowering fatigue, steady, incoherent, mumbling about a terrible day on the job and, finally, total collapse on the sofa.

Cause: Being handed a garden rake and told that, if he doen't use it to remove the leaves from the front lawn, it will take a Sherman tank to get through to the front door.

Cure: The onset of darkness, making leaf-raking impossible, and the announcement that dinner is ready.

Carrot Fever

Symptoms: A disease of childhood, characterized by lack of appetite, a tendency to droop at the mouth, recurrent gagging, strangled noises and, finally, a headlong plunge for the bathroom.

Cause: Three bites of carrot on the victim's plate.

Cure: The end of the dinner hour, and the sudden realization that there is half a chocolate cake in the kitchen.

Morning Malady

Symptoms: General malaise, complaints of sore throat, aching muscles and, in the case of imaginative children, a wide variety of disorders such as pains in the elbows, itching eyebrows and funny feelings in the fingernails.

Cause: An undone arithmetic lesson, nothing to wear that is considered appropriate, or a strict substitute teacher.

Cure: Boredom with staying in bed, and the realization that the final school bell has rung.

Influenza

Symptoms: General malaise, complaints of sore throat, aching muscles and, in the case of imaginative children, a wide variety of unlikely symptoms. Due to its similarity to Morning Malady, influenza is often wrongly diagnosed as a simple case of not wanting to go to school. The child, after being told, "You're not going to get away with that funny business this time!" is sent, protesting, off to school.

This mis-diagnosis results in the child being sent home by the school authorities with a temperature of 103 degrees.

Cure: Several days in bed.

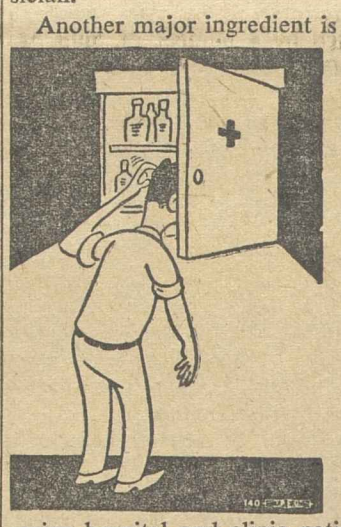
For Your Health's Sake:

Specialist Training Hits Snag

By Dr. Morris Brand

THERE are many ingredients that go into the making of a good physician. One major ingredient is "book larnin'" which obviously is not enough to make the student a fully competent physician.

Another major ingredient is active experience with patients—in the clinics, at the bedside and in hospitals. No medical student is permitted to graduate medical school if he has not applied his or her book and lecture knowledge to patients and proven that he can translate theory into practice.



Medical school teaching practices have changed: 25 years ago students were not permitted to interview and examine hospital and clinic patients until they had at least two years of didactic classroom teaching in basic courses.

Today, with the greater amount of medical knowledge the curriculum has been broadened and deepened so that active communication with patients starts in the first year. After graduation the embryo doctor serves a one or two year interneship. During this period the young doctor applies his acquired knowledge and adds to it the accumulated knowledge and skills of his elders on the medical staff.

Some internes then go into private practice. Others who wish to become specialists obtain their training in a particular specialty as "residents" in hospitals where the residency is approved by the American Medical Association. The length of resident training depends on the particular specialty board's requirement: it may be a minimum of two years and often three or four years.

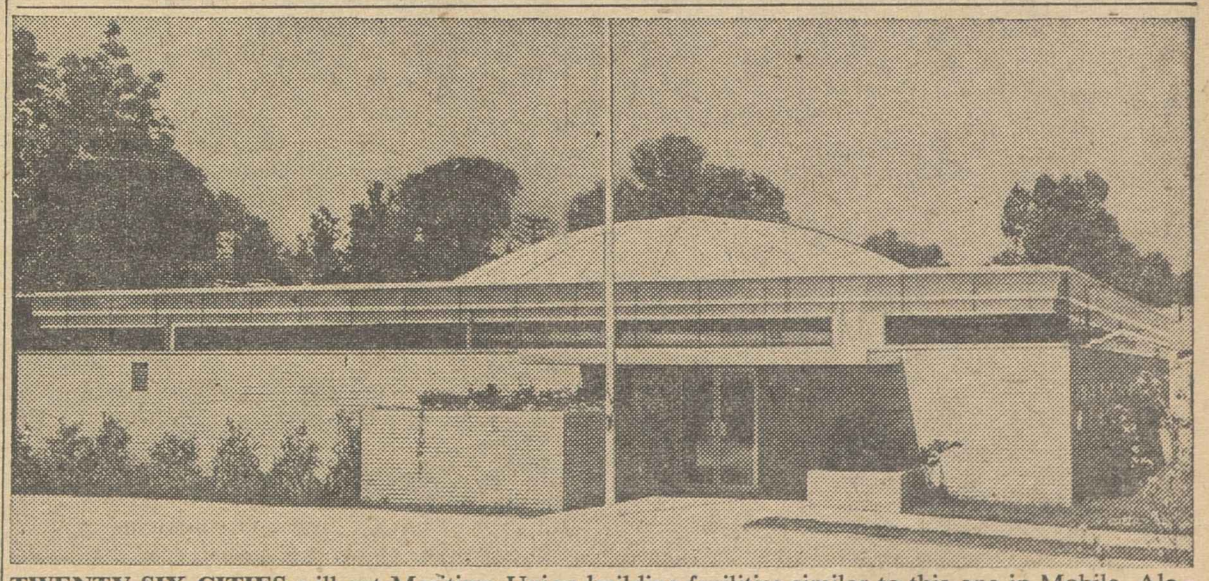
In years gone by a larger number of persons applied for free care in the clinics and wards. Since prepaid health insurance for hospital and physician's care has become more widespread many beneficiaries who were formerly "ward" patients now receive semi-private hospital care and are under the care of private physicians.

This has created a difficult situation in medical training because many persons are no longer available for teaching purposes. As a result of this welcome changing pattern which has added a great measure of human dignity in the provision of medical care, a number of hospital residencies are in danger of losing their approval—all because there is an apparant dearth of patients available for teaching purposes.

Understandably if this situation continues it will curtail the number of well-trained specialists in the future. This shortage may affect our generation and certainly will affect those in the next and future generations.

It will therefore become necessary for all hospitals with specialty resident training programs to insist that their staff physicians who admit patients to semi-private and private accommodations inform the patients that it is their obligation and duty to permit internes and residents to assist in the provision of the medical care required.

There is no danger in doing this because not one major operation is performed or treatment given without the approval and the direct and active supervision of the patients' private doctors.



TWENTY-SIX CITIES will get Maritime Union building facilities similar to this one in Mobile, Ala., as a result of referendum by membership approving a dues increase to erect halls on East, West and Gulf Coasts, the Great Lakes and on major river routes. The building program also calls for a new national headquarters in New York City to cost an estimated $5 million.

Union-trained Playwright Authors Broadway Play

New York—A labor-trained playwright, Morton Wishengrad, is the author of the latest Broadway hit, "The Rope Dancers."

The play, highly acclaimed by the critics, stars Siobhan McKenna, Art Carney and Joan Blondell. Tickets have already been sold far into 1958. For the author, it is his first major New York production.

Prior to "The Rope Dancers" Wishengrad had already made a name for himself in radio, television and films. Much of his work has been for various sections of the labor movement.

Wishengrad's union experience goes back to 1936 when he did educational work for Local 99 of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union for $1 a day plus lunch. There followed five more years with two other ILGWU locals, 91 and 22.

"The playwright, whether he puts his people before a radio microphone or on the stage, has to make them real," declared Wishengrad. "My education truly began when I started working for the labor movement, for the ILGWU.

"There was the summer when Local 91 struck a group of house-dress shops. It seemed like I was painting picket signs the entire summer. We had to find ways of sustaining the morale of these young women strikers. We had to hear their complaints, we had to encourage them, we had to help them maintain their determination. This was my education."

Wrote "With These Hands"

After leaving the ILGWU Wishengrad's first professional writing assignment was for the trade union movement. He wrote a 15-minute documentary radio script for NBC's Labor for Victory Series, featuring the Textile Workers Union. His first film scenario, "With These Hands," was for the ILGWU.

"Before and since I have broken away from other assignments and other moods to 'return home' to the labor movement," he said. "I wrote radio scripts for the AFL, the Textile Workers, the Intl. Association of Machinists and radio scripts for The Eternal Light on Samuel Gompers and Louis Brandeis, stressing the trade union phase of the noted jurist's life."

Wishengrad hopes someday to do a film on Samuel Gompers. For 12 years he has been compiling notes on Gompers' life. Such a film is vital today, he said, adding:

"This is not merely because the labor movement is in trouble today and needs to tell the American people from where it came or to instruct its own members on the ethical roots and high moral origins of the labor movement."

"Gompers, himself, is an American original, dramatic almost to the point of melodrama; the immigrant boy whose log cabin was a tenement, whose university was a cigarmaking shop. Few things are more touching than the craving of the immigrant for an education and Gompers, as a young man, as you may know, was sometimes paid by the men and women in his shop the few cents which was his hourly rate to read works in economics, history and literature."

Psychological Drama

"The Rope Dancers" is a serious play featuring a seamstress, a cold, repressed yet deeply passionate woman, deserted by her shiftless, charming husband. She is tormented by a sense of guilt as she attempts to conceal her young daughter in a fifth-floor tenement of the slums at the start of the century. The child has a sixth finger on one hand, which both parents regard as a terrible symbol of shame.

The play is a psychological drama of the torments, the fears and the denials of human beings. Said New York Times Critic Brooks Atkinson: Wishengrad's "method of personal involvement results in glimpses of the human heart so direct and lucid that some of them are almost unbearable. They are tempered by a compassion that goes beyond these few people to the human race."

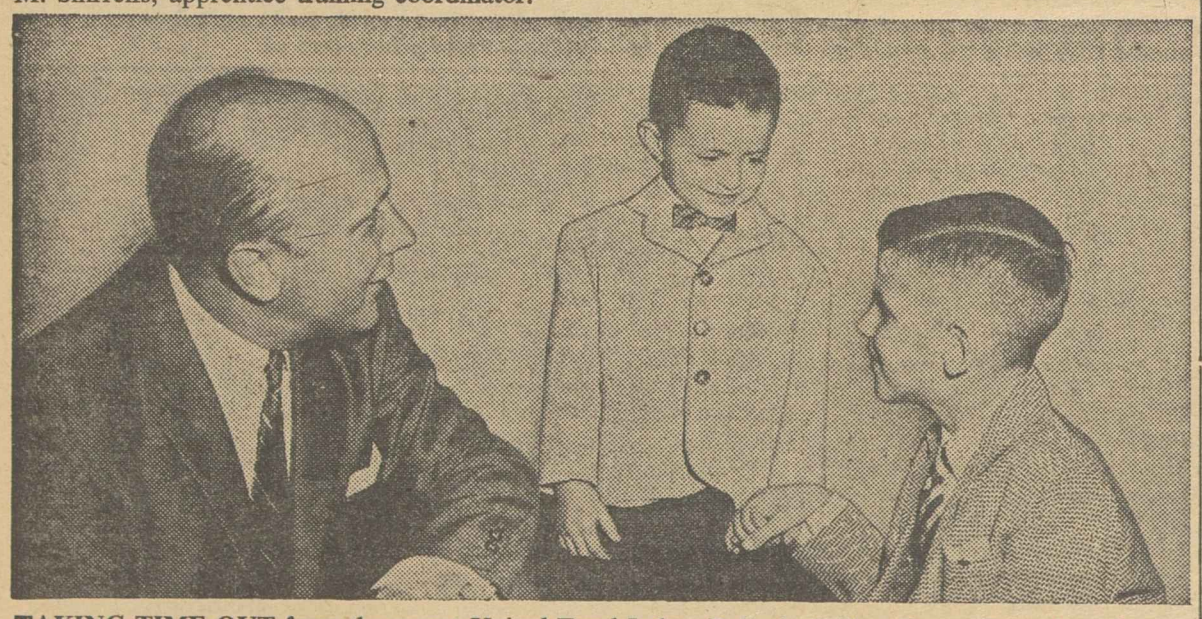
Atkinson called the play "all gold," adding: "'The Rope Dancers' makes the theatre a palace of truth again."

Commented the New York Herald-Tribune: "The new play by Morton Wishengrad contains some of the most forceful and compelling writing we've encountered in several semesters; his scenes are sustained; his people have dimension."

Wishengrad's trade union education has paid off. (PAI)

Morton Wishengrad
Author of New Broadway Hit

PAINTING IS AN ART as well as a science for 24,000 members of local unions affiliated with District Council No. 14, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Some 140 samples of the decorators' craftsmanship were displayed recently at an art and craft exhibit sponsored by the council in its headquarters in Chicago. The marine fantasy displayed in this picture, by Wolfgang Wittich, is admired by (left to right) Carl L. Lonnquist, recording secretary of the council; Victor Ferslew, chairman of the exhibit committee; Robert Palm, program committee member, and Andrew M. Shirreffs, apprentice training coordinator.



TAKING TIME OUT from the recent United Fund Labor Rally in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he was principal speaker, Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, gains insight into the silent world of two youngsters from the Hard-of-Hearing School for Handicapped Children in that community. The youngsters, among special guests at the labor affair, represented the school which is one of 61 United Fund agencies in the Wilkes-Barre area.

New Role in Unions Assumed by Women

Chicago—The time-honored complaint that the labor movement is a man's world just doesn't hold in the Building Service Employes Union.

A recent survey by the international's Dept. of Education and Research disclosed that the members have elected no fewer than 187 women as business agents and to other executive posts in their locals.

The results of the survey, which appear in the monthly publication; also give some revealing details of the "typical" woman union leader and her life and background—in photographs and in their own words.

Special Contributions

BSEIU's feminine officers were asked not only the usual census-type questions, but also what they felt to be women's special contribution to the labor movement.

"When it comes to keeping things on a level keel," said Mamie L. Morris of Longview, Wash., "women who work have a good sense of value and I feel they can help a great deal."

Another view, from Almira Campbell of Glenfield, Pa.:

"Women can contribute to the labor movement by keeping well-informed, and by being able to talk to other people about union affairs intelligently and persuasively."

The composite Building Service woman officer, statistically speaking, has been a union member an average of seven years. She is most likely to be employed in a school or hospital, and to have a somewhat better than grade school education, although 15 percent of her sister officers have been to college.

She doesn't mind admitting her age, which is in the 50's more often than not. She is married, most likely to a union member and sometimes to a union officer. Her husband is most likely a member of a Building Service union, too, though not always the same local to which his wife belongs. Twenty percent of the union officers studied are widows, and 10 percent are unmarried women.

Active in Many Areas

This typical officer has two children, on the average, and though most are grown, one-fourth of the lady officers still have youngsters in school.

As one might suspect, union activity is just part of this composite woman's life, although it ranks with her home and family as a basic and significant part. She belongs to a variety of other groups—lodges, the PTA, civic groups of all kinds. More likely than not she is also an officer in these organizations. And sometimes (12 percent) she is an officer in three or more groups in addition to her union work!

How did these women become leaders in their unions?

"It was through my husband that I became interested in union activity," says Mrs. Bessie Hughes, Pullman, Wash. "We had union for every meal!"

And Mrs. Ralph Klock of Reading, Pa., says: "My deceased father was a 100 percent union man."

"Mrs. Margaret Brown of London, Ont., says her interest in unions began "after I saw some of the injustices at work and the value of belonging to the union."

BSEIU's Dept. of Research and Education feels the composite woman it has discovered wants very much to be a good union officer and to help people. She sees people as individuals, and her job often as that of peacemaker.

She believes labor's most pressing current problem is the so-called "right to work" movement, and she feels that "if we could only get more people interested in unions" many of the nation's problems would be solved.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. LYNDON JOHNSON's personal State of the Union message, delivered to Democratic members of the Senate on the opening day of the new session, was on all counts a remarkable document.

Its scope and penetration are suggested partly by comparing it with the first Washington address of Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., for two months now special adviser on science and technology to the President.

Dr. Killian delivered a quietly eloquent, balanced and useful analysis of the present positions of the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the technological field. He cited the areas of our relative strength and our relative weakness.

Without deprecating Soviet accomplishments, he said we had not suffered loss of leadership and were not "predestined" to lose it "provided we increase our zest and audacity and do not fail to remedy our weaknesses."

Yet Johnson struck a note which had the effect of making any mere scientific analysis purely academic, whether Killian's or Pres. Eisenhower's attempts to reassure the people. For Johnson put his finger on the heart of matters by stating the simple truth that he differences between Soviet achievements and ours are rooted in policy decisions at the topmost government level.

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THE PRESIDENT repeatedly has said that our science is advanced, that all accomplishments of the Soviets "could have been" accomplished by us.

Johnson conceded it, but then drew the inescapable conclusion—the fact that Soviet deeds "are tangible and visible, while ours are not, is a result of policy decisions within the governments."

Without saying, specifically, that our "policy decision" not to build sputniks was wrong, he said flatly that judgments of "the importance of control of outer space" were not made, primarily, by "men most competent" to make them—the scientists.

It is "control of outer space," not the intercontinental missile, that means "total control of the earth"—its weather, its "drought and flood," the level of its tides and seas, the diversion of ocean currents and a change of "temperate climates to frigid."

This is what "control of outer space" means to the far-ranging scientists, he said, but our "policy decisions" on our approach to space control have been most often made "within the framework of our government's annual budget."

The "urgent race" we must enter is the race to the "ultimate position" in space, and this "renders irrelevant the bookkeeping concerns of fiscal officers."

Sen. Johnson, in short, is challenging not our pure science nor our applied science, but the judgment of the President—no less—in deciding what part of our knowledge to utilize, what direction to go and how fast, with what Killian called "zest and audacity" toward a goal which Johnson implies the man in the White House simply has not understood.

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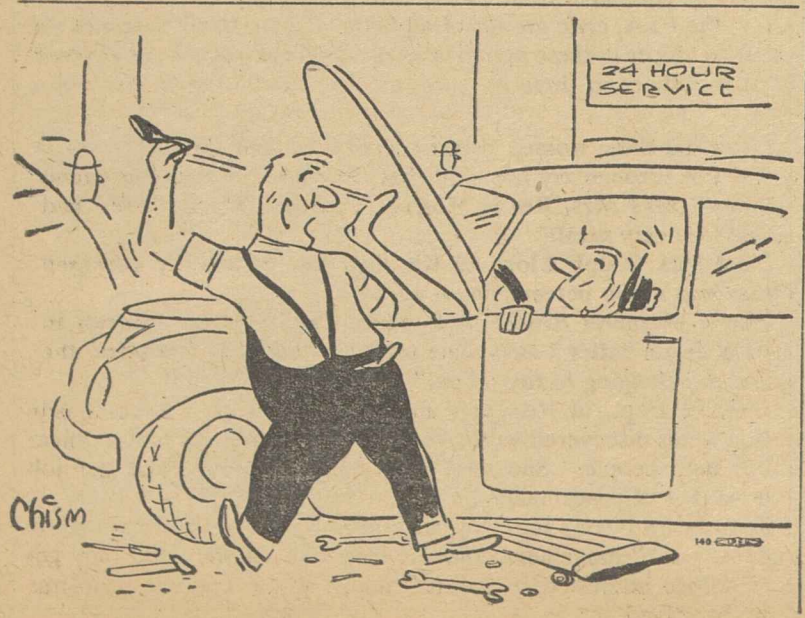
IT CAN SCARCELY be questioned that in such a speech Johnson is seeking to force the Executive Dept. into a sense of urgency that it has not felt or shown for five years.

The Texas senator is acutely aware that in our system it is surpassingly difficult for Congress truly to lead, to shape fundamental policy, to substitute its collective wisdom, developed through the parliamentary process, for the wisdom, drive and central purpose that should come from the executive.

He is certainly not unaware that in Congress, with its many strong and talented members, the pressure that one leader may seek to exert itself gives rise to counter pressures.

Many spokesmen of both parties are saying in the new session, with a deep feeling of trouble, that they will vote "whatever is needed" if "someone" will just tell them so they will know the need.

To his colleagues, Johnson simply said that this session cannot possibly solve all the problems but that it ought to act "as though no other Congress would ever have an opportunity to meet this challenge, for in fact none will have an opportunity comparable."



Vandercook Says:

U. S. Aid to 'Blackmailers' Wasted

By John W. Vandercook

THE recent pompously labelled "Peoples Solidarity Conference" in Cairo, attended by party-liners and malcontents from 42 African and Asian nations and colonies (with a Soviet delegation thrown in), ended as it began.

The delegates concluded that tomorrow, or the day after, the "people" of those two vast continents would form a single social, political and economic union. Africans and Asians would turn their backs on the civilization of the western world.

Vandercook

It was made plain that their dearest hope will be to kneel to what they think is the rising sun of communism. The speakers at that noisy conference are not interested in the free traditions of the West. They do not want to trade with us. They do not want to be taught by us.

At a moment in history when ideas are badly wanted, that Cairo meeting may have given expression to point of view which would be worth our careful consideration. For the better part of a decade, the immensely useful American foreign aid program has had one grave weakness. We have extended our help not only to nations which are on our side. That has been common sense.

We have also given out bounty to various newcomer powers who have given little or no proof that they intend, or even wish, to go in our direction. Many of those grants have been received so gracelessly that it has become a humiliation to continue them.

Our wish to be generous has been discouraged by petty rulers who take it for granted that all they need do to retain their place in the line which forms at the door of the U.S. Treasury is to threaten that if we do not continue, and increase, our aid, they will turn to Russia.

That raises some questions. Are such nations as that worth bribing? In the event of a war would not a weak government which has openly combined blackmail of the United States with scorn of the United States be far more of a liability than an asset? And, is there any real reason why we should so greatly dread our replacement by the Russians as the rich uncle of many of those states? Nothing, we know, often so lessens liking for communism as greater knowledge of it.

In Cairo, the Russians promised to give the underdeveloped nations everything they want. If we should politely drop the less trustworthy of those states from our aid program it would take no time for them to discover that the hard-pressed Soviet economy simply could not make good on those promises.

The greedy would swiftly find that their greed was disappointed. A Russian aid program to the primitive and semi-primitive lands would, it is certain, bring to the U.S.S.R. as its inevitable consequence the usual hurt feelings, envies and ingratitudes which under the too-hot sun of the tropics is the reward of all those who struggle against the inherited lethargy of the ages.

We cannot gain the love of everyone. It would be interesting to watch while the Russians, in areas where it looks as if we have accomplished little, now brought some of the hatred which we very well could spare.

Morgan Says:

Stiff Vaccine Needed for Racism

By Edward P. Morgan

THE responsible talent of a reasonable and resolute man is now being aimed, like a doctor's lance, at the boil of American racial strife. The new six-man Civil Rights Commission starts work under a chairman who bears the earmarks of determined, civilized leadership—Pres. John A. Hannah of Michigan State University.

Morgan

"Prejudice," Dr. Hannah remarked soon after he was picked to head the commission, "prejudice is like a disease that is passed on from generation to generation. Unfortunately we cannot hope to find a vaccine that will wipe out the disease overnight."

Dr. Hannah and his colleagues—three southerners and two other northerners, including a Negro—start practice in a field that is filled with quacks and charlatans and with a vast wardful of patients, many of whom insist on treating themselves with poisonous home remedies, usually a kind of bottled mixture of hatred and fear.

The commission faces great obstacles—it has not even been confirmed by the Senate yet and it has still to find its key functional member, a staff director. But the 20 months of research ahead of it into the country's racial problems could bring results as important as the development, say, of the Salk polio vaccine.

Hope should be drawn from the fact that Dr. Hannah conceives of this paralyzing social malady as—in truth—a disease. What more vivid symptoms of a sickness of mind and spirit could there be than the tortured faces, the animal cries, the blind brutality of the mob at Little Rock?

Let's shuck the misconception, however, that the germs of prejudice are carried only in the South and that the rest of the country is effectively quarantined against them. This is a national infirmity, not just a local or a regional one. Infections have broken out in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Levittown and other communities all over the land.

But though the commission's laboratory must encompass the country it must concentrate its work where the plague is most rampant and that happens to be currently in the South. It will be counseled to proceed here with moderation but it will have to define its approach with care. A reputable doctor treating a patient does not proceed recklessly but neither does he stand around timorously contemplating remedies while the sore continues to fester.

On the very day that the Civil Rights Commission is activated, newspapers report that the Justice Dept. has abandoned attempts to prosecute persons involved in Little Rock's Central High disturbances.

If these and many similar situations reflect the curative powers of moderation, it is clear that the new commission must search for a far more effective prescription.

Church Council Says:

Corruption Reveals Society's Ills

Management and the Christian church share with unions the responsibility for corruption in the labor movement, the General Assembly of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. declared at its recent meeting in St. Louis.

"The degree and kind of responsibility may differ," the convocation said, "but we all share in the responsibility for what exists and also for what is being done to correct it."

The General Assembly, which represents the 35 million members of virtually all Protestant and Orthodox churches in the country, maintained that "to corrupt the practices of either labor or management is to sin against God and cheat all men." The corruption of some unions by a few leaders "can neither be explained away nor condoned," it added.

"On the other hand," it went on, "what has been revealed as malpractices by some in management suggests that equally thorough inquiry should be made in that field. Actually, what has been exposed has been the moral poverty of our society."

The assembly pointed out three dangers to the nation's moral foundations growing out of the disclosures. The first, it said, is that of expecting "too much" of leaders.

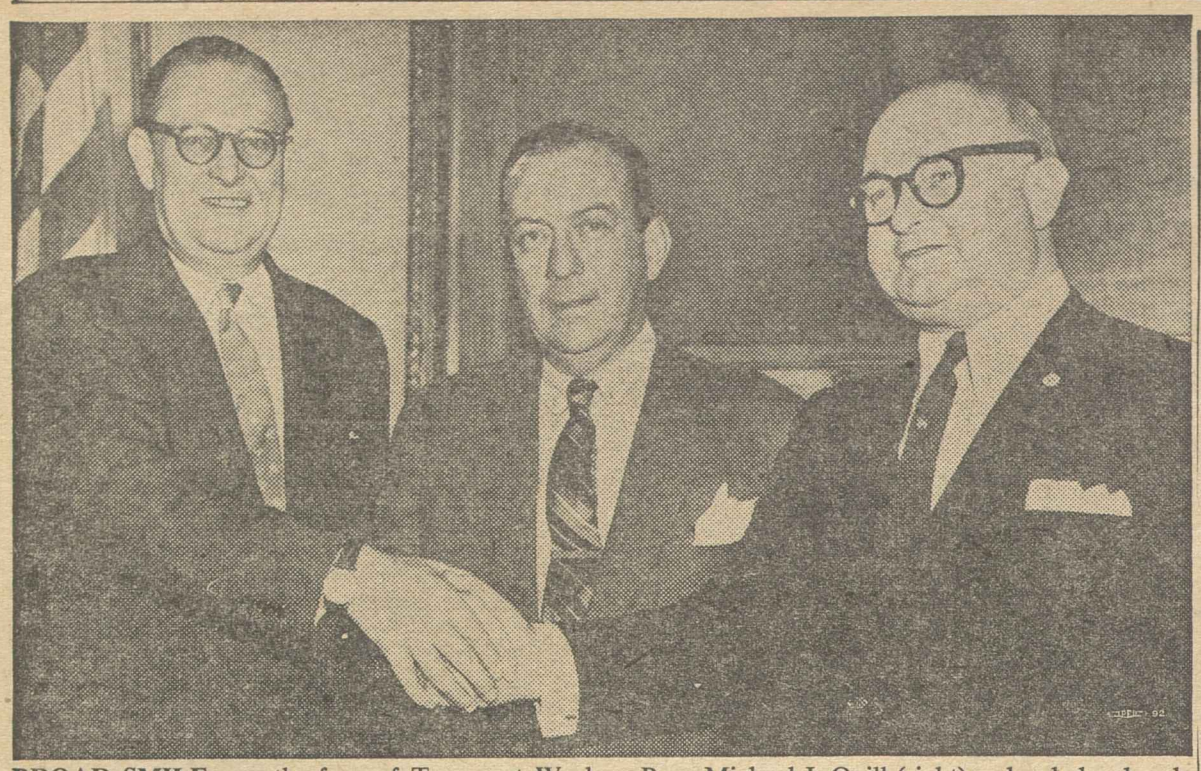
"Moral leadership at top levels to be effective must have loyal support coming up from the local group or community," it went on. "Likewise, corruption and misuse of power of the kind recently demonstrated can thrive only in a moral indifference and callousness at the lower levels."

The second peril is that "the dramatic exposure of the evil deeds of some leaders may blind us to the valiant efforts of others . . . who are trying to remedy these menacing conditions."

"We commend their high moral courage," the assembly said in an obvious reference to the bulk of AFL-CIO leaders. "We pray they may be strengthened by their God who seeks integrity and justice in the affairs of men."

It called "self-righteousness" the third danger.

"To point one's finger at another's faults leads many to feel holier than others," it went on. "Labor and management may thus become blind to merited judgment upon their own activity . . . The wrongs that have been committed cannot be redeemed by the self-righteousness of anyone."



BROAD SMILE wreaths face of Transport Workers Pres. Michael J. Quill (right) as he shakes hands with New York's Mayor Robert Wagner and Transit Authority Chairman Charles L. Patterson (left) as agreement was reached on a 32.5 cent hourly package increase for 32,000 subway workers.

Unionists Hiked Gifts To United Funds in '57

New York—Union members sharply increased their gifts to local united fund and community chest campaigns during 1957 while corporate and individual giving declined, according to a year-end review by the United Community Funds and Councils of America.

Donations by corporations did not reach the expected levels in most of the 2,100 campaigns held during the fall.

Total contributions during 1957 reached an all-time high of more than $400 million, the national organization said in the December issue of its monthly publication, "Community."

The exact amount given by union members has not yet been determined, according to Leo Perlis, national director of Community Service Activities for the AFL-CIO.

Labor Contributions Up

"It is clear from initial reports, however, that labor's giving last year will run far ahead of 1956, when trade unionists contributed over $125 million—about one-third of the total raised in the federated campaigns," he said.

Perlis, who directs AFL-CIO liaison with social, health and welfare agencies, said 135 full-time labor representatives with local united funds and communmity chests are compiling records of what workers gave in recent drives so as to get an accurate figure.

In "Community" the continuing broad participation of workers was called "the greatest stabilizing influence" in this year's campaigns.

"Despite widespread reports of reduced employment," the article said, "most individual communities, sparked by strong leadership from AFL-CIO, either made their goals or failed by a hair's breadth.

"AFL-CIO support . . . is credited with compensating in city after city for the fewer numbers on plant payrolls. Cities where defense cutbacks were of great local importance were the only places where this was not always true."

Hearing Set On Michigan Merger Delay

(*Continued from Page* 1)

expelled by the AFL-CIO convention last month.

The MFL and the Michigan CIO Industrial Union Council failed to meet the two-year deadline set by the AFL-CIO founding convention for unity on the state and local levels.

MFL Pres. George W. Dean and MIUC Pres. August Scholle and other officers of both groups were notified of the meeting by Meany.

They were told that the session would give them "full opportunity to show cause why appropriate action should not be taken" by Meany under provisions of the AFL-CIO constitution, the terms of the AFL-CIO merger agreement and under Rules 5(b) and 26(b) of the Rules Governing State Bodies.

The Rule 5 section deals with the two-year time limit given state and local groups to conclude merger. Rule 26 concerns discipline of state and local bodies and Section (b) provides for the designation of hearing officers by the AFL-CIO president and vests authority to take disciplinary steps against a body, subject to appeal to the executive council, in the president.

Meany told the recent convention that the vice presidents had agreed to work in teams of two to see if merger could be brought about in those states where negotiations had failed during the two-year interval. The Michigan action is the first to implement Meany's promise.

The action to follow the Detroit meeting may well set a pattern for the other states where no merger has taken place. These include California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky and Rhode Island.

Arrangements have been made for a Michigan merger convention Feb. 24-28 in the Grand Rapids civic auditorium when a course of action has been set.

Hoffa Wiretap Case Scheduled for Retrial

Retrial of James R. Hoffa, Teamsters Union president-elect, on charges of wiretap conspiracy has been set for Feb. 3 by Judge Archie O. Dawson in federal district court in New York.

In Washington, D. C., trial of a rank-and-file suit seeking to upset the election of Hoffa at Miami Beach, Fla., last October and force a new union convention, resumed before U. S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

An 18-day trial of Hoffa on the wiretap charges last December ended with a deadlocked jury which had stood 11 to 1 for conviction. His co-defendants are Owen (Bert) Brennan, president of Teamsters Local 337, Detroit, who was chosen vice president-elect with Hoffa backing at Miami Beach and professional wiretapper Bernard Spindel of New York.

The new trial was set over vigorous protests of Hoffa's counsel, Sol Gelb, who said the February date would not allow adequate time for examination of the voluminous record of the first trial.

Judge Dawson rejected the protests, saying he did not favor a long delay before moving to retrial.

Brennan and Spindel faced the need of obtaining new counsel when Gelb said he was withdrawing as Brennan's attorney although remaining as Hoffa's and Harris Steinberg, counsel for Spindel, also revealed he was withdrawing from the case.

Hoffa and Brennan are charged with having obtained Spindel's services to tap the telephones of subordinates in Teamsters headquarters in Detroit so they could check on information that union business agents might be giving a grand jury inquiry into Teamsters activities.

Defense counsel argued in the first trial that although the "rooms" of the business agents were "bugged," which is not a violation of law, there was no illegal tapping of telephones. None of the defendants took the witness stand.

In Judge Letts' court in Washington, a former Teamsters local president charged that delegates to the Miami Beach convention from his unit were improperly chosen.

Joseph L. Desrosiers, who resigned as president of Local 526, Fall River, Mass., after the convention, said Sec.-Treas. Herve Bellanger and Business Agent Bennis Costa were "elected" without a membership vote.

He also charged that assets of the local may have been criminally mishandled and that he was told by Bellanger that he, as president, had "no damn right" to look at the books.

French Teams Send Thanks to AFL-CIO

Members of French teams which participated in trade union leadership development programs in this country have sent a message of appreciation to Pres. George Meany and AFL-CIO unions for the warm welcome given them in the United States.

The members of the teams recently had an evaluation meeting in Paris and sent the message, which also went to the Labor Dept. and the Intl. Cooperation Agency.

In addition to voicing appreciation and thanks, they said they wanted "to stress that they are all convinced of the importance and value of the experience and knowledge acquired during their training."

Britain Okays Slave Labor Convention

The United Kingdom has become the first member-nation of the Intl. Labor Organization to ratify the forced labor convention adopted at the annual conference last June.

The convention, which outlaws slave labor, becomes effective a year after a second ILO member-country ratifies it.

AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, U. S. worker member of the ILO's Governing Body, strongly urged this country "to give serious and immediate consideration to ratifying the forced labor convention in order to make it enforceable."

Delaney, a major force in pushing the convention to its final form after years of investigation, reports and debate, expressed gratification for the initiative taken by the United Kingdom. Worker delegations from most free nations, under the leadership of the AFL-CIO, vigorously supported it.

The convention requires each country which ratifies it "to take effective measures to secure the immediate and complete abolition of forced or compulsory labor."

Guild Strike Shuts Down Peoria Paper

About 100 members of the Newspaper Guild employed in the editorial and circulation departments of the Peoria (Ill.) Journal Herald went on strike when management backed out of an agreement reacher after 51 collective bargaining sessions.

Meantime, the ANG, the Typographical Union and the Mailers maintained picket lines thrown around the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press and Dispatch on Dec. 17. They also continued publication of their highly-successful joint newspaper, the Sentinel, as a public service to St. Paul residents.

Papers Cease Publishing

Management made no effort to publish in either Peoria or St. Paul.

The Peoria walkout, staged by the most recently-chartered ANG local, was sparked by a sick leave clause in the contract the workers thought they had negotiated. The agreement called for "past practice," which meant payment from the first day of illness.

Management headed by Publisher Henry Slane later announced that the Guild members would receive the same treatment as the mechanical crafts, whose sick pay has started on the eighth day of illness. The Guild, which had agreed to a $110 a week top minimum, thereupon demanded wage equality with the printers, whose contract calls for $118.

The strike has received widespread support from unions in the area and other ANG locals. The Teamsters who deliver the papers took one look at the picket line the first night and turned back. Local 47 of the Stereotypers, whose contract expired Dec. 31, voted formal backing of the walkout and asked for strike sanction from their international.

Police Vote Support

Organized locals of policemen in Peoria and East Peoria also voted support, as did the big Auto Workers Local 974 at the Caterpillar tractor plant. Donations in addition to food and money included firewood to warm pickets in zero weather, snow and high winds.

The Peoria strikers voted to reopen the whole contract in view of management's attitude. In St. Paul, all three unions are asking for wage increases. The Guild, in addition, is seeking a five-day week for circulation employes now working six days, and a number of fringe benefits.

Pension Covers 18,000 in AFTRA

New York—The pension plan of the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists, covering 18,000 performers who work in live television and radio and in making transcriptions for broadcasts, began to pay benefits on Jan. 1.

Payments come from a fund set up under collective bargaining contracts between AFTRA and the television and radio industries. It comes from employer contributions of 3 percent of the earnings of those covered, and amounts to about $15 million a year.

Auto Workers Boycott Cuts Into Kohler Profits

Sheboygan, Wis.—The strike of Auto Workers Local 833 against the Kohler Co., which will be four years old in April, has now "reached the turning point and passed it," Dir. Harvey Kitzman of the union's Reg. 10 said in a year-end review of the situation.

"Reports contain convincing proof that the legal primary boycott of Kohler (plumbing) products is increasingly effective," he said.

"The company sold less, shipped less and produced less in 1957 than it did in 1956. In addition, whatever the company did sell was usually at discounts of 20 to 30 percent, and in some cases we have information of discounts ranging up to 50 percent. This means that despite these efforts at outright bribery, the company did less business than in the preceding year.

"The result has been a loss of profitable operation for Kohler, admitted chaos in the entire plumbing ware industry, and far greater pressure on the company than they ever anticipated."

Local Pres. Allan J. Graskamp and Chief Steward Leo J. Breirather reported that during 1956 the number of strikebreakers dropped below the 2,000 mark, compared to 3,400 employes before the strike. Except for two departments, the work week is still 40 hours or less; before the strike it ranged from 48 to 52 hours, they said.

Stepped-Up Housing Program Urged to Spark Economy's Lag

A four-point program to boom housing construction and provide "the immediate spark for economic recovery" was urged on Congress by the AFL-CIO Executive Committee at a meeting in Washington.

A prompt step-up in building spurred by government leadership also would serve to meet the long-term needs of our "mushrooming population," the committee declared.

"Last year, less than one million homes were built, the lowest level in nearly a decade," the AFL-CIO leaders recalled. "Housing experts anticipate that no more than one million and possible fewer houses will be built in 1958."

Calling on Congress to take "immediate and vigorous steps to meet the housing crisis," the committee particularly urged:

• **No slowdown in slum clearance and urban redevelopment.**

"At least $500 million a year should be provided to stem the engulfing tide of slum blight and permit genuine city rebuilding."

• **An improved and expanded low-rent public housing program with construction of at least 200,000 units a year authorized.**

"Urban redevelopment cannot go forward unless the thousands of low-income families displaced from their homes are assured decent alternative accommodations within their means which only public housing can provide."

• **A new moderate-income program.**

"Low-cost, long-term financing must be available to permit moderate income families priced out of today's housing market to obtain good homes they can afford."

Such financing, the council said, would reverse "the alarming shift to second mortgages and other unsound financial practices . . . brought on by the Administration's tight money policy."

• **Federal encouragement for cooperative metropolitan area planning to facilitate balanced growth of metropolitan areas.**

John V. Riffe, Former CIO Officer, Dies

John V. Riffe, 53, former executive president of the CIO, died Jan. 7 at the Arlington, Va., hospital after a long illness.

A native of Jenkins, Ky., he started work in the coal mines of that region when he was 14 years old. Almost at once he became active in the affairs of the United Mine Workers and later became a UMW representative.

As such, he played a prominent role in the formation of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, predecessor of the United Steelworkers of America.

Riffe soon became known as a devoted and highly successful organizer. He was loaned by the Steelworkers to head the CIO's

John V. Riffe

southern organizing drive from 1949 to 1953.

In 1953 he was elected executive vice president of the CIO to succeed the late Allan S. Haywood and served in that capacity until the AFL-CIO merger.

From 1955 until his death Riffe served as an international representative of the Steelworkers. USWA leaders expressed their feeling of loss at Riffe's passing and noted his many contributions to the trade union movement.

Riffe's home was in Arlington. He is survived by his wife, four children, three brothers and several grandchildren. The funeral took place in Washington Jan. 10.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler offered their condolences in a message to Mrs. Riffe. "Throughout his lifetime," they said, "John Riffe served the cause of trade unionism with devotion and understanding. He was a true humanitarian and a fine man. We shall miss his warm friendship."

GOP Staffer Loses UAW Probe Control

(Continued from Page 1)

seeking and undignified activities" by McGovern as the Republican members' chief staff assistant.

Charging that "certain members" of the committee were responsible for McGovern's employment, Reuther accused him of "improper conduct and anti-labor bias" in studying the Kohler strike.

Noting that McGovern had held a Detroit press conference claiming "astounding findings" in the UAW inquiry, Reuther said that continued union "cooperation" with the committee "does not mean we will remain silent when McGovern engages in anti-democratic conduct."

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), a committee member, in a letter to McClellan also denounced McGovern's press conference. He said in a letter to Reuther that "some members" would never be satisfied until the committee was used to "get" the UAW and Reuther personally. He demanded McGovern's "resignation."

McNamara said after the executive session, "I still think he should be fired." If McGovern were not fired, he said, "I think the committee should be reconstituted to establish a Democratic majority" to prevent Republicans on the now evenly-split unit from activities aimed at "getting" anyone.

In announcing that he would hereafter direct the inquiry into the UAW-Kohler controversy, McClellan also said that investigation of the Auto Workers "would be handled as all other inquiries are—through Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy."

McClellan Declines Comment

In reply to direct questions, McClellan declined either to defend or criticize McGovern. He refused to say whether the executive session was "harmonious" and refused comment on Reuther's charges.

Each member of the committee, he said, would "reply to Reuther's letter for himself." He suggested that reporters "ask McGovern" whether the latter "planned any more press conferences," and declined comment on whether McGovern "was still working for the Republican members." He said that, "so far as I know," McGovern was still "on the payroll."

Behind the executive-session decisions was the known fact that Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), a committee member, has repeatedly pressed for a sweeping investigation of the UAW and Reuther, and McClellan's known anger that Republican-inspired stories and radio commentators have kept up a drumfire of attack on Chief Counsel Kennedy.

Sources close to the committee said that last July, after inspired stories had appeared saying that GOP members suspected Kennedy of "protecting" Reuther to further the political ambitions of his brother, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), McClellan indignantly told Republicans that in answer he would turn over the Kohler investigation to McGovern.

These sources also said that McClellan was incensed at a report by Radio Commentator Fulton J. Lewis that Republican members had resumed criticism of Counsel Kennedy in December and would demand that he be "ousted." McClellan was particularly angered by a statement that GOP members would return "with blood in their eyes" to insist that Kennedy be fired.

Hits 'Partisan Bickering'

In a public airing of committee political dissension last July, McClellan warned that "partisan or political bickering" could wreck its operations.

In executive session, it is understood, he then assured Republican members that no "protection" of anyone was involved and begged that investigation of the hot issue of alleged "political activities" by unions be "deferred to the last subject" for consideration.

The net result of the most recent executive session was to bounce McGovern out of control of the Kohler inquiry. No Republican member, it was learned, defended McGovern's Detroit press conference, and McClellan's statement that the inquiry would proceed "through Counsel Kennedy" amounted to a declaration of confidence.

McClellan declined to say, however, whether the committee was "unanimous" in feeling that the chairman himself should "take a tight hold" on the UAW inquiry. Goldwater has been represented recently as saying that "half the staff" should be concentrated on an intense investigation of the Auto Workers. This would place more than 25 investigators in action.

The political dispute within the committee is now so inflamed that informed sources say the group may not be able to propose legislation "except in the most general terms."

Goldwater and two other right-wing Republicans, Senators Karl Mundt (S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), have individual legislative proposals that go far beyond any reform of "abuses" exposed in committee hearings.

It is considered unlikely they will be supported by Democratic members or Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.).

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE brought an innocent plea from James G. Cross (right), president of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers, shown as he left Judge Joseph Pope's Chicago courtroom with his attorney, Charles Bellova. Cross will face trial Mar. 17 on count of using $6,500 in union funds to buy a limousine.

50 Locals Join New AFL-CIO Bakery Union

Fifty locals of the discredited Bakery Workers have broken their ties with that union and voted to affiliate with the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union, the AFL-CIO affiliate for employes in that field.

ABC officials said these locals had a combined membership of about 43,000 and indicated the total would grow as additional locals schedule meetings to vote on affiliation with their union.

Meanwhile, in Chicago Pres. James G. Cross of the BCWU, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO by convention action, entered a not guilty plea to a charge of embezzling $6,500 in union funds to buy himself a Cadillac limousine. Judge Joseph A. Pope set Mar. 10 for opening the trial and released Cross in $2,500 bond.

In Washington, D. C., a federal judge rejected the request of Cross' union to tie up the funds of the 1,100-member Local 118, which had voted to affiliate with ABC. Cross had put the local under trusteeship last month.

Attorneys for Cross sought to restrain Local 118 Pres. Charles McCloskey and other officers from performing their official duties. Judge John J. Sirica refused to sign a temporary restraining order against McCloskey but agreed to hold a hearing Jan. 27 on Cross' plea for a permanent injunction against the local.

Temporary restraining orders were won, however, by Cross supporters against the officers of Locals 6 and 492 in Philadelphia and Local 464 in Hershey, Pa.

Cross will face trial alone. Two of his associates, George Stuart and Anthony J. Conforti, will be tried on embezzlement charges before Judge Pope on Feb. 17.

Stuart is a former vice president under Cross who resigned last March in the wake of charges brought against him by Curtis Sims, former secretary-treasurer of the Bakery Workers. Sims is now a leader in the ABC. Stuart is named with Cross in one indictment charging the two used funds from Local 100 to buy Cadillacs and charged it to "organizational expense."

Conforti, president of Chicago's Local 1, is named with Stuart in three indictments.

Dio Sentenced 15-30 Years For Extortion

New York—Johnny Dio, labor racketeer, was given a 15 to 30-year prison term in General Session Court here on extortion and conspiracy charges. His co-defendant, John J. McNamara, henchman of Teamsters Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa, was sentenced to a five to 10-year term.

The two defendants were raked verbally by Judge John A. Mullen and an assistant district attorney before the sentencing. Dio, the judge said, "never earned an honest dollar" since he left school as a youth.

McNamara, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Locals 808 and 295, was blasted as a man who "sold out his labor constituents to fatten his own pocketbook."

Convicted of Extortion

Dio and McNamara were deeply involved in the 1955-56 establishment of Teamster "paper locals" in the metropolitan area to win control of the IBT Joint Council 16 elections.

The pair's conviction came after they were found guilty Dec. 12 by a jury of extorting $4,700 from two stationery firms and conspiring to extort a total of $11,500.

Dio still faces federal indictments on income tax charges and conspiring to obstruct justice in the acid blinding of Victor Riesel, labor columnist.

Kramer Appointed By Garment Workers

New York—Appointment of Edward Kramer as general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Dept. was announced by Ladies' Garment Workers' Pres. David Dubinsky.

Meany Calls for Survival Offensive

Soviet Threat Demands Political, Economic, Diplomatic Response

(*Continued from Page* 1)

3—The decline in the American economy and the possibility of a collapse which "could give the Soviet Union a victory over us without firing a shot."

4—America's allies in the free world have "greater fear of the destructive power of the Soviet Union than confidence in the ability of America to provide them with the necessary strength to deter and resist Soviet subversion and aggression."

Meany struck hard at the Soviet insistence on "peaceful co-existence." He declared the history of the Soviet Union in the past 40 years proves the Communists have always used this approach as part of an overall strategy of cold war and aggression tied to their eventual goal of world domination.

In addition, the AFL-CIO head declared Khrushchev has made clear that peaceful co-existence would imply the "status quo"—recognition of which would leave the peoples of the satellite countries permanently at the mercy of the Russians in the Kremlin.

A "recent demonstration" of what the Communists mean by "peaceful co-existence," he added, can be found in the "tragic events" in Hungary late in 1956.

"To those who think in terms of accepting, as valid, the present Soviet statement of their desire to peacefully co-exist with the free world, I say: take a good, long look at Hungary," Meany declared.

Meany was cool to proposals for a new summit conference. He asserted that the last such meeting in Geneva in July 1955 had produced a temporarily pleasant atmosphere, but a few months later the Soviets "completely repudiated every promise" made earlier.

'False Security'

A summit meeting, from the Soviet view, Meany added, is part of a propaganda campaign designed to raise false hopes in the free world and lull the free nations into a sense of false security.

Turning to the recent proposals for a non-aggression pact between the U.S. and the USSR, the AFL-CIO president again turned to the record, which, he declared—proves conclusively that the Soviets place little value on good faith and have broken every treaty of friendship they have ever signed.

America's number one job in view of these alternatives, said Meany, "is to strengthen this nation of ours. . . . America must become stronger militarily, economically, socially and in every other way.

"Everything we do as a nation in the next few years must be related to this overall problem of developing the strength of our nation so that we can deter and if need be turn back aggression."

To meet the Soviet challenge, he continued, the call for a balanced budget must be discarded along with opposition to a higher debt ceiling.

"I am confident that American labor, together with every other sector of the community will face up to these hard facts and meet even the sternest test our nation and the free world will face in the days ahead," Meany concluded.

Ike's Education Plan Inadequate, Says Labor

The Eisenhower Administration's educational program has been sharply attacked for its inadequacies by two spokesmen for the labor movement.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called it a move "to feed our starving educational system with an eye-dropper."

Pres. Carl J. Megel of the Teachers Union declared the White House proposal for $1 billion in aid to students, particularly in the sciences, over a four-year period is no substitute for the "complete rehabilitation" the school system needs, and would favor the development of "military monsters" and "scientific supermen" instead of truly educated citizens.

Biemiller, appearing on "As We See It," the AFL-CIO public service program over the American Broadcasting Network, particularly rapped the Administration for failure to provide funds for school construction.

"Certainly Pres. Eisenhower and HEW Sec. (Marion B.) Folsom must realize that America can't continue to train the young scientists and engineers we need in chicken coops," he told the radio audience. "Even the chicken coops are wearing out.

"Every honest study of America's educational needs has come up against one hard fact: There aren't enough classrooms. In a few years, the shortage will be an even half-million. States and cities just can't afford to build the school rooms that are needed. They must have federal help."

Several Billion Annually Needed

Biemiller said the Eisenhower program is good so far as it goes, but "a billion dollars over a four-year period is just not enough."

"The federal government needs to spend several billion dollars a year if we are to provide our children with the kind of educational base they need, deserve and must have if our country is to survive," he said.

"The Administration shows belated concern for training engineers. But you can't teach geometry to engineering students in college who haven't learned multiplication in grammar school."

He charged failure of the school construction program to gain passage in the last two sessions of Congress to the Administration's "lip service" support.

Need Strengthened System

"We need to strengthen the entire American educational system," Biemiller maintained.

"That means decent school buildings, well-trained and well-paid teachers, an educational system adequately financed from the lowest to the highest grade so that no child is denied an educational opportunity, commensurate with his ability, either because of his family's finances or his color."

He charged that the real objective of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in opposing federal aid to education is that it will be paid for by federal progressive income and corporation taxes, instead of local sales and property taxes.

"The chamber is really trying to keep the cost of education on the backs of those least able to bear the tax burden," he declared, "and not have it shifted to corporations and other higher income groups."

Megel told a meeting of the AFT executive council in Chicago that "political hysteria is endangering sound school planning."

"Some senators and congressmen are coming up, or planning to come up, with visionary projects for training scientists 'from the top' in the colleges," he said.

Gifted Students Discouraged

They forget that before we train a top-level scientist in college or elsewhere, we must get the candidate properly through high school. Current conditions in our public schools have discouraged the ambitions of many gifted students."

Megel claimed the shortages of classrooms and teachers are prime factors in the current crisis. People who have followed the advice of the tax savers, he asserted, now "find themselves gripped with the fear that Russian progress may leave them with little to save."

"Need for federal aid for education in all its phases has become a national first," he said. "Opponents still raise the 'bogeyman' of federal control. Would they rather have our schools controlled by Russia if Russia is successful in its master plan of conquest?"

IUD Urges Congress Act On Defense, Social Welfare

The American economy "can afford both adequate defense and expanded social welfare," the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared in a call for action to the new session of Congress.

We "disagree strongly" with those who think a balanced budget is the "greatest need," the department said, and warned that it would be "disastrous" for our scientific achievements to be "overshadowed" by the Soviets and for us "also to lose our position as the most economically advanced nation in the world."

Industrial labor is concerned over "persistent reports that badly-needed social legislation will be sidetracked in the name of defense," IUD Dir. Al Whitehouse stated.

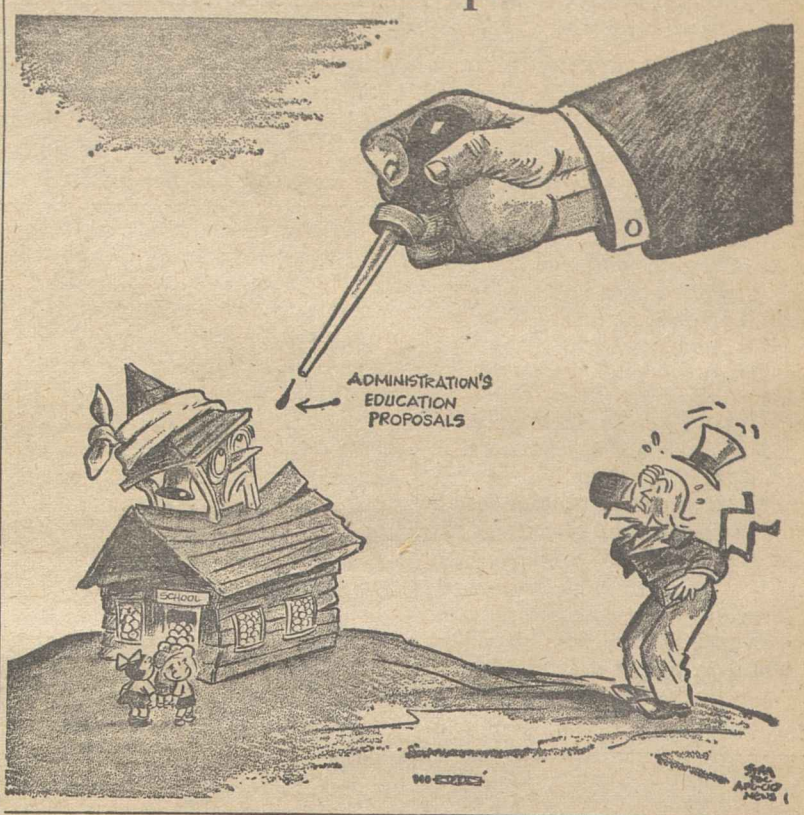
The country is "faced with a growing recession," with the 3.2 unemployment figure for November hitting an "eight-year peak."

Whitehouse called on Congress to enact legislation in eight specific fields to meet serious problems.

These included increased and extended minimum wages to protect wage scales, tax reductions to allow greater buying power among low-income citizens, federal aid for school construction and teachers' pay, and aid to distressed areas.

They also included improved social security, emphatically in the field of protection of older people against the rising cost of medical care, a "realistic" federal housing program to lift "one-third" of our families from substandard houses, reform of the Taft-Hartley Act and a "return to a fair and equitable national labor policy," and "an atomic energy program" tailored to furnishing the people the "full potential" of the peaceful use of nuclear power.

Chins Up!



Joblessness Expected To Hit 3.6 Million

(*Continued from Page* 1)

came from different industries in different parts of the country.

In Detroit, Chrysler announced that 4,000 workers were being furloughed and the U. S. Rubber Co. estimated layoffs in December and January would total 1,300.

General Motors reported 3,200 laid off in Flint, Grand Blanc and Detroit in the last three weeks. Officers of Auto Workers' locals throughout the state anticipated further layoffs.

Behind the situation in the auto and rubber industries was a downward revision of production schedules for the first quarter of 1958. Ward's Automotive Reports said plans of the five car producers now call for a three-month total of 1,493,000 units, a 13 percent reduction from the 1,717,000 originally planned.

In Peoria, Ill., the Caterpillar Tractor Co. said that after this week it will cut production by either shutting down entirely or going on a four-day week; some 6,000 workers have been laid off in the last few months. In Bayonne, N. J., the Esso Standard Oil Co. gave notice that 800 employes—approximately half of its force—will be on their own beginning Jan. 17.

125,000 Steelworkers Idle

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers said that about 125,000 members of the union are fully unemployed and another 200,000 are working only part time. About one-third of the basic steel industry's capacity, he pointed out, is idle.

A year-end review showed that Michigan, long an economic trouble spot, had average unemployment of 199,000, or 6.8 percent of the work force, during 1957. As the new year got under way, eight areas had enough unemployment to put them above the level at which the federal government is supposed to help out by channeling contracts.

The Michigan Employment Security Commission estimated that unemployment will average 225,000 for the first six months of 1958 and reach 250,000 by the middle of the year.

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Six Percent Unemployed

The New York State Labor Dept. estimated that at the end of the year about 6 percent of the work force was without jobs—372,000 non-agricultural workers idle in the last week of December compared to 258,000 a year earlier, an increase of 44 percent.

In some upstate areas unemployment ranged as high as 69 percent more than at the end of 1956. In Metropolitan New York City the increase was 30 percent.

In California, Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the State Federation of Labor declared the state's economy "is moving downward at a clip sufficiently rapid to cause alarm."

He pointed out that the official unemployment figure for November was 228,000, an increase of 87,000 in a year, and was 3.9 percent of the labor force.

In Wisconsin, Gov. Vernon Thompson (R.) promised to give full consideration to a request by Pres. Charles Schultz of the State CIO Council asking him to call a special session of the legislature to consider unemployment.

Living Cost Index Drops in Canada

Ottawa, Ont. — The consumer price index in Canada, which had risen every month for more than a year, declined in November for the second month in a row as the result of a drop in food prices.

The index went from 123.3 at the end of October to 123.1 at the end of November, the same decline as in the previous month. The dip in the food index, from 120.2 to 118.8, more than offset increases in other components.

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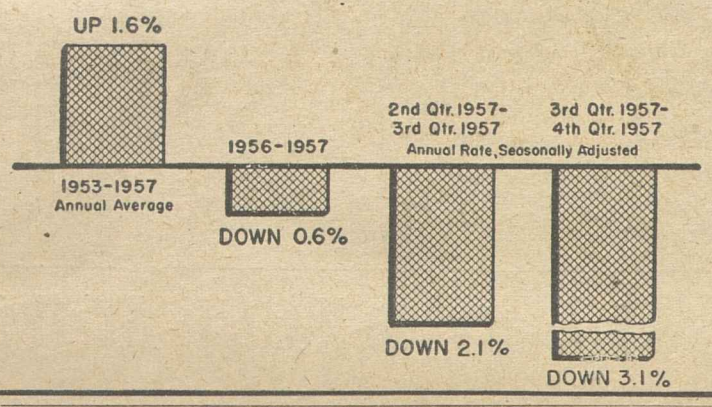
No. 3

Ike Cuts Welfare Programs, Ties Budget to Boom Hopes

PER CAPITA INCOME AFTER TAXES — THE BASIS OF LIVING STANDARDS — IS ACTUALLY DECLINING

Per Capita Consumer Income in 1956 Dollars



Economic Group Warns:

Pay Hikes Essential To Bolster Economy

The country's crumbling economy can be salvaged and strengthened by higher wages and a return to full employment, says the Conference on Economic Progress.

In a study entitled "Wages and the Public Interest," the conference urged higher wages, greater consumption, larger public spending on both civilian and defense programs, a new farm program aiming at parity, and tax cuts at the lower end of the income scale. Wage increases are the first step, it maintained.

"The slowdown of our whole economy during the most recent years, and the current recession," the study said, "have occurred because wages and consumption have not expanded enough to call forth our full productive ability even if basic national security and other essential programs had been adequate. . . ."

The conference is a study group with representation from labor, business, agriculture and the academic world. Labor is represented by Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The study on "Wages and the Public Interest" was prepared under the direction of Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman.

Urge New Opposed

Stimulation of the economy that would strengthen the country in both the civilian and defense areas calls for a sharp change in economic thinking. Such a change, it contended, is necessary if a "full economy" is to be part of this country's answer to the Russian challenge, as it must be.

"We have been 'unable to afford' enough on any front only because we were weak on all fronts," the study said. "If wages and consumption were now lifted enough to activate our economy fully, total employment and production would become high enough to support the expanded national security and other vital domestic programs . . . to support farm restoration and larger business investment, and also to provide rising living standards for wage earners and all consumers.

"The power of our economic system to do all of these things at once, in proper balance, is the great source of our potential superiority over the totalitarians.

"But if the growing deficiencies in wages and consumption, and the inadequacies of the public programs even now being proposed officially,

(Continued on Page 2)

5.2 Percent Of Workers Seek Jobs

By Gervase N. Love

Unemployment in December 1957 reached an eight-year high for the month when 3.4 million workers, or 5.2 percent of the working force, found themselves without jobs, the Labor and Commerce Depts. said in their joint monthly report.

The increase was 200,000 in a month and produced the highest level of joblessness in any December since 1949. It was also the greatest number of unemployed since February 1950, when 4.7 million were without work, and was 660,000 higher than in December 1956.

The percentage of the working force without employment was the highest in three years and

(Continued on Page 2)

Hill May Hike Funds For Arms

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Eisenhower's 1959 budget message coupled proposals for the largest peacetime total and defense spending in history with a legislative program that embodies a frontal attack on federal welfare activities.

Optimistically the President estimated that there would be a quick bounce-back, as early as within a "few months," from the current business recession that is cutting fiscal revenues as unemployment spreads — a bounce-back that many economists believe is likely to be delayed.

Eisenhower himself conceded two days later at a news conference that his officially anticipated half-billion-dollar "surplus" of revenue over proposed $73.9 billion spending might prove non-existent.

Might Be Deficit

He acknowledged that the surplus would disappear if Congress boosted expenditures beyond his proposals—a prospect considered extremely probable—or if he was wrong in guessing that the current business "readjustment" would be quickly ended.

He would prefer a "reasonable amount of deficit spending" in such an event, he told reporters, to a tax increase.

The 1959 budget message acknowledged for the first time that

(Continued on Page 12)

Convention to Act:

UAW Asks Pay Hike, Profit-Sharing Plan

Detroit—The Auto Workers special convention which opens here Jan. 22 will consider a two-pronged collective bargaining program designed to pump "a massive injection of consumer purchasing power" into the nation's lagging economy.

The program recommended for the convention's adoption by the UAW Executive Board combines a demand for a basic wage increase with a division of corporation profits to company officials, stockholders, wage earners and consumers.

Division of Profits

The most unusual of the union's proposals features a division of profits before taxes above 10 percent on net capital.

One half of the profits above that figure would be retained by the corporation for its stockholders and executives; one-fourth would go to all wage and salaried employes ineligible for executives' bonuses and one-fourth would be rebated to consumers who bought the companies' products during the year.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a press conference that the demand for a shorter workweek set by last year's convention as a bargaining goal has been "temporarily deferred" since the need today is for expanded purchasing power. He advocated creation of a joint study committee to consider a shorter workweek "when the nation is not required to divert so much of its energies to the defense of peace."

Reuther said his board also reasoned that the "cost of the added leisure" would reduce available purchasing power for his membership. He cited growing unemployment in the auto industry—226,000 in Michigan alone—as Detroit papers reported that one out of every ten business and commercial properties in the city stood empty.

Reaction to the UAW's bargain-

(Continued on Page 3)

High Court Kills Union Permit Laws

The U.S. Supreme Court has struck down as unconstitutional ordinances adopted by southern towns and cities aimed at crippling union organizing efforts.

It specifically found unconstitutional a Baxley, Ga., ordinance requiring labor organizers to get a permit from the mayor and city council before soliciting new members for the unions. The statute also set up prohibitive fees designed to discourage organizing drives.

Similar laws in effect in scores of southern towns and cities are expected to be held invalid on the basis of the high court's decision.

'Invalid On Its Face'

Justice Charles E. Whittaker, writing the 7 to 2 opinion, held that the Baxley ordinance is "invalid on its face" as an infringement on free speech. Justices Felix Frankfurter and Tom C. Clark dissented, arguing that the appeal from the lower courts should have been dismissed for procedural reasons.

The Baxley ordinance declares that the mayor and city council in passing upon an application for a permit by an organizer must consider the character of the applicant, the nature of the business and its

(Continued on Page 9)

Teamster Issue Balks Merger in Michigan

By Eugene A. Kelley

Detroit—Refusal of the Michigan Federation of Labor to discuss merger terms unless Teamster delegates were seated broke up a hearing ordered by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to investigate the delay.

Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan reaffirmed a ruling that representatives of the expelled Teamsters union could not sit in on merger discussions. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Vice Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, head of the Rubber Workers, were named as hearing officers by Meany to probe the delay in reaching unity in Michigan.

The day-long session ended abruptly as a five-man MFL subcommittee returned from a caucus and Sec. Tom McNamara of the Detroit Building Trades Council reported his entire delegation unanimously rejected the ruling.

"We don't wish to change the members of the committee at this time," McNamara said, "as we feel that the members of the committee are all members of bona fide trade unions."

Objection was raised to the seating of Gilbert Clark, Teamsters official from Flint, who, it was declared, had taken out a card in the Painters.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to Meany, detailed the ruling he made several weeks ago after a previous Michigan merger attempt failed because of MFL's refusal to meet without Teamsters present. According to McGavin, no delegate

(Continued on Page 12)

GOPers Lead Parade:

5 Probe Senators Ready Labor Bills

Five members of the McClellan special Senate committee have introduced or are "working on" legislative proposals affecting unions and the Labor Dept. is expected to submit the Administration's program immediately after Pres. Eisenhower sends a special message to Congress. There is a possibility that major fights may erupt on the Senate floor if the Labor Committee headed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) votes approval of any proposed changes in the Taft-Hartley Act.

The committee is considered unlikely to recommend a national "right-to-work" (compulsory open-shop) law, but such statutes are insistently advocated by right-wing Republicans and presumably would reach floor debate and decision as proposed amendments to Labor Committee recommendations.

Goldwater 'Wreck' Bill In

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), a McClellan committee member running for re-election this year, has introduced a "right-to-work" bill in the guise of a Taft-Hartley amendment striking from the law all references authorizing a voluntarily-negotiated union shop.

Goldwater's measure would specifically continue the power of separate states to pass local "right-to-work" laws even after Taft-Hartley was amended to remove federal sanctions of a union-shop contract.

Two other right-wing Republicans from the McClellan group—Senators Karl Mundt (S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)—are planning individual proposals.

In speeches each has indicated support of an anti-union shop law and has also called for laws to enforce "union democracy," hamper union political activity and abolish the secondary boycott. Curtis also demanded application of the anti-trust laws to unions.

Ives Approach Differs

Sen. Irving H. Ives (R-N. Y.), vice chairman of the McClellan committee, took a different approach in sponsoring a package of four bills "corrective of abuses rather than punitive in effect."

Ives rejected sponsorship of "right-to-work" or union-breaking anti-trust laws and sharply deviated from proposals of others in a bill designed to "insure democracy" in labor.

To encourage a secret ballot in unions for election of officers and transaction of other major business, the New York senator would declare failure to operate by secret ballot an unfair labor practice.

There would be no requirement for reporting on elections to the government and no direct government intervention in union internal affairs. Only a member could file a complaint against his union alleging failure to use a secret ballot, and the complaint would be subject to hearings before the National Labor Relations Board.

Would Limit Picketing

Ives' other proposals would strengthen Taft-Hartley sections now requiring the filing of union financial reports with the Labor Dept., attack "racketeer" picketing by "strangers" seeking to extort bribes, limit picketing pending an NLRB election and sharpen penalties for bribery or extortion between employe agents and employers or employers' agents.

The fifth McClellan committee member who may sponsor legislation is Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), but any Kennedy proposals would be far more limited than the Goldwater-Mundt-Curtis approach. The Massachusetts senator is now pushing AFL-CIO-backed measures to broaden minimum wage coverage and protect employe welfare plans, which already have been cleared by the Kennedy subcommittee.

The Administration labor bills are expected to follow substantially the program outlined last December by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to the AFL-CIO convention.

Mitchell announced opposition to a federal "right-to-work" law and application of the anti-trust laws to unions, but advocated substantial changes to restrict secondary boycotts and "stranger" picketing and to strengthen "democracy" by compelling unions to certify their secret-ballot procedures to the federal government.

You Can't Get Blood from a Turnip!

Unemployment Sets 8-Year Mark For December at 3.4 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

compares with 5.1 percent for November.

A breakdown showed that 14 percent of all building and construction workers, and 7.5 percent of those employed in durable goods were not working.

The Federal Reserve Board, taking note of the recessionary trend, took its second major action in recent weeks by cutting margin requirements for stock purchases from 70 to 50 percent.

Earlier it had reduced the discount rate from 3½ to 3 percent in a move to ease credit.

The board's action came as the Commerce Dept. reported a $2.5 billion drop in personal income from November to December and another drop in industrial production, of three points in the same period.

The December, 1957, production index at 136 was down 11 points from December, 1956.

Meantime, lines of idle workers were lengthening at unemployment compensation offices, according to the weekly report of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Labor Dept.

402,397 More Get Benefits

The number of beneficiaries receiving payments during the week ended Dec. 28 jumped to 2,324,773, an increase of 402,397 over the previous week's 1,922,376. On the other hand, the number of first-time claims filed showed a drop, declining by 23,382 to 527,369 during the week ending Jan. 4.

While unemployment was increasing, employment was practically stable, sagging only slightly to 64.3 million—about the same as in December 1956. Non-agricultural employment was about 59 million, also unchanged from November.

The factory workweek remained unchanged at 39.3 hours, the lowest for any December since the end of World War II and 1.7 hours less than in December 1956.

Weekly Earnings Drop

In reviewing the full year, the Labor-Commerce report pointed out that the drop in employment, which began during the autumn, followed two years during which the unemployed averaged about 4 percent of the work force.

Average weekly earnings in factories dropped by $1.13 during the year to $82.92 in December, the report showed. A drop of two million in the number of workers on overtime, and a rise of 200,000 in those working less than 35 hours weekly also were reported.

Throughout the country, meantime, widespread increases in unemployment were being recounted.

Gov. Averell Harriman reported about 500,000 unemployed in New York state and an increase of 60,000 in unemployment compensation benefit applications during the first week of 1958.

Increasing layoffs were reported in the textile industry as the slowdown in new auto manufacturing cut orders for upholstery fabrics. Ford closed its Buffalo, N. Y., assembly plant after 27 years of operation, idling 1,260 workers. Chrysler temporarily closed down its Hamtramck, Mich., Dodge Div. for the second time in a few weeks, throwing some 6,000 out of work.

Big Companies Involved

Layoffs were announced among others, by the Aluminum Co. of America, Eastman Kodak Co. and the Pullman Co.

In New Jersey, the State CIO Council called a meeting of all locals for Feb. 8 in Newark to plan a "counterattack" on "the serious unemployment crisis." It cited the prediction of the State Div. of Employment Security that the jobless in January may reach 180,000.

Robert W. Nathan, chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee said that if higher federal spending and declining revenues do not create enough additional purchasing power to restore full employment, Congress should give low-income families and individuals a one-year income tax cut.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) predicted unemployment will reach five million unless the Administration acts quickly. Urban renewal, home buildings and other public works programs should be stepped up instead of cut back, he said.

Higher Wages in Public Interest, Economic Progress Group Says

(Continued from Page 1)

force the recessionary economy still lower or prevent its full expansion, we shall find ourselves still less able 'to afford' what we need most."

Recent Policies Hit

National economic policies, the report maintained "smothered the growth elements" in the economy and "fanned" the inflationary elements they were intended to stifle. Thus the economy's rate of growth, it held, "first slowed down to a creep, and now (has) come practically to a halt."

The report described as "nonsense" the beliefs that wage rates and prices must usually advance at the same rate, and that stable prices depend on stable wages. The belief that when higher prices have followed wage increases they are due to the pay boosts," it adds, "is generally not true."

"Wage earners have been put in an unfair public relations box," it commented. "If they do not get adequate wage increases, the whole economy suffers. If they do get adequate wage increases, these are sometimes used as a pretext for immediate and unjustified price increases—and again, the whole economy suffers."

The study presented charts and statistics to show that real wages have "lagged seriously" behind the real volume of investment in the means of production. The "huge return" after taxes on investment, or average stockholder equity, was held up as one of the evidence of "unwarranted price inflation relative to business costs."

Excessive Profits Seen

The price inflation that began early in 1956, the report contended, was due mainly "to the ability of highly selective 'price administrators' to lift their prices in order to reach for high or excessive returns despite a slack economy and inadequate economic growth."

"This malpractice has by now aggravated the unfavorable economic trends it sought to escape from," it added.

The conference reiterated that full employment is not inflationary, and that wages have not been too high from the viewpoint of productivity. Indeed, it went on, "most of our economic troubles . . . have been due largely to the lag in wages behind requirements for full prosperity," which it estimated at $45.5 billion during the five-year period from 1953 to 1957 or about $1,300 a year for the average multiple-person family.

To restore and maintain full employment and full production, the report said, the federal budget must be made "a bold weapon of progress rather than a defeatist weapon of regression."

Federal Outlays Needed

"For all of the essential domestic programs, per capita federal outlays need to be raised gradually from less than $150 in the 1958 budget to more than $182 in calendar 1960, measured in 1956 dollars," it spelled out.

"On fronts related to national security and world peace, we need to expand the per capita federal outlays for economic and technical development overseas from $12.51 per capita in the 1958 budget to almost $19 in 1960, measured in 1956 dollars."

AIRLINE PAY RAISED

Chicago—Trans World Airlines has signed a new agreement with the Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses providing wage boosts of $43 to $58 a month, a full union shop, dues checkoff and other benefits. The pact covers 1,500 hostesses and flight pursers.

UAW Asks Pay Hike, Profit Sharing; Defers Shorter Work Week Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

ing program was not long in coming. The auto firms and some economists rapped the proposals.

Decision Up to Delegates

The final decision on the bargaining program, Reuther went on, is up to the 3,000 delegates who will attend the special convention in Detroit to map negotiating strategy against the day when contracts expire with Ford, Chrysler and General Motors at the end of May or early in June.

He made it clear that the UAW will not again seek a three-year contract. "The rapid changes in the world and in our economy make it the better part of wisdom to get a much shorter contract period," Reuther said, but refused to say if the union would ask a 12 or 14-month contract.

Reuther listed these minimum basic economic demands:

- A general non-inflationary wage increase which reflects the improvement in productivity in the economy under full employment conditions;
- Correction of wage inequities in production, skilled trades and other wage classifications;
- Increased supplementary unemployment benefits to adequate levels and extension of the benefit period to 52 weeks;
- Supplementary benefits to workers on short weeks;
- Improved pensions and hospital and medical plans;
- Protection of workers hit by decentralization and plant movement through transfers, moving allowances and severance pay.

Notes Today's Problems

"You don't need a Ph.D.," he said, "to know what today's problems are. We are in trouble." He said the obvious advances made by Soviets in the missile and satellite field should make every American conscious of the problems facing the free world.

He rapped "unsound governmental policies" and charged that "corporations are taking a disproportionate share of our economy. The workers, farmers and consumers are being short-changed."

The auto industry, Reuther continued, is talking about producing 5.3 million cars this year while they have the capacity to build nine or 10 million. "All they need are customers," he said.

The formal board statement issued with the bargaining program pointed out that the formula for division of profits is not a union innovation but is based on the formula used by the auto firms themselves for computing executives' bonuses.

Cites Corporation Practice

"In General Motors, for the last 10 years," the statement said, "12 percent of profits after taxes above a basic return of 5 percent after taxes (equal approximately to 10 percent before taxes) on so-called 'net capital' has been set aside for and paid out in bonuses to executives. The Ford formula is the same in all essential respects, except that it is figured on profits before, rather than after taxes.

"If it was reasonable in General Motors, for example, for 14,205 executives to share in 1956 the equivalent of 6 percent of profits before taxes above the basic level. . . . is it not equally reasonable for GM's approximately 500,000 wage and salaried employes in the U. S. and Canada to share in 25 percent of profits before taxes above that same basic level. During the 10 years 1947 through 1956, General Motors executives shared bonuses in excess of $600 million."

In answer to a question at his press conference Reuther denied his proposal would block expansion of firms if they were held to profits of 10 percent on their net capital. He noted that "General Motors won't expand in 1958 although it has capacity far above the ability of consumers to buy."

A customer buying a product made by a firm subscribing to Reuther's profit-sharing proposal would be issued a certificate redeemable at the end of the year when the firm's profit picture was revealed.

Consumer Rebate Feature

He said the consumer-rebate feature was a "proposal and not a demand" since auto firms have always held that their prices were not a subject for collective bargaining.

GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice called the proposals "extravagant," "unrealistic" and "foreign to the concept of the American free enterprise system."

Ford's Board Chairman Ernest R. Breech made most of his reply an attack on Reuther's "determination to twist and manipulate the American private enterprise system into something more to his liking than it now evidently is."

Chrysler Pres. L. L. Colbert complained of Reuther's "already dangerous degree of monopoly" and expressed concern for workers who "can look for more inflation and a higher cost of living" if the proposals are adopted.

Some UAW officials on the local level criticized the dropping of a four-day week bargaining demand, arguing it would have provided more jobs in time of layoff.

Prof. Edwin E. Witte, a member of UAW's review board which hears appeals from union members, called the profit-sharing proposal "window dressing — a publicity move one should expect at the beginning of bargaining sessions."

Reuther answered his critics in the leadership of the Big Three auto firms by letter almost at once, scoffing at their suggestions that his ideas were extravagant and unrealistic. "You are as wrong about our present demands as you were about pensions and other matters" sought by the UAW, Reuther said.

To their outcries that profit-sharing violated the "free enterprise" system, Reuther countered:

"If your objection to profit-sharing were a principled one, we might be more impressed by your claim; but it is obvious that the General Motors Corp. is not opposed to profit-sharing in principle. For many years, General Motors has had a profit-sharing plan for executives which is the most lucrative profit-sharing plan in the history of free enterprise."

Eye Opener to Air UAW Convention

Detroit—Eye Opener, the Auto Workers radio program, will broadcast the speeches, discussions and proposals from UAW's special Jan. 22 convention in Detroit.

Guy Nunn's program, heard through 41 stations in 16 states, will air the convention proceedings in a detail probably never attempted before by a labor union. He has been advising listeners "even if you are not there, you can be there."

To follow the convention, a UAW member has only to turn on his car radio on the way to work or have his wife listen at home and fill him in later, Nunn said.

BARGAINING PROGRAM for Auto Workers late this spring will be considered by a special union convention in Detroit Jan. 22. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther is shown outlining the proposals to a press conference where his demand for a profit-sharing plan coupled with a wage increase was unveiled.

Company Walks Out On Ward Mediation

Chicago—New efforts by federal mediators to effect a settlement in the nationwide strike by the Retail Clerks against Montgomery Ward collapsed when company negotiators walked out over what they charged was pro-union bias on the part of the mediators.

RCIA again offered to accept arbitration to end the walkout which began Jan. 6 and the union said it would be agreeable to any arbitrator designated by Pres. Eisenhower, Cardinal Francis Spellman or Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Spokesmen for the mail order-retail chain brushed aside this latest offer as they have every other in maintaining the position AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany characterized as "archaic."

500 Stores Picketed

"Informational picketing," the RCIA technique for acquainting the public with the strike issues, is being carried on at 500 Ward stores around the country. Six stores are actually out on strike—in Whittier, Calif.; Kansas City, Kans.; Bremerton, Wash.; Fulton, N. Y.; Edwardsville, Ill. and Ludington, Mich.

Meanwhile, Sen. Douglas (D-Ill.) hinted at a possible congressional probe into Ward's labor policy. In letters to Ward Pres. John Barr and RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge, Douglas wrote:

"If bargaining on a master contract basis has been a practice of the company with this union in the past (with appropriate variations for local conditions) and with other unions currently, may I point out that any departure from this policy would raise serious questions and undoubtedly impede the success of discussions."

Suffridge replied: "The company's bargaining position is not only a departure from the policy it carried out in reaching the 1956-57 agreement but it is also a departure from the position it took at the beginning and for many months of the current negotiations. Moreover, it is contrary to the position it has taken with at least one other large union in the conclusion of its most recent agreement with that particular organization."

Charges 'Double-Dealing'

In newspaper advertisements in several large dailies, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said he was "a witness to an unheard of thing in modern day labor-management relations."

Carey reported in detail his experience as a designee of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at negotiations last month in Chicago. He charged the company with "double-dealing" in refusing to discuss over a five-month period a contract with RCIA while giving a new contract providing increases and other benefits in a matter of hours to the Teamsters.

The union is seeking a contract for 5,000 workers in 61 stores. It has asked for a 10-cent hourly wage boost, a five-day, 40-hour workweek, and other benefits. Ward's has refused any across-the-board increases and reserved the "unilateral" right to grant merit increases.

Hill Leaders Back Fund Disclosure

The majority and minority leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives are on record in favor of federal legislation to protect all welfare plans.

Interviewed on the AFL-CIO program "Washington Reports to the People" conducted by Harry W. Flannery, GOP leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.) replying to a query as to whether all plans and funds should be protected, including those administered solely by employers, said:

"Well, I think that all funds should be safely protected. Now I don't know too much about any other funds, but certainly there should be adequate protection for all funds."

Democratic leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) endorsed action to protect welfare plans, declaring registration and disclosure should cover plans administered by both labor and management or jointly.

AFL-CIO Sets Cuts in Staff For Feb. 1

In accord with directives from the Executive Committee, a reduction in the number of people on the staff of the AFL-CIO will go into effect on Feb. 1.

A majority of the people affected are on the field staff of the Dept. of Organization.

Letters from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany have been placed in the mails to the approximately 100 people affected by the decision.

Basis for Decision

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a statement on the matter, pointed out that the "officers of this organization have a duty to make the best possible use of every cent of dues money contributed by the workers who are the AFL-CIO."

He added that the decision to pare the staff was dictated by two factors: "finances and the need for streamlining the staff to the current programs of the AFL-CIO."

Of the 100 people on the field staff who are affected, 12 are being retired on pensions. Two others are being offered early retirement because of health problems.

New Speakers Bureau

Twenty-eight field staff people are being placed in a newly created Speakers Bureau, which will function under the direction of the headquarters Dept. of Public Relations.

Three staff members have already been placed in other union positions, and 55 are being severed from the field staff.

The AFL-CIO is seeking to place "as many as possible" of these organizers on the staffs of affiliated unions.

Of these men, all who have been on the staff less than 10 years will receive severance pay at the rate of two weeks for each year worked. Those who have been on the staff over 10 years will receive severance of one week's pay per year.

Pension Rights Vested

The reason for the lower rate for those with over 10 years' seniority is that they have vested right to a pension from the AFL-CIO when they reach 65 years of age, whether or not they are on the payroll at that time.

It is estimated that the actions directed by the Executive Committee will result in a cut of about $1 million per year in AFL-CIO expenditures.

IAM, UAW Draft Missile Contracts

Los Angeles — The two major unions in the aircraft and guided missile industries have worked out the major objectives for upcoming collective bargaining with plants in Southern California.

A joint conference of representatives of the Machinists and Auto Workers, representing more than 200,000 workers, drafted proposals including union shop, severance pay, relocation and transfer allowance, apprenticeship training and improved health insurance.

Details of the package were not made public and no cost estimates were made, but plans call for an improved wage structure.

Churches to Observe Economic Life Week

New York—Protestant churches throughout the country observe Church and Economic Life Week, sponsored by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., during the week beginning Jan. 19.

The annual observance has as its theme "Faith and Daily Work: the Task of Christian Laymen."

Budget for an Emergency

PRES. EISENHOWER, in his State of the Union message to Congress, admitted that many people—presumably including the President himself—had underestimated the psychological effect of the Russian sputnik.

It is also possible that in his budget for the next fiscal year, the President has continued to underestimate the tone of public opinion.

For instance:

• Despite the size of the budget—$73.9 billion—its provisions for national defense expenditures, including missile research and development, show a rise of less than one billion.

• **The President, in a series of requests that will obviously win praise from the most reactionary circles, called for major slashing of funds from a long series of social welfare projects. In other cases, he recommended that social welfare functions be transferred to the states, which neither now nor in the past have shown any ability to handle them properly.**

• The budget's estimates of income suggest a big upswing in tax revenue. In the absence of new taxes, these could come only from a terrifically fast pull-out from the present recession—an optimism which few if any economists expect to happen at the speed envisaged by the budget.

★ ★ ★

Back in 1954, after the Korean armistice took place, the Eisenhower Administration took the lead in pushing for tax cuts for big business and weatlhy individuals; only a few crumbs in tax benefits went to middle and lower income families.

Now the country stands at the beginning of another emergency: the need for overcoming the scientific lead which the Russians seem to have wrested from us.

Logic would seem to call for a restoration of at least some of the taxes which big business and the rich used to pay until the Republicans bailed them out.

That is not the program the President is pushing.

We should know that a program of continuing to favor the big-profit corporations—while slashing social welfare projects and ducking the issue of the need for more schools and homes—is not the way to meet the emergency in which America and the free world now find themselves.

Watch Your Wallet!

TEXAS OIL BILLIONAIRES and their allies are going to make another try to pass the natural gas bill—which will have the certain effect of raising rates for city consumers while further enriching the owners of natural gas reservoirs.

Influential Texans in both houses of Congress are behind it. Rumor says they'll try to rush it through to an early vote

Your only protection lies in making sure that your Senators and Congressmen vote against the natural gas bill.

For if it passes, your wallet will get thinner—much thinner—each time you pay your gas bill.

Write them now! Tell them that you, the consumers, want the natural gas bill defeated.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Seen the News, Colonel?'

Pres. Garfield's Assassination Led to Civil Service Reforms

Early one hot July morning in 1881 a disgruntled office seeker sat in Lafayette Park, in Washington opposite the White House, waiting for Pres. Garfield to leave and board a train on a two-weeks' holiday. Shortly before the scheduled hour for the President's departure of half-past-nine mentioned in the newspaper, Charles J. Guiteau got up from the park bench and took a horsecar to the railroad station.

No doubt, as he rode that mile, Guiteau mulled over the incidents that had led to this moment. He had written a 1,200-word campaign leaflet in Garfield's favor during the campaign before the latter's election. Guiteau believed that for this he should be rewarded with the appointment of Ambassador to Austria—or, at least, consul in Paris.

Hordes Sought Appointments

Directly after Garfield's inauguration Guiteau made his first appearance at the White House, among the hordes of office seekers clamoring for appointments, and asked for the Paris consulship. This he continued to do almost daily, following up these visits with calls on the secretary of state and on members of Congress, asking each one to endorse his appointment as consul in Paris.

Now, after months of this monotonous routine and when no action had been taken, Guiteau came to believe "that if the President was out of the way, this whole would be solved."

And so, when Pres. Garfield, accompanied by Sec. of State Baline, walked through the waiting room of the old Baltimore & Potomac depot on Capitol Hill that morning in July, Guiteau fired two shots at Garfield's back, one of which mortally wounded the President.

The tragedy that shocked Washington that summer day in 1881 recalled-to the people throughout the United States that in 16 years two Presidents had been victims of an assassin's bullet. But Lincoln's death had occurred during a time of war and strife, while the attack on Garfield took place during a period of normalcy. An indignant public and press discussed the crime in countless articles in the newspapers and periodicals.

Hounded by Office Seekers

Garfield, like Lincoln, had been hounded by office seekers. It was the political custom at that time to reward henchmen with appointments to public office. Immediately after inauguration thousands of the victorious party's faithful descended on the White House with papers and petitions for jobs. The President was far more accessible then than he is today, and at that time the Secret Service did not have the responsibility of guarding him.

Pushing and shoving their way, the crowds besieged a newly-elected President even hindering him as he walked from his office to dinner. Legend states that some job-seekers brought bedding and camped in the White House corridors.

At the beginning of our national history our first Presidents made job appointments on the basis of merit and fitness, but gradually party loyalty became the sole criterion. And finally, it became the established custom that the first month after a presidential inauguration all public business stopped and the time was devoted to putting the losers out of office and the winners in. A senator, in a speech on the subject, coined the slogan—"to the victor belongs the spoils."

As Garfield hovered between life and death for almost three months, feeling mounted against a political system that would permit a President of the United States to be killed by such a worthless individual. Guiteau, a man of small stature and unprepossessing appearance in his late thirties, had swindled his way through life, not paying for shelter, clothing or even a railway ticket.

Guiteau Was Hanged

All that summer the people anxiously read the daily newspaper bulletins of the President's intense suffering. Then, on Sept. 19, Pres. Garfield died. Guiteau's trial dragged on for months until finally, a year less two days after he had committed the foul deed, Guiteau was hanged.

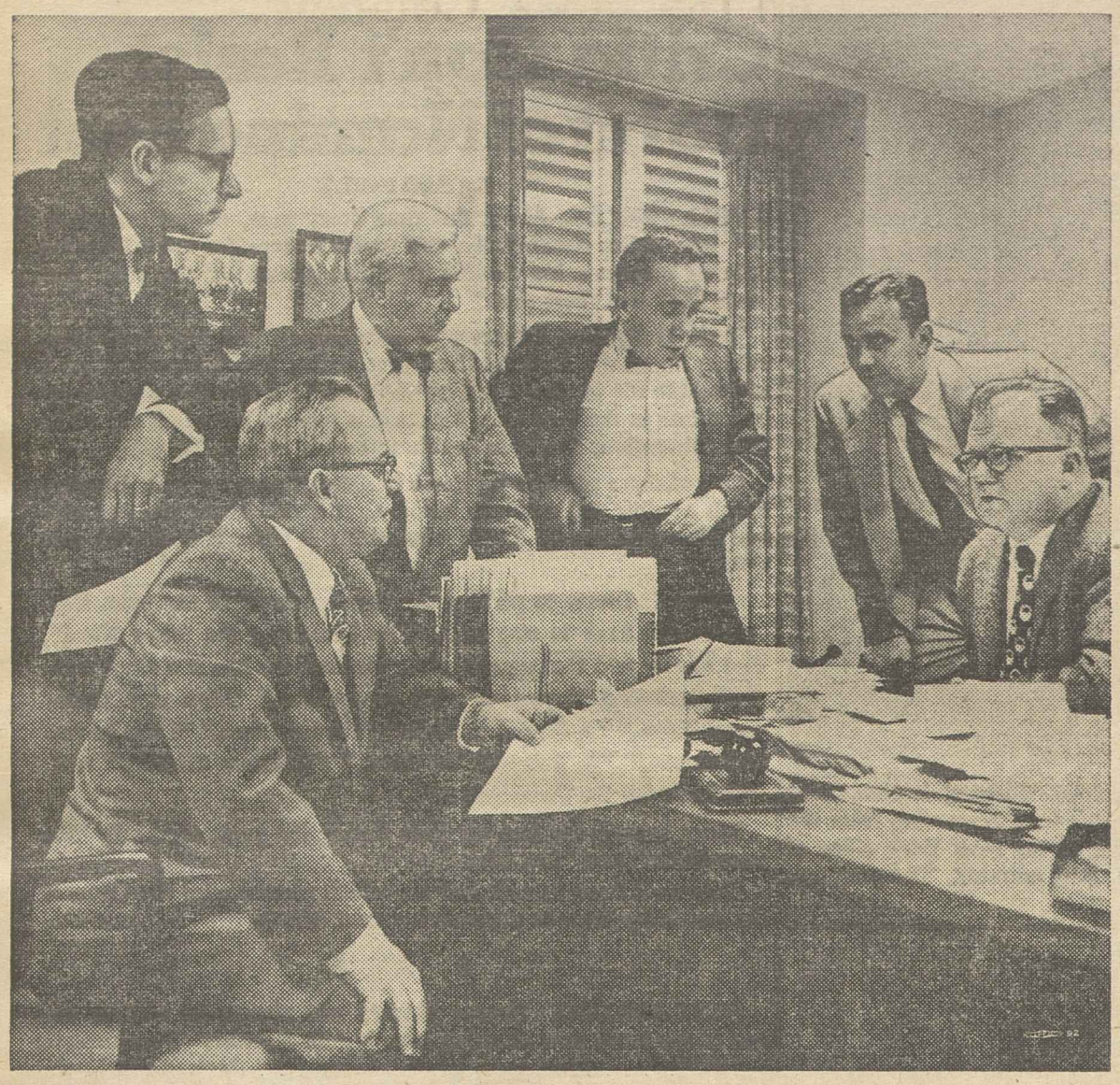
In the meantime, a shocked and aroused public, led by the new president, Chester A. Arthur, demanded legislation to correct the scandalous "spoils system" which had been flourishing for 50 years. And on January 16, 1883, the Civil Service Act was signed by Pres. Arthur.

By the Act of 1883 the Civil Service Commission was created "to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States." It established the federal merit system, providing for open, competitive examinations and the making of appointments to the civil service from among those graded highest in the examination.

At first the Act covered less than 14,000 jobs—only 10 percent of the jobs in the executive branch. Now 91 percent of the jobs in the continental United States are under civil service rules. The only jobs not under civil service are those in the executive branch specifically excepted by law or by the Civil Service Commission.

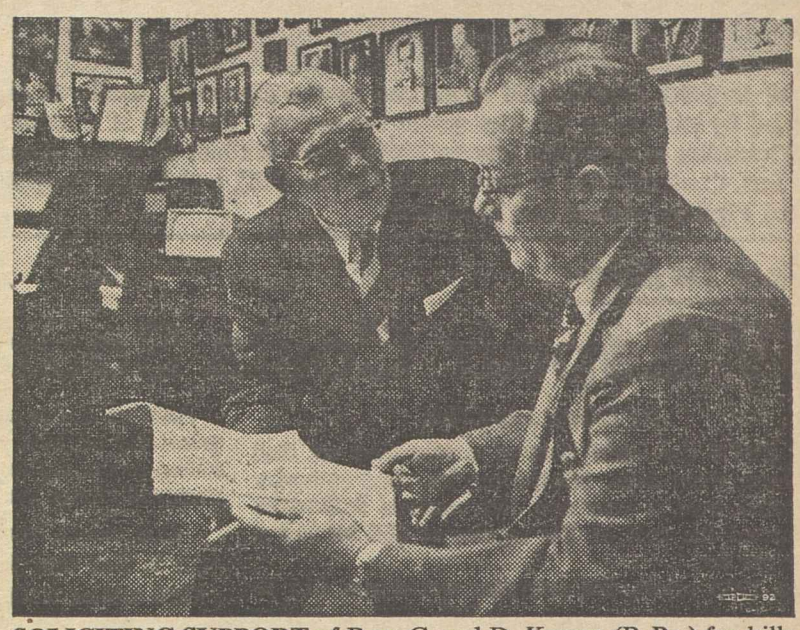
This year, the 75th Anniversary of the Civil Service Act, we pause in respect to the memory of a martyred president, whose death stirred the American people to demand that Congress create the merit system for Federal employes.—(Excerpted from PEN published by the Federal Postal Employes Association.)

AFL-CIO in 'Fighting Trim' for Congress



WITH A NEW SESSION of Congress getting under way, the AFL-CIO Legislative Dept. gets set for a busy season. Here is a planning meeting with (left to right) Jack Beidler, legislative researcher; Legislative Reps. Walter J. Mason, George D. Riley, Hyman Bookbinder and John J. Curran, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller charting the department's course.

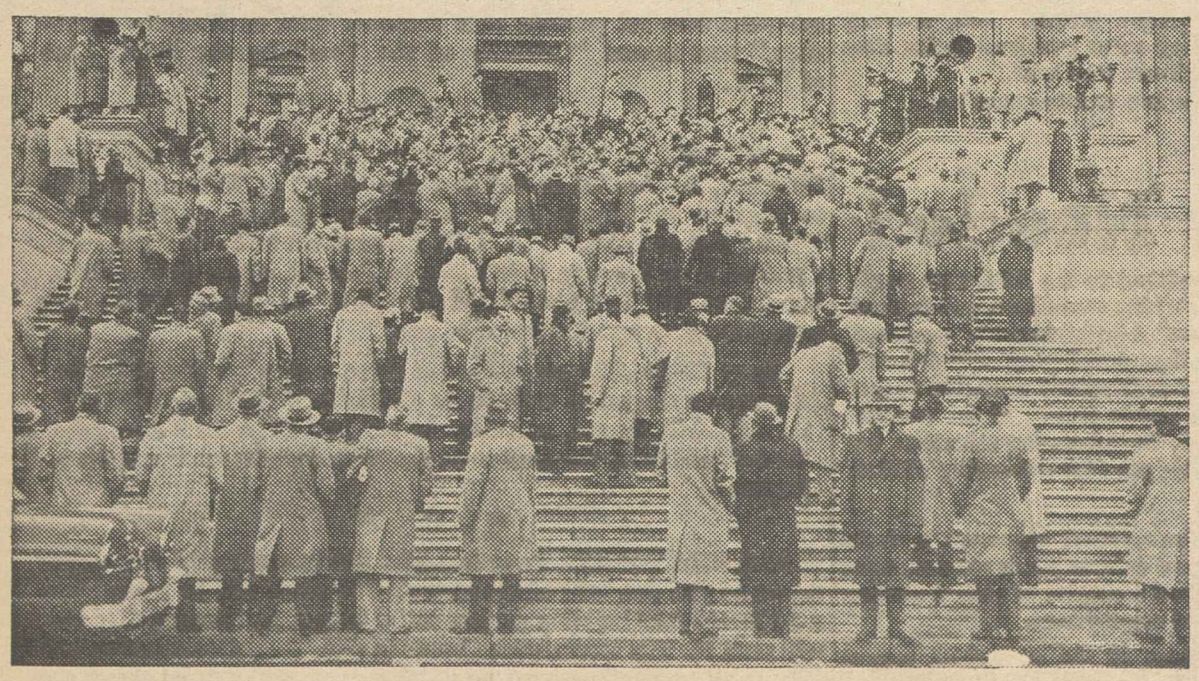
PERSONAL TOUCH is used, too, by AFL-CIO Legislative Dept. staff members. Here Biemiller (right) confers with Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) in the latter's Capitol office.



SOLICITING SUPPORT of Rep. Carrol D. Kearns (R-Pa.) for bills affecting labor is Mason (right), a veteran of many years' activity for trade unions on Capitol Hill.

TO COORDINATE THE WORK of all unions active in the legislative field, representatives of international unions and the AFL-CIO have established a Legislative Council Administrative Committee, which is shown above at one of its sessions. Biemiller presides, at the head of the table (left).

TESTIMONY before congressional committees on pending legislation is a major function of the department. Seen giving AFL-CIO views on housing are (left to right) Sec. Boris Shishkin of the Housing Committee, Biemiller and Economist Bert Seidman.



THE GRASS ROOTS TOUCH is applied to Congress during its sessions when unions members from back home visit their congressmen and senators to seek support for labor legislation. Crowding the Capitol steps in this photo are Steelworkers in quest of backing for labor's program.

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

NEW RADIO PROGRAM sponsored by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, is now being carried by stations in 20 cities across the nation. Pictured at a recent broadcast emanating from the IUE's studios in the Philip Murray Building are William Kemsley, director of the New York office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions (left), and James Toughill, IUE narrator. The program, called Pipeline, started last November.

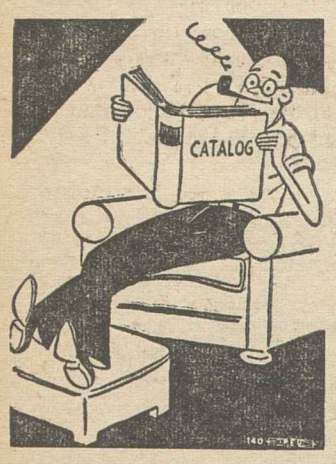
How to Buy:

TV Repair Costs Soaring

By Sidney Margolius

IT ISN'T the initial cost of a television set that hurts these days. It's the repairs. One authority reported over a year ago that various authorities estimated the cost of TV repairs at $14 to $40 a year per set.

At 1958 prices, the estimates would run $15 to $43. The higher figure seems more realistic, as it assumes replacement of antenna and picture tube once every five years. Some families use up picture tubes even sooner because of constant use of the set or a tendency to let it remain on like a radio, even when they are not viewing.



In fact, TV repair costs have been rising faster than almost any other item. They went up 10 percent from 1955 to June 1957, compared to an overall rise in living costs of about 5 percent. From 1952 to 1957 TV repair costs jumped 25 percent, compared to 15 for auto repairs.

Legitimate TV service is expensive enough. But there is also a fringe of high-pressure organizations which tend to advertise low service call rates but build up charges through devious methods.

One eastern chain, for example, will notify its servicemen to "make today a $20 day." That means the servicemen must try to get $20 for each job. The charges of such gyp outfits have no real relation to the actual cost of repairs, but depend on whatever quota the service department has to meet that day.

Another device of gouging firms is to have three prices for all jobs, as $14, $18, and $22. If a customer seems sophisticated or suspicious, the repairman will charge the lower price.

One reason families get involved with gyp outfits is that they look for low labor charges. In 1956 a New York agency asked 500 people what they considered a fair charge for labor in fixing TV sets. Over three-quarters felt $3 an hour or less would be fair.

In contrast, in a survey of servicemen themselves, about three-fourths considered $3 to $4 to be fair, assuming the serviceman charges list price for parts. Ninety percent of the replies were in the $3 to $5 range. Representatives of servicemen's organizations generally suggested $5 as reasonable, and some national manufacturer service departments were found to charge $6 to $7.

Since that time, because of rising costs, it would be fair to add on about 7½ percent. In a recent survey, this reporter found manufacturer service departments now charge $6 to $8 an hour. The variation depends on local costs and how much the individual company feels it needs to maintain its facilities.

This department's own estimate is that a labor charge of $4 to $5.50 would be in line with the market, depending on local conditions. To many wage-earners earning under $2.25 an hour, this seems high. The fact that you must pay a minimum of $4-$5 is an especially bitter pill when you see that sometimes the repair took only 10 minutes.

But the rate must include transportation costs and time, shop and equipment expenses and other overhead. Trying to find a low labor service charge lets you open for hidden gouges. Too, a really skilled serviceman may solve problems faster than one less skilled, at a lower final cost.

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Must Train Apprentices:

More Skilled Workers Needed

The federal government must assume a share of the cost of training apprentices if the requirements of national defense for skilled workers are to be met, the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship agreed at a recent meeting.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell said that to meet the demand for skilled workers, "we are going to have to step up on-the-job training, step up our apprenticeship, step up our efforts to put each worker into a job in which he can grow and use his best abilities."

The committee is a labor-management advisory body to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. It called for greater federal participation in the cost of training skilled workers in view of the fact that so many journeymen are now idle because of the employment situation. The training of apprentices is carried on by journeymen and the employers who hire them.

R. J. Thomas, assistant to the AFL-CIO president and a member of the committee, pointed out that the Eisenhower Administration's proposed program for the college training of scientists will require a great number of skilled workmen to put their discoveries in usable form. If the government is going to pay for educating scientists, he said, it should also pay for educating skilled workers.

Both labor and management expressed a desire for assurance that when defense needs are met, some future date will not find a surplus of skilled workers who are unable to find employment.

Other labor members of the committee present were Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.; Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and George E. Vogt of the Steelworkers.

Hollywood Observer:

Critic Can't Resist Habit of Naming Best

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—About this time every year, almost everybody who writes about Hollywood seems to consider it his bounden duty to announce his choices for "best picture of the year" and "best this" and "best that."

Your Hollywood Observer is only human and just can't resist talking about the films he liked best during 1957, especially as it will enable me to give a pat on the back to a few fine pictures released late in the year that, for various reasons including the AFL-CIO convention, I've been unable to review in full.

One of these pictures is "Paths of Glory," starring Kirk Douglas, Ralph Meeker and Adolphe Menjou. It is one of the greatest anti-war films ever made. Don't miss seeing it when it comes to your town.

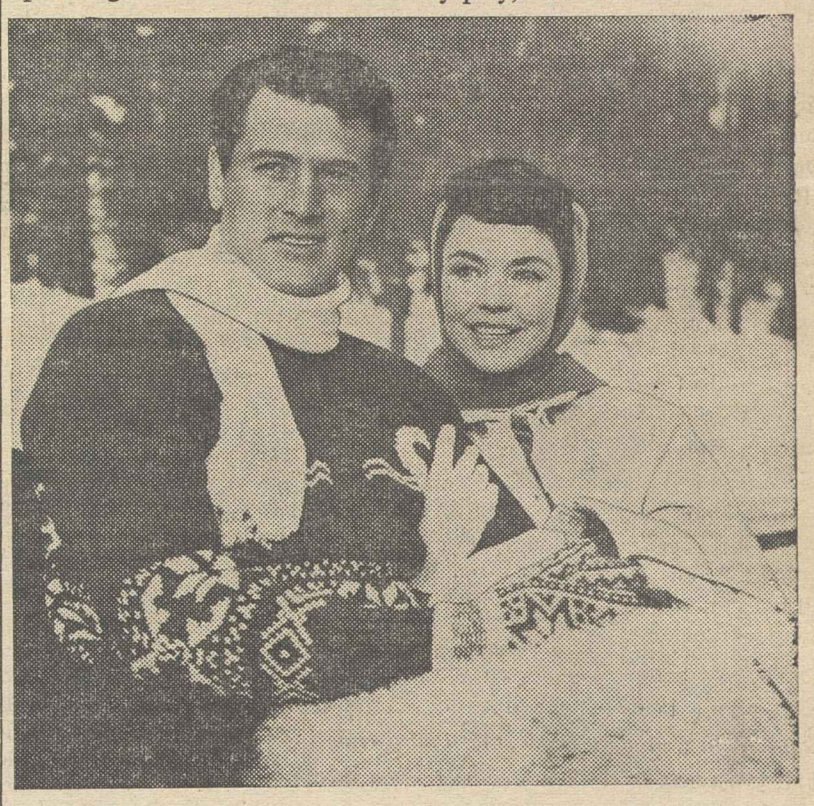
When it comes to picking the "best picture" of the year, this writer will have to stay with "The Bridge on the River Kwai" but hastily add that several other productions run it a close second, including "Sayonara," "12 Angry Men," "Man of a Thousand Faces," "A Hatful of Rain," "Peyton Place," "Love in the Afternoon," "A Farewell to Arms," "Raintree Country" and "Witness for the Prosecution."

There were many fine musicals during the year, especially "Pajama Game" and "Les Girls."

Now we'll have to wait and see which picture wins the Oscar at the Academy Awards presentation next March.

★ ★ ★

HULLABALOO! Horror pictures will always be with us and one of the latest now shooting here is Allied Artists' "Frankenstein—1975". . . . One guess who's starred . . . Boris Karloff, who else? . . . Allied also is making a little gem called "The Astounding Giant Woman" with Allison Hayes and William Hudson starring. . . . Doris Day and Richard Widmark will co-star in MGM's upcoming filmization of the Broadway play, "The Tunnel of Love"



ON LOCATION in the snow of the Italian Alps are Rock Hudson and Jennifer Jones, starring in "A Farewell to Arms," one of the pictures expected to be nominated for Academy Awards.

with Gene Kelly directing. . . . Comic Red Buttons, who surprised everyone with his prowess as a dramatic actor in Warner's "Sayonara," was named "Celebrity of the Year" by the Friars Club of N. Y.

★ ★ ★

A TISKET, A TASKET! Stewart Granger and his wife, Jean Simmons, are headed in different directions . . . Granger to India to perform in "Harry Black" and Miss Simmons to Boston for "Home Before Dark." . . . Cliff Robertson's bride of six months, Cynthia, is on her way to join him in Panama where they're shooting scenes for "The Naked and the Dead" in which Cliff co-stars with Aldo Ray and Raymond Massey.

Jerry Gatlin, 23-year-old rodeo rider, makes his film debut as a corpse strapped to a horse in Columbia's "Gunman's Walk." . . . Patricia Owens, currently in MGM's "The Law and Jake Wade," will bring her mother to the United States next year from England.

★ ★ ★

ALL THE NEWS! Twentieth-Fox finally confirmed our earlier report to you that 200 of the studio's 284 acres will be turned into a $400,000,000 building project to be known as Century City that will rival N. Y.'s Rockefeller Center in size. . . . Construction will start this summer and it'll take at least seven years to complete the entire undertaking. . . . Studio will continue to make theatrical and television pictures on stages on an 80-acre plot with outdoor shooting to be done on the company's 2,300-acre Malibu Ranch.

I'm Often Wrong:

Slump at Box Office Omens Baseball Ills

By Joe Miller

EVERY January in recent years it has become the custom for baseball writers to commence characterizing the coming season as "baseball's year of decision" or phrases of even direr import. This has been going on for so long—since 1951, 1952, and on—that even the writers are getting tired of saying it.

To these alarms, most big-league magnates have scoffed in reply that the writers are crying "wolf." But, they say indulgently, they have to have something to write about those dull winter months, so let them. But who listens? There's nothing wrong with baseball that another Ruth or Cobb wouldn't cure. Didn't more people see the last World Series than any other in history? Baseball is bigger and better than ever!

This is perhaps the obvious answer to the constant clanging of an alarm. But it hardly hides the obvious fact that the baseball industry is in rapidly-deepening trouble—trouble that will produce a sharp series of crises in 1958.

Take the afore-mentioned World Series, for instance. It wasn't widely noted at the time, but the tense sixth and seventh games failed to pack Yankee Stadium. There were, in fact, 8,269 empty seats yawning at the Braves' seventh-game victory. This is hardly a spectacular advertisement for the climax contest of the best baseball has to offer.

Shortly before, they played the Dixie Series in Atlanta and Houston, once red-hot baseball towns. The average attendance for the six games was 3,354, which, in the old days, was about what you'd expect at a mid-week game in a good AA-league town.

For winning the Dixie Series, Houston players received $359 each. The Atlantans' share was $263.59, and that works out to $43.92 for each game. Even in depression days there were semi-pro players—the New York Bushwicks, for example—who would have refused to work at those prices.

Last fall saw two of New York's three big-league teams desert America's most thickly populated area, leaving all those millions to the Yankees. One of the moves was caused, as a New York writer pointed out, by an acute case of greed. The Dodgers made lots of money in Brooklyn, but Walter O'Malley couldn't resist the lure of more gold in the Los Angeles hills.

But four other big-league teams have moved in recent years and they shifted because they were failures. The deaths of the Boston Braves, Philadelphia A's, St. Louis Browns and New York Giants were due to malnutrition at the box office.

Now the Giants and Dodgers have established beachheads on the West Coast. That's fine for the National League, but it sounds the death-knell of the Pacific Coast League. If the PCL is to survive, it must reach into the area of the Texas League or American Association. And so it will go down the line, one league swallowing key organs of a smaller one in order to try and survive.

Do the big leagues care? Does Commissioner Ford Frick care? If they do, it wasn't evident in the callous decision to beam Sunday big-league games on TV into minor-league territory. So the majors will bank more money, while more and more minor-league franchises will crumble.

The sad truth is that so much of it is unnecessary. The majors could have been helping the minors for years, but they remain saddled to a stupid bonus rule that corrals the finest young baseball prospects in the country and says, in effect, "Sit on a major league bench for two years."

This was supposed to be the great leveler. Teams like the Yankees and Dodgers no longer could sign the best talent because they would count against their 25-player roster, because they'd be forced to stay with the club for two years if signed for more than $4,000.

The rule has cured nothing. It merely has deprived the minors from featuring new talents—youngsters too green for the majors but capable of being drawing cards while learning their trade in the minors.

Clubs like Washington, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and the Chicago Cubs have been mired in the majors' bottom for many seasons. Somehow there should be men in baseball who might produce ideas that would aid these chronic sufferers to healthier status and thereby increase interest in these towns.

No such ideas have been forthcoming. The magnates with a virtual monopoly of talent want more, the top teams are not interested in lending a helping hand to those beneath them. Human nature being what it is, they won't until some method is devised to make it possible.

Baseball might do well to take a look at pro football, where a great attendance boom has occurred during the identical period that baseball's has declined. Pro football has its draft which, although not perfect, does distribute talent equitably. And its television policy does protect its clubs while baseball's policy, or lack of policy, does just the opposite. Baseball needs policies similar to those of pro football if the national pastime is going to be saved from the selfish men who run the game.

Soup to Nonsense:

No Hope of Ever Catching Up

By Jane Goodsell

YOU KNOW what I think? I think the world has become too complicated for the people who live in it.

I, for one, have the feeling that I am now so far behind that there is no hope of ever catching up.

I am living in the nuclear age of atomic energy and jet propulsion, and I am still trying to grasp the principle of the steam engine.

By the time a joke filters through to me, it is so old that other people feel nostalgic about it. "That always was a good one," they say. Or, "Golly, I heard that joke so long ago, I had forgotten all about it."

What is the matter with me anyway? Am I surrounded by dense fog or do my dials need a finer adjustment? I just don't seem to receive the signals.

I took a few bridge lessons because I seemed to be the only person in the world who didn't play bridge. By the time I learned to play without a set of bidding rules at my elbow, I discovered that everybody had given up bridge for Scrabble. By the time I got around to Scrabble, everybody was tired of it.

I can't seem to shift my gears fast enough. We got a television set because nobody talked about anything except the programs they had watched the night before. I felt left out and behind the times. After we got the television set, I was still left out and behind the times. I talked about the $64,000 Question, and other people bragged about how little they watched television.

Try as I do—and I do try—I am always a few steps behind. Everybody diets, and so do I. But I am still counting old-fashioned calories, while other people are on a low-cholesterol kick.

I read books on year-before-last's best seller list. I read them **after** I've seen the movie. At a second-run theatre. Nobody can remember them well enough to discuss them with me.

The Christmas season comes to a full boil before I get around to clearing out Halloween trick-or-treats. The candy canes are still with us on Valentine's Day, and the candy hearts linger until Easter.

I don't expect the world to stand still and wait for me, but I sometimes feel that it is deliberately trying to shake me off. I huff and puff to catch up, but I never make it. And I am sometimes tempted to just sit down and refuse to budge.

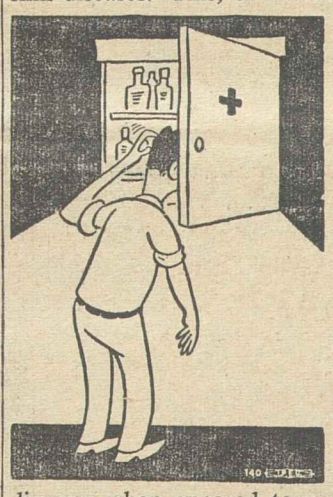
How can I possibly hope to keep up? Here we are on the brink of space travel with trips to the moon a likely possibility, and I haven't even got to Disneyland yet!

For Your Health's Sake:

Dermatitis Plagues Workers

By Dr. Morris Brand

DERMATITIS is an inflammatory condition of the skin. It is said to be the most common occupational disease found among working people. In heavily industrialized states about two-thirds of all compensable occupational diseases are due to skin diseases. This, of course, does not include skin affliction due to the workers' occupation which were not serious enough for the workers either to seek medical attention or to wish to report as a compensation case.



Workers should know that in almost every branch of industry there are materials used or manufactured which can cause a skin disease. Even office workers may develop skin diseases when exposed to such everyday substances as glue (including those found on stamps), inks, rubber cements, pastes, typewriter cleaning solutions and ink eradicators. The skin which is often the first part of the body in contact with the thousands of old and new chemicals and products is ofttimes the first body organ to manifest a reaction. The reaction is not necessarily only on an allergic basis but may be due to an actual irritating factor which causes the inflammatory process (redness, swelling, pain and fever of the part affected).

Direct causes of skin diseases are those affecting the skin directly such as acids, alkalies, solvents, salts of heavy metals, bleaches and many other chemicals. Also, excessive heat, cold, sunlight, x-rays, radium, radioactive substances (as radon, radio-isotopes), pressure friction, blows, bacteria, fungi, parasites, poison ivy, sumac and certain tropical woods and many others too numerous to mention.

Indirect causes of occupational skin diseases are those in and outside the body which make it more likely for the disease to develop. These include excessive or insufficient perspiration, sex (a woman's skin is of finer texture, thinner and less oily than that of a man), age, season of the year, allergic state, cleanliness of the worker and possibly the emotional state of the individual.

When the skin is cracked or cut it becomes more susceptible to penetration by germs causing an infection to complicate the condition. Regardless of the cause of the skin affliction it is therefore important to follow the simple but sound advice that a little first aid in time will go a long way to avoid and decrease unpleasant and unnecessary sickness and incapacity. The partial compensation payments cannot repay the loss of wages plus the unpleasant moments.

Occupational skin ailments can be prevented by observance of preventive measures to known toxic or irritating products, by proper washing facilities, by use of protective clothing and creams, by the development of proper work habits and by proper immediate medical attention.

Those interested in additional details should read Occupational Skin Diseases obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents of the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. (price, 10 cents).

UNION MEN IN OVERALLS have proved "angels" for the Progressive and Social Service Association in Scranton, Pa. Informed that the community-backed building fund of the association was depleted, members of Painters Local 218 volunteered their services to paint the interior of the newly-built center. Value of the donated labor was estimated at $3,000. At right of picture, watching happily as the "painting bee" progresses are Clarence Bergen, executive director of the association, and John Durkin, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities representative on the Lackawanna United Fund.

COTTAGE PARENT Joachim Themal at Pleasantville (N. Y.) Cottage School of the Jewish Child Care Association and a member of Community and Social Agency Employes Local 1707, of the State, County and Municipal Employes, is shown at work in his studio where he does much of his professional painting. Local 1707 recently held a one-man showing of his works at the union's Manhattan headquarters.

Awards Given Union Artist

New York—Joachim H. Themal is a trade unionist with two professions—both of them aided by his union membership.

Themal works as a cottage parent at the Pleasantville Cottage School of the Jewish Child Care Association, and is steward of his chapter of Community and Social Agency Employes, Local 1707, of the State, County and Municipal Employes.

He is also an accomplished artist, who won a coveted Hallmark Award in 1953 and a Huntington Hartford Award in 1956, and whose paintings hang in 17 American museums, including the Seattle (Wash.) Museum of Modern Art, the Isaac Delgado Museum in New Orleans and the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Art Gallery.

Combination Satisfying

Themal finds the combination of working as a cottage parent and as an artist very satisfying. He is completely absorbed with each job while he is working at it.

"I am also completely fresh in each job," he adds.

He credits his union membership for making both of his professions rewarding. "The children and my painting give me more pleasure when working conditions are better," he said, "and I can have more self-respect. The union has also made it possible for me to give more time to painting, since our hours have been reduced through the union's efforts."

Native of Germany

A native of Germany, Themal fled Nazism in 1933 and lived in Italy and then Cyprus, where he was interned following the outbreak of World War II. He went to Palestine when he was released from internship, and came to the United States in 1948.

Recently, Local 1707 held a special exhibition of Themal's paintings and drawings as part of an open-house celebration to christen its new Manhattan headquarters.

Security and Missiles:

Freedom Essential to Science

New York—The United States urgently needs a security system that will not hamper technological progress in this age of guided missiles and earth satellites, the American Civil Liberties Union declared.

The government can retain the full services of scientists, technicians, engineers and administrative executives for more rapid invention and development work only if it permits them to operate in a a climate of freedom, the ACLU warned.

In its 1957 annual report reviewing civil liberties gains and losses in the areas of free expression and association, equality before the law and due process, the ACLU linked maintenance of civil liberties to ways of insuring that America will remain dominant in scientific fields.

"Our national defense," asserted Executive Dir. Patrick Murphy Malin in an introduction to the report, "demands that a host of the most competent citizens the country possesses should be enlisted for the duration, in all parts and at all levels of our government; and they can't be got and kept if they feel they are being scrutinized as potential traitors."

Single Standard Needed

A companion need, he reminded, is for the United States to maintain a single standard for civil liberties —at home and abroad—in order to advance the cause of democracy the world over.

The ACLU recognized that international peace and freedom, as well as America's security, are in "much greater danger" now than 12 months ago, and that as a result civil liberties may be "under intensified pressure, in the name of national security." At the same time, it found several reasons for sober optimism about the prospects for preserving civil liberties:

"Public opinion as a whole seems to have matured considerably in its understanding of which measures do—and which do not — really serve national security.

"The studied seriousness" of important U.S. Supreme Court decisions this year bearing on the relationship of security and individual freedoms, and of the report by the Administration-appointed Commission on Government Securtiy, "is in sharp contrast to the hysteria and near-terror of only a few years ago."

The Administration, the report continued, now is relaxing some of its security rules as applied to scientists, appears ready to have the McMahon Act amended to permit wider exchange of scientific information with our allies, and is allowing release of more information about missile developments.

ACLU membership increased for the tenth consecutive year, reaching approximately 40,000 in 1957, compared with 10,000 in 1949. The bulk of its $368,000 income was contributed by members.

Guild Announces 17th Broun Award

The American Newspaper Guild has announced its 17th annual Heywood Broun Award for outstanding journalistic work done "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," noted columnist and founder of the union.

The contest is open to all work in the public interest done or completed during the calendar year 1957, including photographs and cartoons. All employes in the Guild's jurisdiction are eligible, whether or not they are Guild members.

Entries must be received by the Broun Award Committee, in care of the ANG at 1126 Sixteenth St., Washington 6, D. C., by Feb. 1, 1958. They will be judged by a board of distinguished journalists.

AFL-CIO Calendar Of '58 Conventions

(Following is a list of conventions scheduled for this year by national and international unions and state AFL-CIO organizations. This is not final nor complete. Additions will be announced later.)

Date, 1958	Organization	Place
Mar. 19-21	North Carolina	Charlotte, N. C.
Mar. 27-29	South Carolina	Charleston, S. C.
*Apr.	State, County & Municipal Employes	Long Beach, Calif.
Apr. 14	Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.
Apr. 14-17	Louisiana	Baton Rouge, La.
Apr. 20	Mississippi	Jackson, Miss.
May 9-11	Colorado	Colorado Springs, Colo.
May 12-16	Amalgamated Clothing Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
May 12-16	Textile Workers of America	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 14-16	Georgia	Savannah, Ga.
May 19-23	Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers	Boston, Mass.
May 19-23	Packinghouse Workers	New York City
May 19-21	Virginia	Virginia Beach, Va.
May 28	Marine Engineers	Seattle, Wash.
*June	Technical Engineers	Denver, Colo.
*June	Utah	Ogden, Utah
June 2	Flint Glass Workers	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 2	Musicians	Philadelphia, Pa.
June 5-7	South Dakota	Sioux Falls, S. D.
June 8-13	Communications Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 9-11	Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store	Chicago, Ill.
June 16	Maintenance of Way Employes	Detroit, Mich.
June 26-29	Maine	Bangor, Me.
*July	Washington	Spokane, Wash.
July 21-26	Bookbinders	Montreal, Que., Can.
July 28	Railroad Yardmasters	Chicago, Ill.
July 28	Glass & Ceramic Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 4-8	Oregon	Roseburg, Ore.
Aug. 4-8	Newspaper Guild	San Jose, Calif.
Aug. 4-8	Railroad Signalmen	Miami, Fla.
Aug. 7-9	Kansas	Topeka, Kans.
Aug. 16-22	Typographical Union	San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 18-21	Special Delivery Messengers	Kansas City, Mo.
Aug. 18-23	Photoengravers	New Orleans, La.
Aug. 24-30	Letter Carriers	San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 25-28	Federation of Government Employes	San Diego, Calif.
Aug. 25-29	Teachers	Milwaukee, Wis.
Aug. 25-31	Post Office Clerks	Boston, Mass.
Sept. 4-6	Missouri	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 5	Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 8	Iowa	Des Moines, Iowa
Sept. 15	Bill Posters	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 15	Steelworkers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 15	Alaska	Fairbanks, Alaska
Sept. 15-19	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Battle Creek, Mich.
Sept. 21-24	Postal Transport	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 21-25	Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 21-26	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 21-27	Rubber Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 22-26	Oil, Chemical & Atomic	Long Beach, Calif.
Sept. 29	Intl. Brotherhood Electrical Workers	Cleveland, O.
*Oct.	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 6-9	Stone & Allied Products	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 6-9	Texas	Galveston, Tex.
Oct. 6-10	Railway Patrolmen	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 6-11	Chemical Workers	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 13	Grain Millers	Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 13-15	Nebraska	Scottsbluff, Neb.
Oct. 13-17	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Cincinnati, Ohio
Oct. 13-17	Bricklayers, Masons	Atlantic City, N. J.
Oct. 15-20	Cement, Lime & Gypsum	Seattle, Wash.
Oct. 24-25	Railway Supervisors	Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 10	Carpenters & Joiners	St. Louis, Mo.

* Date not definitely set.

Probe of Strike Asked

All members of the U. S. House of Representatives have been asked by the Rubber Workers to press for an investigation of the O'Sullivan heel company strike issues by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.)

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster asked Perkins to make the inquiry through the labor-management relations subcommittee of the House Labor Committee.

The investigation, Buckmaster said, "will clearly point up a labor law shortcoming which distinguished Americans have recognized as not only harmful to labor-management relations, but to the nation."

Buckmaster cited the Taft-Hartley Act provisions which permits strikebreakers but not legitimate strikers to vote in decertification elections. Such an election cost URW Local 511 bargaining rights at the O'Sullivan heel plant in Winchester, Va., where a strike had been in progress for more than a year.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER when he met reporters on Jan. 15 was holding his first news conference in 11 weeks. During that time he had experienced a mild stroke—his third at least potentially serious illness in less than three years—traveled to Paris for the NATO conference, cleaned up a mass of work on his legislative program and delivered a lengthy State of the Union message to Congress. He looks reasonably well. He is a little spare, a little less jaunty. But he answered questions deliberately and carefully and had his usual flash of indignation when asked whether—and when—he would dump John Foster Dulles.

The President is a remarkable physical specimen. He has an extraordinary ability to bounce back into vigor and vitality after illnesses that at his age might damage most human beings irretrievably.

One of his staffers said that after the 1955 heart attack many considered Eisenhower "an invalid" who would merely serve out his term. But one who left under that mistaken impression returned to the White House to take a job on the "team" again.

Eisenhower underwent severe and lengthy surgery in June of 1956, only a couple of months before the Republican national convention. This reporter, among others, was astounded at the elan, the obvious strength, the blooming vigor he showed at the convention press conference when he announced that Harold E. Stassen would abandon his one-man campaign against the renomination of Vice Pres. Nixon.

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IF THE PRESIDENT has again showed something of a capacity to make a physical comeback—and the "comeback" seems by no means complete—he once again also revealed that he does not comprehend the meaning of what sustained leadership requires of him.

In his State of the Union message, he boldly announced that whatever the cause or precise nature of inter-service quarrels in the Pentagon, "America wants them stopped."

He would "promptly take such executive action as is necessary," he said, and present "appropriate recommendations to the Congress."

On Jan. 15 he sounded like a man who had retired from the battle with this one shot.

He was "not going to be in this job more than three years," he reminded reporters. A "consensus" must be reached with Congress and "the people who have the job of operating the (Armed) Services," because any changes would have to work after he had "passed from the scene."

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), the Democratic leader, had suggested that Eisenhower "knock some heads together" in the Pentagon. The President responded by saying that well, yes, he had a deep interest in the subject of service unity, but that if a shift toward unity did not run in the direction he thought wise, "then I couldn't possibly have anything to do with it."

He responded to the question on Dulles by calling the secretary of state "the wisest, most dedicated man"—a statement made with warmth. He said that "personal, intimate evaluations" of Dulles given him by "leading figures of the world . . . by no means indicate any desire except that he stays right squarely on the job."

The two possibilities are present here: Either the "leading figures of the world" don't get to Eisenhower what they tell American reporters on their feelings about Dulles, or the President has a strange idea of who the "leading figures of the world" are.

The frightening thought occurs that foreign leaders as well as Dulles and others in the President's cabinet lack the courage to tell Eisenhower unpleasant facts, knowing that he will refuse to face them.

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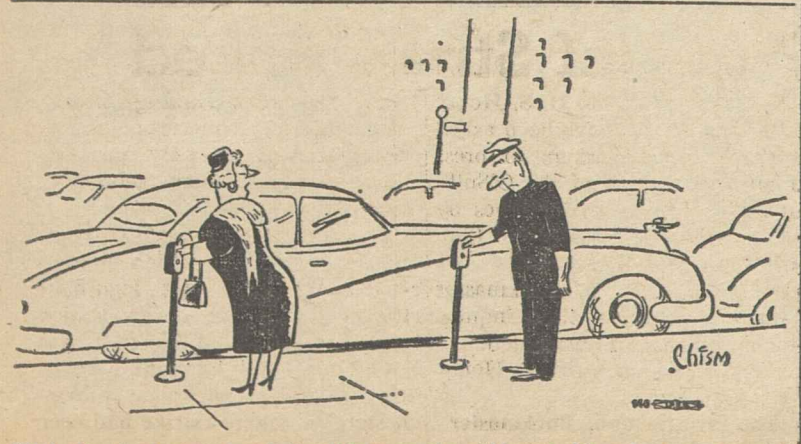
A SLOWNESS OF SPEECH, a slightly greater deliberation in answering questions, may be symptoms of only a retarded recovery by the President from his mild stroke. The sun tan and physical bounce may return after the first couple of rounds of golf.

The President, however, did not look and act like a man whose understanding of the overwhelming need for leadership had been permanently deepened and sharpened by events showing a tremendous Soviet surge forward in strength, science and coordinated diplomacy.



"What's that say, Parks? This one's still got 40 minutes to go."

Morgan Says:

U. S. Arsenal Needs Bolder Ideas

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THERE was nothing revolutionary, nothing provocatively new in the President's State of the Union message although it struck me as likely to be labeled his most plain-spoken public utterance to date.

He seemed to warn the Pentagon that he was going to get unification in defense efforts even if heads had to roll and he warned the country at the same time that however important it is to have a most efficient military machine, it would be folly to concentrate on military strength alone.

Morgan

How and when his concept of unification will be applied, however, remains to be seen. It has been more than 10 years since, as a general, he committed himself fully and publicly to the need for a clearly unified defense structure.

As for our non-military efforts to compete with "Communist imperialism," as he aptly called it, abroad, in trade, mutual aid, technical assistance, lowering tariffs and like items, it is a sharp question whether the country as a whole and the Administration in particular are prepared to support the mesures that may be required.

Which brings us to what might be called the arsenal of ideas. One of the bitter facts of life we Americans must face is that we don't look to other countries as we look to ourselves. The President didn't threaten anybody today but, our heaviest outlay in effort and money remains in the military program.

The image of the United States abroad, as one distinguished figure in the government puts it privately, is apt to be that of the feuding Alabama farmer who went up to his neighbor and, with his fists cocked menacingly, said: "Henry, you dirty so-and-so, I'm for peace." We need bold imaginative ideas to correct that image.

The President touched one tentatively when he suggested a kind of international mobilization of "science for peace." He invited the Soviet people to join in waging war on such things as heart disease and malaria. Developed with care, these projects could mobilize men's hopes; pursued with patience they could be made to survive the inevitable wisecracks that missiles are a little more lethal these days than mosquitos.

If there was a let-down in the President's message, I think it was in a kind of timidity in this arsenal of ideas. "We will always go the extra mile" with anybody, Eisenhower promised, if it will bring us nearer real peace.

But it was as if we were waiting for somebody else to suggest the direction, rather than making the first move ourselves. And hardly had the President got the words out of his mouth before Bulganin was in with a fresh suggestion for a conference.

Vandercook Says:

Ike Shifts Burdens to Congress

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

WHEN Pres. Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union message, he must have known that he stood amid the ruins of his Administration.

The man everyone "likes" but few greatly love and, certainly, no one hates, put the best possible face on it.

Vandercook

If one examines the State of the Union message, it becomes evident that he now proposes to place upon the Congress, with its Democratic majority, most of the burdens of the immense reforms which the President himself admits we must carry out, if we are not to fall far behind the Russians. Eisenhower was twice elected on the assumption that, whatever might be his shortcoming as an economist, or a statesman, he surely could be depended upon to keep our defenses in prime order.

Unfortunately, it is in precisely that area that America has now found its President to have been most deficient. In the past, our system of separate-but-equal Joint Chiefs of Staff has functioned competently enough because the top civilian control of all of our armed forces has been vested in the commander-in-chief, in the President.

Under Pres. Eisenhower that system, by Eisenhower's own admission, has fallen into such disorder that a reorganization of our Dept. of Defense cannot be put off. The final say-so as to what will be the nature of that reorganization, the President will leave to Congress. It is Congress which will have to give substance also to the rest of Eisenhower's recommendations.

Abroad, the Republican President now puts his whole reliance on two Democratic measures which had been obstructed every inch of the way, through all the years, by a majority of Republicans. He asks Congress still further to extend and to enrich the foreign aid program which was the brain child of George Marshall.

To smooth the peaceful ways of world trade, Pres. Eisenhower beseeches Congress to give long and liberal life to our reciprocal trade agreements, the legislative offspring of that low-tariff philosopher, Cordell Hull.

The President asks Congress, too, to be generous in the subsidies it provides for better, harder, sharper education for young Americans. That is another field in which the GOP has rarely shown much interest.

The fulfillment of that less than surprising but wholly acceptable legislative program is, clearly, now up to the opposition party. It is a responsibility to which it must rise more ably, and more nobly, than is easy for any party which is out of power.

Court Kills Ordinances

(Continued from Page 1)

effects upon the city. It fixes an annual fee of $2,000 for each organizer plus $500 "for each member obtained."

Rose Straub, an organizer for the Ladies Garment Workers Union, challenged the ordinance, attempting to organize in the area without a permit. Convicted in Georgia courts and sentenced to pay a $300 fine or spend 30 days in jail, she appealed on the constitutional issue.

Violate 14th Amendment

Whittaker found the ordinance in violation of the 14th Amendment protecting due process, writing, "an ordinance which, like this one, makes the peaceful enjoyment of freedoms which the Constitution guarantees contingent upon the uncontrolled will of an official . . . is an unconstitutional censorship or prior restraint upon the enjoyment of those freedoms."

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky hailed the decision declaring that it cleared the way for "greater union efforts to raise wages and work standards in the South."

He said the court's opinion would wipe out similar ordinances in other cities and towns and eliminate interference with organizing rights.

AFL-CIO Director of Organization John W. Livingston commented that "the Supreme Court has once again upheld the right of labor unions to bring the story of unionism to unorganized workers. We would like to think that there would be an end to efforts to impose local restrictions and restraints on that right.

"We know, however, that we shall be confronted with variations of these invalid measures in the future, as we have in the past. There still are persons whose opposition to unions is so calculated or fanatical that they will not hesitate to violate the very Constitution they are sworn to uphold."

Industrialist Pleads For Strong Unions

Rochester, N. Y.—Unions "are the only recourse workers have against employers in the economic picture today," Herman F. Walz of the Walz & Kramer Co., makers of marine equipment, declared at a "right-to-work" law panel discussion sponsored by the Central Trades and Labor Council.

"Unions are created to restore and maintain the freedom of workers, and not to deny freedom to workers," he said. "They must remain strong and use every ounce of economic pressure they have against capitalists who want to dictate low wages to their employes."

Walz asserted that as an industrialist, he knew that employers band together to prevent the undermining of their profits. Unions have the same right, he asserted.

Profits Figures Charges 'Unfounded', Weeks Says

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's charge that Dept. of Commerce statistics "create a false impression of profits" is unfounded—but the department is going to look into it anyway, Sec. Sinclair Weeks has replied.

Meany in his letter and an accompanying memorandum claimed that stepped-up amortization of investments in plant and equipment, authorized under the 1950 and 1954 tax laws, permit inflation of costs for income tax purposes and thus make profits appear less than they really were. The important result, he added, is that profit figures for different years are not comparable.

Weeks' reply was based on "rising replacement cost" which in the judgment of some people, he said, has led to an overstatement of profits.

An AFL-CIO spokesman described the reply as political, explaining that "he talked about oranges, we talked about apples."

"Weeks' technicians don't agree with him," he added. "Their memo which accompanied his reply showed they have recognized the problem and have taken it under consideration. We hope he follows any advice they give him."

Metal Price Policies Hit as Inflationary

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has charged the nonferrous metal industries, so vital to defense, with helping to trigger postwar inflation.

Industry pricing policies are a major cause of recessions which occur every few years, McDonald told 600 delegates to a USWA conference representing about 100,000 members in the non-ferrous and transportation industries.

"Our members will not become pawns in the big mining business game of getting richer and bigger at the expense of the working people, the small operators and the nation at large," McDonald promised the two-day session in Washington.

America's ability to make continued progress depends on the "wide use" of mining resources, McDonald continued. "It's high time for industry and government to start thinking of the future and see to it that our mining operations are conducted on a long range program basis. We should be working and mining today, not only for our present needs, but also for the needs of tomorrow.

"The best place for ore still is above and not below the ground."

Represented at the conference were local unions in hard-rock mining, smelting, refining, finishing and other operations of the aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, gold, uranium, tungsten, cobalt and other metals industries of the U.S. and Canada.

GOP Retains Seat in N. Y.; Andresen Dies

Republicans have retained control of the House seat vacated by Rep. W. Sterling Cole in a special election held in New York's 37th district.

Howard W. Robison, of Owego, defeated Democratic candidate Francis P. Hogan by nearly 15,000 votes in this traditionally Republican area. Unofficial returns gave Robison 45,907 votes, Hogan 30,909. The district's population is over 393,000.

The recent deaths of two other GOP representatives mean that special elections also will be held soon in the heavily Republican 14th district of Illinois and the 1st district of Minnesota. The former seat became vacant by the death of Rep. Russell W. Keeney, serving his first term as successor to his late law partner, Chauncey W. Reed (R).

The other vacancy results from the sudden death of Rep. August H. Andresen (R-Minn.), veteran of 16 terms in Congress and a leading spokesman for farmers' interests.

The Republicans appear to have lost another seat in the House without an election or change of incumbent. Rep. Vincent J. Dellay (N.J.) announced that he desires to change his affiliation from Republican to Democratic.

Earlier, Georgia's safely Democratic 7th district elected Irwin Mitchell to succeed the late Henderson Lanham.

A vacancy on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee left by the death of its chairman, Rep. Jere Cooper (D-Tenn.), has been filled by the Democratic caucus. Another Tennesseean, Rep. James B. Frazier (D), was elected to the committee without opposition. He will give up posts on the House Judiciary and Un-American Activities Committees.

Hatters Win 15% Increase Ending Strike

New York—Production of milady's spring headgear resumed around the nation after a four-day strike by the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, the first full-scale walkout in a quarter of a century.

Almost all of the union's demands were met by the hundreds of manufacturers in the industry.

Weekly workers in areas where the 35-hour week prevails will get a $5 across the board increase and the piece workers will get a 5 percent boost. Piece workers will also get time and a half after seven and a half hours a day except for millinery trimmers.

In areas where the 40-hour week prevailed the package settlement was worth 19.5 percent including reduction of the workweek to 37.5 hours. The union also won 2 percent more in the employer contribution into the vacation fund and 1 percent more into retirement and welfare funds.

Pres. Alex Rose of the union estimated the two-year agreement at an overall 15 percent increase of which 12 percent becomes effective this year.

Eastern Air Line Strike Threatened

The possibility of a strike against Eastern Air Lines by 600 members of the Flight Engineers after midnight Jan. 17 was described as "very real and very serious" by FEIA Pres. George Petty. "This is no drill," he declared.

Negotiations for a new contract have been in progress since last Apr. 1, Petty said. The deadline after which the union may strike may be extended on an hour-to-hour basis, Petty indicated, as he and other union officials meet with federal mediators in Miami in a last-ditch effort to avert a walkout.

Union demands include a substantial wage increase, job security, improved working conditions and the availability of more training for the engineers. Among the improvements sought by the union in work conditions is one calling for four 48-hour periods per month free from duty.

Incentive Plans Pose Problems for Unions

Unions accept wage incentive plans only with reluctance and misgivings and are generally opposed to them on the grounds they require a work speedup, create friction among workers and produce interminable wrangling.

That's the conclusion of an article on the plans in the current issue of the AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Report.

Examining the varied problems presented by wage incentive plans, the report details the minimum protection that should be written into any plan if it is in effect and cannot be dropped from the union's contract.

Ill Effects Inherent

The report notes that "with few exceptions, unions are opposed to wage incentive systems, both because of the damaging past experience with the abuses under such plans and because of the difficulties and ill effects inherent in incentive plans."

It adds that a few unions, primarily in the rubber and needle trade industries where the plans are firmly entrenched, have accepted incentives as part of the collective bargaining program.

The report adds that in most cases incentive plans are accepted "with reluctance and misgivings." In many cases union industrial engineers have helped to eliminate apparent abuses and tone down ill effects of such plans.

The report cites a recent survey of 100 companies showing that 40 percent of the managements of these firms felt their incentive plans were not satisfactory; another 17 percent said they were only partially satisfied.

While management generally initiates the plans, the report notes that some companies have declared that reasonable labor-management relations can accomplish more efficient and less expensive production than reliance on an incentive system.

De-Emphasize Union

In their effects on unions, says the publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, "wage incentives de-emphasize the union's role in securing higher wages." Combined with other factors, it warns, the plans threaten the union's ability to secure "decent contractual protection in other areas."

The report concludes that "most experts" agree that incentive systems may well be on the way out due to technological improvements and automation.

Big Business Asks Tax Cut, Levy on Sales

Spokesmen for big business have asked Congress for deep slashes in income and corporation taxes and substitution of a sales tax to make up the drop in revenue.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce spelled out programs with many points of resemblance before the House Ways and Means Committee. The Farm Bureau Federation asked merely for a "general reduction" in tax rates" as the economy expands and progress is made in reducing the national debt."

To make their proposals more palatable, the NAM and the CofC also asked that rates at the low end of the income tax scale be cut, as well as those at the top.

Asks Cut For Corporations

The NAM suggested that over a five-year period, they be cut from 91 to 42 percent in the top bracket and from 20 to 15 percent in the lowest, with a clash in corporate tax rates from 52 to 42 percent.

Such action, said William G. Grede, Milwaukee manufacturer who presented the NAM case, would "spark a quick recovery from the present recession."

The CofC through Joel Barlow, a director and a Washington lawyer, said it wants a $3 billion cut now and deeper slashes later to "spur business activity and drive down costs and prices."

The Chamber would cut the lowest rate from 20 to 19 percent this year and eventually to 15 percent; the top rate from 91 to 60 percent and eventually to 40 percent; the middle rates by one percent, and the corporate rate from 52 to 50 percent, with an eventual slash to 40 percent.

More Depreciation Sought

In addition, it asked for "shorter, more realistic" tax write-offs on depreciable assets" to encourage investment in new plants and equipment."

The CofC also put in its annual plug for a sales tax and its regular plea for a decrease in federal spending on non-defense items—those that provide benefits or services to great numbers of people. Between them they could avert the possibility of a budget, deficit, Barlow said, even if the sales levy were to exclude food, rent and medicine.

Spotlight Publisher Denies Accusations

New York—Ernest Mark High, publisher of The Spotlight, organ of the State, County and Municipal Employes in the metropolitan New York area, has denied Federal Trade Commission charges that he placed unauthorized advertisements in the magazine or sought payment for them.

High also denied FTC charges that he subjected individuals and firms to harassment and intimidation, or that The Spotlight was held out to prospective advertisers as an AFL-CIO publication.

The SCME has filed suit in court here for cancellation of the contract under which High publishes the magazine.

AFL-CIO, Mayors, Governors Ask 'Vitalized' Housing Program

The AFL-CIO joined with mayors and governors in urging a vitalized federal housing problem to help pull the country out of its economic plight and to head off the mounting shortage of homes.

For three days, a House Subcommittee on Housing headed by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) heard advocates call for a stepped-up program headed by the federal government to wipe out slums, supply the demand for housing at prices people can afford, and plan the balanced growth of metropolitan communities.

In his budget message to Congress, sent a few days after the subcommittee's hearings, Pres. Eisenhower called for a curtailed urban renewal plan under which the federal share of future projects would be cut from two-thirds to one-half of the cost. He proposed a six-year program to cost $1.3 billion.

AFL-CIO views were given by Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the Dept. of Legislation and Boris Shishkin, secretary of the Housing Committee.

Shot-in Arm Needed

"The right kind of action taken now," said Biemiller, who spoke in general terms of the AFL-CIO housing program, "might make possible expanded home building before the end of the year and thereby provided a much needed shot-in-the-arm for the entire community.

"It would also lay the foundation for an effective program of housing and urban redevelopment in the years ahead when the mushrooming population will expand the nation's requirements far beyond today's level."

He maintained the federal government "holds the key" to a successful housing program because "housing is a national program which requires a national solution."

AFL-CIO Recommendations

Shishkin discussed in some detail recommendations for new housing legislation the AFL-CIO hopes to develop at greater length during future legislative hearings. The essentials were:

- Resumption of a full-scale public housing program to include authorization for construction of 200,000 low-rent units a year, with encouragement of small projects, inclusion of the necessary social and community services, and "realistic" income levels for eligibility.
- Legislation making available low interest, long term loans for construction of cooperative, nonprofit rental and sales housing for moderate income families.
- Expansion of slum clearance and urban redevelopment programs with $500 million a year in capital grants, and consideration of a flexible formula under which the federal share of cost would be increased when the site is redeveloped for cooperative or rental housing for moderate income families.

Mayors Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and Norris Poulson (R) of Los Angeles, respectively president and vice president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, asked for a 10-year urban renewal program to cost at least $350 million a year.

Wagner supported a program of financing to build 2 million new homes a year for the next 20 years. He also asked Pres. Eisenhower to release now $450 million in redevelopment commitments authorized by past Congresses. Poulson warned that the country cannot afford to neglect housing in its rush to surpass Russian's technological achievements and weapons.

Gov. George M. Leader (D) of Pennsylvania urged a 10-year, $5 billion program to wipe out the "national disgrace" of slums,

McClellan Hearing Set:

Operating Engineers Called in Probe

The McClellan special Senate committee opens new hearings Jan. 21 on alleged improprieties by officials of the Operating Engineers and employers in the union's jurisdiction.

Among the witnesses, Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said, will be union Pres. William E. Maloney and former Vice Pres. Joseph S. (Joey) Fay, on parole from Sing Sing prison after serving six years of a sentence for extortion.

Meanwhile Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther "welcomed" the opportunity to put before the committee and the people "the facts in the long and bitter" UAW strike against the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

A hearing on allegations of violence and counter-violence and an alleged "secondary boycott" in the Kohler strike was recently announced for some time in February by McClellan. The announcement followed a stormy three-hour executive session of the committee which ended with a Republican staff member, John J. McGovern, being removed from control of investigation of the UAW and Kohler.

"For almost four years," Reuther said, "the Kohler management has refused to bargain in good faith, mediate or arbitrate."

'Nothing to Hide'

The UAW "has nothing to hide," its complete records on the Kohler strike were voluntarily given to the McClellan group, and its witnesses will voluntarily appear without subpena, the UAW president said.

"We are confident that a fair and objective review will fix the moral responsibility for this strike squarely upon the shoulders of the Kohler management," he declared.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) in a recent nationally broadcast television program, the NBC program Youth Wants to Know, called the UAW "one of the greatest democratic unions of America," which has "done a great job for its membership" under Reuther.

Asked about "some" McClellan committee members who are "going after Reuther," Morse remarked, "They have gone after him before. He can take care of himself. They have sniped at him enough so he is entitled to a formal hearing where he can make his record."

Sees Employer Connivance

McClellan did not name any of the employer spokesmen who might be called by his committee in the Operating Engineers hearing, but he remarked: "I think there will be a lot of connivance" revealed as a result of the inquiry.

The 73-year-old Maloney is said to be ill and reportedly did not attend a recent international union board meeting, but the committee says he will be called.

Among points that may be covered, it is expected, is a trusteeship of Local 150, Chicago, beginning in 1929 and still continued. Maloney has served as trustee throughout this period.

Fay was barred from participation in union affairs as one of the conditions of his parole from prison in 1956.

A powerful leader, he was convicted of extortion and conspiracy to extort $368,000 in connection with construction of an aqueduct from the Catskill Mountains to New York City. He was sentenced to serve from seven and a half to 15 years.

BEGINNING THE 1958 session of the Michigan legislature are these 32 members of labor unions who were elected to the state house of representatives. The unionists, all Democrats, represent 13 different international unions, including the Carpenters, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Sheetmetal Workers, Teachers, Papermakers, Distillery Workers, Barbers, Railway Trainmen, Office Workers, Municipal Workers and the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated). The Michigan House of Representatives is Republican controlled by a 61-to-49 margin.

Anti-Hoffa Teamsters Wind Up Testimony

Thirteen New York "rank-and-file" Teamsters Union members who are seeking to upset the election of James R. Hoffa as president rested their case in federal district court in Washington, D. C.

Godfrey P. Schmidt, counsel for the plaintiffs, said that he would base his argument on the testimony of witnesses from many locals, for five weeks, that delegates from their locals to the Teamsters' recent Miami Beach, Fla., convention were illegally or irregularly chosen in defiance of the union constitution.

Schnitzler Testifies

Schmidt call as one late witness AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Under questions from Schmidt and Defense Attorney Edward Bennett Williams, Schnitzler testified that for him to predict whether the AFL-CIO would set up a new union to seek jurisdiction in the field of the expelled Teamsters "would only be in the realm of possibility and guessing."

Schnitzler said the Executive Council had power under the AFL-CIO constitution to set up a new union but that the question "had not been considered." He told reporters afterward that any of the 29 council members might bring up the question at the council meeting starting Feb. 3 at Miami Beach, Fla., and that if so "we will have to decide."

A number of Teamsters locals have raised the question of seeking renewed AFL-CIO affiliation as federally chartered unions.

Schmidt put into the record before District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who is hearing the charge that Hoffa rigged his election through an illegally constituted convention, the transcript of lame-duck Pres. Dave Beck's testimony before the McClellan special Senate committee.

Beck himself, in Seattle, reporting a gain of membership for the year, told Teamsters "we intend to work with union people everywhere so long as the various elements work with us in fair and friendly cooperative effort."

Beck, convicted of larceny and embezzlement of union funds, is continuing to serve as president under a temporary restrainer by Letts forbidding Hoffa and others from assuming office.

Williams was counsel for Hoffa in the federal trial that acquitted the Teamsters' leaders last summer on charges of hiring a spy to report on the McClellan committee. He refused to estimate how long he would take to present his case for the defense.

Opposing lawyers were granted a weekend postponement to study the lengthy record before arguing a defense motion to dismiss the charges.

The Teamsters' convention met under a federal appellate court decision overriding a Letts order that attempted to restrain the meeting, but directing the convention not to seat delegates who were illegally chosen.

IUD Expands 'Service' Plan To Affiliates

Expansion of the "service center" functions of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has been called to the attention of the IUD's 69 affiliates. IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse said his staff now includes specialists in the fields of research, publicity, education, social security and industrial engineering. The services of these technicians are available to IUD affiliates.

The broadened functions of the department were called for by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a convention message pointing out "there is need to expand this activity and to develop the IUD into a real service center. . . ."

Services Named

Services available from the IUD now, according to Whitehouse, are: Direct research assistance in collective bargaining problems, including preparation of special studies and statistical data; research consultative services; legislative research services; staff training; instructor and leadership training; education consultative service, including aid in planning educational programs; direct assistance and consultation on pension, supplementary unemployment benefits and health and welfare problems; and direct assistance and consultation on problems of time and motion study, job evaluation and incentive plans.

Also, strike publicity aid on the strike scene; publicity assistance in connection with negotiations and collective bargaining problems; assistance in work involving presentations before government agencies; legislative consultative assistance and legal assistance.

New Trials Denied To Dave Beck, Son

Seattle—Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, convicted of grand larceny in state court here, has been denied a new trial by Judge George H. Revelle.

The judge said he would pass sentence on Beck next month. Maximum penalty would be 15 years in prison. Beck was convicted of embezzling funds from the union through pocketing the proceeds from the sale of a union-owned automobile.

Previously Judge Revelle had denied a new trial to Dave Beck, Jr., son of the Teamsters' lame-duck president, who also was convicted on embezzlement charges.

New Bakery Union Wins Pension Rights

AFL-CIO's newest union, the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, climaxed the first month of its existence with a tremendous victory—the right of locals to carry over equities in pension and welfare funds into ABC.

Sixty-one locals with an approximate membership of 45,500 have voted affiliation with ABC and quit the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union which was expelled from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt leadership.

Local 4 in St. Louis with 2,000 members and the 750-member Local 205 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin's largest bakery local, are among the most recent to affiliate with ABC. Three other Wisconsin locals have switched affiliations.

ABC Pres. and Sec.-Treas. Daniel E. Conway hailed as a significant victory the agreement by industry representatives to permit coverage of ABC members under the terms of pre-existing pension and welfare funds. It means that seceding locals will carry their equities with them into ABC. This is expected to hasten the exodus of members from the BCWU.

Conway noted with pride that rarely, if ever, in the annals of U.S. labor history had a union started from scratch and achieved so large a membership so soon. He called it "little less than astounding."

Conway said that in addition to building its membership swiftly, the ABC had established headquarters in Washington at 1711 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., organized a field staff and begun publication of a monthly newspaper, the ABC News, which will go to all members of the union.

'New Look' Wage Group To Draft CWA Goals

New York—A "new look" in telephone union bargaining demands will be designed here this week.

The Communications Workers, responding to a change voted by its last convention, will hold a first meeting of the union's 57-member policy committee—a new strategy board—which will be responsible for formulating the union's 1958 policy on collective bargaining.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, in announcing the four-day meeting which starts at the Hotel Barbizon-Plaza on Jan. 21, believes the new policy board will be of prime value to the union.

CWA Accepts Responsibility

"We have entered the space age," he said. "Everything is different, and those who freeze themselves into outmoded ways of thinking and doing are doomed to lose their place in the parade."

He said that the CWA is prepared to "take more than our share of responsibility" for improving labor-management relations in the communications industry.

The policy board is composed of members of the union's executive council plus rank-and-file union members.

During the four-day sessions, it will hear from Leon Keyserling, prominent economist and labor expert; Prof. Joseph R. Rose of the University of Pennsylvania, described as "one of the great authorities" on utility rates; and Martin E. Segal, a New York welfare and pension fund expert who will "discuss all the pros and cons of health insurance."

To Set New Patterns

In the course of bargaining during 1958 with various affiliates of the Bell System, the union expects to set new patterns in wages and fringe benefits for the industry. Meanwhile, the union has wrapped up one of the last 1957 bargaining sessions.

CWA negotiators concluded an agreement with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in a lengthy bargaining session which averted a strike affecting long distance operators and plant workers in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

The 16-month contract provides increases of 8.5 cents an hour average for about 25,500 workers as well as other benefits.

The round of bargaining just ended, Beirne added, "put some $63 million in the pockets of 360,000 CWA-represented workers, on an annual basis."

President's Budget Slashes Welfare Programs Heavily

(Continued from Page 1)

the government expects to run in the red to the extent of $400 million for the current fiscal year, which closes next June 30. Eisenhower attributed the deficit to increased military spending and to a reduction in anticipated revenues as the recession spreads.

The President said he had no plans to use any tools except the expected impetus to business from defense spending and the monetary powers of the Federal Reserve Board to combat the recession. He estimated current tax rates plus a $700 million in increased postal rates would produce a $2 billion hike in revenue.

Budget Draws Criticism

His new budget came under immediate attack from many sources, in and out of Congress.

Business groups led by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers issued their annual blast at "spending," called for the elimination of "waste" and reduction of proposed appropriations by Congress.

But the temper of Congress and the people obviously differed sharply from their temper a year ago, when business lobbyists stirred up a "grass roots" economy drive that led to a bitter fight in Congress over money bills and a severe—if largely fictitious—reduction in some of the President's budget proposals.

The question asked by many members of Congress was not where they could cut but whether Eisenhower had asked for a large enough new effort by the country to meet the challenge of the space age dramatized by the Soviet sputniks.

Many members of Congress paralleled their statements of anxiety about the country's security in the new age of space with promises that they would flatly reject Eisenhower's assault on long-established government welfare programs.

Slashes Termed 'Political'

A powerful Democratic senator indignantly said that the country "can't cut out programs" built up across more than 20 years. Other Democrats termed the President's program for domestic legislation a "political" document in which he was using the need for higher defense spending "as an excuse for slashing things he has always wanted to cut but didn't dare."

Defense-minded experts pointed out that the 1959 budget spoke of major increases, amounting to $4 billion, in expenditures for national defense and related security programs, including scientific research in the fields of space and futuristic weapons, but actually proposed an increase of only $900 million over fiscal 1958.

The mood of Congress was indicated when the House voted without a syllable of opposition an emergency bill authorizing $550 million in new military construction projects recommended by the President when the new session met eight days earlier

Despite a few unspelled-out warnings against spending "needlessly," Republicans joined the majority Democrats in pushing through the bill sponsored by Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga.) of the Armed Services Committee. The House added to the Administration proposals specific authorization for a new Advance Research Projects Agency in the Defense Dept.

Eisenhower made evident his anti-welfare approach by demanding that existing federal functions be either transferred to state and local governments, postponed, curtailed or abandoned altogether.

He specifically dumped the proposed $1.3 billion federal school construction program that he had advocated for two years. He substituted a smaller program for stimulating scientific educational research projects by a variety of grants.

The President proposed that federal spending for schools in areas of heavy federal defense activities be slashed, that hospital construction activity by the government be tapered off, that public assistance money be reduced.

He asked that vocational education and urban waste-disposal programs be shifted to state and local governments.

He proposed that urban renewal (slum clearance), relief of natural disasters and atomic energy regulation and safety programs be gradually made a local and state responsibility.

Asks Slash in Farm Aid

He proposed a severe slash in farm aid, with price supports reduced after fiscal 1959 and with abolition of the acreage reserve program and no substitute program.

He recommended a shrinkage of government activity in housing and a boost in interest rates on government-guaranteed loans for city, farm and college housing. He offered no new program for public housing. He asked that rural electrification and rural telephone cooperatives be compelled to borrow from private sources more generally and that rates on government loans be boosted.

He asked a "freeze" or reduction of new activities in natural resources including river and harbor improvements and public power. He expressed regret that all these domestic "economies" would save only about $600 million.

For activities of the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Depts., the President asked generally about the same funds the departments are expected to spend in the current year.

Senate Set to Act On Postal Pay Hike

The Senate Democratic Policy Committee has cleared for floor action bills to give postal workers pay increases ranging from 7.5 to 15 percent and a 7.5 percent boost for over a million classified government workers.

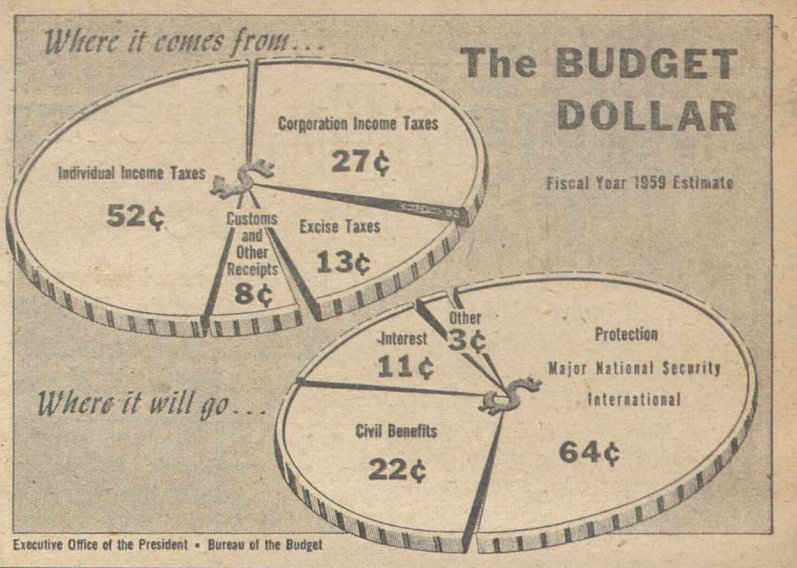
The bills were passed by the Senate Civil Service and Post Office Committee at the last session of Congress and are pending on the Senate calendar.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson said the bills would be called up for debate in about a week. Republicans are expected to attempt to tack on to the postal pay bill the President's postal rate increase recommendation and possibly substitute Administration proposals for smaller increases.

Transport Workers Okay New Contract

New York — Transport Workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of ratification of new contracts with the Transit Authority's subway lines and private bus companies. The pact gave a 32.5 cent hourly package boost to 32,000 workers.

TA workers voted 8,128 for ratification and 2,310 against the new contract. On the private lines, the vote was 4,815 for ratification and 372 against.



Wage Freeze Plan Withdrawn by Gray

A proposal for a one-year moratorium on wage increases has been withdrawn by Pres. Richard J. Gray of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

He has announced his support of an AFL-CIO resolution calling for "wage improvements and other advances" in collective bargaining.

Gray said his own proposal was "nullified" by the resolution adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO convention. The suggestion for the wage freeze got a chilly reception when he made it at his own department's convention.

He advised local and state building trades councils affiliated with the department that his suggestion "was primarily prompted by the growing unemployment situation throughout the country coupled with the constantly increasing inflationary spiral."

Cites Convention Stand

Gray quoted portions of the AFL-CIO resolution on collective bargaining in his letter, including a paragraph saying "while American labor will cooperate wholeheartedly in the national defense effort, no need has been demonstrated for any wage freeze, or for any nationwide extension of the statutory workweek. . . ."

The entire subject of a wage freeze, Gray declared, "is a pro and con argument and I am not sure, because of its complex nature, that it can be fully understood or made clear to all of our people."

Opponents of a freeze, he went on, emphasize the growing unemployment and contend that this is a period of deflation. They also insist, Gray added, that purchasing power must be increased through wage boosts.

Agreement with "the premise of this argument" to increase purchasing power was expressed by Gray although he contended other means should be used "temporarily at this time, such as reduction in taxes."

He had no argument, he continued, with those who say that employer profits are too high and said these "can and must be reduced."

We must find a way, Gray's letter said, not only to increase employment and consumer purchasing power, but we must at the same time "strive to reduce the ever-increasing cost of living."

Gray's interpretation of the AFL-CIO resolution, the letter concluded, showed it aimed at these objectives. "I want to make it absolutely clear," Gray ended, "that this resolution will have my 100 percent support."

1-18-58

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State Groups Send 'News' to Libraries

Some 2,500 high school libraries are now receiving the AFL-CIO News weekly as a result of action taken by state federations and industrial union councils.

Arkansas, Connecticut, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah and Washington were the first states to respond to the suggestion of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler that state bodies take action to make the News available to university and high school students studying the social sciences by subscribing for the school libraries.

Arkansas entered 400 such subscriptions, the Connecticut State Labor Council has entered 118, Nebraska State AFL-CIO 510, South Dakota State Federation of Labor 507, Utah State AFL-CIO 20 and the Washington State Labor Council AFL-CIO 297.

The Delaware State Federation of Labor, since merged into the Delaware State Labor Council, a year ago subscribed for the 50 high schools and colleges in that state.

Teamster Issue Balks Merger in Michigan

(Continued from Page 1)

could take part in merger talks if he was working for and representing the Teamsters and if he is being paid by the Teamsters.

Pres. Andrew McFarlane of the Detroit Building Trades Council and spokesman for the MFL merger committee, replied that he was "very pessimistic" because of his group's unanimous position in naming its merger committee.

"When this shotgun convention is held in Grand Rapids," McFarlane continued, "there'll be some people receiving an empty sack."

McFarlane was referring to a special convention already ordered to be held in the Grand Rapids civic auditorium Feb. 24-28.

Keenan Asks Substitute

Keenan told the MFL delegation he had hoped "lightning might strike" and it might not be necessary to rule on seating of Teamsters. He asked McFarlane to poll his group and "pick someone else" than Clark.

McFarlane countered with a query about Clark's acceptability "if he got off the Teamster payroll." Keenan refused to rule on this point, adding "We don't want to see anyone off a payroll."

Buckmaster told the meeting his instructions from Meany designated him as a hearing officer only to investigate the delay in achieving merger in Michigan beyond the two-year deadline set by the AFL-CIO convention.

"This business we are in today (the Teamsters) was not planned and we got into it only to help if we could in effecting progress," Buckmaster said.

Subcommittees Named

The subcommittees from the MFL and the Michigan CIO Industrial Union Council were selected from the approximately 20 delegates from each side who were present when the hearing opened. The smaller, less cumbersome, subcommittee was suggested by Keenan and Buckmaster to expedite consideration of merger.

The MFL subcommittee included McFarlane, McNamara, Clark, MFL Sec.-Treas. John H. Thorpe and Myra Wolfgang. MFL Pres. George W. Dean headed the delegation at the morning session but was not on the subcommittee.

The MIUC subcommittee comprosed Pres. August Scholle, Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins, Robert Forbes, Don Stevens and George Merrelli.

Interest ran high in the hearing because of its expected impact on 13 other states still unmerged. The designation of the hearing officers was the first action by Meany to implement his AFL-CIO convention promise that his office would use vice presidents in teams of two to try and assist in effecting mergers.

R. J. Thomas, assistant to Meany, accompanied McGavin and the hearing officers to the meeting and scored efforts by the MFL to seat a Teamster representative.

Cites Convention Action

Keenan early in the session warned that every effort would be made "to work out amalgamation on your terms" but that Meany "will work something out with the authority of the convention" if the meeting failed.

The first reply of the MFL was submission of an "open letter" to Meany, bitterly critical of him and his representatives as "a detriment" to merger talks. The representatives, the letter said, "did not hold meetings as the labor movement understands democratic meetings" and ". . . the bumping of heads by you as reported by the papers is a poor substitute for democracy . . ."

The letter was also critical of the CIO group's political philosophy. It called for establishment of a skilled and technical department which would be the custodian for the financial reserves and properties of the AFL and an industrial department which would have a similar role for the CIO body.

Scholle read at length from the transcript of the first meeting of merger committees in which he charged James R. Hoffa, president-elect of the Teamsters and then head of the MFL merger team, held out for settlement of jurisdictional matters first.

"We never got down to the basic problems at any meetings," Scholle declared.

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Ike Urges Congress Enact Mitchell's Labor Program

Unemployment Rise But . . .

Ike Still Optimistic On Recession Drift

In the face of spreading joblessness and a downward trend in business activity, Pres. Eisenhower sent Congress an optimistic Economic Report repeating predictions that the "decline" can be speedily reversed.

Again and again he warned against "inflationary" increases in wages and prices that might have the effect of pushing up costs.

Officially the President ascribed "four-fifths" of the economic decline in the last quarter of 1957 as due to an adjustment downward of business inventories, a refusal of business to place reorders to keep inventories at the previous plateau.

The leveling-off of business activity did not prevent total output (gross national product of goods and services) from climbing by 5 percent to $434 billion, but "four-fifths" of this increase was fictional, he indicated, being "accounted for by rising prices."

Relies on Defense Spending

As a cure for the "decline"—the President never used the word "recession"—Eisenhower suggested that the placement of new defense orders would prove sufficient to reverse the trend without adoption of more strenuous measures or direct aids to bolster purchasing power.

As he began his sixth year in the White House, he treated inflation rather than deflation as the major problem still endangering "orderly growth" that will enable the country to meet "the latest challenge of international communism."

His message emphatically warned that businessmen must

(*Continued on Page* 12)

UAW Backs Its Board's '58 Package

By Henry C. Fleisher

Detroit—With only little dissent, a 3,000-delegate convention of the United Auto Workers adopted a big package program of wage increases, fringe benefits and profit-sharing as its 1958 bargaining program.

The special UAW convention called for substantial wage increases, improvements in the supplemental unemployment benefits plan, and the profit-sharing program set forth by Pres. Walter Reuther and the union's Executive Board a week earlier.

The program was approved after 2½ hours of debate by a 90 percent majority of delegates. Only an estimated 75 delegates voted for a roll call which under convention rules required 100 votes.

Some Favor Shorter Week

A number of delegates had voiced varying degrees of displeasure with the proposed program, many of them stressing they would prefer the demands be focused on a shorter work week.

Carl Stellato, head of Local 600, the 40,000 member UAW unit at the big Ford River Rouge plant, took this position and proposed a referendum of the membership on the issue. The convention action however superseded this proposal.

Reuther, in a brief talk after the vote said the union would be united at the bargaining table. He said the union didn't change its mind on basic objectives but on tactics.

"This is the most effective way, tactically, that we can help the unemployed in our industry."

As the AFL-CIO NEWS went to press the convention began discussion of improved strike benefits and the enlargement of the strike benefit program through a temporary increase in dues. The goal is to bring in another $15 million to the union's strike fund as a means

(*Continued on Page 3*)

MEMBERS OF THE KEY government agency handling labor-management relations, the National Labor Relations Board, all appointed by Pres. Eisenhower since 1953 are from left to right seated: Philip Ray Rodgers, Boyd Leedom, chairman, John H. Fanning. Standing left is Stephen S. Bean and right Joseph A. Jenkins.

AFL-CIO to Set Up New Laundry Unit

By Eugene A. Kelley

A new international council for laundry and dye house workers of the AFL-CIO will be formed at a meeting set for Jan. 25 in Milwaukee.

Delegates from approximately 100 locals of the Laundry Workers Intl. Union, expelled last month by the AFL-CIO convention, and representatives from directly affiliated AFL-CIO locals are expected to attend the one-day session.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, said that interest in what had first been billed as an "exploratory" meeting had far exceeded expectations. Set for action at the meeting is formation of a Laundry Workers Council, McGavin declared. Earlier, it had been planned only to establish a committee to work toward eventual establishment of a union.

McGavin said that 19 locals of the LWIU have disaffiliated. In most cases these locals have been chartered as directly affiliated units of the AFL-CIO. Most recent of these is a former LWIU local in Reno, Nev., chartered this week.

The meeting agenda, according to McGavin, will include a reading of the Ethical Practices Committee report on the LWIU, the report of the convention appeals committee and the answer by LWIU Pres. Ralph T. Fagan to the convention. Copies of all of these statements will be distributed to the delegates.

Six AFL-CIO regional directors from areas where there are heavy concentrations of laundry workers are attending the meeting to help in setting up the council and to

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Peak Prices Continue As Jobless Increase

By Gervase N. Love

The cost of living held its own in December, remaining unchanged from the 121.6 level it reached in November and marking only the second time in the past 16 months that it did not establish a new record peak.

While the cost of living was stuck at its all-time high, workers' purchasing power and take-home pay also remained unchanged, the latter at $75.40 a week for a factory employe with three dependents and $67.99 for one without dependents.

The number of jobless workers covered by state unemployment compensation programs continued upward. Those receiving benefits in the week ended Jan. 4 increased to 2,770,317, a rise of 145,544 in a week. In the week ended Jan. 11, initial claims filed climbed to 604,326, a jump of 76,957 from the previous week.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. said the major factor in the stability of its Consumer Price Index was a 2.7 percent cut in the price of new autos resulting from dealer discounts.

Other decreases were scored in transportation, where a transit fare

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Meany Sees New Threat To Unions

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Eisenhower has asked Congress for revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and adoption of other laws to provide what he called "greater protection" of the rights of workers, unions, management and the public.

His proposals, contained in a special message to Congress, followed almost precisely the labor program announced by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell at the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City.

In an unusually sweeping endorsement of a cabinet officer's views, Eisenhower said the suggestions outlined to him by the secretary constituted "the program of this Administration in the labor-management field."

The Eisenhower-Mitchell program remained to be spelled out in detailed legislation sponsored in Congress. First reaction from a ranking Republican leader came from Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.), GOP Senate leader, who filed his own more drastic labor-law proposals.

The President called for compulsory filing of detailed union financial reports with the Labor Dept. and for additional reports to show that local officers and convention delegates, at least every four years, are elected by secret ballot.

He proposed stronger restrictions on some types of secondary

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Decree Lets Hoffa Head Teamsters

Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts signed a consent decree permitting James R. Hoffa to become president of the Teamsters Union under the supervision of a three-man board of monitors. Fifteen other officers elected with Hoffa last year will also be seated.

The decree settles a suit brought by 13 rank and file Teamsters to void Hoffa's election.

The three-man board would include one member of this rank and file group, another named by the Teamsters executive board, and a neutral chairman to be named by both groups. The monitors would "counsel" with the executive board to guarantee democratic procedures and elections.

Business Anti-Welfare Line Held Basis of Ike's Budget

Pres. Eisenhower's 1959 budget proposals compel a belief that he has "fallen hook, line and sinker" for anti-welfare propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said.

The President's earlier State of the Union message proclaimed "lofty goals," Biemiller charged, but the Administration "has been weak in implementing" them.

Hyman H. Bookbinder, an AFL-CIO legislative spokesman, said that the President again "seems to place a balanced budget above all other considerations"—including not only welfare activity but also tax reform and "security expenditures sufficient to meet the present threat" of the Soviet Union.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., accused the President of seeking to "cut down on health, welfare and education programs when more of each is required."

Congress Skeptical

The general reaction to the budget in Congress continued to be one of skeptical detachment, with members waiting for reports of their own legislative committees before making up their minds on the amount of money needed for security.

Continuing analysis led to a widespread belief that the President in presenting his "estimates" for the 1959 fiscal year had exaggerated the actual amount of new money he proposed for defense spending and adopted a rosy attitutde about recovery from the current business recession that his own economic advisers do not share.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphery (D-Minn.) summed up comments on the military budget with a charge that the $1 billion security increase was "just about enough to cover the costs of price increases, of inflation. It will not produce greater hardware, more strength."

Welfare Undermined

Biemiller and Bookbinder gave their observations on the budget on the AFL-CIO radio program, As We see It.

Bookbinder pointed out that using a "slight increase" in the defense budget "as an excuse, the President has initiated a broad program to undermine federal welfare activities" and had "insisted on retaining the present tax structure when both justice and economic needs dictate a lowering of taxes for the lower and middle income groups."

Bookbinder said that increased purchasing power in the hands of lower-income families would "result in stepped-up economic activity which in turn leads to greater (government) income."

Biemiller said the President's acceptance of NAM-C-of-C "propaganda" made his 1959 budget proposals among "the greatest threats in two decades to the great fabric of social legislation developed since the early days of the New Deal."

Education Funds Slashed

Eisenhower, he said, was actually proposing $300 million less for education than he proposed "one year ago—before sputnik."

He also spelled out a list of welfare programs, including public assistance, vocational education, sewage and waste systems, slum clearance and urban renewal, hospital construction, in which the President proposed moving speedily to turn responsibility "to the states."

Hill Leaders Reject New Farm Proposals

Pres. Eisenhower's message outlining the Administration's new farm proposals has drawn an immediate rejection from both Republican and Democratic agricultural leaders in Congress.

The program put forth by the President to solve the depression which has ravaged the nation's farmers since he took office proposed to carry forward the same policies which his critics blame for farm ills. They seek to reduce agricultural surpluses mainly by lower price supports on farm products.

Asks 15 Percent Cut

The President asked that the floor of government supports on main agricultural products be reduced to 60 percent of parity—a drop of 15 percent below the present minimum—and for removal of the present requirement that as surpluses shrink, the support level must rise.

(Nowhere in his message did Eisenhower point out that parity is the standard intended to insure farmers a fair return for their labor in terms of production costs. Under the parity theory, farmers need to receive 100 percent of parity before they are said to earn a fully equitable share of the nation's income.)

The President also asked that Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson be given more authority to loosen production controls, requested that the multi-billion dollar program of disposing of farm surpluses abroad be continued, and called for expansion of research to increase utilization of farm products in industry.

Eisenhower recommended termination of the acreage reserve phase of the Soil Bank after the 1958 crop. He called for an expanded version of the soil conservation reserve to take up this slack, requesting for this purpose an appropriation of $450 million, an amount many farm experts regard as insufficient to make the program effective.

Benson Called Inaccurate

Two days after the President sent his message to the Hill, Benson was accused of inaccuracy and giving a misleading picture of the farm economy when he testified in support of the Administration's program before the Senate Agriculture Committee. Republican Senators Edward J. Thye (Minn.) and Milton R. Young (N. Dak.) joined Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) in disputing Benson's figures.

Ellender challenged the Administration's claim that farm prices are now running an average of 3 percent above a year ago and accused the President of "not giving the other side of the picture," pointing out that farm income was down at least $200 millon in 1957.

Shortly after the hearing, the Agriculture Dept. reversed itself and said that farm income dropped from $12.1 billion in 1956 to $11.9 billion in 1957. Earlier the department had reported farm income last year as higher than the year previous.

Ellender said following Benson's testimony that he "can almost guarantee" that the Administration's new farm program will get nowhere. Democratic counterproposals, he added, may be put forth later.

Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-N. C.) of the House Agriculture Group called the President's program "a blueprint for bankruptcy."

THE CRITICAL NEED for a strong foreign aid program and an adequate defense budget were stressed by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), right, and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), second from right, in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program Washington Reports to the People conducted by Harry W. Flannery (left), AFL-CIO Radio and Television coordinator.

Doesn't Measure Up

Work Force Changes Forecast by Experts

(See Additional Story Page 4)

A broad picture of industrial America as it will be in less than another decade, showing some startling departures from patterns of the past—and present—was drawn by experts at the Conference on the Changing Character of American Industry sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Here are some of the changes these authorities foresee in 1965, predictions made on the basis of what has happened in the past and what is going on now:

Work Force Up

- The work force will increase by 10.5 million.
- The proportion of professional, technical and clercial workers—the white collar classification—will increase at the expense of the blue collar worker.
- Skilled workers will be increasingly in demand, and a high school education will be practically a must for a good job in industry.
- The bulk of the increase will be from women 35 years of age and older, and young workers between 14 and 24; the number of male workers 55 and older will increase, those between 25 and 34 will decrease because of the decline in the birth rate during the depression.
- Industry will increasingly concentrate on the Pacific and Gulf coasts and their satellites.
- "Soft spots" are likely to develop in some of today's industrial centers—New England, except for Connecticut; Pittsburgh-Youngstown, Detroit, and parts of the Middle Atlantic and East North Central states.
- Automated and other automatic operations will increase.
- Unions will face new problems in organizing, bargaining and internal operations because of any or all of the above factors.

The rundown on the work force of 1965 was given by Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan W. Clague. The shift of industry was recounted by Walter Isard of the University of Pennsylvania and Victor Fuchs of Columbia University in a joint paper. Dr. George W. Taylor of Penn, former chairman of the National War Labor and National Wage Stabilization Boards, discussed the pitfalls the future holds for unions.

Clague Makes Prediction

Here is how Clague broke down the increase in the labor force between now and 1965—emphasizing at the same time that he was giving a "preliminary view" of broad trends and that his figures were not final projections:

"Of the increase of 10.5 million persons expected in the labor force in the next decade, only 1.2 million will be between the ages of 24 and 54. In fact, there will be 700,000 fewer male workers in the 25 to 24 age group a decade from now.

"The number of male workers 55 years and over is expected to increase by about a million. The great bulk of the increase will come from two groups—women 35 years and older and young workers between the ages of 14 and 24. Each of these groups will account for more than four million of the total growth."

He added that about one-third of the increase is expected to be made up of part time workers.

Both the changing structure of the labor force and the migration of industry pose new problems for unions, Taylor said at a luncheon over which AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas, William F. Schnitzler presided. He pointed out that the bulk of the increase in the working population will be among those elements which have always been difficult to organize, and that the shift in production processes may involve serious seniority difficulties.

Democrat Elected To House Seat

Democratic State Sen. John Dent, elected to fill the congressional seat of the late Rep. Augustine B. Kelley in the 21st Dist. of Pennsylvania, termed his victory proof of dissatisfaction with the Eisenhower Administration.

He topped his opponent, Herbert O. Morrison, in the normally Democratic district by about 10,000 votes. He has served as Democratic leader in the State Senate for many years.

Dent's election was followed in less than 24 hours by the death of Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R-Wis.), who collapsed as he walked into the House restaurant and died in Walter Reed Hospital. Death was attributed to a heart attack.

The election and the death put the House lineup at 233 Democrats, 197 Republicans and four vacancies. The vacant seats are in normally Democratic districts in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, and usually GOP districts in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Auto Workers Back Bargaining Program

(Continued from Page 1)

of financing possible future walkouts.

The UAW Executive Board recommended a dues increase of $5 per month for the months of March, April and May, to help achieve this goal, adding that after negotiations are completed if the strike fund is in excess of $25 million the excess be returned to the locals for rebate or credit to the members.

However, a resolution adopted by the majority of the convention's resolution committee recommended that any excess over $25 million be kept in the strike fund. As of Dec. 31, 1957, the fund stood at about $24 million.

The Executive Board proposal on the three-month dues increase would not apply to those earning less than $150 per month and would be $2.50 for those earning between $150 and $250 per month.

Although the nation's press has been full of "strike talk" about the negotiations with the Big Three of the auto industry, UAW spokesmen strongly assert that these predictions are coming not from the union, but from industry sources. A spokesman said the union does not want a strike, but will strike if it is necessary to achieve legitimate bargaining goals.

At the opening session Reuther talked—but the president of GM declined to. Harlowe Curtice, GM's top executive—who gets a healthy salary and an even healthier profit-sharing bonus—declined a UAW invitation to speak to the delegates.

Curtice maintained he could make his position clear without a personal appearance. He told reporters that the chances for an economic upturn "would be vastly improved" if the UAW adopted a program "tailored to the economic facts of life."

Purchasing Power Lags

Reuther, in a one and three-quarter-hour keynote address to the delegates, described the UAW's proposed bargaining program as completely tailored to the country's economic needs. Reviewing recent economic developments, he said:

"We are in trouble because the productive capacity of America has been expanding at an amazing rate—but the purchasing power in the hands of the people has not expanded in like proportion."

Illustrating his talk with charts and graphs projected on a big screen, Reuther pointed out that General Motors' profits had increased 260 percent in the years 1947-1957 while wages for GM workers went up 72 percent. At Ford, he said, profits jumped 329 percent in the same period against a wage rise of only 70 percent.

"Millions of families lack purchasing power," Reuther maintained.

"As a result, we are using only 60 percent of production capacity in the steel industry."

Emphasizing the need for increased buying power by the majority of people, the UAW president said: "My 11-year-old daughter understands this and I hope we can get GM to understand it."

The collective bargaining program adopted by the convention consists of half a dozen points plus the supplementary economic demands and price rebates for consumers—the so-called profit sharing plan. The program includes demands for:

- General wage increases of a non-inflationary nature reflecting the national increase in productivity obtainable with present technology under conditions of full employment and full production, the elimination of wage inequities and modernization of wage formulas including a freeze-in of the present cost-of-living allowance.
- Increased supplemental unemployment benefits for laid-off workers and those on short work weeks, putting the SUB plan on a daily rather than a weekly basis.
- Action to meet the impact of automation, including a shifting of workers and seniority.
- Pension improvements, including giving the union a voice in investment of pension funds to direct them toward projects of benefit to the entire community.
- Improvements in hospitalization and medical insurance coverage.

Goals to Be Set By Oil Workers

Denver — The 52-member bargaining policy committee of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers will meet here Feb. 22-23 to establish negotiating patterns.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight said he intended "to recommend some short-range goals, including an improvement in the wage situation, and also a long-range program of major improvements. . . ." He also plans to discuss the matter of layoffs of union members and possible solutions to the problem.

Reuther Urges Goldwater To Get Psychiatric Aid

Detroit—Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), one of the most vigorously anti-union members of the Senate, has been urged to see a psychiatrist.

The advice came from UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, replying to sharp attacks on the UAW, its program and its leadership by Goldwater in the course of a speech just before the UAW special convention.

Goldwater, speaking before a Republican meeting in Detroit, had complained that "Walter Reuther and the UAW are a far more dangerous menace than the sputniks and anything Soviet Russia might do to America."

Reuther told the cheering delegates that his "first reaction" was that anybody who could make such a statement "is mentally unbalanced and needs a psychiatrist." Goldwater has been a frequent critic of the UAW and has, among other things, criticized the UAW's long strike against the Kohler Manufacturing Co. and what he calls Reuther's "socialist" philosophy.

The UAW president told the union's convention that representatives of Ford, Chrysler and GM "control the Republican Party in Michigan" and that they had provided a platform for the country's No. 1 peddler of class hatred—Sen. Goldwater.

He charged that Goldwater had come to the Michigan GOP rally "on the invitation of the corporations to harass the union and they cannot disclaim responsibility."

VIGOROUS AND EFFECTIVE picket line is being maintained at the Whittier, Calif., store of Montgomery Ward by Retail Clerks Local 324. The store is one of several hit by RCIA's selective strike and "informational picketing" technique which followed six months of fruitless negotiations.

New Charges In Darlington Mill Closing

New York—The Textile Workers moved another step closer to justice for 550 workers at the Darlington (S.C.) Manufacturing Co. who lost their jobs in 1956 after they voted for a union.

Jerome D. Fenton, general counsel for the NLRB, has directed a new complaint in the case charging Roger Milliken and Deering, Milliken & Co., the firm he heads, with direct responsibility for closing the Darlington mill.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said Milliken and his firm should both "answer for the injustice and the damages suffered by the Darlington workers."

Pollock said Fenton's action and a recent NLRB decision to reopen the case bore out the union's contention that the NLRB regional director in Winston-Salem, N. C., erred when he said there was no link between the Milliken chain and the Darlington mill.

"We are ready to show," Pollock added, that Milliken and the chain "directly controlled the Darlington mill and that they ordered its closing in line with their general policy of resisting unionism in all of their 30-odd mills."

Milton Weisberg Killed in Accident

Bedford, Pa.—State Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry Milton Weisberg, a vice president of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, was killed in a three-car crash on the ice-covered Pennsylvania Turnpike near the Bedford Interchange.

The car in which he and a companion were en route from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, his home, went into a ditch. As the two men alighted, another car went in immediately behind theirs. They were running to see if the occupants needed aid when a truck went off the road, hit the second car and crushed them against their own.

Weisberg, who was 42, had been deputy secretary since 1955 and for a short time last year served as acting secretary. He was a founder of Department Store Employes Local 101 in Pittsburgh, which he still headed at his death; was active in community services work and political action.

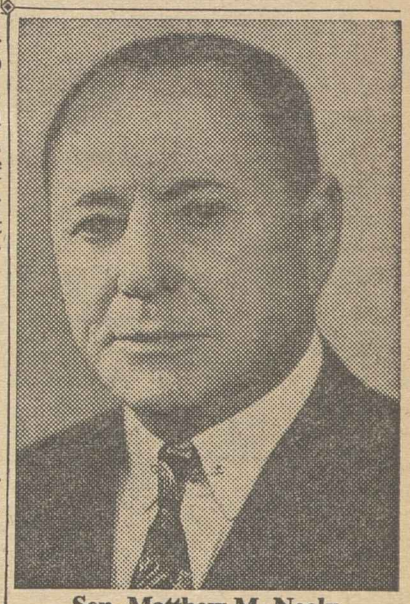
Sen. Neely Dies at 83; Backed Labor's Goals

Sen. Matthew N. Neely, West Virginia Democrat, is dead after 36 colorful years in Congress during which he earned the gratitude of all workers for his unstinting devotion to their interests.

He was 83 when he succumed to cancer in Bethesda Naval Hospital—second in age among senators only to 90-year-old Sen. Theodore F. Green (D-R.I.).

A telegram extending the "sincere sympathies" of the AFL-CIO and its members was sent Mrs. Neely by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

"Sen. Neely was a true friend of American workers, a staunch supporter of trade unionism, a gallant fighter for the general welfare, a real patriot and a fine gentleman," they said.



Sen. Matthew M. Neely

Born in Log Cabin

Neely was born in a log cabin on a West Virginia farm. He first came to Washington as a congressman in 1913 and served until 1921, when he was defeated for re-election. Two years later he was elected a senator, serving from 1923 until 1928, and again from 1930 to 1941.

In 1940 he left the Senate to run for governor of West Virginia because his fellow-Democrats there had refused to nominate a man liberal enough to suit him. He ran again for the Senate in 1942 but was defeated, but won another term in the House from 1946 to 1948, and returned to the Senate in 1948, remaining until his death.

His interest in and sympathy for workers stemmed from his associations with coal miners and other unionized workers in West Virgina, and were voiced long before the New Deal. He worked for union rights and old age pensions prior to the Roosevelt Administration.

He is reputed once to have told a meeting in Washington that he would always vote with organized labor "right or wrong," but he hoped it would always be right.

W. J. Buckley, Boiler Makers Official, Dies

William J. Buckley, secretary-treasurer of the Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths since 1946 and a veteran of 40 years as an active trade unionist, died in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. He was 64.

He entered the hospital late in December after contracting influenza during the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City. Death was attributed to a lung cancer.

Native of Delaware

A native of Wilmington, Del., where funeral services were conducted, he made his home in Highland Park, Kan.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler sent telegrams of sympathy to Mrs. Buckley, who survives, and to Pres. William A. Calvin of the Boiler Makers.

"Brother Buckley served the members of his international union, and in fact the members of the entire labor movement, with dedication and devotion," they said. "Through his efforts, workers and their families have achieved a better standard of living, a fact which has helped make our nation a better place in which to live."

Joined Union in 1917

A member of the union since 1917, he worked 15 years in East Coast shipyards, and later in the construction industry, before joining the union staff as an organizer. During World War II he was a labor advisor to the Office of Production Management. He was elected a vice president of the union in 1944.

A Hollow Sound

PRES. EISENHOWER'S repeated predictions that the current economic "decline" will soon be over are reassuring, if true. If not true, they'll bear an unpleasant similarity to Herbert Hoover's famous phrase: "prosperity is just around the corner."

The fact of the matter is that economic policies put forward, or condoned, by the Administration have been largely responsible for the current recession.

- Buying power has been shrinking, under the impact of price increases administered by monopoly-like corporations which have little need to react to the normal influences of supply and demand.
- The Administration's tight-money policy hurt consumers and small businessmen, profited the big corporations and did nothing to stop the rise in the cost of living.
- **The Administration's tax policy has admittedly been designed to help big corporations and wealthy individuals; and repeated pleas from the AFL-CIO and other groups for aid to the people in the lower tax brackets have fallen on deaf ears.**

Cuts in the interest rate now announced by the Federal Reserve Board may help a little bit to ease credit and undo some of the damage of the tight-money policy—though even the President's own economists acknowledge, tenderly, that the Federal Reserve bankers' policies have been a "trifle over-stern."

In the light of all this, the President's admonition against "unwarranted" price or wage increases rings mighty hollow.

As Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers pointed out to his union's special convention, profits rose 48 percent between 1952 and 1957—and 79 percent in the case of big companies; income from interest jumped 52 percent; dividends rose almost 39 percent.

On the other hand, wages and salaries rose only 30.2 percent during the same period—far behind profits, interest and dividends. And almost every wage increase was accompanied by growls from the business community that the workers were "responsible" for inflation.

Just a little while ago, Pres. Eisenhower was suggesting that if workers buy only what they need (as if they were out buying yachts or minks), the economic situation would be all right.

Yet today purchasing power has declined; sales are off; and the number of unemployed is rising ominously.

The AFL-CIO has called for a variety of steps to get purchasing power moving: wage increases; lifting the personal exemptions on income taxes; through government projects that will help the nation build long-needed homes, schools, hospitals and highways.

Some hard thinking and real planning are needed by the Administration to get the country's economy back on the tracks. Who can believe that rosy-colored predictions, and warnings to workers to spend less and earn no more, will help at all?

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Slower than Molasses in January!

Changing Character of Industry To Bring New Union Problems

The complexion of the nation's labor force in 1965 and the problems posed for unions were discussed at the recent AFL-CIO conference on the "Changing Character of American Industry," by Peter Henle, assistant director, Dept. of Research. Henle's discussion was touched off by Ewan Clague, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who presented a paper to the conference on the make-up of the labor force in 1965. A condensed version of Henle's remarks follows:

By 1965 we can expect a 15 percent increase in the nation's population and a similar increase in the nation's labor force. An additional 10.5 million people are likely to be at work or seeking work by 1965.

More Women and Children

Relatively few of these, however, will be adult men in the prime of life. Most of the increase will come either from the youngsters or from women age 35 and over. These figures reflect the fall-off in the birth rate during the 1930's.

In fact, the small number of these "depression babies" is responsible for the fact that in 1965 the number of men at work between the ages of 25 and 34 will actually be 700,000 below the 1955 figure.

The larger number of youngsters coming into the labor force will reflect the upturn in birth rate in the 1940's. The increased number of women reflect the increasing inclination of women over 35 to seek employment once their children have reached school age. Both these groups may be more interested in part-time rather than full-time employment.

Most of these figures reflect trends that have become evident over the past few years. The number of both blue and white-collar jobs will continue to rise, but white-collar jobs are expected to rise at a faster rate. Among blue-collar workers, one trend of interest to unions is an increasing emphasis towards a higher level of skill.

Meaning of Trends

This outline of trends raises many different questions. Accepting these figures as a reasonable estimate by experts, what do they mean for organized labor?

There are many ways in which this question could be answered. We could discuss particular unions that stand to benefit by increased employment in their industry or trade, or others that face more discouraging prospects. We could discuss problems of jurisdiction that are bound to arise as improvements in technology create new jobs that may not fit easily into established craft or industrial lines.

The one point that struck me sharply as I reviewed these figures is this: during the next 10 years American unions will find in the labor market a steadily increasing proportion of workers who have had little, if any, experience with unionism, who have not been exposed to the hardships around which unionism has traditionally been built, and whose jobs will largely be those in which unions have generally not been accepted. Because of these factors, unions are likely to encounter a far greater proportion of workers who are apathetic or even hostile to unionism.

As for the youngsters, they were all born in relatively recent years. In fact, by 1965, more than half the labor force will have been born after 1925. These people bear no scars of the 1930 depression.

Although their parents may have talked to them of hard times, this could have left but a vague impression, not any genuine awareness of the problem. Our generally high employment economy has given them a rosy, some might even say a lackadaisical, attitude toward life.

• Many Other Interests

The young women, naturally enough, have a particularly high rate of turnover on the job as they leave the labor market after marriage or childbirth. As for the young men who have many interests beyond their jobs, it would be surprising indeed if many of them took an active interest in their job conditions and therefore in their union.

Some might say that the very success unions have achieved in raising job standards and employment conditions has meant that youngsters coming on the job do not respond to unions as warmly as their fathers.

Another new element which the influx of youngsters and older women is bound to bring in its wake is an increasing demand for part-time employment. In fact the BLS estimates that over the 10-year period, part-time workers will increase 35 percent compared to less than 10 percent for full-time workers. This raises additional problems for unions in many different industries.

A final factor is the changing composition of jobs over the next 10 years. There seems to be no let-up in the trend away from manual workers toward clerical, sales, and other white-collar categories. These figures should not blind unions to the fact that the blue-collar group will also be increasing substantially, but the largest anticipated increases are for "professional and technical" and "clerical" workers.

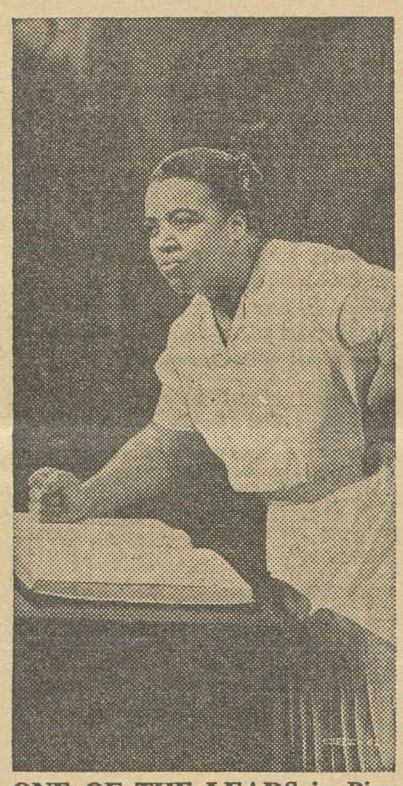
These are not occupations traditionally associated with unionism, although a number of AFL-CIO affiliates are making real progress in these fiel[illegible].

COMMAND PERFORMANCE at the White House was a high point in the annals of Pins and Needles, the Ladies Garment Workers play which set records on Broadway and on tour. ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and some of the cast members received the plaudits of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

TWENTY YEARS LATER, the Pins and Needles cast enjoy a reunion at ILGWU headquarters and swap recollections of the hit show with social significance. At the rostrum is ILGWU Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, the original chairman of Labor Stage.

'Pins and Needles' Still Sharp After 20 Years

THE SHOW had more than its quota of pretty girls, some of whom are shown as they gathered back stage in a dressing room 20 years ago when Pins and Needles was a Broadway smash.



ONE OF THE LEADS in Pins and Needles was Dorothy Harrison, shown as she appeared in "Mene, Mene, Tekel," a Biblical parable about dictators.

GOOD FOR LAUGHS was the "Five Little Angels of Peace" number, kidding the broken pact between Hitler (Berni Gould) and Stalin (Harry Clark).

SHOW-STOPPER was the number "In Union There Is Strength," a hit in the musical which ran up a total of 1,108 performances on Broadway between 1937 and 1941 and was up-dated to keep topical with fast-changing times.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

THE NEW CHARTER of the Summit County (Akron, O.) Union Label Council is scanned by members as they receive it from Pres. E. M. Sanders (left) of the Ohio Union Label Conference. They are, from left, James J. Dougherty and Ruth Raleigh, president and treasurer of the new group, and L. W. Radabaugh.

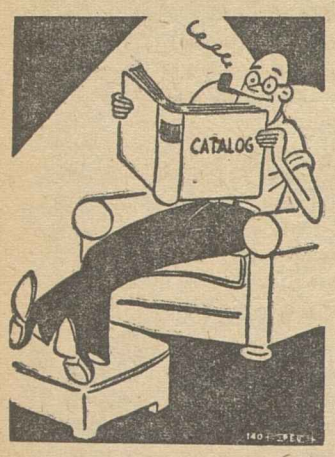
How to Buy:

Food Prices Rise Alarmingly

By Sidney Margolius

BEHIND THE DOORS of the commodity trading exchanges and warehouses, wholesale prices of food are rising alarmingly this winter. That means wage-earning families must prepare for new record living costs this coming summer.

The two big problems this year are high costs of food and houses. Cold weather in Florida was a blow to moderate-income families up North. The damage to crops unexpectedly pushed up prices of produce, and of citrus fruits and frozen concentrates especially. This is a winter to use frozen concentrates more sparingly and look for better values in canned juices.



The rise of 4 percent in food prices this past year now makes the average cost of feeding a family $1.23 a day per person. That's $34 a week for a family of four, actually 41 percent of the average industrial worker's pay. If the auto, appliance and building industries can't understand why people aren't buying their products this year, there's one answer.

The other problem endangering living standards and the entire economy is that repayments on present installment debts are taking 13 percent of the average family's disposable income (after taxes).

February is a month of important sales of household goods, including furniture, rugs, mattresses, housewares, dishes, curtains and other goods.

MATTRESSES: In shopping the February mattress sales, disregard brand names and "list prices." The "famous" manufacturers make mattresses of different quality to sell at different price levels. Too, this industry is notorious for pre-ticketing mattresses with exaggerated list prices so retailers can offer what seems to be big "reductions."

Good-quality mattresses and matching box springs currently are on sale at $35-$45 each. Heavy people need firm mattresses both for comfort and durability.

FURNITURE SALES: Reductions in February furniture sales run from 10 to 33 percent. The semi-annual sales are the only time you get price cuts.

CARS: There's actually a little price competition kicking up among the smaller manufacturers. Following the introduction of the Studebaker Scotsman, American Motors Corp. has brought out a new version of its Rambler, The American, at $1,770 F.O.B. The Scotsman is $1,776 including heater and directional signals. These list prices are before discounts all dealers now give.

REFRIGERATORS: Sales of refrigerators also are available in late winter, with reductions of $35 to $75 currently offered. Refrigerators generally fall into two grades: moist-type, which is generally also self-defrosting and has two temperatures, and the lower priced conventional type.

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Schools, Teachers and Kids

Economics Courses Neglected

By Lillian Herstein

JOHNNY'S mother barged into my apartment, waving a beautifully printed brochure, the statement presented to Congress by United States Steel Corp., which declared it was all a myth about the price of steel being responsible for the increased cost of living.

I countered with publications of the Steelworkers, which asserted that the steel industry's 22 price hikes since World War II have been "exorbitant with relation to increased costs; that all increases gained by the workers since 1939 have been more than earned by rising productivity and the industry could have absorbed them out of productivity gains," since "real productivity gains have significantly exceeded real wage gains over the period."

Johnny's mother and some of our neighbors and I studied all these documents and later listened to a TV panel discussion on the causes of inflation—all of which left us, though earnestly trying to understand a situation important to our daily lives, confused and bewildered.

Nothing in our education, we realized, had given us an understanding of the economic problems of family and community living and of state, national and world affairs. We wondered whether there was a place for economics now in the curricula of our high schools; whether Johnny's generation was being exposed to the economic facts of life.

The Survey of Economic Education, published by Brookings Institution, points out that probably "less than 5 percent of all high school students take the equivalent of a semester course in economics."

As a result of the scant place of economics in the curriculum, there is a lack of teachers qualified to teach the subject. High school teachers cannot afford to major in economics, since there is no demand for full time teachers of the subject

Moreover, there is no incentive for the student with a bachelor's degree in economics to enter high school teaching, since the rewards and prestige for people trained in economics is much greater in business, industry and university teaching. We have here a vicious educational circle, which, however, is being broken by the growing realization that in a democracy, government touches the citizen at various direct and indirect economic levels.

Fortunately an awareness of the need for economics has been growing, and schools are experimenting with courses even on the elementary level.

Hollywood Observer:

Home for Starlets Is Popular Residence

By Paul Patrick

Hollywood—So you're a beautiful, young, screen-struck girl who's arrived in Hollywood to seek her fame and fortune.

If you're lucky, you might find a home away from home in the Hollywood Studio Club where approximately 100 young girls are living while they're trying to "make the grade" in Hollywood.

Most of the time, there's quite a waiting list of girls wanting to get into the Hollywood Studio Club, founded many years ago by a group of civic minded women.

Some of the club's famous alumnae are Linda Darnell, Rita Moreno, Kim Novak, Marilyn Monroe, Zasu Pitts, Janet Blair, Maureen O'Sullivan, Evelyn Keyes, Mrs. Edgar Bergen and Donna Reed.

To be eligible for residence in the Club, a girl must be between the ages of 18 and 30 and she must have letters of recommendation. She may stay there three years, no longer. She gets a room and two meals a day for a modest sum and she gets companionship. The director of the club is Florence Williams. Its address is 1215 Lodi Place, Hollywood.

★ ★ ★

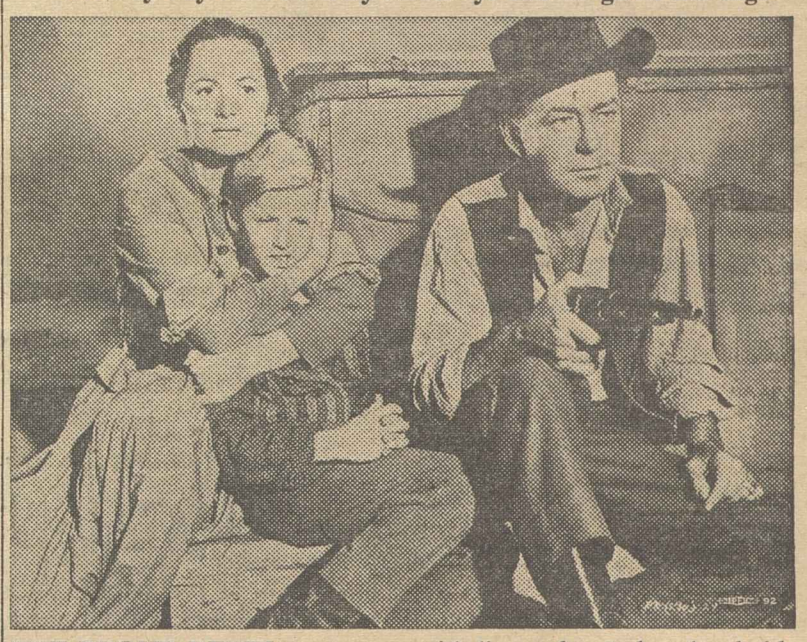
THAT OLD RELIABLE box office favorite, the western movie, has a new look.

Designed for the entire family, it's apt to be western in locale only.

Some of these new outdoor dramas, like Samuel Goldwyn, Jr.'s upcoming "The Proud Rebel" starring Alan Ladd, Olivia de Havilland and Dean Jagger, have more heart than hard riding and actually are emotional dramas in cowboy clothing.

From its simple beginning in cattle rustling, highway robbery and claim jumping, the movie "horse opera"—also known to the trade as "oater" and "sagebrusher"—matured since World War II into the so-called "adult Western" and the "family Western."

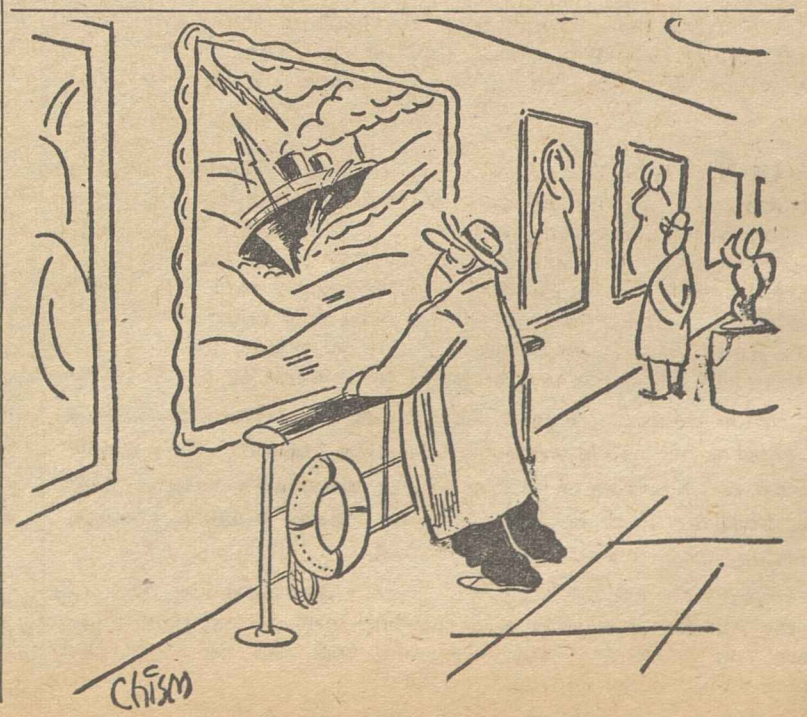
Virtually any kind of story nowadays can be given the sage-brush treatment. Last Christmas, television even presented Dickens' "Christmas Carol" as a western.



THE PROUD REBEL, a western with "more heart than hard riding," stars Olivia de Havilland and Alan Ladd, shown in this scene with Ladd's 10-year-old son, David, who plays his son in the picture.

Michael Curtiz, who directed "The Proud Rebel," says "the old western is dead."

"The Proud Rebel" concerns an ex-Confederate soldier's efforts to find a cure for his mute son, the love of the boy for his dog and the understanding of a strong woman, certainly not a typical "western" theme. Ladd's 10-year-old son, David, plays his own son in the picture. The story is laid in Illinois but was filmed in Utah.



I'm Often Wrong:

U. S. Trailing Soviets In Sports Exchanges

By Joe Miller

AROUND THE WORLD of Sports: An idea that is worth trying is being pushed by a group called "People-to-People Sports Committee" and headed by Col. Eddie Egan, the ex-New York boxing commissioner. The idea is to stimulate those sports interests which we have in common with other countries, particularly those behind the Iron Curtain.

The Communist countries have beaten us to the punch by doing more sports "exchanging" than we do—probably because of our incredibly stuffy amateur rules. In 1955, for instance, we entertained only 20 foreign teams as compared to 323 for the Iron Curtain countries. The Communists also sent 307 sports teams abroad; we spent only 20. Sports are a universal common denominator; we should get on the ball.

Speaking of that, Bob Considine recently told a Washington newspaper audience that Russia, building the biggest sports stadium in the world, is not behaving like a country that expects to be bombed out.

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JACK TIGHE, in his second year at Detroit, makes modest reference to himself when he says the Tigers will be a better team this season. "The manager has that first season under his belt during which he should have learned something," Jack says.

The Boston Bruins' announcement that they are calling up Billy O'Ree from their Quebec farm team is another milestone in sports. He will be the first Negro player in the National Hockey League. . . . Here's a surprise. In the list of money makers on the 1957 pro golf circuit, Ben Hogan was 90th, with total winnings of only $1,100.

In leaving Utah for Stanford Coach "Cactus Jack" Curtice is leaving behind the best passer in college football today. He is Lee Grosscup, who made several All-America teams. . . . and almost passed Army out of the stadium before the Cadets pulled it out, 39-33. . . . In his win over Gil Turner last week, Vince Martinez acted as if he didn't want the welterweight crown vacated by Carmen Basilio. Martinez has a bad habit of running like a rabbit when he gets hit with a stiff punch.

Barney Ross' exciting autobiography, "No Man Stands Alone," has won new acclaim as a choice of the Saturday Review of Literature on its list of best books of 1957. . . . The Buick Motor Co. has fired the advertising agency which loused up those commercials in the Patterson-Jackson thing last summer. . . . When the fighting Comiskeys brought their feud over White Sox stock into a Chicago courtroom recently, Judge Jerome Dunne, a fan, had the first question. "Why did you trade Minnie Minoso?" he asked.

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SPEAKING OF CHICAGO, the managerial job most in jeopardy at the end of this season could be that of Al Lopez of the White Sox. He traded away the core of his run-production strength when he dealt off Minoso and Larry Doby. But the Doby deal isn't sitting well in Baltimore where they're griping about paying his $37,000 salary.

Bud Schulberg, who wrote "On the Waterfront," is producing a movie about a brigand colony in the Florida Everglades with Tony Galento and Sammy Renick, the former jockey, in the cast. . . . Charley Goldman, who did such a spectacular job with Rocky Marciano, is starting his 54th year as a boxing trainer. Charley has just passed 70.

Marv Throneberry, a Yankee hopeful, has been hitting a million in the Nicaraguan League. Marv probably will stick with the Yankees this year because Bill Skowron, the club's first-line first baseman, has that question-mark back. Marv, a brother of the Senator's Faye, has hit well in every league in which he's played. Last year he led the American Association with 40 homers.

In case you were wondering, the coach in the Playhouse 90 dramatization of Irwin Shaw's short story, "The 80-Yard Run," was Henry "Red" Sanders, the UCLA coach. Wasn't bad either.

★ ★ ★

PANCHO GONZALES, world's pro tennis champ, proved his versatility recently in California by driving his home-made hot rod to two new world's records, in its class. . . . Yogi Berra took a $5,000 salary cut from the Yankees, his first pay slash, but he still can make the boast that at $50,000 he is the highest-paid .251 hitter in history. . . . Berra's 50 G salary has been duly noted by Washington's Roy Sievers, who outhit Yogi by 50 points, led the AL in homers and RBIs, and says he is willing to work for $38,000.

Jackie Robinson, a do-it-yourself fan, has refused the help of a ghost writer and is writing his memoirs himself. They should sizzle. . . . Speaking of writing, Rocky Marciano's revenues from his book to which he lent his name, "Body Building Through Boxing," have neared the $4,000 mark.

Advice from a game warden to hunters who have lost their dogs in the woods: "Just drop your hunting coat on the ground, and when you return next morning, you'll find your pal comfortably asleep on it, wondering what kept you."

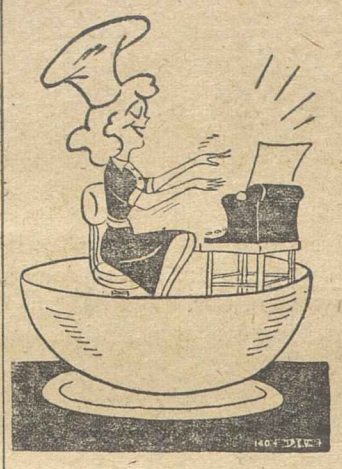
Soup to Nonsense:

Telephone One Peril Too Many

By Jane Goodsell

ALTHOUGH MY daughters regard the telephone as a lifeline to the outside world, I view it with less enthusiasm. In a world already rich with confusion, the telephone is simply one peril too many.

The telephone is a marvel of science, all right, but I am not. I am a simple soul, and my life on the telephone has been a series of humiliating, frustrating, irritating and wildly confusing experiences.



When two people who are unable to see each other are connected by a telephone wire, the possibilities for things to go wrong are unlimited.

To begin with, it is necessary to establish identities: Who is speaking to whom?

If you answer a telephone ring, and the voice at the other end asks to speak to another member of your family, you need only say, "Just a minute." But if the voice asks to speak to you, yourself, things become more complicated.

The person who wishes to speak to you is already doing so, but how are you to make this clear? There are several possibilities—all ridiculous. You can say, "This is I" or "This is me." Or "Speaking" or "This is so-and-so." Whichever choice you make, the conversation is off to a pretty poor start.

The next step is for the person who is calling to explain his identity by announcing, "This is so-and-so" (People always refer to themselves as "this" on the telephone.) At this juncture you can adjust your voice to the correct degree of cordiality, depending on whether you are connected with your Aunt Emma, the dry cleaner, the boss' wife or somebody who wants to sell you insurance.

Some impatient people skip the preliminaries, and simply assume that they are connected with the person they seek. A very dangerous practice.

I, on one occasion, dialed the home phone number of my obstetrician and, when a male voice answered, launched into a detailed and intimate description of my symptoms. When I paused for breath, the voice at the other end said, "Gee lady, you sure are in terrible shape!"

Ending a telephone conversation presents difficulties, too. In a face-to-face encounter, you can make little gestures to indicate that you must be on your way. You can rise to your feet or look at your watch or race the motor of your car.

When truly desperate, I bleat that the baby has fallen downstairs or that something has boiled over on the stove. But these are emergency measures which I use only at the point of hysteria.

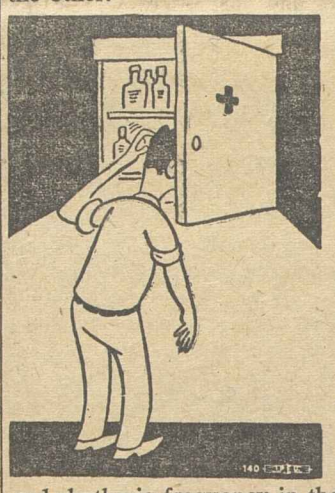
The telephone is a marvelous invention, but I think I might find it easier to communicate with smoke signals.

For Your Health's Sake:

Medics Study Vertigo Causes

By Dr. Morris Brand

DIZZINESS refers to the presence of a sense of motion, either of the patient or the surroundings, when there is actually no motion. The motion experienced may be that of turning of objects, or of self, or of tilting, falling or veering to one side or the other.



This most annoying symptom can arise in one, two or all three of the following organs of the body: (1) within the ears there are the semicircular canals, the true organs of balance; (2) the ocular (eye) system; (3) the fine sensitive nerve endings of balance found in the muscles and joints.

Dizziness arises when the nerve impulses differ in force and rhythmic frequency in the semicircular canals of one ear from that of the other. The basic causes for the variation in nerve impulses are those which either decrease the function or by irritation cause an abnormal increase in the impulses.

The most severe type of dizziness occurs when there is complete loss of function in the balancing apparatus of one ear—as is found in a hemorrhage or other disease affecting either (1) the area in the brain which translates the impulses received from the canals, (2) the nerves between the canals and the brain, or (3) the semicircular canals.

Some individuals are more sensitive to the movement of the fluids in the canals than others. This makes it unpleasant and in some instances impossible for the more sensitive people to ride in moving vehicles.

Causes of dizziness, vertigo as it is known medically, include allergic conditions which may cause sudden and violent attacks; endocrine disturbances such as menopause; metabolic disorders as in a disease of the thyroid gland function (hypothyroidism); toxicity from infections such as mumps and encephalitis (an inflammation of the brain tissues), from infection of the gums, teeth, sinuses and eyes, and from drugs and chemicals; blood vessel disorders caused either by a hemorrhage or blockage of the blood vessel by an embolus or thrombosis (an embolus is a clot which floats into the blood vessel from another part of the body and a thrombosis results from a closure of the vessel at the site of blockage as is found in arteriosclerosis); anemia and other blood abnormalities.

In order to treat a patient for dizziness it is necessary to establish a diagnosis and this may require many tests. They help to rule out some of the causes of this condition.

Where the tests do not establish a diagnosis clinical observation over a period of time may prove helpful. When the specific cause is found it may be or may not be possible to remove or treat with either drugs, diet, psychotherapy or operative procedures.

Patients with dizziness whose cause is difficult to ascertain are in need of the sympathetic attention of the doctors consulted. The medical profession is working hard to determine the causes and to find appropriate treatment.

Overhead Too High

Health Campaigns Must Unite

Harrisburg, Pa.—The urgent need for establishment of a national health fund to eliminate the "multiplicity of fund-raising campaigns in the health field," was emphasized here by Leo Perlis, national director of Community Service Activities for the AFL-CIO.

Perlis predicted flatly that a national health fund would become a reality "within the next five years."

Speaking at the luncheon session of the Campaign "Round-Up" Day for Pennsylvania United Funds and Community Chests here, the labor official declared:

"Past experience has shown that an unbelievably high proportion of the $20 million raised by the voluntary health agencies each year is earmarked—not for research, not for the cure of disease, not for the alleviation of suffering—but to pay campaign and public relations costs."

The campaigns have reached the point, he said, "where the public is the target for appeals on a 'disease-of-the-month' basis, with each campaign fully-staffed with high-paid talent." He said the duplication of effort "precludes thrift in an area where thrift is so desperately needed."

Perlis said that the AFL-CIO Executive Council called recently for a major overhaul of the programs and methods of operation of the various national health agencies, "especially in the fields of medical research, fund-raising and budgeting." This statement of policy on behalf of the 13.5 million men and women in the labor federation, he said, went on to assert:

"The raising of funds in a united way, through Community Chests and United Funds wherever possible, the allocation of funds on the basis of relative needs, and greater coordination in basic medical research will strengthen our voluntary health agencies and help to improve the total health of the whole person."

Perlis termed it "ridiculous to the point of being criminal" for the American people to "pay, over and over again, the fund-raising costs of individual campaigns when these costs, in themselves, contribute nothing whatever to the basic purpose of the campaign."

African Trainee Says:

Strong Labor Unions Key to Kenya Future

Arthur A. Ochwada, the first African labor leader to come to the United States under the AFL-CIO training program, realizes fully that he faces a monumental task when he returns to his native Kenya.

It's the job of figuring out ways and means of spreading the gospel of trade unionism among some 600,000 African workers in a country whose destinies—economic, political, social, educational—lie with a comparative handful of Europeans and Asians.

Kenya is the land where not long ago the Mau-Maus and the British were exchanging brutalities that affected nearly every part of the country. It stretches from sea level, at the Indian Ocean on the east coast, to mountains that tower 17,000 feet high. The equator crosses it.

Plantation-Type Economy

Its economy is principally agricultural—it grows some of the best coffee in the world—and its workers, like those in other plantation countries, eke out a bare subsistence.

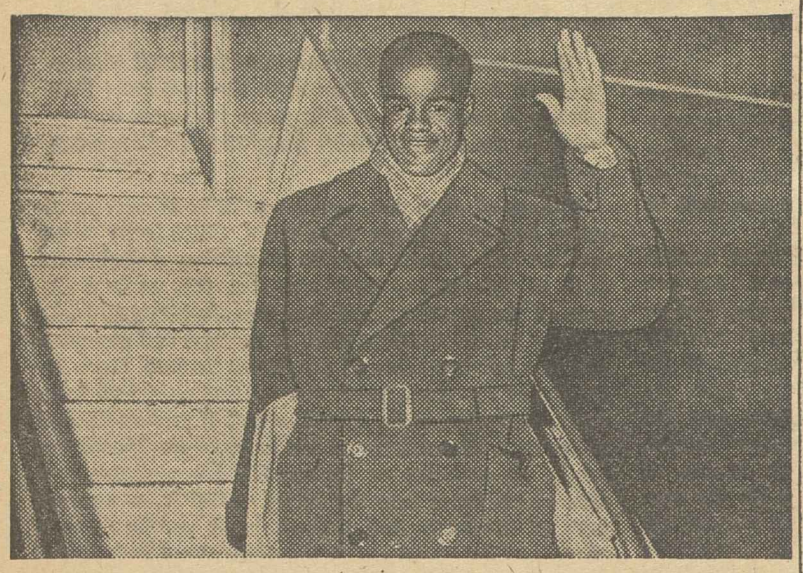
Ochwada is secretary general of the Federation of Building and Construction Workers, which has about 8,000 members, and an assistant secretary general of the Kenya Federation of Labor, which has some 45,000 members and is affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"Due to the present political setup," he said, "there can be very little economic development in Kenya unless the workers are strongly organized."

The national assembly is organized along racial lines, with Africans, Asians and Europeans electing their own representatives. The African members, representing by far the greatest number of people, are fewest. They include KFL Gen. Sec. Tom Mboya.

Sees Obstacles Ahead

"I am aware there will be obstacles put in the way of union organizing by some of the non-Africans due to fear of the loss of



ARRIVING IN this country as the first trainee under the AFL-CIO African trade union leadership training program is Arthur A. Ochwada, assistant general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and secretary of that country's Federation of Building and Construction Workers.

their political powers and an additional fear that if Africans improve their living standards, they will achieve some of their rights," he stated.

Ochwada is currently visiting AFL-CIO headquarters and studying federation operations. He is slated to attend the Harvard trade union training course later this year.

A major difficulty, Ochwada said in the soft-toned, British-accented English he learned at an Anglican mission school, is the lack of communications. Roads and railroads are few, and virtually all of the modest income of the unions is spent on sending organizers about the country.

Another difficulty is widespread illiteracy. Education is neither compulsory nor free, and even the mission schools are expensive for families who at best have little, he said. His own ambition to continue his education beyond the secondary level was frustrated by the cost, he explained, but he tried to make up for it by extensive reading.

Ochwada was born in Myanza province, in the west central part of the country. After schooling, and at barely 17, he joined the King's African Rifles during World War II as a clerk, serving in Ceylon, India and Burma.

He got into the labor movement in 1954 when a delegation from the Building and Construction Workers persuaded him to help prepare their books and records for registration—their officers had been jailed because of the Mau-Mau trouble. He was later appointed secretary, was elected to the post at the 1955 convention and was chosen a KFL assistant secretary a few weeks later.

'Duty to Free Ourselves'

He attended the ICFTU's Tunis congress last year and was elected a substitute member of the Executive Board, as well as a member of the Intl. Plantation Workers Interim Committee.

He is active in the Kenya nationalist movement as an individual. Unions are forbidden by law to become involved in politics, but many of their leaders are active.

"We've a duty to free ourselves, and we're going to do it," he declared. "The only solution is in the labor movement, because we alone have the means."

PROBLEMS OF WORKERS in the Western Hemisphere were threshed out at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) in Washington. Shown during one of the sessions are (left to right) AFL-CIO Rep. David Sternback, who acted as secretary; Gen. Sec. Luis Alberto Monge, Pres. Ignacio Gonzales Tellechea, Pres. Leo Eliazer of the Surinam Workers Organization, and Translator Barbara Hubner.

ORIT to Chart Expanded Aid For Labor in Latin America

A special subcommittee to draft definite proposals to bring the work of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) into countries needing assistance was set up at a meeting of the executive board in Washington which also renewed long-standing opposition to dictatorships.

The subcommittee was charged with developing in cooperation with the parent organization, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a workable financial, educational and organizational program, to survey generally ORIT operations, and to study the constitution and bylaws with a view to recommending possible changes.

Schnitzler Is Member

The subcommitttee will hold its first meeting in Mexico City beginning Feb. 14. It is composed of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Paul K. Reed of the Mine Workers, representing North America; Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and Luis Alberto Colotuzzo, of the Confederation of Uruguayan Trade Unions, representing Latin American affiliates, with ORIT Pres. Ignacio Gonzalez Tellechea and Gen. Sec. Luis Alberto Monge.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight were named alternate members from North America.

The board took a sharp look at repressions of civil and trade union rights in the countries from which some of its affiliates come and adopted a general resolution declaring "that it is incompatible with the principles of the free and democratic trade union movement" for any of its affiliates to take any "attitude" or make any "statement" which "signifies support of totalitarian movements or dictatorial regimes."

Separate resolutions were adopted on Cuba, Venezuela and Uruguay, and a cable was sent Pres. Francois Duvalier of Haiti supporting Monge's earlier wire asking the freedom of Gen. Sec. Nathanie Mitchell of the National Labor Union.

Dictatorships Opposed

The resolution on Cuba recalled the ICFTU recently declared that that country "is undoubtedly a military dictatorship."

"Historically, the free labor movement and the ORIT specifically have refrained from involvement in the political struggles within any nation," it said, "where the struggle has been carried out in a democratic manner, and without suppression of the rights or destruction of lives or the liberties of the people.

"We are deeply concerned with the preservation of life, liberty and democracy within Cuba, and with the preservation of the strong and effective labor movement in Cuba. We express herewith our sympathetic understanding of the problems of our affiliate, and we reaffirm our historic policy of opposition to all forms of oppression and dictatorship."

An expression of solidarity also was extended to the Uruguayan affiliate, "which has been the object of attacks from political groups attempting to transform it into a mere political instrument" that would enter into a national front with the Communists. Its leaders were congratulated for resisting the efforts.

Venezuelan Change Noted

The executive board expressed the hope that the political "changes" which have taken place in Venezuela "will bring closer the day when the Venezuelan people will regain their complete rights." The resolution called to the attention of democratic governments the danger to peace inherent in such dictatorships, and warned that to ignore them threatens the whole inter-American legal system.

The ORIT's 1958 congress was scheduled for the first half of October in Montevideo, Uruguay.

A warm tribute was paid to Arturo Jauregui, who after 10 years' service as an ORIT assistant secretary is returning to Peru to work in the labor movement.

ILO Plans Workers' Education

Geneva—Eighteen experts from all parts of the world have completed drawing up a blueprint which is expected to guide the Intl. Labor Organization in its first direct venture into the workers' education field which in the past it has affected indirectly.

Their recommendations are "designed to help workers develop their capacities and discharge their social and economic responsibilities to become enlightened members of their trade unions, better citizens and conscientious members of the world community."

North America Represented

From North American unions, the committee of experts included John D. Connors, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Max Swerdlow, director of education for the Canadian Labor Congress, and Bernardo Cobos, depty education director of the Confederation of Mexican Workers.

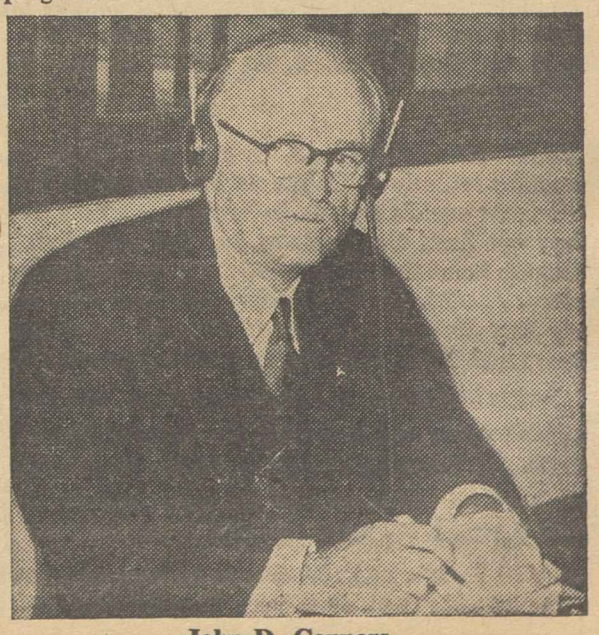
"The ILO has been organized for nearly 40 years," said Connors upon his return to Washington, "and in its over-all program there has always been some worker education in the broad sense of the term. Now it is ready to go into a real program of worker education as we know it."

The conference agreed that the needs of underdeveloped countries should receive particular attention, with special consideration for Africa as an area where little has been done in this field.

However, they split on the question of establishing an ILO education center in Africa, which representatives of Communist nations favored. A majority voted for a service operating out of ILO headquarters to help unions in the field implement the program.

The committee also maintained it would be useful, in fostering good human and industrial relations, if the ILO's educational facilities were made available to employers and employer organizations.

The report now goes to the ILO Governing Body, which will use it as the basis for setting up the program.



John D. Connors
At ILO Worker Education Parley

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS of the House and Senate were either carefully restrained or wholly silent under the lash of highly partisan attacks that marked the Republican "win-the-next-election" drive kicked off on Jan. 20, anniversary of Pres. Eisenhower's inauguration. The policy was adopted almost by instinct, apparently, but it was based on a realistic appraisal of hard facts.

The Democrats as majority party have a difficult problem in attempting to prod, push and and coerce the President toward a diplomatic and military program that will help restore American initiative.

They can pass all the appropriation bills they wish, but they can't pass them over the President's veto and they can't make the Administration spend any money it does not wish to spend.

They can't compel the replacement of John Foster Dulles as secretary of state. They lack any power to change the fortified position of Sherman Adams, who led the partisan wing of the GOP orators while Eisenhower himself was blandly saying at the same time that partisanship should play no part in the debate on defense.

★ ★ ★

A YEAR AGO it looked as if the death of one Democrat and his replacement by a Republican would remove Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) as "majority" leader in the Senate and substitute Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.). Then the Democrats had only a 49-to-47 margin, a shift of one vote would have meant a tie, and Vice Pres. Nixon could have cast the deciding vote for Knowland. The Republicans served notice, somewhat, ghoulishly perhaps, that they would follow the course.

But in the passage of a year, things happened.

The Democratic plurality grew to four votes when the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) was replaced by Sen. William Proxmire (D), a surprise victor in the race to succeed McCarthy. The death of the long-ailing Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D-W. Va.) merely restored the original 49-to-47 balance; it did not create a tie in which Nixon could become the arbiter.

Knowland is now a lame duck, a senator serving his last term preparatory to running in November for governor of California. His influence has shrunk and it will shrink more as the session goes on.

★ ★ ★

EISENHOWER'S PROPOSALS on foreign aid are unpopular with some Republicans, his attacks on welfare programs have made others unhappy. This is not a good year for an anxious group of GOP politicians, always with their eyes on the next election, to advertise with unnecessary fanfare their bitter differences with their President and they know it.

The Democrats know it, too. They also know that without answering the assaults by Adams they will get a better public reaction than if they engage in a shrill cat-calling fight.

Adams was denounced by editorialists and commentators all over the country for raking up stale old charges to blame Democrats for World War II, World War I, the "loss" of China and the European satellites, and the evils endured by mankind since the turn of the century. Many newspapers that denounced him were newspapers that had supported Eisenhower for election in 1952 and 1956.

It was observable that there was scarcely an echo among Republicans in Congress of the campaign lines fed out by the GOP National Committee. Responsible members of the Senate and House share the concern of most Americans for the future, and they can't see much sense in the spectacle of an Administration dependent on Democratic votes besmirching and scandalizing the people who cast those votes.

Clearheadedness and patience are the qualities needed if Congress is to achieve anything really useful for the country. The Democratic leadership acted on this premise.

Half Billion Spent Yearly On Plant Propaganda

Some idea of the huge amount of money that management spends each year to propagandize its workers through plant publications can be gained through a booklet just published by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The booklet, called "Better Business Relations Through . . . Employe Publications," reports that today "more than 8,000 company publications are in existence. Approximately 300 million copies are distributed in the United States each month. To produce these publications, business spends more than $500 million annually."

The booklet, which declares that publications of this type have "grown tremendously," urges companies that do not have management papers to enter the field as a means of cementing "harmonious management-labor relations."

In making recommendations as to the best way of operating such publications, the CofC recommends that they be used among other things to keep up on what "the other side" says, that the publication should be mailed to employes' homes to reach the entire family, that the publication should not leave it to the employe to "interpret the facts" that are given him but should "explain" the facts itself, and that management publications should never be called "house" organs because that sounds like a propaganda device (PAI).

Vandercook Says:

Eisenhower Budget Like Jungle

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE President's budget is like a jungle. For months, intrepid explorers will hack their way into the all-but-impenetrable fastnesses of those thousand pages and come out with fresh discoveries. But two characteristics of that budget have already been exposed plainly to public scrutiny.

Vandercook

To a remarkable degree, the major, positive recommendations of the 1958-59 budget follow the lines of policy which have been laid down by the Democratic Party. With equal consistency, the negative recommendations in the budget message coincide with the traditions, not of Eisenhower's "new Republicanism," but of GOP faiths and attitudes which pre-date the Eisenhower presidency by many decades.

On the positive side, Congress is now being asked to put the needs of our defense ahead of balanced bookkeeping. It is urged to expand our foreign aid program, with special emphasis on economic aid, to lower tariffs.

It is fortunate that the President is making those requests of a Congress which is dominated by the party which opposes him. For all of those policies have been, and still are, vigorously fought by the party which theoretically supports him.

It is not until one reaches that portion of the budget in which the Administration undertakes to find savings by which to help counterbalance those bigger spending programs, that members of the GOP find much to their liking.

Through the years, in recognition that many states are too poor adequately to bear their social responsibilities, the custom has grown up of providing federal funds to help meet those human obligations. The Republican Administration now wants to shrug off at least half of that load onto the very states which have proven their inability, or their unwillingness, to carry it. The sufferers from any reduction of federal grants-in-aid, the budget makes it clear, would be the needy aged, the blind, dependent children, and the totally disabled.

As a program for strength, Pres. Eisenhower's budget is therefore, puzzling. For, under its terms we see that communism is to be combatted by missiles, by scientific research, at the same time that communism is to be invited, that its social reforms are to be emphasized, for all the watchful world to see, by increasing the misery of our lame, our blind, our poor, and our ill-educated.

Morgan Says:

Ike Relies More on His Staff

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ON THE BASIS of Pres. Eisenhower's first news conference in two and one-half months, one is tempted to hang a theoretical sign on his White House office door which reads, "Business as usual, but not quite."

The man Washington correspondents were uniquely privileged to spend 31 minutes with was the same man we had talked to just before Sputnik II sailed into space, before his slight stroke and his taxing trip to the NATO summit at Paris.

Morgan

There was the same affability and near-jauntiness of manner, the quick gorge of anger and the easy smile, the same specific emphasis of voice and gesture on vague generalizations, a performance which is so convincing to watch and yet so bafflingly difficult to extract clear meaning from.

Still, things were not quite the same. The President's tempo seemed to be slower, his generalizations even less emphatic and more general.

He begins his sixth year in office determined to stay on the job until he or his doctors feel he is not really up to it. Only then would he resign.

But to those who might have fancied his determination to stay on involved a change in the character of his leadership to a more forcefully personal one, he seemed to be saying, "No, you will get the same kind of leadership you have been getting, only more so."

That is, not the dashing general at the head of his troops, but the patient conciliator relying more than ever on staff work for advice, information and even decisions.

Ten years ago, Gen. Eisenhower was so convinced of the need for unification of the military that he testified we should have one armed service with a single uniform. Now when asked how he planned to press for action in reorganizing the Pentagon for top efficiency, a key to the success of the Administration's huge military program, he spoke of compromise and even of weakening instead of intensifying the impact of his own views.

This may be more of a psychological than a historical observation, but that remark seems to imply a most extraordinary kind of withdrawal, one indicating, rightly or wrongly, a President more impressed with critics and counselors than by his own convictions, in the very field of government he knows best.

Nor does the President propose to step out of character and fight for his program on Capitol Hill in the rough-and-tumble techniques of "regular" politics, such as offering or withholding support in the coming congressional elections. "No," Mr. Eisenhower said, "I don't deal on that basis." And he doesn't, much to the embarrassment and anguish, sometimes, of some of his most ardent, international-minded supporters.

Against that large order, against such heavy responsibilities, it is not surprising to find a man longing, as the President was longing almost wistfully this morning, for a couple of sunny hours of golf.

Discrimination Costly

Bias Held Aid to Communists

By Hollace Ransdell

Job discrimination against Negroes "denies us the effective use of 10 percent of our labor forces"—and this at a time when Russia has shown dramatically that she is "practically abreast of us in technological skill and productive know-how," Pres. Al J. Hayes, of the Machinists, told a government-sponsored conference here.

Hayes spoke on labor's role and progress in the fight against discrimination, at the Minority Community Resources Conference sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The committee is an advisory group which seeks to end discrimination in employment.

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon told the conference that advancement of Soviet technology was an increasing challenge to government, labor and management in this country to see that racial discrimination in employment was abolished.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell pointed out that to keep up with the growing needs of this country, 10 million more workers must be added to the labor force by 1965. Racial minorities which constitute a large segment of the working force are not being utilized as they should be, he said. He urged communities to promote more on-the-job training programs for youth.

Hayes, a major speaker at the conference, told the group that although it is the Negro that bears the heaviest burden of job discrimination in the United States, there are other minority groups that are also treated with "ignorance, misunderstanding or prejudice," in the job market.

Our treatment of the Negro, Hayes said, is a matter of concern not only to America, but also is "a matter of major concern to the billion or more people who are as yet uncommitted in the struggle between communism and democracy—who are being wooed by the Soviet Union—and who for the most part are non-white."

Discussing the progress made in fighting discrimination in unions, Hayes said that "segregated locals are rapidly disappeariing in both the North and the South. This is true in the Machinists Union and in practically all other unions. As a result, white and Negro members are learning to work together on the everyday problems of local administration."

Describing instances of how some companies were exploiting labor's non-discrimination policy for their own advantage by stirring up race prejudice, Hayes urged the NLRB to take vigorous action "against any employer who injects the racial issue into a union organizing campaign."

FIRST PRESENTATION of the Fraternal Order of Eagles' Murray-Green Award for leadership and statesmanship in labor relations went at a dinner in Milwaukee to A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists and chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. Shown at the presentation are (left to right) AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, the main speaker; Judge Robert Hansen, toastmaster; Hayes, and Grand Worthy Pres. Martin J. Mol of the Eagles.

Hayes Given Eagles' Green-Murray Award

Milwaukee—Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes, became the first recipient of the Green-Murray award presented by the Fraternal Order of Eagles for "leadership and statesmanship in the field of labor relations."

Martin J. Mol, grand worthy president of the Eagles, presented the award and praised Hayes as "a noble American who has dedicated his life to the cause of serving his fellow man."

Schnitzler Lauds Eagles

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler lauded the Eagles for showing "the same concern for human dignity, the same basic humanitarianism," which William Green and Philip Murray "truly symbolized."

He recalled that when the late Pres. Roosevelt signed the original Social Security Act, he presented the pen he used to the Eagles in recognition of their support for the legislation.

And now, Schnitzler went on, another congressional battle is in sight to create "a 1958 model social security law" as proposed by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.).

Haye's Role Praised

"We are morally certain that when this battle is waged," he said, "the Fraternal Order of Eagles will be once again on the side of the people in need; that once again we will be fighting shoulder to shoulder for the cause of humanity."

Schnitzler also lauded Hayes for his role as chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, and voiced pride that the labor movement "had an internal housecleaning" when evidence of corruption was brought to light.

"The actions we took were in the tradition of the trade union movement," he said, "in the tradition of men like William Green and Philip Murray and Samuel Gompers, whose foresight and humanitarianism are so much a part of the heritage of the union movement."

For Hayes, the event was in the nature of a homecoming inasmuch as he began his union career in Milwaukee some 40 years ago as a machinist apprentice on the railroad.

Press Called Hysterical

In his acceptance speech Hayes referred to the "hysterical coverage of the press and radio with regard to the McClellan committee findings." He said that there certainly was no reason for this type of coverage.

"Frankly," the IAM president declared, "I doubt whether any other group in American life could have come through five years of intensive congressional investigation (including previous committee probes) any cleaner than has the labor movement.

"If these investigations prove anything at all, it is that corruption and racketeering are not the norm in trade union practice—but rather a deviation from the norm."

Hayes also warned that the United States faces a tremendous challenge in regaining its leadership in the world. He criticized short-sighted policies of the Administration in failing to meet the Soviet challenge.

"We have a balanced budget and the Russians have a balanced sputnik. I would rather see red ink in our Treasury than red blood of Americans on the battlefield," Hayes declared.

Hayes was presented also with a gold life membership card in the Eagles by Grand Sec. William Watson.

Voit, of Molders, Killed in Crash

New Albany, Ind.—Vice Pres. Frank A. Voit of the Molders and Foundry Workers was fatally injured when his car was struck by another near Madison, Ind., as he was returning to his home here from a collective bargaining session at the union's headquarters in Cincinnati, O.

A veteran of World War I service in the Navy, in which he enlisted in 1917 at the age of 15, Voit joined the Molders upon completing his apprenticeship in 1926. For eight years he was president of New Albany Local 187, and was secretary of the Central Labor Union for three years, before becoming an international organizer in 1940. He was chosen a vice president in 1943 and was re-elected at subsequent conventions.

Mexican Labor Contracting Fees Raised

The Labor Dept. has raised the fee which farm employers must pay for each Mexican contract worker hired under the international agreement with Mexico from $7 to $10.

Recontracting fees, paid by employers who take on Mexican workers after they have already held their first job in this country, also are up—from $4 to $5.

Reimburse Government

The fees, collected to reimburse the government for the cost of transportation and subsistence for the Mexican contract workers, were raised in accordance with the provision of the law which requires the Secretary of Labor to fix the rate at an amount approximately equal to average costs.

During the first two years of the program, farmers paid $15 for each Mexican contracted or recontracted and a surplus accumulated in the revolving fund. This resulted in several reductions in the fees to a low of $3 for contracting and $1 for recontracting in effect from May 1954 to February 1956.

A Labor Dept. official said that the increased costs reflect improved standards of feeding and transportation which have been put into effect during the last two years, largely as the result of the efforts of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee

The biggest jump has been in transportation costs, up to over $2 million this year from a total of $1.3 million in 1956, due to the fact that new regulations permit only buses to be used for the workers' transport. Feeding costs over the same period have risen from $745,000 to $874,000, chiefly due to the addition of milk and other items in improved feeding of the workers

Meanwhile, joint efforts by the U.S. Section of the joint committee and the American GI Forum of Texas to stop the cheating of Mexican contract workers harvesting carrots at the F. H. Vahlsing Co., Mathis, Tex., have brought about the dismissal of a foreman and the payment of $3,509 by the company to reimburse the workers for pay they were defrauded of by the use of oversize bags and incorrect scales.

Billions at Stake

AFL-CIO Mobilizes To Block Gas Bill

Labor, consumer and local government groups across the country are mobilizing to stop another bid to strip the Federal Power Commission of the authority to effectively regulate natural gas prices. The showdown is expected early in February when the Harris bill, approved by the House Commerce Committee 15 to 13 and cleared by the Rules Committee on a 7 to 5 vote at the last session of Congress, is scheduled for floor debate.

The bill to amend the Natural Gas Act will go to the floor under an eight-hour "open" rule allowing amendments to be offered from the floor.

The bill would allow the FPC to "regulate" natural gas prices on the basis of a "reasonable market price," but would forbid the FPC from considering costs of production. Opponents claim that a "reasonable market price" means whatever the traffic will bear and makes effective regulation impossible.

AFL-CIO Solidly Opposed

The AFL-CIO is solidly on record as opposed to the measure. The bill arose as a result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that the FPC has the authority to regulate natural gas prices and cannot evade that authority.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn has predicted that the Harris bill will be passed in the current session.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation in a fact sheet on natural gas says that fewer than 100 companies sell 85 percent of all gas sold in interstate commerce and that "this means that no effective competition, which could keep a control on prices, actually exists."

Without effective control, prices to consumers of natural gas will rise by nearly $1 billion annually, the fact sheet says, with an average cost to each individual consumer of about $40 a year.

WIN IN PUERTO RICO

Bayamon, Puerto Rico — Workers at the U.S. Rubber International here have voted overwhelmingly in an NLRB election for representation by the Rubber Workers. It is URW's second victory on this island. Negotiations with the Moda Shoe Corp., site of the first victory, are already under way.

UTW Official Reinstated By McGavin

Reinstatement of a suspended international representative of the United Textile Workers was directed by Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and monitor of the UTW, following a hearing in Washington.

Radford Cope was discharged by Francis M. Schaufenbil, acting president and secretary-treasurer of UTW, following his report that he could find no irregularities in the financial records of Local 251 at the Erwin mills in Cooleemee, N. C.

McGavin ruled that Cope should receive his salary for the weeks of Jan. 11, 18 and 25. Effective Jan. 27, he directed, Cope will get his salary and expenses as before.

At the same hearing McGavin cleared William Owen, financial secretary of Local 251, of any charge of converting union funds to any improper uses. Owen was ordered reinstated to his post. McGavin recommended improved bookkeeping methods for the local.

Cope had been serving as trustee of the local. At the time of his discharge Textile Workers Union Pres. William Pollock charged that there were political overtones to the firing. Pollock said it was a move by "UTW's national leadership to cancel out the influence of Cope and the Cooleemee local" at the UTW clean-up convention set for Washington on Mar. 15-16.

Schaufenbil presented the UTW case, along with J. S. Whitmire, southern co-director, John Scalise, UTW field auditor, and Vice Presidents William Silcox, Calvin Ray and Joseph Krause.

Postal Rate Increase Supported by Doherty

Improved efficiency in Post Office Dept. operations, based on higher wages for workers and a scientifie study of the inadequacies of present machinery and equipment, was urged by Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers before the Senate Post Office Committee. Doherty was testifying in favor of higher postal rates, but made it clear there should be no tie-in between rates and pay increases.

"With only one pay raise in seven years," he said, "while living costs have rocketed sky-high, many letter carriers and other postal employes have been forced to take on spare time jobs in order to make ends meet."

The House-approved legislation on which Doherty testified provides for a basic postal increase in first-class mail rates from the present 3 cents to 4 cents.

Doherty called for a boost from 3 cents to 5 cents, and an increase in the air mail rate from the present 6 cents to 10 cents.

"First-class postage is the prime service of the Post Office Dept.," he said. "The entire department and its facilities are geared to giving prior service to first-class mail. Therefore, even though government figures may show no considerable loss in handling it at present rates, the statistics do not give enough weight to the cost of such priorities.

"Furthermore, this committee should bear in mind that if Congress approves a 4-cent rate this year, the department will be back in a very short time asking for a nickel. I think it would be far wiser to set the rate now at 5 cents and maintain stability in the cost of first-class postage for some years to come.

No Public Objection

"I am confident that the American people—and business interests as well—would not object to 5-cent first-class postage if true first-class service is restored."

He recalled that the first-class rate has stayed at 3 cents for 26 years, "a period in which virtually all other prices for goods and services have at least doubled."

Air mail postage at 10 cents, Doherty maintained, would still be "the biggest bargain available in the country today." He also urged that House-approved boosts in second-class and third-class rates be given the committee's blessing.

McClellan Group Opens Probe Into Operating Engineers

The McClellan special Senate committee heard testimony of systematic abstraction of funds from the 24,000-member Local 3 of the Operating Engineers in San Francisco.

Named as a beneficiary on the basis of testimony and documented financial records was Victor S. Swanson, former business manager of the local, later suspended from his local post and an international vice presidency after an investigation.

Swanson categorically denied any intentional wrongdoing despite possible "errors or excesses." He charged that the international union under Pres. William E. Maloney and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Delaney was one of the "most corruptly led" in the country, with roots "traceable to the racket-ridden days of no less notorious a figure than Al Capone."

He said that testimony against him was "coerced, bought or inspired" by Maloney and Delaney in a "conspiracy to destroy me" and "divert attention from their own deep-seated corruption."

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) opened hearings into the Operating Engineers and "certain top officers" with a statement charging illegal conversion of union funds, "dictatorial control" of the union, collusion with employers, ties with violence and abuse of pension funds.

The committee indicated it would inquire into a trusteeship of the union's Local 150, Chicago, which has lasted since 1929 with Maloney as supervisor.

Maloney Reported Ill

Maloney and two Chicago associates, according to Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, are reported to be ill. Kennedy said he hoped they would be able to testify later.

Swanson was suspended from his union positions after investigation following the 1956 convention of the Operating Engineers in which Swanson sought election to replace Maloney as general president.

The alleged leakage of funds from the Local 3 treasury, supported by photostatic copies of checks, vouchers and purchase orders for cashiers' checks, also involved the "falsification" of purported minutes of local executive board meetings, testimony showed.

Among the "deals" discussed in testimony by Local Pres. Patrick W. Clancy, Treas. Peter E. Vandewark, Sec. C. F. Matthews and others were the following:

• Swanson and one Ed Doran, a business representative under Swanson, sold some Stockton, Calif., property to the local in 1955 at a "hidden profit" of $4,000. They later bought back two sections of the property at an additional "hidden profit" of $22,000. Doran as a witness conceded these operations.

They bought back a third section for what Doran described as a "bargain price" and then sold it to the union again at more than twice the price. The local ended up owning one third of the property it had originally purchased, paid $1,650 more for it than originally for the entire property, and Swanson and associates gained $59,955.

• The local authorized a $10,000 boat purchase but an additional $10,000—concealed on the books as a payment to a contractor—was used. The boat in eight years cost the union some $120,000 for purchase, alterations and maintenance, according to Joseph Gordon, expert auditor for the government's General Accounting Office.

• A union-owned airplane—ordinarily piloted by Clancy—was used for a five-city trip to cash five union checks for $2,000 each, Clancy and Vandewark testified. About $9,500 was turned over in cash to Swanson, they said. On the books the checks were entered as expenditures for the union "defense fund."

• Another $10,000 union check charged to support of a pension plan at the 1956 international convention was cashed and the proceeds paid to Swanson.

• After a Reno, Nev., conference in 1953 attended by 12 spokesmen of Local 3, a $2,400 union check to cash—over and above hotel bills—was cashed and the money given to Swanson.

Clancy and Vandewark said that as business representatives they were wholly dependent on Swanson's directions. They signed checks or vouchers as he told them to sign, they testified. He had the power "to hire and fire" them, they said.

Matthews, the secretary, testified that Swanson in reality "bought all the land and sold all the land." Clancy, Vandewark and Matthews denied personal profit, but Vandewark and Matthews conceded failure to execute their duties as officers faithfully.

Lois MacMillan, a Local 3 office secretary, testified that minutes of the executive board meetings were "taken from a safe" and altered to show spending authorizations that actually had never been voted or discussed.

Pay TV Proposals Opposed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to oppose all pay television schemes on the grounds that these plans would deprive the American people of their right to "unrestricted and free use of the public broadcasting privileges."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged the House Commerce Committee to recommend to the Federal Communications Commission that licenses for paid TV systems be denied as contrary to the public interest.

Would Violate Pledge

The pay TV plans presented to the committee, he said, would work a special hardship on the low-income groups in the population and violate the government's pledge when TV channels were first assigned that there would be no charge for viewing programs.

Speaking as the representative of workers employed in the entertainment industry as well as the 46 million Americans who have invested over $7 billion in TV sets, Biemiller added:

"The introduction of pay TV would have serious repercussions on the employment of workers throughout the entertainment industry. It could destroy the present system of competitive programs by creating an industry that would inevitably become a monopoly that could determine what Americans can view—plus the unrestricted power to set prices as it pleases."

"Organized labor is opposed to any form of television that will break the pledge of the federal government . . . that television would be free. This pledge was made to the American people who have invested billions of dollars in receiving sets on the basis of that pledge."

76 Locals Shift to New Bakery Union

Seventy-six locals with an approximate membership of 50,000 have now affiliated with the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, voting at local union meetings to break their ties with the ousted Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

In New York City, a clean-up faction in BCWU's largest unit, Local 3 with 7,000 members, elected a slate of six delegates to attend the union's convention Mar. 3-5 in Cincinnati. These delegates will oppose the re-election as president of James G. Cross, indicted for embezzlement of union funds.

The refusal of Cross to yield his presidency was a key factor in the decision by the AFL-CIO convention last month to expel the BCWU. The ABC was established at once as a union for workers in the field.

ABC Pres. and Sec.-Treas. Daniel E. Conway amplified an earlier statement on establishment of pension and health and welfare funds to protect locals who shift to the new union. He and Max Gerwitz of Los Angeles are trustees for the union and employer respectively. Martin E. Segal & Co., Inc., of New York City are the consultants and the Travelers Insurance Co. is the carrier.

Amplifies Pension Statement

"The funds differ in name and trustee only," Conway explained, "the consultants are the same, the insurance company is the same, the plans of benefits are the same, the premiums are the same. For these reasons the transfer of coverage will be easily made and with no loss of benefits to the membership.

"In the past, the management of some plants has changed and the new owners have signed a new trust agreement and the employes have continued to receive continuous coverage and identical benefits. This situation will be identical except that the other party to the trust agreement, namely the union, has changed.

"Cross and his associates," Conway continued, "have been devoting all their efforts to threatening the membership with loss of welfare and pension benefits. That threat has now exploded in their faces. They now have nothing left other than to confuse the membership. The issue is clear, the solution is simple, and there is no confusion."

TURNER HEADS SEA COOKS

Edward Turner has been certified as president of the Marine Cooks & Stewards by the union's election committee. The union is an affiliate of the Seafarers Intl. Union.

Ward Labor Policy Parodied by Clerks

The Retail Clerks union, pressing its fight against Montgomery Ward's "archaic" labor relations policy, has released to its locals around the country posters carrying the following drawing and verse:

'MONKEY' WARD'S '58 CATALOGUE

We are deaf, dumb and blind
To the needs of humankind
Evolution simply didn't change our ways.
Now the Clerks call us unfair,
And picket signs are in our hair,
We haven't had a customer for days.

Laundry Unit To Be Formed By AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

offer assistance to locals seceding from LWIU.

Fagan has denounced the meeting in a bitterly-worded letter to all locals. He charged that AFL-CIO Local 3008 in Milwaukee, first local to quit LWIU, had been "illegally chartered" as a direct affiliate of the federation.

He said that Meany's demand for a special convention of LWIU to put its house in order was "too great an infringement of your union's autonomy and dignity to be met."

Local 3008 Pres. Arno H. Schulz countered that it was the AFL-CIO demand that LWIU expel its former secretary-treasurer, E. C. (Jimmy) James, "that was too great to be met."

Schulz informed prospective delegates to the meeting that the new laundry workers group will have its own health and welfare fund "with the same premiums and the same benefits."

Only two unions voted against expulsion of the Laundry Workers on a roll call tally at the AFL-CIO convention where Fagan declined to meet the terms laid down for cleaning up his union. Among these were the complete severance of James from any union connection, initiation of steps to recover money he is charged with looting from the union welfare fund and the calling of a special convention at which all incumbent officers would stand for election.

When Fagan balked at holding a special convention because of the financial burden it might impose on some locals, Meany replied in part:

". . . I will attempt to relieve this particular feature of the problem and help these unions, smaller unions who do not have the treasury to send delegates to that convention if he (Fagan) will agree and his board will agree to accept the recommendations of the AFL-CIO Executive Council."

Air Transport Policy Condemned by Union

A demand that the Military Air Transport System end all operations in competition with commercial air carriers and a protest against the "arbitrary" manner in which it awards 30-day carrier contracts were laid before the House Military Operations subcommittee by Vice Pres. James F. Horst of the Transport Workers.

Prices at Peak as Joblessness Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

cut in Youngstown, O., led to the first drop in the public transportation index in five years, and in clothing.

The cost of food, housing and other services rose slightly. Medical costs rose by four-tenths of one percent, continuing the long-term trend. Hersey E. Riley, chief of the bureau's Cost of Living Div., said the principal factor in the boost was an increase in the price of aspirin, but he refused to connect it with headaches over the recession.

Because of previous CPI increases during the last three months, about 650,000 workers received cost of living wage hikes. Some 250,000 employes in the electrical equipment industry received one-half to 1 cent an hour, many of them members of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers who got 1 cent at General Electric and Sylvania Products.

Some 75,000 aircraft workers got comparable increases, while about 250,000 over-the-road truck drivers got 3 cents.

Riley refused to guess what the CPI will do between December and January. However, he pointed out that food prices will rise because of the recent Florida freeze and a continuing shortage of livestock, while clothing and home furnishings will go down because of sales, and new car prices should drop further.

Additional layoffs, meantime, were being announced in all parts of the country by employers in a wide variety of industries—few of them large, but impressive in total numbers.

Continued layoffs in the industrial section of Northern New Jersey, for example, drove the state's unemployment rate up to 8.5 percent of the entire labor force. In the Newark and New Brunswick-Perth Amboy areas one-tenth of all workers are jobless, according to Dir. John Yencik of the State Div. of Employment Security, with the Paterson area "even harder hit."

'Share-the-Work' Plans

In some factories, share-the-work programs were being agreed to by unions in order to avoid extensive layoffs. Such an agreement was worked out by Rubber Workers Local 100 and the U.S. Rubber Co. in Detroit, with some departments going on a 32-hour week.

While unemployment was spreading and the highest prices in history persisted, payments of cash dividends by corporations also took a dip. The December total was $100 million less than in December 1956, but payments for full 1957 amounted to $11.5 billion and were 2 percent higher than in 1956, the Commerce Dept. reported.

Employment in Canada also was contracting sharply despite measures taken by the government to stimulate the economy—measures which the Canadian Labor Congress has claimed will not be effective until the spring.

The number of job applications at Unemployment Insurance Commission offices on Jan. 2 reached 754,640, Labor Minister Michael Starr announced. The total was the highest since the end of World War II and represented an increase of 56,487 over the previous week. Applicants include both the unemployed and those seeking other jobs.

The last official figures on unemployment showed 386,000 jobless in mid-December. This represented 6.5 percent of the work force, compared to 3.2 percent in December 1956. In addition, another 29,000 workers were temporarily laid off.

Ike Endorses Mitchell Labor Program

New Financial Report Law, T-H Revisions Advocated

(Continued from Page 1)

boycotts, on organizational picketing, on negotiation, or enforcement of so-called "hot cargo" clauses in union-management contracts.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that the Eisenhower program is the same one Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell outlined in his speech before the AFL-CIO convention.

Still Has Reservations

"Some of his points we support, but the reservations I expressed at that time about much of the program I still have," he said.

"I have serious objections to the 'big brother' concept of government. Some of the proposals in the President's message could easily lead to legislation demanding, in effect, licensing of trade unions.

"In a democratic country there must never be rigid governmental regulation of voluntary associations of people. Some of the proposals in the presidential message could lead eventually to the detriment not only of trade unions, but to all our democratic organizations."

Meany made his points clear pending the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council beginning Feb. 3, when he said "thoughtful consideration" will be given to all of the proposals in the message.

Convention Action Cited

"At its recent convention," he said, "the AFL-CIO declared it would be prepared to support any legislative measures necessary to strengthen the ability of the American trade union movement to fulfill its responsibilities and to achieve its proper and legitimate objectives; but declared that it would oppose all proposals which under the pretext of protecting workers from corrupt influences sought in reality to weaken unions or to undermine their ability to fulfill their responsibilities."

The President's message contained no reference whatever to a national "right-to-work" (compulsory open shop) law or to destruction of the immunity of unions from the general anti-trust laws.

Bills embracing these subjects have been filed by right-wing Republicans in Congress. Mitchell had told the convention that the Administration and he were opposed to such measures. In effect the President's message sustained his position.

Backs Disclosure Law

The President also deviated from right-wing Republicans and from spokesmen for organized business groups by reiterating endorsement of bills requiring that all welfare and pension plans—not just plans administered by unions alone or unions and management jointly—be required to make financial reports. Business lobbyists are demanding exemption for plans administered solely by management, which protect the overwhelming number of worker beneficiaries.

Eisenhower proposed creation of a Commissioner of Labor Reports with sweeping powers to enforce requirements for the filing of reports by unions and management.

Asks Wide Powers

Failure by a union to furnish information on its constitution, by-laws, selection of officers and financial operations would be a misdemeanor. A false report would be a felony. The Commissioner of Labor Reports could investigate the accuracy of reports and subpena records. He could seek injunctions against violations.

Employers would be required to report "all financial dealings" with labor organizations either directly or through "third parties" (agents) who are not now covered.

Any dealings which operate "to impair the rights of working people to organize," whether directly or through employer agents, would be prohibited by appropriate civil and criminal laws."

Embezzlement of general union funds and welfare money would be made a felony. So would false entries or wilful destruction of records. Bribery or extortion between management and union representatives, now a misdemeanor, would be made a felony.

Administrative sanctions also would be applied against unions failing to file proper reports. They would be deprived of status before the National Labor Relations Board and could forfeit their tax-exempt status "for an appropriate period."

Election Penalties

Failure by unions to certify truthfully that their elections were conducted by secret ballot at least once in four years also would make them liable to loss of tax exemption and NLRB status.

On "secondary boycotts," the President proposed that direct or indirect "coercion" to persuade an employer to "cease doing business" with another employer be made illegal.

The prohibition would include "coercion" to get an employer to accept or enforce a contract requiring him to cease using another employer's products (the "hot cargo" clause).

On picketing, organizational picket lines would become an unfair labor practice if the employer "in accordance with the law" has recognized another union, if his employes within a year had rejected the picketing union or if it is "otherwise clear" that employes "do not desire" the picketing union.

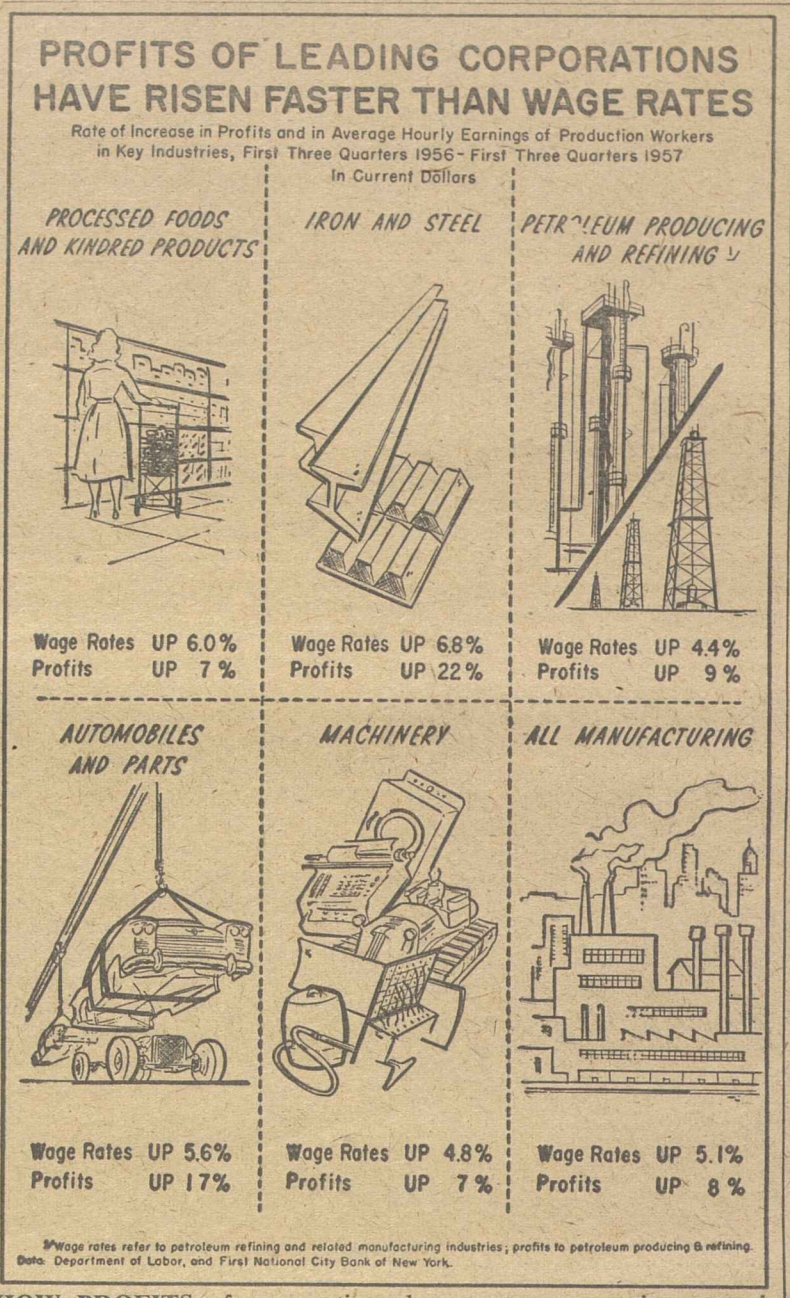
The Taft-Hartley Act would be amended, as recommended in previous years by the Administration, to allow "fired" economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections, to remove the non-Communist affidavits now required of union officials, to authorize a pre-hiring union shop agreement in the construction industry.

A gap in protection of workers existing because of NLRB decisions declining jurisdiction in labor disputes would be filled by specifically authorizing the several states to take over jurisdiction even in interstate commerce.

Discount Rate Cut By Federal Reserve

The Federal Reserve Board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia to reduce its discount rate from 3 to 2.75 percent in another in the series of moves to head off the recession.

However, labor economists said the step, even if followed by other reserve banks, does not go far enough to stimulate the lagging economy. They also want a reduction in the reserve requirements of member banks. The reserves of banks have increased by some $500 million since November, when the discount rate was cut from 3.5 to 3 percent.



HOW PROFITS of corporations have outrun wage increases is shown in this chart from the publication, Wages and the Public Interest, published by the Conference on Economic Progress. Business pricing policies, not wage increases, have caused inflation, the study finds.

AFL-CIO Asks Tax Cut To Reverse Downturn

Tax cuts for low and middle income groups are "essential" if the economic downturn is to be reversed, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg told the House Ways and Means Committee at hearings on general revision of the tax laws.

He urged that income tax exemptions be increased by $100 at the lower end of the income scale, and that any resulting loss in revenue be made up by plugging the loopholes which have undermined the progressive nature of the tax structure.

Ruttenberg said that the recession or downturn, "call it what you will," appears to be of "more serious magnitude" than the last two declines, in 1949-50 and 1953-54.

Tax cuts for low and middle income taxpayers, he asserted, "would strengthen consumer incomes, improve the ability of the great mass of American consumers to buy, and in a real sense improve the health of the economy."

Need Healthy Economy

"The resulting more prosperous economy," he continued "will be better able to support the heavy defense and military expenditures called for, or that should be called for, to meet the expansionist threats of the Soviet Union. A healthy, more prosperous economy can also meet more equitably the enlarged economic and social needs of a rapidly growing population."

Reduced revenue need not follow reductions in taxes for low and middle income taxpayers, Ruttenberg asserted, adding that the economy would be strengthened "if many of the weaknesses in our tax structure were removed."

"The erosions in the tax base in recent years have reduced revnue substantially at the same time the burden of taxes has been shifted to the low and middle income taxpayers," he said.

"The federal tax base must be improved both to insure the growth of the economy and to increase potential revenue."

With the individual income tax exemption level raised from the present $600 to $700, he said, the immediate revenue loss "can be more than offset by a bold approach to eliminating the tax privileges granted in the capital gain, depletion allowance, dividend credits, depreciation, stock, option, family partnerships and split income provisions which have been added to our tax structure in the past decade or more."

While the nation must meet needed military costs, Ruttenberg maintained. it is "also lagging far behind in many fields of economic and social needs."

"Many responsibilities" are placed upon the government, he said, as a result of the growing population caused by the higher birth rate and longer life expectancy.

Among them, he went on, are new schools, more teachers and better pay for them, additional hospitals, aid to the mentally retarded, health programs, road and transportation developments, care for the aged and needy, housing for low and middle income families, slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

Jobs Scarcer; Ike Sees End Of 'Decline'

(*Continued from Page* 1)

not impose price increases "unwarranted by costs" or those dictated "by an attempt to recapture investment outlays too quickly."

This was paralleled by a warning that labor must recognize that "wage increases that go beyond productivity gains" would either shrink business profits or force prices up.

Opposes Wage Hikes

The President's Council of Economic Advisers, in a report on which the message to Congress was based, stated these two principles very strongly.

Privately, however, White House sources seemed to put greater emphasis on the alleged "danger" of wage increases "beyond the rise in productivity."

The effect was to reject in toto the belief of many economists that in a period of recession, which may be unduly prolonged, substantial wage increases are economically desirable to spread purchasing power and counter the threat of a developing vicious circle of deflation.

The President's optimism about the anticipated time of a new upsurge in business activity is not reflected in the beliefs of most university, business and government economists.

These experts anticipate that unemployment will jump in February and March to the 5 million figure (latest figure for December 1957 is 3.4 million) and that defense orders are not likely to have a major impact earlier than the third quarter of this year.

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The council said that productivity jumped more rapidly in 1956-57 than in 1955-56, but that in both years the rate was behind the normal 2 percent gain. Then it pointed out that "uncertainties and shortcomings" require a "cautious interpretation" of such figures.

"The long-term rate of gain," it said, is likely to be "higher," partly because of huge investments in modern plant and equipment.

The council reported that about last summer the government and the independent Federal Reserve Board took steps to relax a credit squeeze, reduce interest rates and stimulate investment. There were suggestions that the President's economists felt the FED had been too slow and had not gone far enough in reducing rates and expanding credit to encourage business borrowing.

The rate of corporation profits, the council reported, had dropped in 1956 from the 1955 rate and this leveling-off continued in 1957. Dividends paid in 1957, however, reached an all-time high, the Commerce Dept. said.

Long-term predictions of economic activity were extremely optimistic, as the council pointed out that a burst of new population growth will enormously increase consumer demand

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No. 5

Political Deception Scored In Ike's Economic Report

SOCIALLY IRRESPONSIBLE pricing policies of the Big Three auto manufacturers, if followed by other big corporations, would drive the country to economic "disaster and chaos," Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) of the Auto Workers testified before the Senate Anti-trust subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.)

Agency to Probe Price Hikes Asked

By Gervase N. Love

Congress should establish a "consumers council" agency before which major corporations would be required to justify planned price increases, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers told the Senate Anti-trust subcommittee.

Reuther said his plan would apply only to corporations which do "perhaps 20 or 25 percent" of the business in their industries.

His proposed federal agency, he told the subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), would conduct public hearings at which the corporation would make its justification, based on its records. Any organization which opposed the price boosts could oppose them. If the corporation desired, it could put its increases into effect after publication of the record, regardless of what it showed.

Asks Consumers' Counsel

Reuther's proposal, which included establishment of an office of consumers' counsel to safeguard the public interest, was one phase of an attack he concentrated against administered prices in both the auto industry and industry generally. His testimony spilled over into discussion of the UAW bargaining and defense programs under questions from subcommittee members.

He charged that pricing policies of the auto industry's Big Three have priced "millions of

(Continued on Page 10)

Council Set To Deal With Heavy Agenda

Miami Beach, Fla.—AFL-CIO's 29-man executive council opens its midwinter meeting here Feb. 3 to deal with a sizable agenda of problems, resolutions and reports.

When AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany calls the meeting to order in the Hotel Empress, it will be the first session of the council since the convention last December.

Four Departments Meet

Meetings of the executive bodies of a number of affiliated unions and four AFL-CIO departments will also take place here. That from the

(Continued on Page 4)

Bills Hit Senate:

GOP Opens Drive To 'Reform' Labor

By Willard Shelton

A flurry of so-called labor "reform" bills has showered down on the Senate as members of the McClellan special Senate committee filed personal proposals to parallel or expand on measures requested by Pres. Eisenhower.

The Eisenhower program, including picket-restricting, boycott-restricting and union-regulation bills, was formally introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (N. J.), ranking GOP member of the Labor Committee.

Four Republican members of the McClellan group, in turn, filed either individually or together a wide range of other bills. Sponsors included Senators Irving M. Ives (N. Y.), Karl Mundt (S. D.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.).

Prospects for the legislation appeared doubtful early in the new session of Congress.

Heavy Committee Docket

The Labor Committee headed by Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) is involved in hearings on proposals in the field of education, science and defense. The full committee also is expected to take up a minimum wage bill, already approved by the subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), to expand coverage to millions of workers not now protected by federal wage-hour requirements.

The Kennedy subcommittee, which would have original jurisdiction over all measures on labor-management relations and the internal affairs of unions, still has pending a bill to require financial reports to the federal gov-

(Continued on Page 2)

New Survey Shows Rise In Jobless

Disturbing evidence that unemployment is continuing to spread came in dramatic form when the Labor Dept.'s bimonthly survey of labor market developments showed that 45 of the country's 149 major industrial areas have "substantial" surpluses of labor.

The designation means that at least 6 percent of the work force is jobless, and it applies to practically one-third of the nation's largest areas of production.

It is nearly double the number on the list in November, when the last survey made disclosed 24 major areas in this plight. Among those added since then were Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Newark, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., and Portland, Ore.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told a news conference that he expected an economic upturn in "midsummer" after unemployment rising

(Continued on Page 12)

AFL-CIO Hits False Optimism

The economic report sent Congress by Pres. Eisenhower is "an array of wishful thinking with implications of dangerous political deception," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg charged in testimony before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

"At a time when the nation's problems require honest reporting and hardheaded solutions," he declared, "the prospect of next November's returns seems to have directed the Administration to lull the American people with soothing optimism.

"Instead of proposing realistic solutions for current fears, therefore, the Administration report whistles in the dark and hopes that tomorrow will be a better day."

The President's report was submitted under the Employment Act of 1946 but "fails to carry out the mandate" of that legislation, the AFL-CIO spokesman contended.

3 Major Challenges

Ruttenberg told the committee that the country faces three challenges — reversing the economic downturn, meeting the Soviet threat and providing economic and social programs necessary for a growing population.

"The President's report," he maintained, "not only does not make positive recommendations to meet these needs, but makes assumptions and suggestions that could increase the seriousness of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Foes in State Capitals Open Drive for 'Right-to-Work'

By Saul Miller

The 1958 "right-to-work" drive, designed to bypass normal legislative channels, has been touched off in a score of state capitals by anti-labor organizations.

Rebuffed by a number of state legislatures of 1957, proponents of legislation aimed at crippling unions by outlawing union security clauses in collective bargaining contracts have turned to use of initiative petitions, referendums and constitutional amendments in renewed efforts to foist "wreck" legislation on highly industrialized states.

19 Legislatures to Meet

Nineteen state legislatures are slated to convene in 1958, some for short or special sessions devoted solely to fiscal matters. In most of these states "right-to-work" legislation is expected to be introduced by local anti-labor groups working under the general direction of the National Right-to-Work Committee.

But the major battle lines are shaping up in seven states—California, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio and Washington.

In 1957 strong attempts to extend the scope of "wreck" legislation resulted in Indiana joining 17 other states with anti-union security legislation. In Kansas the legislature adopted a resolution placing the "right-to-work" issue on the ballot this year in the form of a referendum. In all other states efforts to pass "wreck" legislation were repulsed.

As a result, the major push in 1958 will be by the initiative petition and constitutional amendment route in two major industrial states, California and Ohio. Similar methods are planned in additional states.

This is the way the situation shapes up in the seven "battleground" states:

(Continued on Page 2)

Keep Both Eyes on the Watch Dog

'Right-to-Work' Drive Opens, Labor Foes Active in States

(Continued from Page 1)

California: A group calling itself the "Citizens Committee for Democracy in Labor Unions" has applied for a spot on the November ballot through the initiative petition route.

Under California law the petition group needs 322,429 valid signatures by June 26 to place the "wreck" initiative on the ballot.

California labor has mobilized for an all-out campaign to block the petition drive with AFL and CIO groups uniting in a major public relations effort. The California legislature is not slated to meet this year.

Ohio: The Ohio Chamber of Commerce is spearheading a drive to have a constitutional amendment barring union security clauses in contracts on the November ballot. The Chamber needs 354,210 signatures to get the issue to a vote.

Ohio AFL and CIO groups have launched an educational and public relations drive to prevent the Chamber from collecting the required number of signatures. The Ohio legislature will not meet this year.

Washington: Two anti-labor groups, Citizens Committee for Voluntary Unionism and Job Research, Inc. are flooding the state with letters seeking an initiative petition.

Voters in the state defeated a "wreck" referendum in 1956. This year 90,000 signatures are needed to place the issue on the ballot.

Idaho: An initiative drive is under way here also despite the defeat of a "wreck" measure in the legislature last year. Labor is mobilized to defeat the new drive.

Kansas: The 1957 session of the legislature placed a "wreck" referendum on the November ballot. Organized labor is planning a strong campaign to insure defeat of the measure.

Delaware: Two "right-to-work" bills introduced in the last session of the legislature are still pending in committees and possibly new bills will be drawn for the 1958 session. The "Delaware Citizens for Right-to-Work, Inc." is waging a vigorous campaign for the bills.

Kentucky: A major effort to introduce "right-to-work" legislation is shaping up in Kentucky with labor groups mobilized to fight it out in the legislative halls.

Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler has pledged his veto of any "wreck" legislation. He told a TV audience that Kentucky doesn't need such a law, adding, "We have the greatest peace between labor and management right now that we've had in my lifetime."

Farm Contractors Hit 'Wreck' Laws

Stockton, Calif. — The board of directors of the California Licensed Farm Contractors Associations has unanimously approved a resolution at its meeting here which vigorously opposes so-called "right-to-work" laws as "un-American."

The farm employer association said the current drive for legislation to make the open shop compulsory was (1) an attempt on the part of a small group of self-seeking bigots to destroy the rights of workers to obtain security through organization and (2) part of the "history of dictatorships," which, the resolution pointed out, shows that tyranny starts with "the suppression of labor unions, then fraternal orders and churches and finally the suppression of the rights of all."

BARBERS MEET SEPT. 8

The calendar of 1958 conventions published in the Jan. 18 issue of the AFL-CIO News incorrectly reported the opening date of the convention of the Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists & Proprietors. This convention will open Monday, Sept. 8, in Indianapolis.

GOP Opens Drive On 'Reform' Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment from the managers of all employe welfare and pension plans.

The House Education and Labor Committee, with Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.) as chairman, has scheduled no hearings on labor-management legislation. The committee has completed hearings on welfare-plan reports and a subcommittee has ended hearings on minimum-wage coverage.

Bills Follow Proposals

Smith's Administration bills followed precisely the proposals recommended by the President and previously described by Sec. Mitchell in a speech to the AFL-CIO convention.

One proposal, arising from McClellan committee hearings, would amend the Taft-Hartley Act to hinder management hiring of "consultants" such as Nathan W. Shefferman to obstruct union organization. It would also carry out the 1952 Eisenhower campaign pledge to get rid of a "union-busting" section of the Taft-Hartley Act—the section that prohibits strikers from voting in an NLRB election to disestablish the strikers' union.

Other Smith bills would prohibit negotiation or enforcement of "hot cargo" clauses and prohibit other "secondary boycott" activities by unions and restrict so-called "stranger" picketing of business firms. They would compel a secret-ballot vote in union elections by establishing criminal penalties for failure to file information with the Labor Dept. certifying the secret ballot.

The Ives bills, which the New York senator calls remedial rather than punitive, follow the general line of the Administration proposals. Instead of requiring a report on union elections to the Labor Dept., Ives would make failure to hold secret-ballot elections an unfair labor practice if a complaint were filed by a union member.

The Goldwater bill, a sweeping measure in which Curtis joined as a sponsor, would seek to abolish the union shop by the device of striking out all sections in the Taft-Hartley Act that now authorize it in federal law.

Other co-sponsors with Goldwater and Curtis are two right-wing Republicans, Senators John Marshall Butler (Md.) and William E. Jenner (Ind.), and the onetime Dixiecrat nominee for President, Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.).

Mundt introduced his own package of five bills far surpassing anything proposed by the Administration in the severity of restrictions.

One bill on employe welfare and pension plans would require reports on the finances of funds administered by unions and unions or management jointly but would not require reports from funds administered solely by employers. The latter class of benefit plans covers programs for about 90 percent of workers.

A second bill would debar unions from any use of the NLRB unless their bylaws provided for a "party or other system" of rival slates of candidates for office, with elections by secret ballot. Tax exemption would also be prohibited for unions without this system.

A third measure would deprive unions of NLRB machinery if any officer were ineligible to vote in public elections "by reason of conviction of any offense against the laws." A fourth would prohibit picketing unless authorized by one third of the employes of the business picketed.

The fifth would deprive of tax exemption any union that "participates in or intervenes in any political campaign" including by "publishing or distributing of statements."

Several other bills, pending since the last session of Congress, also are before House and Senate Labor Committees.

Ruttenberg Scores Deception In Ike's Economic Analysis

(Continued from Page 1)

challenge now facing the American people.

"Political considerations seem to have dictated this approach: Prosperity, security—plus a balanced budget — are desired Administration goals to get the 'proper' election returns next November.

"But action needed for the economy and for security might produce an unbalanced budget temporarily —a political danger in the Administration's view.

"Possibly to avoid such a political faux pas as a proposed imbalance in 1959's budget, therefore, the Administration has chosen to proclaim that the downturn in the economy will be reversed. It is hoped that the prediction will become a fact.

Lack of Proposals

He said that even if a slight upturn comes by November, the Administration will have failed to suggest action to stop current losses growing out of lowered production, declining income and rising unemployment.

"It will have failed to contribute proposals for stimulating economic growth, the basis of our defense and social strength," he said. "Wishful thinking, hopeful predictions, and optimistic whistling in the dark are dangerous psychology."

Ruttenberg outlined the steps the government must take to meet "the dictates of current reality." He said:

"We must reverse the economic downtown by stimulating consumer purchasing power. Tax cuts for low and middle income families would be a start in the direction of insuring the growth and prosperity of a healthy economy. Revenue losses from such a cut could be made up by closing the loopholes which have eroded the progressive nature of our tax structure. But the failure to close these should not be used as an excuse not to enact tax cuts for low and middle income taxpayers.

"We must meet whatever defense needs arise. The health of our economy can be the basis of our strength in meeting defense costs. A growing economy will be a wellspring of economic strength in meeting the revenue needs.

"We must recognize that the federal government has a responsibility to develop the social and economic programs that will fill the requirements of a growing population. A healthy economy will make it possible to insure the strength of our nation on the military and social fronts."

Little Improvement Seen

Five members of a six-man panel of economists who appeared before the committee testified they foresaw little or no evidence of a boost to the economy in the next few months from key areas like plant and equipment spending by business, housing or consumer purchasing power.

They were Louis Paradiso of the Commerce Dept.; O. V. Wells of the Agriculture Dept.; Douglas Greenwald, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.; Myron Silbert, Federated Department Stores, Inc., and Miles Colean, a consulting economist.

The sixth panel member, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague, said that subject to some qualifications, housing and construction could be counted on to help.

Local Led by Cope 100% for COPE

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Things being what they are, it was probably inevitable that Pulp and Sulphite Workers Local 844, of which Ed Cope is president, went over the 100 percent mark in support of COPE, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Under Cope's leadership, COPE memberships were lined up not only for the 192 men and women in the local, but also for practically every executive at the Hammond Bag Div. of the Hudson Pulp & Paper Co., where they work—and even for a few of the members' friends and neighbors.

'Clean' Laundry Locals Form New Council in AFL-CIO

By Eugene A. Kelley

Milwaukee—A new "clean" Laundry and Cleaning Trades Intl. Council was formed here by delegates representing locals with approximately half the membership of the discredited Laundry Workers Intl. Union, expelled by the AFL-CIO convention.

The appointment of Pres. Arno Schulz of directly affiliated Local 3008 in this city as provisional secretary-treasurer of the LCTC was announced following the founding convention by Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who presided at the sessions.

The headquarters of the council will be located in Milwaukee where several LWIU locals made the first break with their union and received direct AFL-CIO charters.

Four unions from widely separated sections of the country made applications for charters during the convention and delegates from a number of other locals said they would make application in the very near future following meetings to take this action.

Action Is Unanimous

The vote to establish the council was unanimous as was the vote to have McGavin designate provisional officers until another meeting of the council can be held. McGavin indicated that this would probably be set within 90 days.

He said 17 former LWIU locals have seceded and been chartered by the AFL-CIO to form the nucleus of the new council.

ARNO SCHULZ
Provisional Secretary-treasurer

No council charters, he made plain, will be given to any but former locals of LWIU. "There will be no charters for racketeers, hoodlums or characters of dubious reputation," McGavin said.

McGavin called the council "the forerunner of a new international union" and told the delegates they faced the choice of remaining with a union corruptly dominated or reaffiliating with the AFL-CIO and building a union dedicated to legitimate principles and advancement of workers in the industry.

Recent Contracts Scored

He scored contracts signed by LWIU within the past several months. "One of these," he said, holding the contract above his head, "was signed two months ago for a five-year period and provides a one-cent an hour increase each year for that period. Another one signed about the same time gives the workers an increase of eight cents an hour, but it takes them five year to get it."

McGavin warned employers not to "try to take advantage of us during the time we are building this council. Don't look for any more sweetheart agreements in this industry. That day is gone."

He praised delegates who had come to the convention in the face of threatened reprisals from some LWIU officials and scoffed at statements by LWIU Pres. Ralph T. Fagan that his union would soon be back in the AFL-CIO.

"If he (Fagan) is again accepted into the AFL-CIO, it will be under your new charter, not his old one," McGavin promised.

Delegates Get Reports

All of the delegates were furnished with copies of the reports of the Ethical Practices Committee and the conventions appeals committee dealing with the LWIU.

The union was cited for its corrupt leadership, especially those entrusted with administration of the health and welfare fund. Only two unions voted against expulsion at the AFL-CIO convention.

Legal questions involving the action to be taken by locals seceding from LWIU and methods for preserving the locals' equity in the welfare fund were explained by Attorneys Robert Gratz and Joseph Shutkin.

A number of speakers commended the delegates for their efforts to move toward clean trade unionism by rejecting the LWIU. Among these were Rep. Henry S. Reuss (R-Wis.), Milwaukee Mayor Frank Zeidler, Pres. George A. Haberman of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, Sec.-Treas. J. F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and Rev. Eugene Bleidorn of the Cardign Center, Milwaukee.

Zeidler Praises Codes

Zeidler praised the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes and said expulsion of unions at the recent convention was not malicious; but "an act of charity and good will by other unions to bring these offenders to their senses."

Schulz, who led the movement in his local to break with LWIU and apply for direct affiliation with the AFL-CIO, said that revelations about the union "have disgraced and minimized us in the eyes of our decent fellow workers."

The full assistance of the AFL-CIO was promised to aid seceding locals and the promise was made that organizers would be used to gain new locals for the council from established LWIU situations.

'4 Girls and Law Book' End Local Corruption

Milwaukee—How "four girls and a law book" wrested control from the corrupt leadership of Laundry Workers Local 350 in Indianapolis was told to shocked delegates attending a "clean-up" convention here to establish the AFL-CIO Laundry and Cleaning Trades Intl. Council. Lynville G. Miles, court-appointed receiver of Local 350—the home local of LWIU Pres. Ralph T. Fagan—told the sordid story of the local's funds being systematically "milked" by 350's Pres. Theodore (Ted) Williams and his wife. Miles worked with four women from the local to restore decent unionism.

It was impossible to work from within, Miles said, because of the membership's fear of reprisals. That this fear was genuine and justified, Miles showed through photos from the local press of Williams' desk which had a gun holster conveniently placed in the kneehole.

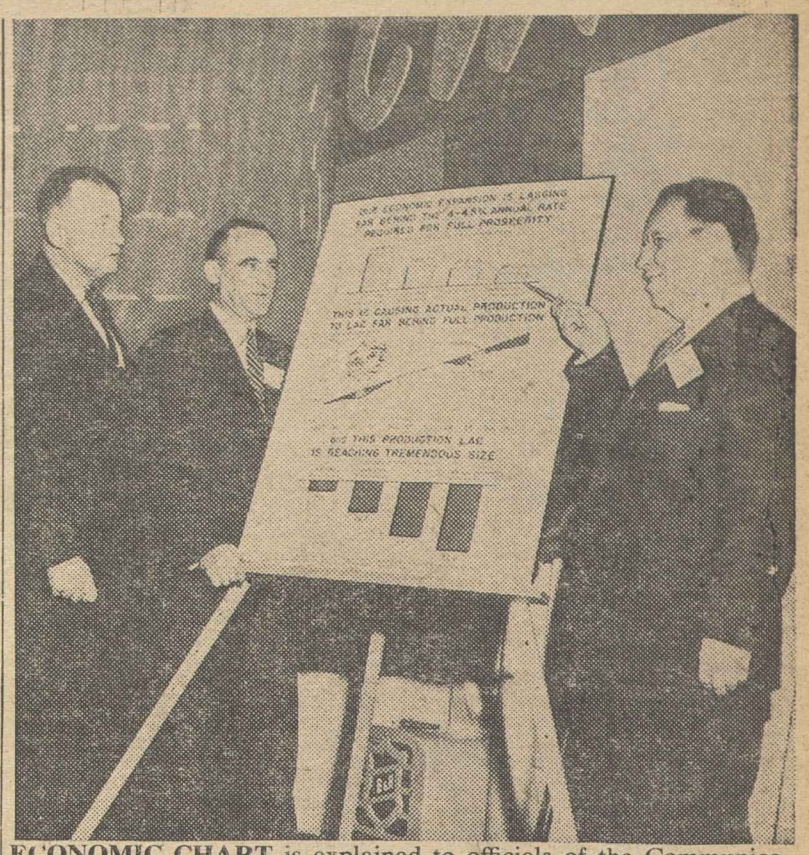
A pistol which fitted the holster was found in a file close by when "clean" elements seized the office and barred Williams' entry.

A temporary restraining order was obtained by the clean-up group and an armed guard placed in the office. Next day every check and record was microfilmed.

The records revealed Williams and his wife were receiving $435 a week in salary from two locals and Williams was getting $1,800 a month in "organizing expenses." His wife received another $100 monthly from a union welfare fund.

Against this, 80 percent of the workers in Williams' locals receive about 73-78 cents an hour. Recently Williams signed a six-year contract providing less than 3 cents an hour increases at two-year intervals, Miles said.

CONVENIENT GUN holster in the kneehole of office desk is examined by court-appointed receivers of Laundry Workers Local 350 in Indianapolis. Desk belongs to Local Pres. Ted Williams. Attorney Lynville G. Miles (right) told the story of Local 350's revolt to meeting establishing AFL-CIO Laundry and Cleaning Trades Council.



ECONOMIC CHART is explained to officials of the Communications Workers by Leon Keyserling (right), consultant on economic affairs, at the bargaining policy committee meetings in New York where negotiating goals were set. From left are CWA Vice Pres. John L. Crull and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

CWA Contract Goals Shaped by Committee

New York—Contract goals aimed at meeting the challenge of the nation's lagging economy were set here by the Communications Workers 57-member bargaining policy committee.

Equitable and substantial wage increases and longer vacations will be demanded from the telephone industry in the next round of negotiations.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the bargaining sights were "deliberately calculated to bolster consumer purchasing power which is the key to an urgently needed upswing in the economic cycle."

The union head added that he was "so confident of the reasonableness of our goals" that he would seek executive board authorization to have the Secretary of Labor appoint a fact-finding board of eminent Americans to hear the union's position before they are presented to the industry.

Beirne said "we will ask this board to give us guidance in paring down our demands if the committee, in its judgment, thinks they should be pared."

The added vacation time, Beirne declared, "will mean an additional 15 to 20 million man hours spread across the entire communications industry. Specificially, we will ask for three weeks after 10 years of service and four weeks after 15 years of service."

'Completely Realistic'

Beirne said the bargaining objectives were completely realistic. As goals for future negotiations, he went on, "we have placed first emphasis on the need for improved pensions. Secondly, for the future, a company-paid health insurance program."

He said the Bell System is least likely to feel the shock of the present recession because of its giant size. He said the system's net profits in 1957 were $685 million, "considerably higher than the $616 million the year before."

"The Eisenhower Administration," Beirne said, "has failed to act. It has failed even to apply the provisions of the Employment Act of 1946. When the President of the United States lets the economy stagnate without even attempting to act, then the people of America—through their only effective medium, the union—must do those things the leaders of America fail to do."

Experts Speak

Three top-ranking authorities in the field of economics, utility rates and health insurance were featured as speakers during the session. They were: Leon Keyserling, consultant on economic affairs; Prof. Joseph R. Rose of the Wharton school of finance, University of Pennsylvania, and Martin E. Segal, consultant on health, welfare and pension programs.

Keyserling associated the "completely outmoded and old-fashioned economic thinking" of the Administration with "the growing economic recession." He called higher wages a remedy for recession. It is the job of consumer, he added, to seek and obtain higher real income now.

Prof. Rose termed utility rate setting one of the most misunderstood subjects in the world. He said that unless commissions are adequately supplied with technical staffs "telephone companies will always out-expert and out-opinion" complainants.

Segal declared that today more than ever the protection of comprehensive health, welfare and pension benefits are essential because of the urgent need to maintain the health, productivity and purchasing power.

Two Hours of Talk Net 5% Pay Hike

New York—Two locals of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the E. R. Squibb & Sons Co. set some kind of record in their bargaining for a new contract covering 3,500 workers in Brooklyn and New Brunswick, N. J.

Local negotiators asked for a meeting to discuss the contract due to expire May 5. After a two-hour meeting the firm offered a 5 percent increase, a third week of vacation after 10 years of service and other benefits. The wage boost amounts to about 11 cents an hour and brings the average hourly rate to almost $2.20.

Further, the new rates were made effective Feb. 1.

OLD CHARTER, issued 53 years ago, was taken from wall of Local 235 in Springfield, Mo., and returned to the discredited Bakery Workers Union by Robert Bean, left, and Earl Trotter. Only one vote was cast at a local meeting against affiliation with the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, chartered after the expulsion of the BCWU.

More Bakery Locals Join AFL-CIO Group

Four large locals and several smaller ones have voted affiliation with the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers to bring the roster of locals to more than 80 and the membership above the 50,000 mark.

In Minneapolis, Local 222 voted 829 to 77 in a secret ballot poll to quit the discredited Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union and join ABC. BCW Acting Sec.-Treas. Peter Olson attended the meeting of his home local and urged it to remain in the international which was expelled by AFL-CIO convention action last December.

Another Minneapolis Local, 255, and Local 21 in St. Paul also voted to affiliate with ABC. The three Twin Cities locals have a total membership of about 2,500.

Cincinnati Local 213 with a membership of about 700 voted unanimously to join ABC which has been in existence less than two months. It is Cincinnati where the BCWU will open its special convention March 2.

Injunctions Denied

Attempts by the BCWU to secure temporary injunctions agaist officers of Locals 50 and 51 in New York City were turned down by State Supreme Court Justice Sidney A. Fine. The two locals seceded recently from BCWU to join the ABC.

One of the actions was brought by Olson. In rejecting the injunction plea Justice Fine said he could find no authority in the union's constitution for the appointment of an acting secretary-treasurer and cast doubt on Olson's capacity to bring the suit.

The Justice also made a number of references to the BCWU's expulsion from the AFL-CIO on corruption charges. He said that violations of the "basic principles of a trade union by one party renders his hands so unclean that he may not seek the aid of a court of equity."

Fine's Opinion Hailed

Justice Fine established a precedent with his opinion that "continuing AFL-CIO affiliation was a condition of the locals' affiliation with the international." This, in effect, indicates that locals whose internationals have been expelled from the AFL-CIO are free to disaffiliate.

Attorney Henry Kaiser, general counsel for ABC, hailed Justice Fine's opinion and said "it corroborates in every detail the legal position of the ABC and the locals under attack." The opinion, he added, is also the first to enunicate the "clean hands" doctrine.

Kaiser said that the opinion would undoubtedly be cited in pending cases where locals are disaffiliating from BCW and other expelled internationals.

Patton Elevated By Boiler Makers

Kansas City, Kan.—Vice Pres. Homer E. Patton of the Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths has been named international secretary-treasurer to succeed the late William J. Buckley, who died recently.

Patton, who is 43, has been assigned to the union's Pacific Northwest area. A native of Moscow, Idaho, he abandoned a career as a professional boxer to become a boilermaker apprentice. In 1941 he was named business agent of Lodge 72 in Portland, Ore., and an international representative for that area. A one-time Harvard University trade union fellow, he is vice chairman of the union's health and welfare plan.

His successor as vice president is John Stender, business manager and secretary of Lodge 514, Seattle, Wash., which also covers Alaska. Born on a ranch near Ismay, Mont., he joined the union in Tulsa, Okla., in 1937, and has been a frequent guest lecturer on labor relations at the University of Washington.

Ask Million for Health Training

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to earmark $1 million of the $30 million authorized under the Public Health Service Act for grants-in-aid to schools of public health.

Lane Kirkland, assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Social Security, told a House Commerce subcommittee that the allocation of the $1 million is needed to maintain the vital functions of the Public Health Service and insure it adequate staff.

On the basis of available information, Kirkland said, 30 percent of public health posts were vacant last year because of a shortage of personnel.

Many Items Face Council On Feb. 3

(Continued from Page 1)

Building & Construction Trades Dept. was meeting the week prior to opening of the council meeting and those of the Metal Trades, Union Label and Maritime Trades Depts. were due to meet the week of February 3. The AFL-CIO sessions are slated to end about Feb. 12.

In addition, the Ethical Practices Committee will meet Feb. 4, according to an announcement by Chairman Al Hayes, to hear staff reports dealing with the Operating Engineers and Jewelry Workers unions.

Although no formal announcement of the council's work schedule has been made, it will undoubtedly consider a number of resolutions referred to it by the 1957 convention.

The council is also expected to review and comment on the legislative situation, give further study to questions of jurisdictional disputes, and review the status of unmerged state and city central bodies.

On Feb. 8, the U.S. Navy has invited the council, union officials and reporters to visit the U.S.S. Ranger as guest-observers on an orientation cruise in the ocean waters off Miami Beach.

The invitation was extended by Vice Adm. E. W. Clexton, chief of naval material, on behalf of the secretary of the navy and the chief of naval operations.

Ohio Business Renews War On SUB Plan

Boasting that it blocked legalization of the plan last year, the Ohio Information Committee has announced it will conduct an intensive "organizational and educational campaign" again to outlaw supplemental unemployment benefit plans in Ohio.

The OIC, billing itself as nonprofit organization, has its headquarters in Columbus and a membership roster that reads like a who's-who of financial, industrial and arch-conservative elements.

The organization is passing the hat among Ohio employers for funds to wage its anti-union drive.

"If SUB is legalized in Ohio, it can cost every employer, subject to a union contract now or later, $104 per employe per year," the OIC warns.

Support of OIC thus presents a bargain for the employer—according to the organization which invites sustaining membership at a minimum of $5 and a maximum of $250, based on a formula of 25 cents per employe.

Four test cases have been brought in the Ohio courts to legalize SUB payments in that state. Action heretofore has been blocked by rulings of the Employment Security Commission and thousands of workers whose contracts provide for SUB payments are thwarted in their efforts to collect.

OIC promises that if the courts rule in favor of SUB payments it will press for the legislature to outlaw it in the same manner that Indiana did in 1957.

MORGAN TO HEAD GROUP

Edward P. Morgan, whose nationwide radio broadcasts over the American Broadcasting Co. network are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, has been elected president of the Radio-Television Correspondents Association. He will take office Mar. 29 at a dinner at which the President is usually the guest of honor.

Ethics Group to Meet:

Jewelry, Operating Engineers Cases Set

Staff reports dealing with two unions will be considered by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee at a meeting scheduled for Feb. 4 in connection with the Executive Council sessions in Miami Beach.

Committee Chairman Al J. Hayes said "the staff reports deal with the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers and the Intl. Jewelry Workers Union. At the direction of the committee, the staff has been conducting investigations of both unions for some time.

Staff Report Ready

"In connection with the investigation of the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers, the Ethical Practices Committee has addressed several inquiries to the international officers.

"Replies to those inquiries, complaints and other material that has been received by the committee, as well as a staff analysis of testimony before the Senate Select Committee, will be reviewed by the Ethical Practices Committee."

The Operating Engineers are currently being investigated by a Senate committee whose chairman, John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), blasted conditions in the union and called on the AFL-CIO to help in correcting them.

Involves Puerto Ricans

The affairs of the Jewelry Workers have been under AFL-CIO scrutiny for several months and top officials of the IJWU have been warned to clean house.

Among the charges leveled at the union has been the unscrupulous exploitation of Puerto Ricans in the New York City area.

Bahamas Strike Aided by ICFTU

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has made an emergency grant from the Intl. Solidarity Fund to the Bahamas Federation of Labor for the relief of its striking members.

About 60 percent of the BFL membership walked out on Jan. 12 as the outgrowth of a dispute between the Taxi Cab Trade Union and the operatiors of tours for the island's booming resort trade, which has been cut to practically nothing by the strike.

"The spontaneous response to the general strike is an expression of long-felt discontent over repressive labor acts which, among other things, prohibit hotel and agricultural workers from joining trade unions," said Sec. Ken Sterling of the Caribbean Area Div. of the ICFTU and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

Distillery Union Sets Convention

A new convention for the Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Union has been set for Washington Apr. 9-10-11.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and monitor of the Distillery Workers, said new officers will be elected at the convention and other steps taken to comply with the clean-up-or-get-out order issued by the AFL-CIO convention last December.

The union was continued in its probationary status by the convention.

McGavin said independent auditors have begun an examination of the union's records at his direction. Officials of the union have also agreed to the selection of Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security to investigate a pension arrangement between Local 2 in New York City and Sol Cilento, former secretary-treasurer of the international.

A previous "cleanup" convention held in Washington last November ended in wild disorder. About half the delegates stormed the platform in an attempt to seize control. This group was led by Pres. Joseph D. O'Neill of Chicago and Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto of Union City, N. J., who withdrew their resignations submitted the day before. McGavin adjourned the meeting to prevent the riot that seemed imminent.

Hoblitzell Succeeds Neely in Senate

John D. Hoblitzell, Jr., a Republican businessman, has succeded the late Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D-W. Va.) in the Senate.

Hoblitzell was appointed by West Virginia's GOP Gov. Cecil H. Underwood to fill out Neely's term until the November elections. Replacement of Neely, a Democrat, by Hoblitzell made the Senate count 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans.

800,000 Airplane Workers Target in Leaflet Blitz

Members of two unions, the Auto Workers and the Machinists, manned the gates of more than 100 aircraft and missile plants around the U.S. and Canada to bring 800,000 workers news of the unions' joint bargaining program.

The leaflet, with an introduction signed by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes, was entitled "Two Unions, One Program." The vast majority of production and maintenance workers in the industry are represented by the two unions.

The bargaining program calls for a substantial wage increase coupled with cost-of-living coverage; job security including severance pay and relocation pay; union security and an improved comprehensive company-paid health, welfare and life insurance program.

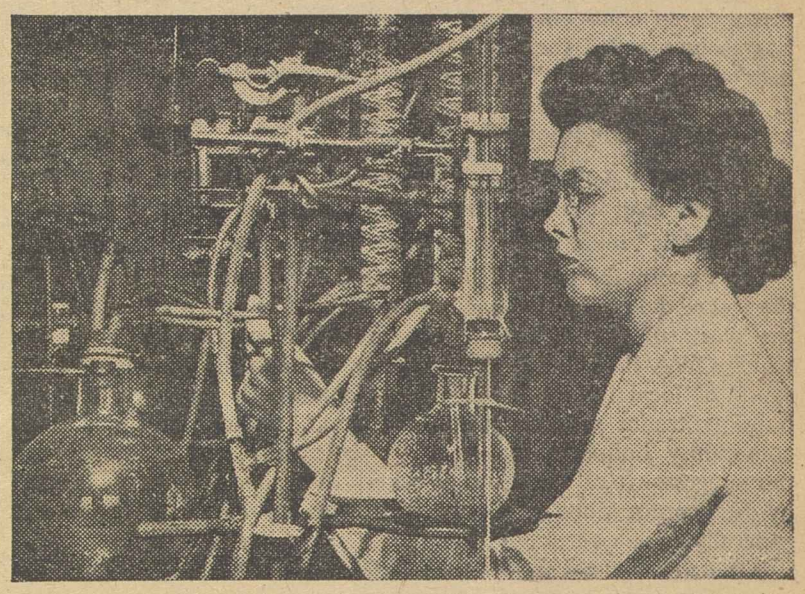
Although the IAM and UAW have for a number of years coordinated their negotiations in the aircraft and missile industry, the leaflet-passing was the first open demonstration of a working agreement at the outset of negotiations on the program which was worked out by a joint committee.

Locations which received leaflets reached from one coast to the other and from Cape Canaveral, Fla., to Montreal.

The School Crisis—Crack in the Foundation

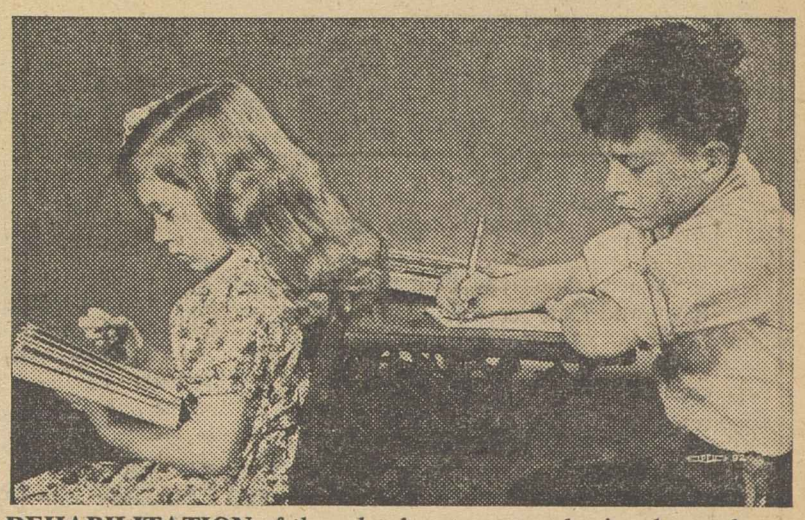
HOW FIRM THE FOUNDATION upon which our educational system rests? War, inflation and anti-intellectualism have taken their toll. One result is overcrowded study halls in high schools, where students must decide between college and development of the skills that lie in their hands.

COMPETITION for places in colleges, already intense, will become increasingly severe as the postwar crop of babies works its way up to the nation's campuses.



THE THREAT posed by Russia's scientific advances must be met, but not by diverting us from our traditional aim of full development so the student can live in a democracy.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES need more of everything—libraries, classrooms, studios as well as science laboratories. Above all, they need the stimulus of greater respect for the creative intellect. And overcrowded as they are they need more students, the qualified who cannot pay.



REHABILITATION of the school system must begin where education starts, in the elementary schools. Neglect has left public schools 159,000 classrooms short of needs.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

FOUNDATIONS OF TOMORROW'S AMERICA are being laid in today's kindergarten, Americans for Democratic Action warn in the pamphlet, "How Firm the Foundation?" from which these photos were taken.

Naive or Deceiving?

HARSH WORDS were voiced by the AFL-CIO in describing the Economic Report of Pres. Eisenhower, which was sent to Congress early in the new session.

As the AFL-CIO's director of research, Stanley Ruttenberg, put it bluntly in testimony before Congress, the country's problems "require honest reporting and hard-headed solutions."

But instead of proposing "realistic" solutions, the Administration has unfolded "an array of wishful thinking with implications of dangerous political deception." Instead of realism, the Economic Report "whistles in the dark"—and the guideposts which it has chosen to predict the recession will soon be over are "rather blurred" and "lacking in candor."

These are harsh words, but they badly need saying.

Washington is full of trained government officials and expert reporters who are saying much the same thing about the Economic Report and the Budget Message—but their words are mostly being said in private.

Sharp talk, harsh words are not pleasant—but if they cut through the fog of complacency and soft soap that engulfs Washington today, they will serve a valuable, constructive purpose.

New Approach

IT'S NOT 1898, it's not 1937—and new times require new approaches to labor's problems. That's the philosophy that lies behind the proposal of the Communications Workers' that a panel of public experts give advance study to the union's forthcoming wage demands.

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne notes the union's wage policy committee is so confident of the "reasonableness" of its goals that it has recommended the CWA ask Sec. of Labor Mitchell to name a group of "eminent" citizens to look over the wage proposals. If such a group finds them too extreme the union will accept guidance in paring down its demands.

How such a procedure will work, of course, only the future may tell. But it reflects the CWA's consciousness that labor and the "public" must understand each other—fully and completely.

That comprehension of labor's need for close relationship with the rest of the population has been evidenced in many ways: through the work of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, of which CWA Pres. Beirne is chairman; through the actions of thousands of local unions in serving on community agencies; through building trades workers who have built, painted and decorated community buildings by donating their time and skill; through the suggestions of the Auto Workers that super-profits be shared by big corporations not only with workers but with consumers generally.

All these actions—and the hundreds not widely reported—are clear reflection of labor's basic belief that what's good for America is good for its workers.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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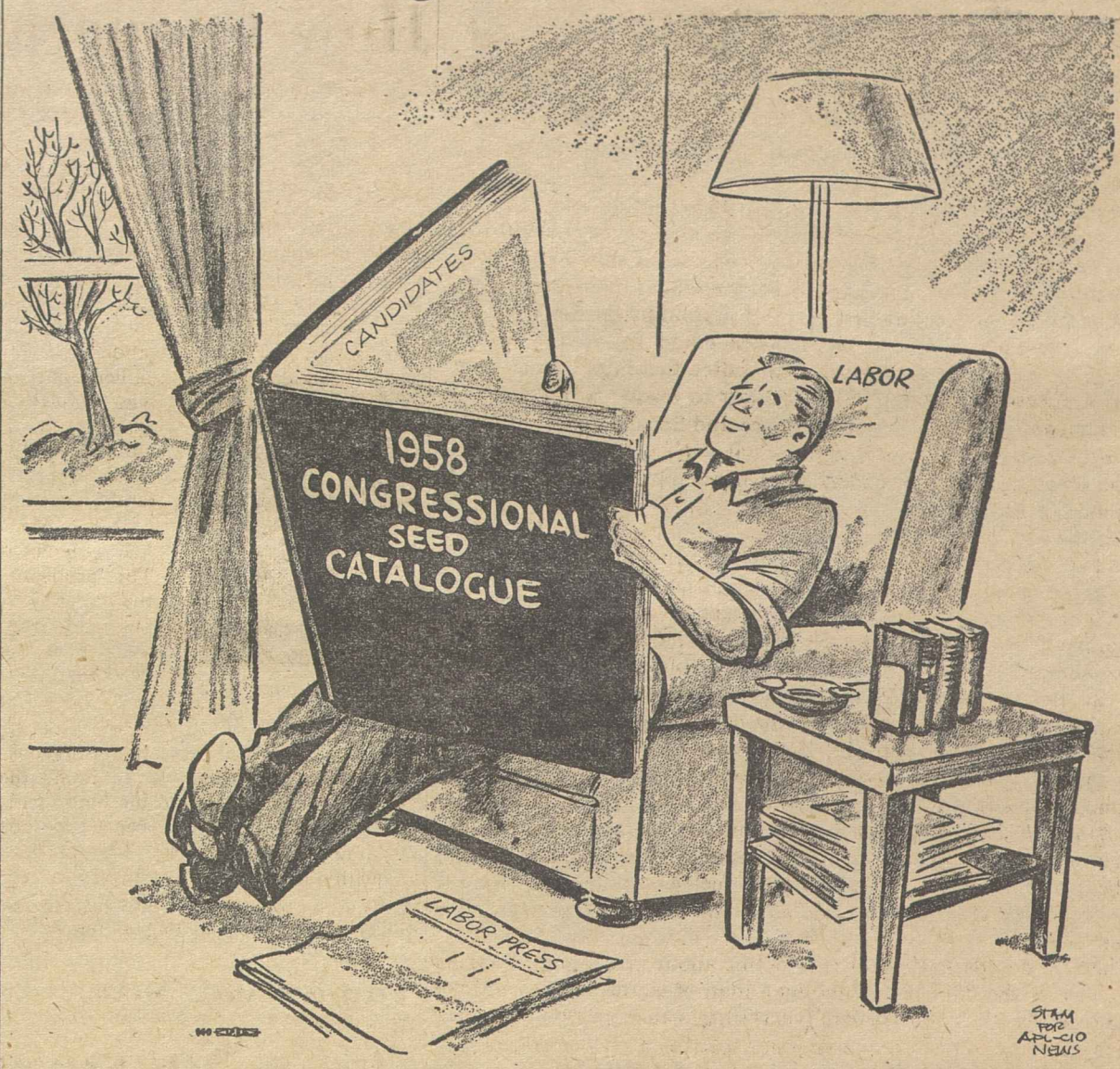
Doing His Homework



Clark Kerr Asks Unions to Take 'Good Look' at Their Actions

American unions should take a good look at themselves, with an eye to providing "greater democracy"—because if they don't do it, the public and the government will do it for them.

That is the gist of the argument in a new pamphlet by an old friend of labor, Clark Kerr of the Univ. of California, a noted labor-management arbitrator. Dr. Kerr's views were written for a new series of publications sponsored by the Fund for the Republic under the general title of "The Free Society."

Emphasizing the important contributions made by America's labor unions, Dr. Kerr points out some people argue "only the unions can scrutinize themselves; that it is not the proper business of anybody else, because they are private voluntary associations."

"The corporations said this once, too, and they were scrutinized," he comments. "And the unions will be too. For though they are private, their actions are clothed with the public interest; they affect the levels of wages and prices, the access of individuals to jobs, the volume and continuity of production, and many other aspects of society."

So, concludes Dr. Kerr, each group in our society should take a good thoughtful look at itself. That applies to labor: "the unions should scrutinize themselves, and the more effectively they undertake this scrutiny—and they are doing surprisingly well—the less need there is for external examination and external reform."

Notes Union Contribution

A big contribution of unions, Dr. Kerr notes, is to provide "two-party government" in the work-place—the employer and the union. But how to get more "democracy" in the unions, and leaders constantly more responsive to the members?

Many will disagree strongly with some or many of Dr. Kerr's proposals: (1) experiments in promoting membership interest and attendance at meetings; (2) "professional" union leaders, trained like city managers for their jobs; (3) a "new faith" for the union movements—supplanting the traditional philosophy of "more, more"; disdaining class conflict; perhaps developing unions as a "liberating force" in industrial society (though Dr. Kerr doesn't adequately spell out this idea); (4) more autonomy for local unions, on the theory that local unions "by their inherent nature" offer most chance for democratic participation by the members; (5) continued use of the union decertification process so that members can exercise checks and balances by favoring another union or none at all; (6) a protected opportunity to vote unsatisfactory leaders out of their jobs, a process which Dr. Kerr sees as a prime force in union democracy.

The author is inclined to favor four types of legislation: secret elections of officers, under some circumstances; appeals to the courts or to private bodies for the protection of dissenting members; lifting of barriers to joining a union; and the prohibition of "compulsory political contributions."

Some of Prof. Kerr's viewpoints may be regarded as extreme. Certainly they suggest new paths for union action and legislation, which are sure to raise many objections.

Deserve Careful Consideration

But they reflect the thinking of a tested "friend of labor"—and so they deserve serious contemplation by the labor movement. Not necessarily to accept his conclusions and broad suggestions, perhaps, but as a gauge of the temper of our times and the attitudes of men who know and respect the labor movement.

To the extent that Dr. Kerr reflects attitudes held among many of labor's traditional friends, his ideas cannot be idly brushed aside—particularly at a time when, in his words, "the trade unions are going through a period of crisis."

—H.C.F.

Unions and Union Leaders of Their Own Choosing, by Clark Kerr. Fund for the Republic, 60 E. 42nd St., New York. Free, up to 10 copies.

Monty Ward Forced Strike

The Retail Clerks Union had no choice but to strike against the Montgomery Ward Company, James A. Suffridge, president, declared.

Interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, "As We See It," carried on the American Broadcasting network, Suffridge reviewed the incidents that led up to the strike, pointing out that the union and the AFL-CIO itself had done everything possible to try to settle the issues in peaceful collective bargaining.

"Negotiations began in July last year," Suffridge pointed out. He said they continued for five months, but that the company took the stand that "increases in wages were exclusively the business of the company, and not a matter for collective bargaining" even though the union was duly certified.

"It's an unfair labor practice for either the union or the company to refuse to negotiate in good faith after properly held elections," certified by the National Labor Relations Board, Suffridge declared, and charges on this point have therefore been filed.

Suffridge noted that the union drastically reduced its demands, dropping more than 30 of the issues that had been presented during negotiations, while the company refused to yield anything; that the AFL-CIO set up a subcommittee to help try to settle the dispute peacefully, that the union accepted the conciliation service proposal for arbitration, "but the company flatly refused."

The AFL-CIO convention said Montgomery Ward was making a serious challenge to the very reason for existence of the labor movement.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

Something less than proper attention has been given to the news from John A. Hannah, charman of the Civil Rights Commission authorized in the right-to-vote law of 1957, that at least four persons have now refused appointment to the key job of staff director.

It is perfectly obvious that anyone who takes this post will be thrusting himself into the jaws of congressional man-eaters. He will be subject to scrutiny first on confirmation by the Senate. His views, concepts and basic approaches could be, and probably would be, examined in detail in committee hearings. Once confirmed, his actions would still be subject to hostile review.

The powerful southern bloc in House and Senate was able to trim down the proposed authority of the Civil Rights Commission before it was created, but bitter-enders were not happy about allowing its existence in any form.

Yet the fact that the job of staff director may correctly be termed a hot one seems insufficient to explain the reluctance of citizens to take it. A good many jobs in the federal government are difficult and controversial. Competent lawyer-executives, responsive to the demands of the public service, are not deterred by apprehension of maltreatment from accepting great responsiblities.

The question inevitably arises whether the gentlemen previously asked to take the directorship may have felt some doubt about the extent of the backing that would be furnished by Pres. Eisenhower.

A lack of confidence about total support from the executive department, including the President himself, would explain the curious reluctance of those approached. A man may be willing to face the danger of congressional harassment if assured of the all-out assistance of the Administration. He is likely to feel less enthusiasm for the risks if he feels he may be left alone while the Chief Executive stands aloof.

There is no specific report that doubt about presidential backing is a cause of the difficulty in finding a man of stature willing to take the directorship. The President clearly has a responsibility to make it clear that he wants the commission to function, vigorously and effectively, during the two years now allotted for its existence, and to give adequate assurance that he will sustain its executives against harrassment and sniper-fire.

★ ★ ★

Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican who deems himself an expert on the "menace" to America arising from union political activity, scared Michigan Republicans recently with a fanciful tale.

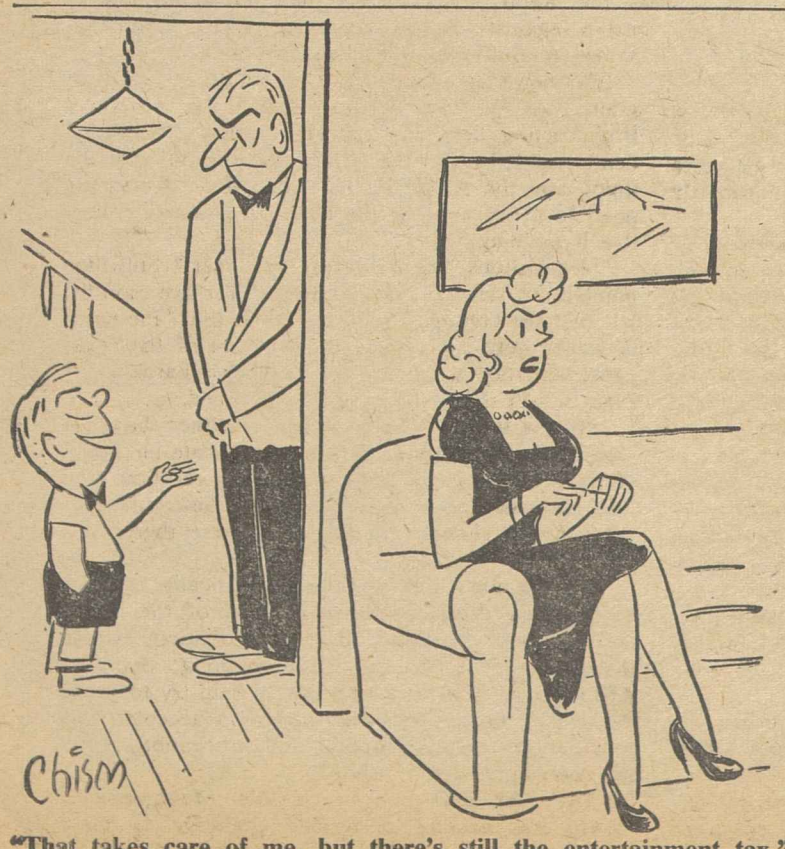
Well-heeled gents and ladies paid $100 to GOP campaign funds for the privilege of hearing him talk, and Goldwater regaled them with a story of how "seasoned political bosses" from Britain's labor unions 50 years ago "moved in behind the facade of the Liberal Party and took it over piece by piece" until they had "digested the vitals from within."

This will certainly be news to Britons including Sir Winston Churchill, who as a Liberal Party cabinet member and later as a Tory prime minister has had to face the political challenge of the Labor Representation Society and later the Labor Party.

Britain's unions formed an open third party, their own Labor Party, and for half a century have combatted both the Liberals and Tories. They elected the largest group of House of Commons members twice after World War I, squeezing out the Liberal Party, and won an absolute majority during World War II.

Labor is expected to win the next British election, too, but it will do so only if as in the past it wins the confidence of a lot of non-union voters. There is not, nor has there been, anything conspiratorial about it.

Michigan Republicans have a legal right to hire a hall for Goldwater's weird interpretations of history, but it must mean something when their selected champion can't get the facts straight even with all the research facilities available to him at taxpayers' expense as a senator.



"That takes care of me, but there's still the entertainment tax."

Morgan Says:

How Cooperation Saved a Life

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

BY NOW almost everybody must have heard or read about what happened to tow-headed, six-year-old David Fleming, Jr., of Queens Village, N. Y. He died, but he didn't. This was a drama rare in the annals of medicine but behind it lies another stirring story of the dedication of a little band of skilled, purposeful people who brought the impossible about. That vague anonymous group called "the public" was importantly involved, too.

Morgan

David, you remember, had a defect in his aorta. The problem: to replace the diseased section with a piece of healthy tissue taken from the aorta of a dead man — an extremely delicate and risky operation even if everything went perfectly.

Things did not go perfectly. Surgeons at St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn, L. I., found the aorta had already sprung a leak and the blood had clotted outside it. After David had been on the operating table two hours the leak burst. The boy began bleeding to death—his heart stopped.

Instantly, the chief resident surgeon took the heart in his two hands and began massaging it in effort to keep the blood flowing to David's upper body, especially the brain.

For nearly three hours doctors took turns at this tense, tender exercise while the operating team worked with desperate efficiency on the broken aorta. The six-pint supply of David's type O Rh-negative blood was used up in transfusions. An urgent call had been broadcast for more. It arrived just in time. Fourteen pints were needed in all. Finally, the last stitch was made.

Today David Fleming is alive and convalescing, thanks not just to rare good fortune and brilliant surgery but to an unmeasurable kind of power of cooperation that can, when mobilized, cut through human obstacles to demonstrate that man is still a more marvelous mechanism than any machine or missile he has yet invented.

Dr. Raj Mahajan is a 30-year-old Hindu from India who came here in 1951 on a Fulbright fellowship. The surgical director of St. Francis, Dr. Edgar P. Mannis, who was in charge of the operation, and Dr. Edward Braunstein, the chief cardiac surgeon, are Catholics. The assistant cardiologist, Dr. Dorothy Finken, is Jewish. The rest of the medical staff—there were 15 persons directly involved in the operation—included Dr. Rocco Andriello, lately of Naples, Dr. Oliver French, lately of Oxford, England, and Dr. Thomas Economopoulos, recently of Athens.

The public, too, starred in the cast of David's drama. More than 125 persons responded to radio appeals for blood. They were, said Dr. Mahajan, of virtually every possible religion and ethnic origin. This may or may not be an item of interest to a senator from Georgia who is pressing a bill in the state legislature to segregate blood banks.

Vandercook Says:

Ike's Secrecy Hampers Defense

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IN HIS "Dear Lyndon" letter to Sen. Johnson, refusing to make available to Congress the texts of the Gaither and Killian reports, Pres. Eisenhower fell back upon what Gen. Eisenhower's own army censors used to call a "previously prepared position."

The chief executive reminded the Senate's Democratic leader "that in such a matter as this we must be careful to maintain the proper separation of powers between the executive and the legislative branches of the government."

Vandercook

No one believes, of course, that the United States could be efficiently administered if the President, his cabinet and his bureau chiefs perpetually had Congress looking over their shoulders. In most cases, there'd be little quarrel with a President's decision not to tell a congressional committee everything he knew.

But, in these instances, a doubt arises. The Gaither Report on the state of our defenses and the Killian Committee Report on the status of scientific progress in the U.S., it is believed, do not contain any account of executive deliberations, actions or decisions.

The very fact that the White House is so anxious that no one outside of Eisenhower's inner circle should have a glimpse of them, indicates that Chairmen Gaither and Killian have, rather, put down on paper a distressing record of executive inactions and indecisions.

Essentially those reports are accumulations of facts. Pres. Eisenhower himself admits that "the information given (in them) is essentially the same information which has been and is available to congressional committees currently studying the same problems." And facts about the condition of our military and scientific defenses peculiarly are the concern of Congress.

Indeed, the President seems to be saying, "I have no objection to your learning everything my committee men have learned. But you must dig it out for yourselves. I won't make it easy for you."

When one recalls that no one has suggested that the genuine military secrets in those reports should be babbled to the world, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the President has taken a strong stand on rather weak ground.

What is at issue in both of those reports is our national survival. If the facts we've already learned are to be believed, the assurance of our survival is going to cost a whopping lot of money.

We will back big appropriations only if we fully understand our situation. The Gaither and Killian reports could help us understand. By keeping them secret, the President is further hampering exactly the kind of scientific, military and imaginative progress, which his administration has already so dangerously hampered in the past.

Republican, Democrat Agree:

Wage Floor Fights Recession

A Republican and a Democratic member of Congress agreed that extension of the minimum wage law will aid in overcoming the current recession as they discussed proposed legislation on Washington Reports to the People, an AFL-CIO public service program.

"We all admit that when money is in circulation, things are better," Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.), member of the House Education and Labor Committee, declared.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), also a member of the committee, pointed out that when the minimum wage law was first enacted, in the 30's, "it definitely gave a boost to the economy."

5 Million in Retailing

Roosevelt, whose subcommittee has been conducting hearings on proposals to amend the law, said that he expected new legislation in the current session of Congress to cover 5 million more workers in addition to the 20 million now protected. He thought the 5 million would be mostly in the retail trades. The wage rate is now $1 an hour.

"Many people think that because a chain store is located on Main Street it's a local institution (and not in interstate commerce)," Roosevelt said in referring to including retail store workers. "Of course, it does have local personnel, except perhaps the manager. But almost everything they sell comes from other states."

Agricultural workers, now not included, will not be brought under the law by the present Congress, according to Roosevelt. He said he expected to be able to present the bill to the full committee early in March.

Bipartisan Support

Kearns expected agreement on the provisions from both Republicans and Democrats. He hoped the majority in committee for the measure would be so overwhelming that floor approval was assured.

Roosevelt said that the subcommittee has heard "well over 500 witnesses. We have held hearings, not only here in Washington, but also in New Orleans, and in practically all the 11 western states. It's proposed that we hold a hearing also in the Middle West, and one in the Northeast. When we complete these hearings, I think it can honestly be said that we have given everyone who may be affected a chance to be heard."

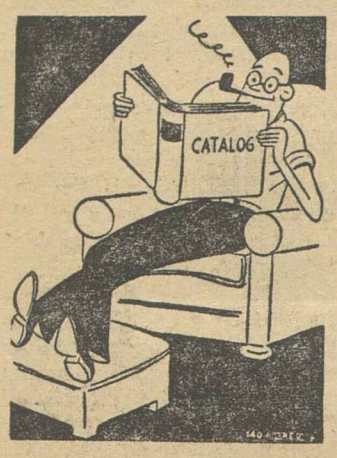
How to Buy:

TV Sets Can Be Lethal

By Sidney Margolius

NOT only TV sets and small radios, but a number of electrically operated recreation devices and household gadgets are unsafe because of leaking current, authoritative evidence indicates.

A survey by Electrical Testing Laboratories, an independent agency, revealed that in one area only about a third of the coin-operated amusement devices as electric bucking broncos and electric rocket ships, often found in shopping centers and amusement parks, are safe to use.



The rest were found to "leak" electrical current, chiefly because they were inadequately grounded or not grounded at all. The survey was made in Westchester County, N. Y., at the request of the District Attorney after a child had been electrocuted by an electric rocket ship.

Some household appliances similarly "leak" a dangerous amount of current. Testing agencies are concerned especially about hand power tools as electric drills, and electric hair dryers. In one case reported by a testing laboratory, a man was killed by electrical leakage from a power tool he was using.

In electric hair dryers, a leading laboratory told this department many of those on the market are cheaply made to sell at a low price, and thus are risky. Many hair dryers on the market, as well as some TV sets, don't even carry the Underwriters Laboratories seal showing the model has been tested for shock hazard. The UL seal is not a complete assurance against shock hazard, but it's the minimum to insist on when you buy.

The shock hazard of television sets was brought to public attention several months ago when a five-year-old Illinois boy was electrocuted by a metal-cabinet portable set. Now some manufacturers are taking steps, somewhat belatedly, to reduce the shock hazard.

At least one maker now is putting portable TV sets in fiberglass cabinets which, like wood and plastic have less tendency to leak current. Unfortunately, there is no perfect material. The metal case is more of an electrical risk, but better protection against fire hazard associated with overheated TV sets, and also more resistant to blows and breaks which can injure the set and make it unsafe, than is fiberglass.

But if money is the secret ingredient in a certain brand of coffee, it's also the secret ingredient in most of these electrical dangers. An engineer concerned with tesfing these devices told this department that many low-price TV sets represent a compromise of safety features with cost and profit. The most reprehensible manufacturing economy is the failure to use polarized plugs.

This is not to say that you should get alarmed about your TV set. Most sets, including those with metal cabinets, normally are safe.

But if your TV set normally is safe, it still needs to be treated with respect. Authorities say the safest and cheapest way to make sure a set is safe is to ground some part of the cabinet to a water pipe or radiator. This simply requires a spool of copper wire and ground clamps.

One good safety device everyone agrees on is to have a polarized plug attached to the cord of the set if it doesn't already have one. But this can't be a do-it-yourself job. It should be done by a qualified TV serviceman who knows the wiring circuit of your TV set.

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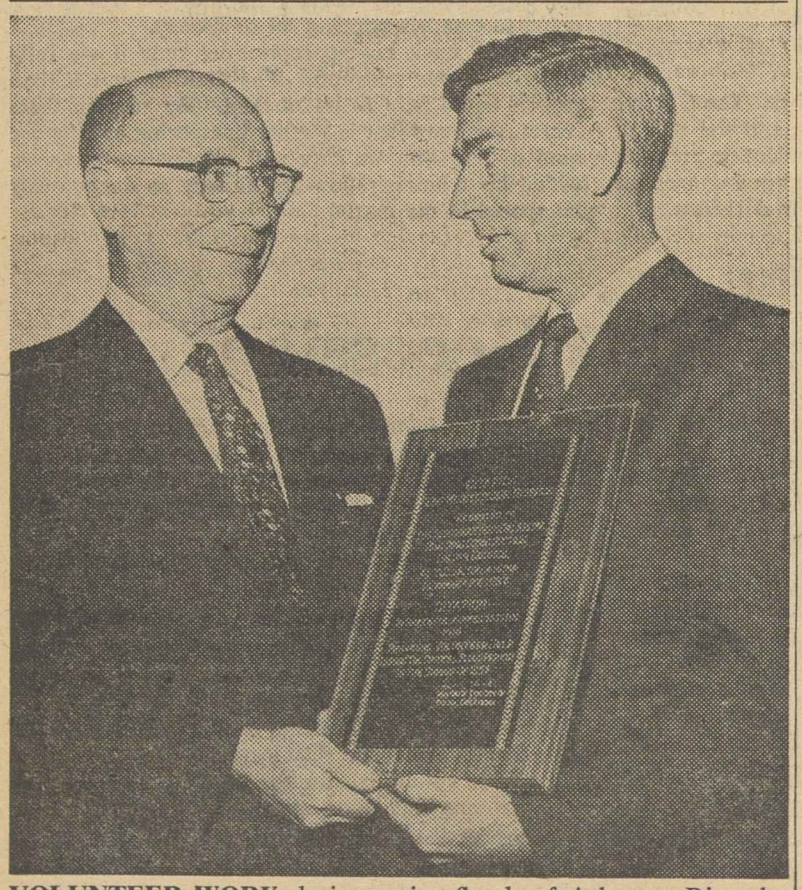
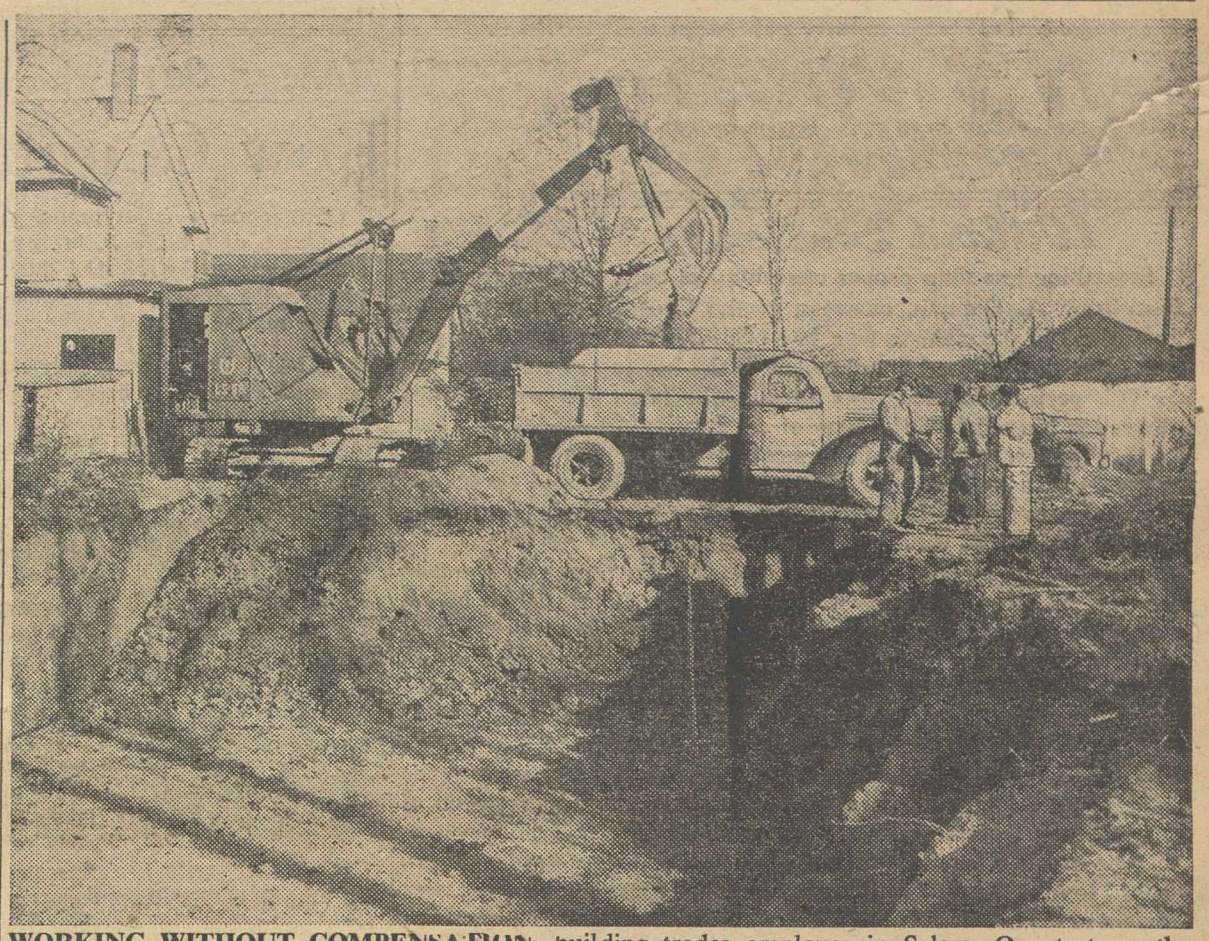


VOLUNTEER WORK during spring floods of Arkansas River by hundreds of members of the Northeastern Oklahoma Building & Construction Trades Council won official commendation when Mayor George E. Norvell (left) of Tulsa, Okla., presented a plaque to Executive Sec.-Treas. Owen (Swede) Lawson.



WORKING WITHOUT COMPENSATION, building trades employes in Salem, O., start on the excavating work of the community's new YWCA building. All labor for the project has been donated in a civic gesture, to spark completion of the new building later this year. "Community effort is the responsibility of us all," said Business Representative John Kelly, prime mover in the program.

$45,000 in Free Labor Given YWCA by Building Tradesmen

Salem, O.—Organized labor and business leaders have joined hands here, to make possible erection of a modern, split-level building to serve as the new home for the Young Women's Christian Association.

The project was made possible after members of the Columbiana County Building Trades Council voted to supply some $45,000 worth of labor free, and members of the County Builders Association agreed to furnish materials at cost.

Prime mover in getting the project into motion was John Kelly, business agent of the Building Trades Council, who proposed the joint effort as a community services project in talks with John Hollinger, Builders Association president.

Cites Civic Responsibility

In a series of conferences, Kelly pointed out that labor and suppliers should work together on any project where it is demonstrated that a civic need exists. As the trade unionist pointed out:

"The Building Trades Council and its union members are happy to have this opportunity to share in a community effort which we feel will be of increasing value to the greater Salem area in the years to come. Community effort is the responsibility of us all."

Key to the project, community officials agree, is the $45,000 worth of free labor. Through this donation, the cost of the structure is being held to $76,000 —$40,000 of which came in a single bequest, with the $36,000 balance being raised by public subscription.

Encompassing an area of 57 by 86 feet, the split-level building will include four classrooms, a dressing room, locker rooms, administrative offices, a 34 by 40-foot auditorium and stage, kitchen facilities and a lounge on the first floor.

The lower level will house classrooms, heating plant, activities room, a teen parlor with a soda bar, toilet facilities and storage space.

Soup to Nonsense:

Don't Bet Your Bottom Dollar

By Jane Goodsell

THE following pronouncements are delivered with great force, and often accompanied by emphatic pounds on a nearby table. Still, it would be unwise to bet your last dollar that they will be carried out to the letter.

"The minute I find anybody in this house becoming a slave to television, back goes the set!"

"We intend to make an outdoors dog of him. He's going to sleep outside in a doghouse, and we aren't going to let him into the house under any circumstances."

"We're never going to get into a financial mess like this again. We're going to work out a budget, and keep track of every penny we spend!"

"You can depend on me never to breath one single word of the confidences you've told me!"

"We aren't going to spoil the baby by picking her up every time she cries. She has to learn she can't have everything she wants."

"Doctor, you can count on me to follow your instructions to the letter. I'm going to lose weight, give up smoking and learn to relax."

"If you leave your clothes lying around on the floor, they can just stay there. I'm through picking up after you!"

"I assure you that this is our only fund raising appeal of the year."

"I'll never speak to you again as long as I live!"

"From now on I'm going to get up half an hour earlier, and walk to work every morning."

"I will never again write notes during class. I will never again write notes during class. I will never again. . . ."

"Unless you eat every last bite of that cauliflower, you don't get any dessert."

"If you'll let me go to The Beast from the Black Lagoon, I promise on my word of honor that it won't give me nightmares. Honest!"

"We have the greatest basketball team in our entire history, and this is the year we're going to lick State!"

"If you'll let me keep him, I promise to feed him and take care of him all by myself, and you won't have to do a thing for him."

"I am going to spend ten minutes every day, morning and evening, doing exercises."

"I don't care what the fashion is. I wouldn't be caught dead in an outfit like that!"

"The next time I see that guy, I'm going to tell him exactly what I think of him!"

Murray-Green Award:

AFL-CIO to Honor Polio Fighter Salk

New York—The AFL-CIO will honor Dr. Jonas E. Salk for his discovery of the anti-polio vaccine which bears his name by presenting him with its 1957 Murray-Green Award.

The presentation will be made Feb. 19 at a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here which will be attended by 1,000 representatives of organized labor, health and welfare agencies, and the medical profession.

The speakers will be AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers.

$5,000 Check Given

Mrs. Roosevelt will receive the award on Salk's behalf. It consists of a special medallion and a check for $5,000 which will go to some worthy cause in which both he and the AFL-CIO are interested, but which has not yet been chosen.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in selecting him for the award, hailed him for bringing the world to "the beginning of the end of poliomyelitis."

The award was established in 1956 to honor the late William Green, president of the former AFL, and the late Philip Murray, president of the former CIO. It is intended to give recognition to individuals and achievements whose accomplishments in the broad field of health and welfare have inspired others to work for the common good.

Labor Aids Community

Its presentation, said Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, emphasizes the fact that the CSA program is a vital part of organized labor's program.

"Through such a program," he added, "the labor movement has gone beyond its first concepts of organizing the unorganized for wages, hours and working conditions. In addition to this basic responsibility, labor now has taken on the task of helping the total community for health, welfare and recreational services."

Perlis said that the "best gift we can give Dr. Salk is the full use of his vaccine."

"It should be a CSA priority in 1958 to complete the job we began in 1957," he asserted, pointing out that about 45 million Americans under 40 years of age have not yet received vaccine protection against paralytic polio.

Promote Vaccine Use

He proposed meetings with local health departments and medical societies, joint union-management cooperation, and mass inoculation programs on a plantwide basis with a maximum fee of $1 per injection, or no charge at all. In addition, he called for continuing public relations and information programs, and use of central labor bodies.

Group to Aid 5 Who Fled Spanish Ship

Organization of a committee to defend five Spanish, anti-Franco sailors, headed by a group of labor and civic representatives, has been announced by the Workers Defense League.

The committee will raise funds in order to appeal the cases of the five sailors who are now facing deportation to Spain where they would face years of imprisonment or possibly death because of their political beliefs.

Labor Members Named

Members of the committee include: Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical Workers; Victor Reuther, head of the Washington office of the Auto Workers; Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies Garment Workers; Pres. Arnold Zander of the State, County and Municipal Workers; Pres. Sal Hoffman of the Upholsterers; Grand Lodge Representative Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters; ILGWU Vice Pres. George Rubin; Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters, and UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

The case is now before the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. In the event of an adverse decision the committee plans an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The five sailors defected from a Spanish ship in San Diego, Calif. harbor because of their anti-Franco convictions. They fled to Mexico but were brought back to the United States, allegedly under false pretenses, by a U.S. immigration official, who intended to return the sailors to their ship.

The Mexican government has announced its willingness to provide asylum, but the State Department has refused to permit the sailors to leave.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION from NATO countries conferred with AFL-CIO officials during its tour of the U.S. Ranged beyond AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler as he speaks to the group at the left are (left to right) A. C. Normann, Denmark; AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. Henry Rutz; Eric A. Winkler, Canada; Carl Langseth, Denmark, and Jacques De Menditte and Jean Seitlinger, France.

Business Deception, Monopoly Actions at Peak, FTC Reports

The extra $1 million the last two Congresses gave the Federal Trade Commission really began to pay off in fiscal 1957, the FTC maintained in its annual report.

"Postwar peaks in new actions against both deceptive and monopolistic practices were achieved during the year," it said.

"At the same time, the commission mobilized its efforts to combat illegal concentrations of power in business. A particular effort was made to identify and proceed against illegal mergers whose effect was to reduce or eliminate competition.

"Finally, the commission's year was notable for more intensive scrutiny in particular areas of false advertising."

Monitor Radio-TV Ads

The report recounted in detail some of the FTC's experiences under the monitoring of radio advertising and television it instituted during the year. Previously, only written scripts had been checked.

"By the year's end," it said, "six formal complaints had been issued against firms in the drug and cosmetics field, and many other investigations were well under way.

"The kinds of deceptive practices are as varied as the ingenuity of hucksters can devise. The 'fast-dollar operators' continued to try to sell false hope to the sick and disabled, to the credulous who seek a shortcut to 'unbelievable' earnings, and to those citizens who believe reputable merchants charge too much.

Many Deceptions Found

"A typical cross section of Sec. 5 deceptive practice cases during the year found the commission ordering two drug makers in Michigan to stop advertising that their product will cure arthritis and rheumatism. Another order stopped a Brooklyn home improvement company from advertising storm windows for $8.88 when its real purpose was to get customers for higher priced merchandise.

"A seller of vending machines in Cleveland was made to stop obtaining customers by advertising in 'help wanted' columns of newspapers, and another in Los Angeles was ordered to stop misrepresenting as 'amazing' the profits to be made by purchasers of its ball point pen vending machines.

"Across the country, in New York, a seller of garden flowers was ordered to stop exaggerating their size and beauty and to reveal their true names."

Soviet Women's Plight Shocks Brazil Laborite

If the United States could bring a delegation of Russian women to this country, "they'd go home and start a revolution," according to Senhora Conceicao da Costa Neves.

Senhora da Costa Neves is a member of the Brazilian Labor Party and a representative in the Legislative Assembly of the states of Sao Paulo. She visited Moscow during the Communists' World Youth Congress last summer and was dismayed at what she saw—especially the plight of Russian women.

"I saw women at work up to their waists digging in sewers, and saw them laying rails," she said through Mrs. H. Reid Bird, State Dept. interpreter, after a visit with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"A woman in the working class section of the city of Sao Paulo, dressed for the weekend, would be a princess on the streets of Moscow. The Moscow subway looks as if it were built by the czars, with its marble walls, crystal chandeliers and bronze. But the women wear rope shoes and muslin dresses, and no stockings."

Senhora da Costa Neves is an active anti-Communist at home, but thought the Russians must have had some basis for their glowing propaganda tales of improved living conditions under the Soviet rule. She said she was "disappointed" not only at the condition of Russian women, but at the poverty of the people generally and the contrasting wealth of the state.

Industrially, she maintained, the Soviet "is 50 years behind Brazil" in the production of many consumer items, including soft goods such as fabrics.

At home, she said, organized labor is beginning to take a new lease on life under the inspiration of Vice Pres. Jango Goulart, who visited the U.S. and was a luncheon guest of the AFL-CIO about a year ago.

However, she continued, unions suffer from a lack of good local leadership and in Sao Paulo —the most heavily industrialized section of Brazil—Communists in some instances have infiltrated into top posts.

She expressed equal confidence, however, in the growth and eventual strengthening of Brazilian unions, and in the expulsion of Reds from positions of union leadership. The Communist party, she noted, is outlawed and has gone underground.

Senhora da Costa Neves is on a private visit to relatives in New York and was invited to Washington by the State Dept.

A DELEGATION OF RUSSIAN WOMEN after visiting this country would go home and start a revolution, Senhora Conceicao da Costa Neves (second from right), Brazilian Labor Party member of the state legislature in Sao Paulo, told Pres. George Meany during a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters. At the left is Mrs. H. Reid Bird, State Dept. interpreter, with AFL-CIO Latin-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi at the right. Sra. da Costa Neves visited Moscow last year.

UAW SET BARGAINING GOALS: Detroit's Masonic Temple was crowded as 3,000 delegates to United Auto Workers' special convention approved bargaining demands, including a widely publicized proposal for profit-sharing by companies with workers and consumers. The union took steps to set up big strike fund, if needed, when contracts expire late in May.

$50 Million Goal:

Auto Workers Vote Strike Fund Boost

Detroit—Creation of a $50 million strike fund, coupled with a reminder that the union is not "strike happy," marked the closing session of the United Auto Workers' special convention here.

With only a tiny minority of the 3,000 delegates in opposition, the union approved plans to raise $15 million through a three-months dues increase of $5 a member and an additional $10 million through loans from locals and other sources.

Have $24 Million

If the UAW gets through its 1958 bargaining with the big auto makers without need to use the fund, the extra money will be returned to local unions for credit or rebate to members. The strike fund now has about $24 million in the till.

Pres. Walter Reuther interpreted the convention's action as a sign of the UAW's unity in the collective bargaining sessions which start early in April. Contracts with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler expire within a period of about three days starting May 29.

"Only as we are strong at the bargaining table can we improve the possibilities of avoiding a strike," Reuther said.

The UAW bargaining program calls for wage increases, a series of improvements in supplementary unemployment benefits, higher pensions and a novel profit-sharing proposal.

Profit-Sharing Plan

Industry attacks have been particularly directed against the latter, which calls for a three-way division of profits over 10 percent return on investment, before taxes.

Half would stay with the company, a quarter would go to the workers, and a quarter to auto buyers in the form of price rebates.

The plan has drawn sharp criticism from the big auto companies and the Detroit press as "socialistic," an infringement on management prerogatives, unworkable, undesirable and—in the words of Ernest Breech, Ford's board chairman—"full of fishhooks."

Reuther, in his final speech to the convention, hit back hard at the industry's blasts. He charged that company executives have long had their "hooks" in the firm's profits, that Breech had been paid a salary and bonus of $565,000 in 1955, and that scores of auto executives have risen to millionaire status in short order.

Throughout his talk, Reuther emphasized that the union's wage and profit-sharing demands are not inflationary, and that in releasing buying power quickly, they will help end the recession.

Governor Praises Union

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, in an address to a cheering convention, aimed a number of oratorical shafts at Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), who had told a Michigan Republican banquet earlier in the week that the UAW's profit-sharing plan was more dangerous to America than Russia's sputnik.

Williams praised the UAW and its leadership for its contributions to the welfare of the people of the state.

In introducing the governor, Reuther pointed out that the UAW, in supporting Williams in each of his several successful campaigns, had asked for no reward except "good government." And, he said, Williams had provided it.

Ask AFL-CIO Committee

The union passed a resolution urging the AFL-CIO to "create a permanent committee on the shorter work-week and the impact of technological change."

The committee, in the UAW view, would study the problems that might arise in various industries through introduction of shorter working hours, as well as its effect upon America in "relation to national and international demands upon American productive capacity."

Reuther Asks U. S. Price Agency To Protect Consumer Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans" out of the market. The result, he said, is that production has been lowered, thousands of auto workers are unemployed, and communities have been disrupted.

In addition, he charged, the reduced demand for autos has been reflected in lower demand for the products of other industries that feed the car manufacturers, thus further spreading unemployment and cutting production.

"I don't say it's the only factor in the downturn," he said, "but it's an important one."

Shows Wages Lag

He used charts and cited federal statistics to show that if wages had increased at the same rate as profits between 1947 and 1955, UAW members at General Motors would now be averaging $6.60 an hour instead of $2.18, and at Ford would be receiving $12.79 instead of the $2.18.

"For every dollar of wage increase the industry gave us between 1944 and 1955," he declared, "they raised prices $5."

If such "selfish and socially irresponsible" pricing policies were followed by other major corporations, Reuther maintained, the economy would be in "complete and total depression." Should auto manufacturers alone continue them, he added, the result still would be "disaster and chaos."

The fact that the big auto firms are taking "more than their share" means that purchasing power has declined, he said. The only difference between the depression and the present is that "built-in cushions" now prevent the "impact of unemployment" from "snowballing" as it did during the late 1920s and the 1930s, he added.

'Margin of Survival'

Reuther warned that the margin of unemployment now can represent "the margin of freedom's survival."

"I'd feel a lot better if Russia were using only 60 percent of its steel capacity," he observed.

Instead, he went on, Russia is using "every ounce of muscle" while we are "dragging our feet" and "limping along in low gear."

He outlined the UAW profit sharing plan, approved at the union's recent special convention, under which workers and consumers would receive benefits, the latter in the form of rebates when a company's profits were high.

Had the plan been in effect during the last 10 years, he said, GM stockholders and top executives would have had a total of $9.3 billion, while consumers would have received rebates of $2.8 billion, and workers a like amount above their wages.

GM Profits Pictured

Kefauver asked if the union would stick with its plan if the profits were not high enough to share.

"Obviously, we can't share something which is non-existent," Reuther answered. "If there ever comes a time that GM does not make a profit, it will be the beginning of the end of America. Russia will send us a note asking how we want to give up. GM made profits through the great depression. We'll take our chances."

Reuther had two brushes with Sen. Everett Dirksen, ultra conservative Illinois Republican.

Dirksen Issues Challenge

At the start of Reuther's two days on the stand, Dirksen maintained the UAW president should be required to read his 110-page statement paragraph by paragraph. However, Kefauver ruled that, as usual, Reuther could file his statement and summarize it orally.

As the hearing drew to a close, Dirksen challenged the UAW profit sharing plan as a "possible public relations gimmick" and hinted that some of Reuther's statistics would "not stand the light of day."

"You have a right to be their (General Motors) representative here," Reuther rejoined.

Dirksen, denying he had "one cent" of interest in GM, complained he had treated "the witness like a gentleman but if he wants to roll up his sleeves," it was all right with him, too. He suggested Reuther withdraw the charge.

'Represents GM's Views'

Kefauver broke in to say that Dirksen did not represent GM, but "he may represent some of their viewpoints, just as others represent other viewpoints."

"That's what I meant," Reuther broke in. "He represents GM's views."

If he gave any other impression, he added, he withdrew it.

Dirksen questioned Reuther about a news story which attributed to him a statement that the UAW's 1945 attempt to get GM to open its books was a "publicity gimmick."

"That charge has been kicked around by the industry for years," Reuther replied. "Obviously we wanted to expose their hypocrisy. If you want to call that a public relations stunt, OK."

'Not a Maneuver'

Dirksen asked if the union were not indulging in another public relations stunt with the profit sharing and price cut proposals.

"This is not a maneuver," Reuther shouted. "We are dead serious about getting the price of automobiles down so the consumer won't be short changed. The corporations had better understand we are dead serious about what we are talking here today."

The union is committed not to get "one cent in wage increases which come out of our consumers," he added.

"On that we take our stand," he said.

Anti-Labor Ordinance Repealed by Texas City

Garland, Tex.—The Garland City Council has voted to repeal an anti-union ordinance adopted last November after officials of the Dallas AFL-CIO Council promised to put the ordinance to a court test.

Simliar to state legislation passed last year, the ordinance required all organizations operating in the city to file detailed financial statements and membership lists if requested to do so by the mayor or city council.

The repeal vote came eight days after the Dallas council and the State, County & Municipal Employes wrote Mayor W. H. Bradfield asking whether Garland intended to enforce the ordinance.

Plumbers to Serve On Industry Group

A new joint industry program committee in which the Plumbers and Pipefitters are one of the three groups represented will hold its first meeting in Washington May 6.

Besides the UA, the committee will have membership from the National Association of Plumbing Contractors and the Mechanical Contractors Association.

The new committee will supplement the activities of the industrial relations council, established in 1950, which has done much to minimize industrial strife. It will seek to promote wider cooperation between labor and management for the positive and constructive benefit of those engaged in the affected industries and the public as well.

Fact-Finders Named in Air Lines Dispute

Three members of a fact-finding board have been named by Pres. Eisenhower to study issues in a dispute which threatens a strike by the Flight Engineers against Eastern Air Lines.

David L. Cole will serve as chairman of the board which will open hearings in New York City Feb. 10. The other two members are Saul Wallen of Boston and Dudley Whiting of Detroit.

The board was set up under emergency provisions of the Railway Labor Act. Members are required to report their finding to the President within 30 days of the board's establishment. The status quo is maintained for 30 days while the recommendations of the board are considered by the parties.

Six hundred flight engineers employed by Eastern are involved in the dispute. Negotiations have been in progress since last Apr. 1 and concluded last week in Miami when the White House declared an emergency existed and named the board.

FEIA Pres. George Petty said the union demands included a substantial wage increase, genuine job security including places for engineers in the crew complement of jet aircraft, improved working conditions and opportunity for more training.

Petty challenged the Administration's declaration that any emergency existed which warranted naming a fact-finding board and temporarily ending the union's strike threat. He noted that a strike would have seriously hurt Eastern's highly lucrative Boston-New York-Miami business at the height of the resort season.

He added that the action was contrary to Eisenhower's previously announced policy of keeping the government out of labor disputes and noted that no fact-finding board was convened in the 1956 steel strike or in other strikes or threatened walkouts.

Businessman Invokes 'Fifth' Before McClellan Probers

A Chicago businessman, S. A. Healy, invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination before the McClellan special Senate committee and former Operating Engineers Vice Pres. Joseph S. (Joey) Fay acknowledged receiving more than $100,000 from Local 825, Newark, during the years after he went to prison for extortion.

Healy, 69-year-old head of a major Chicago construction company, refused to answer questions regarding possibly collusive relations with Operating Engineers Pres. William E. Maloney.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy asked Healy whether $228,923 shown on his company books as "non-deductible" business expenses for six years was money paid in whole or in part to Maloney.

Kennedy put into the committee record a statement from New York Dist. Atty. Frank Hogan charging that Healy first ignored subpenas to testify regarding relationships with Fay, and later acknowledged having given $125,000 to Mike Carrozo, a gangster, also termed a "labor leader," who had died.

Healy invoked the privilege against self-incrimination in refusing to answer any questions on Hogan's charges.

Alphonse Calabrese, a staff investigator, told the committee that Maloney has refused to discuss the contents of 10 safe deposit boxes listed in his name in five cities.

Capt. Cecil F. Brandt told the committee that a yacht, Halfmoon, berthed at Miami Beach, was used principally for pleasure trips for Maloney and other union officers.

Listed on the union books as bought for "coastal inspection," it cost a total of $130,000 in purchase price, crews' salaries and maintenance.

Maloney was described as having drawn $13,000 in union funds for a 1950 European trip for which the government paid $1,000 expenses. A staff investigator said he charged the union for an auto shipped back to the U.S., a camera and other purchases.

Roy J. Underwood, former president of Local 542, Philadelphia, testified that in 1951 he was asked by Maloney to "keep away" from Healy on the ground that Healy was "a friend of mine." Underwood said he insisted that Healy pay up an alleged back obligation of $10,000 for welfare fund contributions.

Maloney, who was reported ill, was not called.

Fay, who went to prison in 1947 after conviction of extorting $360,000 from contractors on a New York City water project, told the committee that while he was serving his sentence his wife was paid a total of $67,800 plus $500 annual Christmas bonuses by Local 825, Newark.

Since he was paroled he himself has been given a $10,000 pension, he said, with the local paying the $2,600 in taxes on the penson. He also has sold automobiles to the local.

Claims Members 'Grateful'

These transactions, he testified, were known to New York parole officials and were made by the union because members were grateful for "my local work for them" and "don't think I was guilty" of the extortion.

The committee heard testimony about alleged abuses, terrorism, violence and favoritism involving the Philadelphia local and Local 138, Long Island, N. Y.

Underwood testified that Local 542, Philadelphia, was under supervision (trusteeship) from 1937 until the present with the exception of the 1948-52 period, when he served as elected president.

The local went back into supervision, he said, when the office was "seized" in his absence by agents of Fay from Newark. Hunter P. Wharton was installed as supervisor.

Underwood testified that under the pre-1948 trusteeship, wages of union workers were assessed by the officers at 5 percent, producing what he estimated at $4 million. He said that records available when he became president did not show disposition of the money.

Possible Perjury Seen

Underwood supporters testified about organized gambling on jobs run by those who controlled the local and T. C. McCarty, an anti-Wharton member, swore he was violently beaten by "goons" including Frank Lentino and Joseph Altamuro. The latter two denied the beating under oath and Chairman McClellan certified the record to the Justice Dept. for study for possible perjury.

"Rebels" from Local 138, Long Island, charged favoritism and "dictatorship" by William C. De-Koning, Jr., who succeeded his father as business manager and president of the local. He was never elected, he said.

The Rev. John W. Van Zanten, head of a churchmen's committee that investigated affairs of the local, testified that he believed a "power struggle" was going on in the local, but that the "rebels" also lived in an atmosphere of "economic fear" and that "there is dictatorship involved."

Reports and documents from an AFL-CIO 1957 investigation of the Operating Engineers will be considered by the Ethical Practices Committee in Miami Beach Feb. 4.

Hoffa Takes Control Of Teamsters Union

James R. Hoffa took office as president of the Teamsters Union, expelled from the AFL-CIO by the Atlantic City convention, when U.S. Judge F. Dickinson Letts approved stipulations settling a "rank-and-file" suit challenging the legality of Hoffa's election.

The old executive board of the union, headed by former Pres. Dave Beck, was meeting in Washington when lawyers for Hoffa and 13 New York plaintiffs reached agreement to end the injunction suit.

Hoffa and the board elected with him in October at the Teamsters' Miami Beach convention promptly assumed office and Beck was officially out as a factor in union affairs. Hoffa presided the same afternoon at a meeting of the board elected with him.

A morning report, published when the old board was meeting, said that the group planned to take up a protest by members of St. Louis Joint Council 13 against the recent election of Harold Gibbons as president. His election was challenged on the charge that his majority—on a 76-to-71 vote—was furnished by seven votes cast from Carnival Workers Local 147. Elmer Walla, who ran agains Gibbons, claimed that Local 147 was ineligible to vote.

Gibbons Takes Office

The Hoffa board adjourned without announcement of the disposition if any of the Walla protest. Gibbons had taken office that afternoon as a general vice president and board member chosen on the Hoffa slate at Miami Beach.

The new Teamsters president issued a brief statement that he was "pleased with the ending of the litigation" in Judge Lett's court and pledging his members and the people "a never-ending fight for the economic betterment of our members" and "to meet our fullest responsibilty to our communities and our nation."

Terms of the stipulations ending the injunction suit provided that three "monitors" be appointed to watch over union affairs for at least a year, with an election to be called thereafter or at any time up to and including the time for the regularly-scheduled next election in 1962.

One monitor was to be named by the Teamsters, one by the plaintiffs in the injunction suit, the third by these two or by Judge Letts in case of disagreement. Duties of the monitors are to draft a model code of local union bylaws, help set up adequate financial and election controls, help provide for free speech at meetings.

The Teamsters agreed to end local-union trusteeships quickly "consistent with the best interests of the local" and officers agreed to avoid personal financial operations creating a conflict of interest.

The international union also agreed to pay expenses and lawyers' fees of both sides as part of the stipulations ending the injunction suit.

Five days after the stipulations were signed by Judge Letts, further conferences by attorneys for both sides failed to result in the announcement of names of the monitors. Attorneys told reporters they had not reached agreement on the list.

Hoffa confirmed a New York Times story saying that he had ordered cancellation of a so-called "defense fund," initiated by Gibbons, which had raised in pledges a reported $104,000 to pay the legal expenses of union officials facing misconduct charges.

Sought $1,000 Pledges

The defense fund had been widely reported as inviting pledges of approximately $1,000 each from union functionaries such as business agents. One alleged proposed use of the money was to give financial support to favored candidates for union office including unions other than the Teamsters.

Vice Pres. Einar O. Mohn of the Teamsters in a letter to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) denied charges of "collusion" between the union and Montgomery Ward & Co. last summer and denied that a "master contract" existed. The letter was written in reference to a complaint by Douglas that Hoffa apparently had been enabled to negotiate a "master contract in a couple of hours" while Montgomery Ward has recently refused such a contract to the striking Retail Clerks.

In a press conference last July 31, Gibbons announced ratification by locals in "54 locations" of a new Ward's contract providing "pay raises ranging from 5 up to 24 cents an hour, a guaranteed weekly income, shorter hours and arbitration of grievances."

The announcement was issued in Hoffa's name and Gibbons named Hoffa and Don Peters, chairman of the negotiating council, as among those who led negotiations.

MAURICE V. BRADY
Legislative Leader

N. J. Assembly Minority Led By Unionist

Jersey City, N. J.—Maurice V. Brady, 54, representative for the Printing Pressmen, is serving as minority leader in the New Jersey General Assembly.

Active in Democratic circles, Brady was first elected to the legislature in 1952 and has served continuously since. He was assistant minority leader last year and is currently serving also as chairman of the Assembly's Labor and Industry Committee.

Brady is business agent of Pressmen's Local 183 in Hudson County and has been secretary of the Hudson County Central Labor Union for 12 years.

Union Head Sees Deficit of Engineers

There is no overabundance of trained engineers and scientists in the U.S. today and comparatively little unemployment in their ranks, Pres. Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers reported.

He took issue with a recent suggestion from an unaffiliated union group that the country has too many scientists rather than too few. The statement, Stephens said, might be true in the aircraft industry but is not so in many other fields.

Stephens pointed to the continuing drive by the government to enlist scientists and the advertisements for skilled technicians.

"I think the present recession will be only a temporary one," he said. "Sputnik will accelerate programs and contracts which might otherwise have been dropped. What unemployment there is in our field is largely in the electronics field and even here the prospect is not as gloomy as it appeared it would be several months ago. One large contemplated layoff that I know about was cancelled recently."

Cuban Labor Obtains Rights Restoration

The Cuban Confederation of Labor (CTC) has advised members of the executive board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) that at a meeting with the Cuban government, its representatives "obtained restoration of constitutional guarantees, elimination of press censorship and reestablishment of freedom of political activities for four government and four opposition parties in preparation for the June 1 general election."

"Cuban labor shows by this attitude that it is, as in the past, for true democracy and against terror and violence," the board members were told in the cable from CTC Gen. Sec. Eusebio Mujal and Ignacio Gonzales Tellechea, CTC secretary of foreign relations.

Democrats Call For Tripled Education Aid

Pres. Eisenhower formally sent to Congress the 1958 model of his federal education plan and Democrats responded by offering their own program calling for three times as much money to stimulate and improve scientific training.

The President asked for $1 billion for a four-year plan embracing federal scholarships, improvement of teacher competence and expansion of National Science Foundation operations. Matching funds from the states would raise the total to $1.6 billion.

A Democratic counter-proposal from two leading school champions, Sen. Lister Hill and Rep. Carl Elliott, both from Alabama, proposed $3.6 billion in six years, with the federal government putting up $3 billion, entirely for education.

Eisenhower's special message marked the final repudiation of the school-construction program he had previously advocated for two years after the elaborate machinery of the much-touted White House Conference on Education seemed to have forced his hand.

The President used failure of this $1.3 billion school-building program as a campaign talking point in 1956. He assailed the "Democratic Congress" for refusing to vote the money and promised that in 1957 he would renew his recommendation and demand that the schools be built in four years instead of the five he originally had suggested.

Turns Back on Program

He did, but the bill failed again on the House floor when Republicans voted heavily to recommit it for further study. Now the Administration has turned its back on the program.

Eisenhower's new $1 billion limited proposal for scientific education and research faces almost overt opposition among Republicans. Senate GOP Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) called the program "a basis for Congress to legislate" but House Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.), called it a "basis for consideration" and House GOP Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), said there should be an "exhaustive study."

Gwinn Denounces Plan

Rep. Ralph Gwinn (N. Y.), ranking Republican on the House Education Committee, denounced the plan and did not sponsor it for the Administration. The bill to implement the program was introduced by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.).

The Eisenhower program proposes 10,000 federal science scholarships a year for superior students; the Hill-Elliott bills call for 40,000 a year, plus 20,000 in addition for present graduate students.

The Democratic program proposes $370 million for first-year spending on education as contrasted with Eisenhower's proposed $145 million.

Meany Pledges Aid To Ghana Labor

A message of greetings and "steadfast support" has been sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the 14th convention of the Ghana Trades Union Congress.

In a letter to Gen. Sec. John Tettagah, Meany voiced hope that the union federation of the newly independent nation would have a "successful" meeting.

"Your road ahead is not a simple one, Meany said, noting that Ghana, as a new nation, must "construct as rapidly as possible the institutions necessary for a free society."

Federal Regulatory Agencies Face Wrongdoing Charges

A special House subcommittee is expected to get down to "hard" cases next week on charges of possible misconduct, wrongdoing and corruption in six regulatory agencies of the U.S. government.

The investigation, authorized at the last session of Congress at the request of Speaker Sam Rayburn to determine whether regulatory laws adopted by Congress are being undermined by the regulatory agencies, opened last week but devoted itself mostly to a generalized survey. Specific cases are to be heard this week.

The House group, known formally as the Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight (meaning, in this case, to oversee) is expected to get down to specific cases this week with expectations that the Federal Communications Commission will be the first agency called.

The subcommittee's staff, headed by Dr. Bernard Schwartz, a New York University law professor, has reportedly drafted a report sharply criticizing the FCC and its commissioner members.

Staff Memorandum Leaked

Excerpts from the memorandum which "leaked" to the New York Times indicate charges of conflict of interest, unethical conduct and possible violation of government regulations on expense accounts.

Publication of the memorandum brought sharp protests from FCC members and demands for a full hearing. It also occasioned some backing and filing by subcommittee members in terms of possible testimony of congressional involvement in radio and TV license deals.

The staff memorandum, reportedly authored by Schwartz, said that the staff uncovered evidence of:

- Commissioners engaged in private discussions with litigants about cases pending before the commission and specifically referred to the merits of pending cases.
- Sharp departure from standards and settled law in granting licenses for radio and TV stations.
- Granting licenses to applicants who have been convicted of anti-trust violations.
- Commissioners collecting for expenses from the government after industry groups had reimbursed them for attending various conventions and meetings.
- Commissioners receiving color TV sets and free service contracts from industry sources.

Urges Public Hearing

The Schwartz memorandum noted that the FCC is a quasi-judicial agency and its members are the primary judges of the communications industry. Practices which would be deemed improper if engaged in by a judge on the bench, the memo said, "must be similarly viewed if engaged in by a member of the FCC."

The memorandum urged a full public hearing" to help restore the proper ethical standard and regain

The subcommittee headed by Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.) will look into possible conflicts also in the Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission and Security and Exchange Commission.

New Labor Dept. Survey Shows Jobless Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

above 4 million in February with a decline in joblessness thereafter.

He based his confidence on the "basic soundness" of the economy plus such government steps as sharply increased defense orders and grants for highways and urban renewal, easier credit for home building and business and higher Export-Import Bank credits.

These steps, he said, will reverse the business decline and a tax cut to stimulate the economy is "not needed."

Meantime, there was a minor break in the steady rise in first-time applications for unemployment compensation. The Bureau of Employment Security in the Labor Dept. reported that initial requests for benefits numbered 518,805 in the week ended Jan. 18, compared with 604,326 the preceding week and 335,076 a year before.

Unemployment Compensation Up

However, those receiving benefits stood at 2,822,670 in the week ended Jan. 11, a jump of 52,353 over the 2,770,317 of the previous week and comparable to 1,706,212 a year earlier.

Six more federal reserve banks have now followed the lead of the Philadelphia district bank by cutting their rediscount rates from 3 to 2.75 percent in an effort to ease credit and step up the lagging pace of industry and commerce.

The reductions were announced by the district banks in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Richmond, St. Louis and Kansas City. The cuts were followed quickly by reductions in prime interests rates by many banks in all of the districts affected and by a few in other areas.

Business Week magazine conducted a survey which led it to the conclusion that at least 750,000 workers have lost their jobs since the Census Bureau reported on Jan. 14 that the unemployed totaled 3.4 million.

The conservative publication reported "widespread layoffs and shortened work weeks in almost every section of the country." It called the increase "big, widespread and deep," and added that "many plant executives, employment officials and union leaders are surprised at the rapidly mounting rate of layoffs."

The extent of joblessness was borne out by the Labor Dept. survey of labor market developments.

The major areas with substantial labor surpluses lie in 17 states and Puerto Rico. Most of the states are in the Northeast, Middle Atlantic and North Central tiers, but they extend into the South and to the Pacific Coast.

Pennsylvania was hardest hit, with seven major areas affected. It had the same number of smaller labor market areas classified in the same manner.

A report by the Boot & Shoe Workers showed that employment in the industry fell to 216,300 last year—the third successive year of decline, which was marked by fewer man-hours worked than in many years but a new record of production.

'Partnership' Power Hit By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has joined the California Federation of Labor, California Industrial Union Council and the State, County & Municipal Employees in opposing bills for "partnership" development of the Trinity River Dam.

Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the House Irrigation and Reclamation subcommittee that the multi-million dollar dam now under construction by the federal government "is the next logical step in the development of the water resources of the Central Valley Project" in California.

Biemiller read into the record a resolution adopted at the last convention of the California federation which charged that the "partnership" program proposed by the Eisenhower Administration, under which the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. would be allowed to develop the electrical energy at the Trinity River Dam, was "another 'giveaway' to the power trust."

The resolution pledged the federation to "do everything in our power to stop this proposed grab of our natural resources by a giant corporation" and went on record as "believing in the policy of the federal government, where it builds dams, to develop and distribute the electrical energy, so that all the people in the area served will benefit from the low rates for electricity."

Railroads Boost Dividends Despite Pleas of Poverty

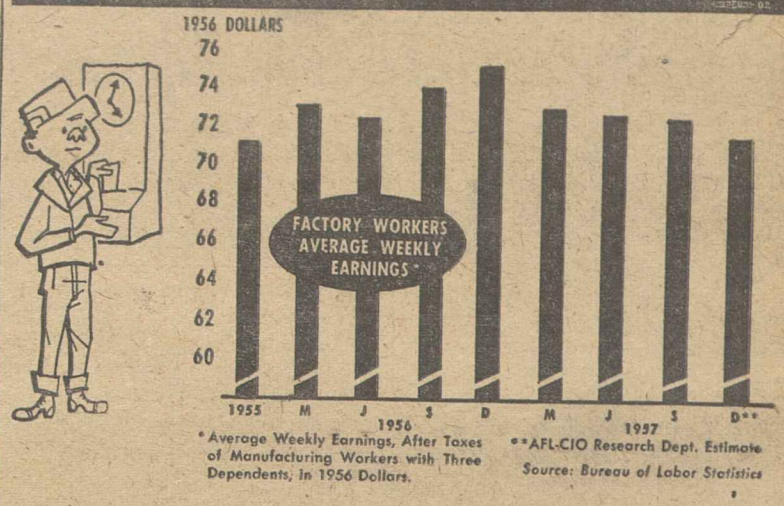
The country's railroads are paying higher dividends despite the pleas of financial difficulties they have been making before the Smathers Senate Surface Transportation subcommittee, the Interstate Commerce Commission's annual report for fiscal 1957 has shown.

Railroad executives testified to varying degrees of poverty in appearances before the subcommittee, and in most cases blamed their self-proclaimed plight on union restrictions and pension plans.

But the ICC report showed that the proportion of railroad stock paying dividends rose from 55.5 percent in 1946 to 81.69 percent in 1956; the average rate on all dividend-paying rail stocks rose from 5.42 to 7.02 percent during the decade, and dividends paid rose from $323.5 million in the first 11 months of fiscal 1956 to $340.3 million in the same period of 1957, an increase of 5 percent.

However, the ICC report made no mention of the sharp drop in rail employment—about 12 percent of all railroad workers are now laid off—by which the carriers maintained their financial position. Employment has dropped below the one million mark for the first time since the 1930s.

Factory Workers' Buying Power Slides



*Average Weekly Earnings, After Taxes of Manufacturing Workers with Three Dependents, in 1956 Dollars.

**AFL-CIO Research Dept. Estimate

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Economic Strength Key To Crisis, Says AFL-CIO

America can have both guns and butter—in abundance—if its economic strength is restored and expanded, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research maintains.

With more people working full time and business making greater profits from greater output, government revenues would rise, without increasing tax rates, the department asserts in the current issue of its monthly publication, Labor's Economic Review.

"Rising defense expenditures, to meet the nation's defense needs, and improved living standards, to meet the needs of a growing population, are both made possible by continuing economic growth."

Strong Economy Stressed

The department's basic position is that a strong and growing economy is required for both a strong defense policy and better living standards.

"The major task at present," it continued, "is to get the national economy on the road to balanced growth, to high levels of production and employment. The time for action is now."

AFL-CIO economists turn to official statistics to bulwark their claim that a healthier economy will give us better defense and living standards without higher taxes.

In the last three months of 1957, they show, the gross national product, or the total value of all goods produced and services rendered, was at the annual rate of $433 billion. Defense program spending was at the rate of $45 billion a year, or about 10.5 percent.

Effect of Unemployment

But thousands of workers were jobless during the final quarter of last year. As a result of unemployment, short work weeks and idle machines, billions of dollars worth of goods and services were lost.

If the national economy is moved quickly toward high levels of production and employment, the country's total output by the end of 1958 could reach a rate of $455 to $460 million a year, the Review article claims, thus making possible "a substantial rise in output for defense and civilian needs."

High levels later this year and in 1959, it continues, should push the national rate of output to about $473 to $478 billion annually by the end of next year.

Defense Expenditure Ratio

National defense expenditures then could rise, if necessary, to a rate of $55 billion, or $10 billion more than in the final quarter of 1957, without disturbing their ratio to total output, the publication explains, and at the same time permit improvements in living standards.

The Review restates the AFL-CIO position that the basic cause of the current "recessionary trend" is the lack of balance between growing ability to produce and lagging ability to consume, an imbalance that has been growing for two years.

"This trend is expected to continue in the weeks immediately ahead, in the absence of government action to halt it," the publication says.

Government Action Needed

"There may be a pickup about midyear or early fall, if the Administration and Congress reverse the government's do-little policy in the face of a declining economy at home and the Soviet Union's rapid forced-draft advances.

"The degree of such a pickup will largely depend on how much the government will do and how fast it acts.

"If the government acts boldly, high levels of production and employment will be achieved later this year. If not, unemployment and idle machines will remain a national problem at the start of 1959."

The Review notes that the buying power of factory workers' weekly earnings dropped 4.5 percent between December 1956 and the same month last year. This trend must be reversed in 1958, it claims, by "increases in wages, salaries and fringe benefits."

89-1-2

ELLSWORTH BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG
1015 VINE ST
CINCINNATI OHIO
PD-ORG

U. S. Steel Profits Set Record Again

New York—U. S. Steel earned more money in 1957 than at any time in its profit-studded history despite lower production and employment, its annual report showed.

Net earnings hit a peak of $419 million, or $7.33 a share, compared with the previous record of $370.1 million, or $6.46 a share, in 1955. The net in 1956, driven down by a Steelworkers' strike, was $347.8 million or $6.01 a share.

The huge profit was made possible by the company's pricing policies in spite of the fact that operations for the year averaged only 85.7 percent of capacity, compared with 90.8 percent in 1955, and production was 33.7 million ingot tons compared with 35.3 million tons in 1955. Employment averaged 270,938 last year as against 272,646 two years earlier.

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Executive Council Shapes Plan for Strong America

INTENSE PUBLIC INTEREST in actions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council is evident from this view of one of the many press conferences held the first week of the current meeting in Miami Beach. At head of table, AFL-CIO officers William F. Schnitzler and George Meany respond to reporters' questions as newsreel and TV cameras grind away.

Job, Defense Needs Key Session Topics

By Henry C. Fleisher

Miami Beach, Fla.—A call for programs to halt the rising trend of unemployment, and for adoption of legislative measures needed to develop the country's economic and military strength, was slated for speedy action by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

An agreement looking towards possible settlement of the jurisdictional dispute between the Building Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept. developed when both parties accepted a new letter from Pres. George Meany.

The new version eliminated a section of a similar letter sent by Meany to the two departments last summer, and provides for three teams of special AFL-CIO representatives to arbitrate disputes between craft and industrial unions in the "doubtful area" between their clearly defined jurisdictions. **(See Separate Story, Page 2.)**

As the council's mid-winter meeting passed its half-way mark, its members were prepared to discuss and act upon a series of statements on issues affecting labor and the nation.

Breaks Michigan Deadlock

During its first few days, the Council took action to break the state merger deadlock in Michigan, considered a number of resolutions referred by the December convention and endorsed recent cuts in the number of organizing and headquarters staff members. **(See stories on Pages 2 and 3.)**

The council also approved a new plan under which the machinery of the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement will be used to process all disputes that may arise between affiliates.

The no-raiding agreement provides binding decisions by Umpire David Cole in the case of unions that have signed the pact. It has been accepted by more than 80 of approximately 105 affiliates to which the machinery is applicable.

Hereafter, the council decided, disputes arising involving non-signers also will go to Cole if they are not settled by mutual consent.

Cole's recommendations will be advisory rather than binding for non-signers. If the recommendations are not accepted the dispute will go to Meany for an effort to obtain compliance. In case of failure at that level, Meany will report the facts of the dispute to the council.

After considerable discussion, the Council decided not to issue charters to about a dozen locals of the Teamster Union. They have applied for AFL-CIO affiliation in the period following expulsion of the Teamsters by the AFL-CIO Convention two months ago.

At the same time, Pres. George Meany announced the Council had deferred any action on the subject of various mutual assistance pacts signed in the past by several AFL-

(Continued on Page 3)

GM, Ford Deny Price Gouging

Spokesmen for the Ford Motor Co. and General Motors took the stand before the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee to testify on the effects of "administered prices" on the current inflation but spent most of their time attempting to discredit the 1958 bargaining demands of the Auto Workers.

GM Pres. Harlow Curtice, denying charges by Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and others that the corporation has set prices arbitrarily without full regard for free market forces, blasted a UAW proposal that the government hold hearings on proposed price increases. That, he said, would be "the beginning of the end of the free enterprise system."

Attacks UAW Demands

In his testimony, Curtice attempted to knock down UAW contract demands. An aide was called on to outline the loss in federal tax revenues he claimed would have resulted if the UAW's profit-sharing plan had been in effect last year. He brushed aside revenue gains resulting from increased consumer spending which the plan would stimulate.

While denying GM price gouging, Curtice flatly refused to give

(Continued on Page 4)

Bldg. Trades Dept. To Plan Legislation

The fourth annual national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. will be held Mar. 3-6 in Washington.

Among the proposals to be acted upon are modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act, revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and demands for adequate housing and school construction.

The deadline for filing credentials to the conference is Feb. 24.

Taking of 'Fees', TV Sets By FCC Officials Probed

The politically hot House investigation of the Eisenhower-appointed government administrative agencies ran into challenges from a witness and internal explosions as it opened an inquiry into the Federal Communications Commission.

Delayed for months because agency members professed indignation at questionnaires on possible misconduct given them by Committee Counsel Bernard Schwartz, public hearings finally got under way with FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer as the first witness.

As Schwartz put into the record documentary evidence that Doerfer has received both government expense money and payments from broadcasting groups in connection with various journeys and speeches, the FCC chairman repeatedly broke into the session with charges that he was being "smeared" and demands that he be allowed to "cross-examine" witnesses.

Committee Chairman Morgan E. Moulder (D-Mo.) overruled Doerfer's request for the right of cross-examination and also ruled that the FCC chairman's statement of personal defense must wait until after Schwartz had placed his documents in evidence.

Moulder and Schwartz were faced, however, with interruptions and hostile maneuvers from House colleagues participating in the inquiry.

Rep. John Bennett (R-Mich.) read from a Schwartz staff report that, he said, accused Doerfer of filing expense claims that constituted a "criminal offense." Under the circumstances, he said, Doerfer should be "allowed to cross-examine."

Credibility Questioned

Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R-Minn.) objected to interruption of Doerfer's own testimony when Schwartz sought to place a staff investigator on the stand to testify on the "credibility" of Doerfer in claiming that he had never "refused to show FCC files" to committee employes.

Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), chairman of the full House Commerce Committee of which the Moulder subcommittee is a unit, joined O'Hara in attacking the proposed line of hearings. The inquiry was not intended to decide about Doerfer's "credibility," he said.

(Continued on Page 12)

Jobless Totals Still Far Above Last Year

The number of jobless workers drawing unemployment compensation remained far above levels of a year ago as reports for the final weeks of January showed just under 3 million with current claims.

A total of 2.9 million workers was listed by the Labor Dept. with claims under state, veteran and federal unemployment compensation systems for the week ended Jan. 18. This was a jump of nearly 1.2 million above the claims for the corresponding week in 1957.

Initial claims for the week ended Jan. 25 also showed an increase over the preceding year, with 460,000 filing for the first week of eligibility as contrasted with only 310,000 during the seasonal post-Christmas jobs slack for the corresponding period of 1957.

Both total claims and initial claims indicated an improvement over the week immediately preceding the Jan. 18 and Jan. 25 periods.

(Continued on Page 4)

DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS before the Executive Council at its current Miami Beach meetings brought together AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (seated at left), Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists and Pres. George M. Harrison (right), of the Railway Clerks. Both of the latter are vice presidents of the AFL-CIO.

McDevitt Optimistic On Election Outlook

Miami Beach, Fla.—Labor has "reasons for optimism" about the 1958 elections, Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education declared here.

Speaking after a meeting of the administrative committee of COPE, which was attended by about 40 union leaders, McDevitt said it is too early to make any specific predictions about the campaign. But he listed four factors which he feels are working to help elect liberal candidates for office.

The four trends, McDevitt said, are:

1. A feeling among the people that, because of the great problems facing the American public, the election outcome will have a definite and considerable affect on their future welfare and security.

2. Reaction to growing unemployment, which has shown that large numbers of people are determined to have the kind of political representation that will work to get them relief from their current pressing economic problems.

3. Merger of state and city AFL-CIO bodies, on the basis that unified labor movements have generally proven more effective in both legislative and political activity.

4. An increase in registration of voters, which will permit more workers to cast their votes at the polls in November.

Looks at '58 Elections

McDevitt, in a press conference following the COPE meeting, surveyed political races for governor and senator in a number of the states.

He emphasized to reporters that labor endorsements are made by the "folks back home" and that the national COPE leaves the decisions to the people in the state and congressional districts.

"There's no blacklist," he said, and there's no "dictation" by the national office to the state and local labor movements in connection with the political decisions.

He said these local and state judgments by unions are made on the basis of the platform and records of the candidates.

Sees California Battle

McDevitt predicted that the California election—in which Sen. William F. Knowland (R) is seeking the governorship on a platform of supporting so-called right-to-work legislation—will find workers solidly lined up to defeat Knowland. McDevitt predicted that they would seek to elect the probable Democratic nominee, State Attorney Gen. Pat Brown.

In Arizona, McDevitt predicted Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) will "obviously" not get the endorsement of organized labor. He said there is "no doubt" that union members in Arizona will be backing Gov. Ernest McFarland (D). Goldwater is one of the Senate's outspoken critics of organized labor. McFarland, a former senator, has been endorsed in previous political races.

Labor in Florida cannot feel "affectionate" about Sen. Spessard Holland (D) since his record is "not good" on labor and social legislation. McDevitt said he has learned that former Sen. Claude Pepper, an old New Dealer, might run in the Florida Democratic primary.

McDevitt said labor in New Mexico will "probably" endorse Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) for re-election; that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D) has strong labor support in Massachusetts; and that Gov. George Leader (D) of Pennsylvania "undoubtedly will get strong labor support" in his bid for the Senate seat being vacated through the retirement of conservative Sen. Edward Martin (R).

In Ohio, where Sen. John Bricker (R) is seeking re-election, no one Democrat has yet emerged as a leading contender, McDevitt said. He noted that Bricker's record is "one of the worst," from a labor standpoint, and that he has voted consistently against the interests of the worker.

"The air is not yet clear" in New York, McDevitt said, concerning the possible Democratic opponent to Sen. Irving Ives (R). He added there is not much doubt that New York State labor will "solidly endorse" Gov. Averell Harriman (D) for re-election on the basis of his record at Albany.

'Praying for Candidate'

Texas labor, McDevitt predicted, will line up for the re-election of Sen. Tom Yarborough, liberal Democrat who won his senate seat in a special election last year.

The COPE director lamented that there seems to be "little chance" of finding a strong liberal candidate to oppose Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, one of the most conservative senators.

"I'm praying for a good candidate there, either Republican or Democratic," McDevitt said with a smile.

McDevitt said that the National COPE has a "practical goal" of raising about $900,000 from union members in voluntary contributions for the 1958 elections. Last year, which was a so-called off-season politically, COPE raised $527,000 and over $845,000 in 1956.

Michigan State AFL-CIO Formed by Council Action

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has revoked the charters of the Michigan AFL and CIO bodies, and called a convention for a new Michigan State AFL-CIO for Feb. 24.

The action followed a report by a two-man Council committee that merger of the State Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council had neither happened nor was likely to happen in the foreseeable future. AFL-CIO Pres. Meany told reporters he was "quite sure that the Teamsters Union was the main factor in blocking merger in Michigan." James R. Hoffa, new president of the Teamsters, is a strong factor in the Michigan Teamster situation and in earlier negotiations, the state federation had declined to have the Teamsters unrepresented in the merged state organization, despite the fact that the Teamster union has been expelled from the National AFL-CIO.

Opens February 24

The merger convention will open in Grand Rapids on the morning of Feb. 24 and will last until the business of the convention is completed.

In fact, the convention will give life to a new organization already chartered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. It announced the new organization had been created at the same time that the charters of the two former state groups were revoked.

The call to the convention asserted it to be of "paramount importance" that eligible unions in Michigan "should have the opportunity to participate in a single, exclusive state-wide subordinate body of the AFL-CIO serving as their collective voice and representative. . . ."

Convention Agenda

The convention is due to adopt a constitution, elect permanent officers and take other necessary actions.

Each eligible local union in good standing with either the former AFL or CIO state body will be able to participate in the convention upon the payment to the new body of dues of five cents a member for the month of March. Local unions in arrears will be able to participate by paying five cents a member for each of the months of March, April and May, in advance of seating of their delegates.

Herbert McCreedy, AFL-CIO regional director, was directed to accept the per capita payments, and to turn them over to the secretary-treasurer of the merged group after his election and installation.

Old Organizations Ended

Local unions will be permitted one delegate for each 200 members or less; an additional delegate for the next 300 members or major fraction of that number; and an additional delegate for each further 800 members or major fraction thereof.

Pres. Meany, acting under the Council order, directed the officers of the Michigan State Federation of Labor to turn over its funds, properties, books and assets to his special representative, Peter M. McGavin, under procedures set forth by the Constitution and rules. The State Industrial Union Council was ordered to take the same action in turning over its properties to another representative of Pres. Meany, R. J. Thomas.

The call to the convention is being sent to all local unions in good standing with their international unions, which in turn are in good standing with the AFL-CIO, as well as to directly affiliated locals, local central bodies and state councils of trade and industrial departments.

Keenan Temporary Chairman

The temporary officers of the convention will be AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan as chairman and Vice Pres. L. S. Buckmaster as secretary. The two men constituted the special committee which investigated the lack of merger progress in the Michigan organizations a few weeks ago.

Meany indicated that while leaders of the Michigan State AFL may not be happy with the situation, he feels that a large number of former AFL unions will be represented in the new body.

The money in the state organizations, he pointed out, belongs to the Michigan locals and it will revert to the parent organization only until a new body is fully established.

Since the expulsion of the Teamsters, there are about 300,000 members of former AFL unions eligible for membership in the new organization and about 650,000 members of former CIO unions.

Meany indicated the Council would take drastic action along the lines of that in Michigan only in states when it was felt there was no possibility of voluntary merger.

He listed New Jersey and Rhode Island as states where the AFL-CIO might have to force a compulsory merger, but Meany said he was still hopeful that ways may be found to bring about voluntary merger.

Ohio Merger Set

Ohio, another state where merger progress has been slow, is due to hold a merger convention in May.

The compulsory merger process in Michigan was announced by Pres. Meany in December, following the failure of all past merger efforts. Last month, the Keenan-Buckmaster committee made a final but unsuccessful effort to bring the two units together voluntarily.

The first series of voluntary merger discussions came only a few months after the AFL-CIO merger at the end of 1955. In the early discussions, Hoffa of the Teamsters raised the question that all jurisdiction problems must be solved prior to state merger. That proposal was turned down by the state CIO delegation headed by Pres. August Scholle.

In the later talks the question of participation of Teamster locals and officials in the merger process came into the discussions. McGavin, representing Pres. Meany, ruled that they could not participate because of the convention's expulsion of the Teamster union.

Construction Trades Dept. Signs Pact

Miami Beach—An understanding aimed at eliminating "non-productive work costs" on heavy construction jobs has been reached by the Building and Construction Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO and the National Constructors Assn.

A set of 10 principles listing the agreement was to be made public about the time the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The development was announced by John O'Connell, chairman of a joint employer-union study committee that has been giving close attention to the problem over the past three years.

Some 75,000 workers are employed by the 26 firms which comprise the employers' association.

Many of the practices which the study unit looked into had developed during World War II when abnormal conditions prevailed.

Pres. Richard Gray of the Building Trades Dept., who was present during O'Connell's announcement of the understanding, pointed out that the practices should not be looked upon as "abuses." The building trades unions cooperated actively in the study.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE BUILDING Service Employes Union are presented with watches on retirement from the AFL-CIO. At the presentation ceremony are from left Andrew Blanch, AFL-CIO building superintendent, Helen Shane, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Sarah Mutale.

AFL-CIO Leaders Shape Programs

Action to Build Defenses, Reverse Slump Demanded

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO affiliates with the Teamsters. **(Separate story on this page.)**

Hoffa Stumbling Block

Scotching newspaper speculation of a possible early return of the Teamsters to the AFL-CIO fold, Meany added that IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa—who was permitted by agreement in a Federal court to take office a fortnight ago—"is the main, but not the only, stumbling block in the Teamster situation."

Meany told reporters he had "no interest whatsoever" in the fact that the executive board of the expelled Brotherhood of Teamsters will meet Feb. 10, also in Miami Beach. The IBT leaders are gathering in "the Castaways," a large motel.

Charter for Postal Group Is Weighed

Miami Beach — AFL-CIO officers will decide soon whether or not to charter a new affiliate, the 4,500-member Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes.

The union, which has applied for affiliation at intervals over a period of several years, had been refused in the past on the basis of jurisdictional objections from the Teamsters Union, now expelled from the AFL-CIO.

Pres. Meany said that he would make a final decision after discussing the case with the union and with other postal unions.

The council voted, he announced, to advise the government of the desirability of building American merchant marine vessels in American, rather than foreign, shipyards.

A resolution from the Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers Union, which had called for creation of an AFL-CIO Needle Trades Dept., failed to win executive council approval, on grounds that it requires "more definite sentiment" from the unions that would be involved.

Meany revealed that the state AFL and CIO bodies in Ohio have agreed to merge at a convention scheduled for May 7. The two groups will meet in separate meetings in the two days immediately before that date.

Two committees were named to look into jurisdictional disputes which had come to the attention of the council.

In the dispute between the Airline Pilots and the Flight Engineers, the committee is composed of Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. Lee Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers and Pres. Richard Walsh of the Stage Hands.

Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks and Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers were named to investigate a dispute between the Metal Trades Dept. and the United Auto Workers, involving a plant of the Glenn Martin aviation firm at Denver, Colo.

The Council directed the AFL-CIO officers to revoke the charters of the two existing state organizations in Michigan on grounds of lack of progress towards the merger required by the AFL-CIO constitution, and to charter a new unified state group. A unity convention will convene, under National AFL-CIO auspices, at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Feb. 24. **(Separate story on Page 2.)**

The Ethical Practices Committee, meanwhile, announced that it has decided to continue investigations of two unions involved in recent charges of corruption in their leadership. The unions are the Operating Engineers and the Jewelry Workers. **(See box, this page).**

The Council directed Pres. Meany to arrange conferences with various postal unions to work out possible agreement on an affiliation request from the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes Union, a 4,500-member group. **(See box, this page.)**

A request that the AFL-CIO recognize and deal with the Field Representatives Federation—which had been referred by the convention—was laid aside pending a Labor Board decision on the organizers' union request for a Labor Board election. **(Separate story, this page.)**

The Council members were slated to get first-hand inspection of aspects of the nation's national defense program.

On Feb. 8, the Council will be guests of the U.S. Navy on an orientation cruise of the USS Ranger, an aircraft carrier in the ocean waters off Miami.

On Feb. 10, the Council will go to Cape Canaveral as guests of the U.S. Dept. of Defense to see the nation's missile testing center.

Council Defers Question Of Chartering Teamsters

Miami Beach—Chartering of Teamster locals which seek AFL-CIO affiliation has been deferred by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

About eight or nine locals, according to AFL-CIO Pres. Meany, have indicated that they would like to switch from the expelled Teamsters Union to the AFL-CIO. He said the concensus in the council was to wait a time for further developments in the union.

No Action on Pacts

The Council, Meany said, had also decided to defer any action concerning mutual assistance pacts between various AFL-CIO affiliates and the Teamsters Union.

Meany said that it was unlikely action would be taken during this Council meeting "to disturb the status of these pacts," which have been signed in years past by a number of unions with the Teamsters.

The question that the council members discussed, Meany added, was whether "it's better to do something in the Teamsters situation from the outside, or whether things will happen from the inside."

Meany said, "President James Hoffa of the Teamsters is the main, but not the only, stumbling block in the situation." He said he would like to see the situation change in the union so that it can once again "be part of the labor movement."

In general, he said the council attitude is that "at this time, it is better to keep the clean elements in the Teamsters Union."

OPENING OF SESSIONS of AFL-CIO Executive Council brought a handshake of greetings between Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers (seated, at right), as Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union (left) looks on. The three are AFL-CIO vice presidents. Watching (at rear) is AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Action on Field Union Is Deferred

Miami Beach, Fla.—The AFL-CIO will hold in abeyance the question of recognizing the Field Representatives Federation, a union of staff organizers, until the labor board has made a decision on the FRF's application for an election.

A resolution placed before the AFL-CIO convention last December had called upon the organization to recognize and negotiate an agreement with the FRF. The resolution was sponsored by the American Newspaper Guild.

Referred to Executive Council

The convention followed the recommendation of its resolutions committee that the matter be referred to the Executive Council, which took up the suggested policy statement during the first day of its mid-winter meeting here.

Pres. Meany later told reporters that if the NLRB decides to order an election, "We'll of course go along."

"If, on the other hand, the NLRB decides we're right—that the organizers are agents of the whole AFL-CIO—we'll again offer a grievance procedure program to the organizers," Meany said.

Meany revealed that some months ago he had suggested, in conversation with leaders of the FRF, that grievance procedure machinery be established, but, he said, the proposal was rejected.

He added that he had asked the FRF to indicate proof of membership among the organizers to him, and had promised complete secrecy concerning the information, but, Meany said, this suggestion was also vetoed by the FRF.

Robert Christofferson, the secretary of the Field Representatives Federation, was among those laid off in recent staff cuts among the AFL-CIO field staff, and he is now an organizer for the Newspaper Guild.

The president of the FRF is Albert Bradt, who is attached to the Boston Regional Office of the AFL-CIO.

The NLRB has not yet ordered an election, but has indicated its decision may come down in a few weeks.

Continue Ethics Study of 2 Unions

Miami Beach, Fla. — The Ethical Practices Committee is continuing its study of two affiliates—the Operating Engineers and the Jewelry Workers—but it's giving out no details.

The Committee issued a statement, after a three-hour meeting Feb. 4, in which it reported "further consideration" of the cases involving the two unions.

"The Committee is continuing its investigation of these unions and will report its findings to the Executive Council," the Committee said.

"While the cases are under consideration by the Committee, it will necessarily refrain from public comment on these matters."

Ward Strike Aid Heartens Clerks

Miami Beach, Fla.—"Sincere appreciation" for "magnificent fraternal support" from AFL-CIO to the strikers at Montgomery-Ward was voted by the executive board of the Retail Clerks.

The union has been conducting a strike against a large number of Monty-Ward stores throughout the country, after long negotiations failed to produce a new agreement.

It hailed the "painstaking interest and forthright statements in support of our cause by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, whose moral judgment and courageous leadership inspires us all to stronger devotion to the cause of labor."

Staff Cuts Are Approved By Council

Miami Beach—The cutting of the AFL-CIO staff, in the field and in the headquarters, by about 125 people, has been approved by the Executive Council.

The reductions were made both to retire older staff members and to make needed economies.

Include 100 in Field

Meany said about 20 people have been affected, either through retirement or separation, in the headquarters, and about 100 in the field.

Of the field group, about 16 have been retired, 25 have been separated, 28 have been assigned to a Speakers' Bureau and about 30 have been made available to other international unions.

The economies will amount to a saving of about $1 million a year to the organization, Meany said.

He announced that William F. Collins, 77, regional director in New York City, was among those retired. Collins, a veteran of many years' service to the labor movement, was regional director for the old AFL before merger.

Mann Acting Director

Michael Mann, assistant regional director, is serving as acting regional director at this time, Meany said.

He announced that J. H. Skaggs, assistant regional director in St. Louis, was also retired.

The two were the only ones among the supervising staffs of the regional offices who were placed on the retired list.

Union-Industries Show To Be Held in Cincinnati

The 20th anniversary of the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show will be held April 25-30 in Music Hall, Cincinnati where the show first opened two decades ago.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., sponsors of the show, said the affair is already a sellout as far as display space is concerned. He added though that a small section of choice space is being held for use by union concerns in the Cincinnati area and other regular exhibitors who are still making plans for participation.

Show headquarters will be established in Cincinnati in the very near future.

'Practically Blind':

Henle Charges Ike's Report On Economy Ignored Jobless

Pres. Eisenhower's economic report to Congress is "practically blind" to the importance of the current unemployment problem, AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Peter Henle told the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

"Almost no attention is devoted to the unemployment question," he reiterated, "and in the critical section entitled 'Appraisal of the Current Economic Situation', the words 'employment' or 'unemployment' are not even mentioned.

"Organized labor very definitely feels that unemployment has become a problem of serious national concern."

Likely to Remain Serious

Henle outlined the depth of unemployment and predicted that the January estimate of the number of jobless will be in the neighborhood of 4.4 to 4.6 million.

Even if the economy should improve rather quickly, as the President's report expects, he said, unemployment is likely to remain serious for some time to come.

"Any improvement in the placement of new orders or in the pace of production almost certainly will first be reflected in longer hours. Another factor which may affect the employment situation is a possible sharp increase in productivity. A third factor making for a continued relatively high level of unemployment is the continued increase in the labor force.

Henle maintained "there is every reason" for the government to adopt programs which would quickly cut unemployment and ease the hardships of workers now without jobs.

"There are two current attitudes held by those in government which, it seems to me, are hindering the development of effective policies to meet the current recession," he added. "Unless these are modified, government is likely to be playing a constrictive rather than a constructive role in the months ahead."

The first, he explained, "is a sort of hypnotic trance which the concept of a balanced budget seems to develop" in many government officials. The second relates to national defense.

Cites Defense Cutbacks

"Frankly, it is surprising to find that a budget defended as adequate is one which would cut the number of army divisions, retire a number of battleships, reduce the number of carrier air groups, cut back the number of operating aircraft, decrease the number of strategic, air defense and tactical wings in the air force, and in addition slash the active duty strength of all branches of the armed forces."

He restated earlier AFL-CIO proposals to strengthen consumer buying power and stimulate business spending.

IN TRIBUTE TO the humanitarian contribution made by members of the Int'l Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, is presented a special Community Chest "Oscar" in Allentown, Pa., by the chest's executive director, Jack Houlihan (right). In the background are David Gingold, ILGWU vice president, and his assistant, Sol Greene.

Building Trades, Industrial Unions Agreement Closer

Miami Beach—Hope for agreement on jurisdictional disputes between AFL-CIO industrial unions and building trades unions rose markedly when the two groups accepted a new proposal by Pres. George Meany.

The proposal took the form of identical letters from the AFL-CIO head to Pres. Richard Gray of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and to Dir. Al Whitehouse of the Industrial Union Dept.

The letters were identical, except for the deletion of two lines, to letters sent the two departmental officials by Meany on July 1 last year.

Two Areas Clear

The letters note that two areas exist in which the jurisdictional lines between the building trades and industrial unions are clear.

The deletion occurs in the definition of the so-called hazy area between new building construction, on the one hand, and production and running maintenance work on the other.

The Meany letter of Feb. 5 says: "Between the two clear areas set forth above there is a doubtful area. In this doubtful area, decision should be made on the basis of established past practices on a plant, area, or industry basis."

The July 1, 1957, letter had added, at the end of the first sentence quoted above: ". . . involving such work as alterations, major repairs and relocation of existing facilities, changeovers and other types of maintenance work."

Accept Unanimously

The Building & Construction Trades Dept., which had declined to ratify the earlier, more specific version last summer, announced that the Feb. 5 letter had been unanimously accepted by the 18 presidents of building trades unions.

The Executive Committee of the IUD announced formal ratification Feb. 6. It also had accepted the earlier version last summer.

The Meany proposals for machinery to resolve disputes were identical in the Feb. 5 letter with those he had proposed previously.

They call for the AFL-CIO to place on its staff three persons nominated by the Building Trades and three by the IUD, with the six-man group composing three teams working under the direction of the AFL-CIO president. They will work full time adjusting disputes between the building trades and industrial unions "in keeping with the policy" stated in the Meany letter.

Three-Man Committee

Disputes which the teams cannot settle will move to a three-man committee composing the president of the Building Trades, the director of the IUD and a person named by Pres. Meany. Cases which this committee cannot resolve will be referred to a special committee to be created by the Executive Council.

The disputes which have vexed relationships between the two groups both before and since the AFL-CIO merger have largely fallen into the "doubtful" area of major repairs, maintenance work, etc., in which both the building trades and industrial unions have claimed jurisdiction.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers hailed it as a "step forward to the solution for which we have been fighting for more than two years." Pres. Gray expressed satisfaction with the progress made in eliminating disputes.

GM Head Denies Probers Look at Auto Price Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

the committee detailed information on the corporation's pricing policies.

After two days of bickering, however, Curtice and GM executive Vice Pres. Frederick Donner agreed in a private conference with the investigators to list profits before and after taxes during the past four years for its automotive divisions. The figures will not be broken down, however.

Curtice repeatedly refused to give the committee more detailed information on GM prices. He refused to say how many man hours go into each car, or to identify two non-automotive divisions of GM which supposedly lost money in recent years. Such matters, he said, are "confidential information."

Ford Motor Co.'s financial Vice Pres. Theodore O. Yntema defended his firm's prices and what he termed "narrowing" profit margins against wage demands. He claimed Ford car prices have gone up 13.1 percent since 1954 while the company's average hourly labor rates are up 19.8 percent. Steel prices increased by 27.4 percent in the same period, he added.

Hits 'Wage Deflation'

"We are greatly concerned about our ability to absorb further cost increases in the months ahead," Yntema said.

Describing the "inflationary pressure of labor" as the "greatest factor in a recession," he struck at what he called "wage inflation" as "public enemy number one." The Auto Workers' new demands for wage and profit-sharing benefits would have cost Ford $348 million if they had been in effect in 1956, he estimated.

Even that amount is less than what changes in car designs cost the company on an annual basis. He estimated design changes cost Ford $350 million a year and said that if auto models are not changed substantially, customers will not buy.

Kefauver questioned Yntema's figures on Ford's wage rate increases, pointing out they do not make adjustments for rises in productivity. With Kefauver's proposed adjustment for an increase of 32.4 percent in productivity since 1948, the Ford wage index rose only 26 percent over the last decade while Ford prices climbed 32.8 percent.

Yntema's unadjusted figure claimed average hourly wage rates were up 66.8 percent in the same period.

Asked by Kefauver if he did not regard Ford's average 15.1 percent rate of profits over the last ten years as "satisfactory," Yntema replied that it was insufficient. At that rate, the full capital investment would be returned to stockholders in less than seven years.

Machinists Strike Long Island Firm

A strike has been forced on more than 4,000 Machinists at three Long Island, N. Y., installations of the Kollsman Instrument Co. The firm makes aircraft instruments and components of guided missiles.

The IAM charged "bad faith" in the company's bargaining position.

Jobless Payments Up; Auto Production Dips

(Continued from Page 1)

There was a decrease of about 15,000 in total claims and a more substantial drop of 41,000 in claims for the initial week.

January expenditures for new construction jumped to an all-time record, the Labor and Commerce Depts. announced in a joint report revealing one pleasant part of the total economic picture.

The $3.3 billion investment for January was 10 percent below December spending, the report stated, but this drop was no more than seasonal, and there was an actual 3 percent increase over construction expenditures for January, 1957.

Auto Production Drops

Automobile production, on the other hand, showed a clear decline from both 1957 first-quarter figures and from the production schedules originally planned by the industry.

Ward's Automotive Reports said that lagging sales resulted in January production of 487,700 cars as compared to 641,591 built in January, 1957, and February production estimated at 445,200 as against 570,650 a year ago.

Production schedules for the first quarter have been revised downward for a total estimated output of 1,425,000 cars, only 77 percent of first-quarter production for the first three months of 1957.

Only Oldsmobile, Cadillac, Lincoln and American Motors operated in January as originally planned without cutbacks from production schedules.

Ike Still Confident

As the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report continued hearings on the business conditions and prospects, Pres. Eisenhower reiterated what a reporter called his "confident forecast" of an "upturn in business later in the year."

He told a news conference that to analyze "the whole thing," which he said involved "a mass of conflicting testimony and considerations," his Economic Report to Congress would have to be studied in detail.

But he said that in being "very careful" to avoid being "unduly optimistic" he still expected only a continuing seasonal decline for February and March, with some stabilization as easier Federal Reserve Board credit policies have their effect and with "some upturn toward the middle or just after the middle of the year."

A similar viewpoint was expressed by two Administration spokesmen in the budgetary and economic fields, Chairman Raymond J. Saulnier of the Council of Economic Advisers and Budget Director Percival Brundage.

Sees Mid-Year Upturn

Saulnier told the Joint Congressional Committee, according to Jan. 16 testimony just released, that he expected "economic growth" to be "resumed during 1958" and that his "guess" was the resumption would occur "around the middle of the year."

Economists for the middle-of-the-road businessmen's organization the Committee for Economic Development and for the extremely conservative Chamber of Commerce also testified on the President's Economic Report.

Emerson P. Schmidt, Chamber of Commerce economic research director, said the "optimism" reflected by the President's report probably was a "healthy influence" but that "we should beware of misplaced confidence." Planned additional government expenditures, he said, might have to be supplemented by action on "the tax side of the fiscal equation."

Herbert Stein, CED research director, complained that government requests for voluntary restraint by business and labor were insufficient if the President really believed that these citizens' groups "exercise large and pervasive power without effective limitation by competition."

Strikers Balloting On Proposed Pact

Vancouver, B. C.—Six thousand pulp and paper workers in British Columbia mills are balloting on acceptance of a pact that may end their 12-week strike against six firms.

Details of the settlement were not immediately made public. The employes involved are members of the Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

The British Health Service Delivers a Baby

U. S. Trade Unionists Record Daughter's Arrival in London

By Joyce L. Kornbluh

"IT'S a girl," the pretty, young Welsh nurse said. "She's a perfect baby." She laid the bundle beside me on the delivery table and gave me several minutes to say hello to our new-born daughter, Jane.

Jane had been delivered on a sunny, winter afternoon at Queen Mary's Maternity Home in London, England. I was wide awake, British style, to look into the large overhead mirror and watch it all.

The very first thing my husband, Hy, and I did after finding an apartment in London, was to make arrangements for the birth of our second child, then three months away. Hy, a member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, was in England on a Fulbright Fellowship, seeing how English unions carried on their workers' education programs.

Through our local post office, we found the address of the closest Maternity and Child Welfare Center. It was three blocks from our new home. We were also given at the post office, a list of close to 100 doctors in the borough of Hampstead where we now lived and were told that under the National Health Service, we could choose any one of them as our family doctor. Should we be dissatisfied, we could change doctors at any time.

Even though we were American visitors to the country, medical care including maternity services would be completely free for our whole family.

Daleham Gardens, the welfare center which we first visited, was a one-story, ranch-style building less than a year old. Two rocking horses in the lobby kept our 16-month-old son, Peter, happy. He was attracted to the doors of each office which were painted bright yellow, red or blue.

Miss Robson, the grey-haired senior health visitor, explained the maternity procedure to us. She made an appointment for me to see the center's doctor two days later. She also put through a telephone call to Queen Mary's Maternity Home, the closest hospital with maternity facilities, and reserved a bed for me for the approximate date when the baby was due.

There are close to 6,000 such Maternity and Child Welfare Centers in England which give help and advice to expectant and nursing mothers and mothers with children up to age 5. Health visitors attached to each center are state registered nurses who have taken additional training in public health and obstetrics, social work and economics. They give advice on the care and feeding of babies and children, and on keeping the family well.

A pregnant woman comes to the center for monthly medical check-ups. She takes part in pre-natal classes which prepare the mother-to-be for a healthy pregnancy and a relaxed delivery during which she may be wide awake. After the birth of her child, she visits the "well baby" clinics and can have her child vaccinated and immunized against various diseases.

Free Dental Treatment Provided

PREGNANT and nursing mothers are provided with free dental treatment at a number of these centers, as well as dental clinics, which are run by the London County Council. In addition, many of the centers operate a Toddlers Service where young children can be left one or two afternoons a week while mothers do errands or get some relaxation.

Because I was to have our baby at Queen Mary's Maternity Home, I attended a series of weekly classes held right here; I also came weekly towards the end of my pregnancy for a routine medical examination. Women who choose to have their babies at home attend the classes and clinics held at their local Maternity and Child Welfare Centers.

At "Mothercraft Classes" a program of talks, discussions and films covered diet and clothing during pregnancy, an explanation of bodily changes, layette, breast feeding, bathing and caring for a new-born, and milestones in the new baby's life.

About one-third of all babies born in England today are delivered at home. Many women prefer this system which permits them to spend more time with their husbands and other children in surroundings which are convenient and familiar. A woman who chooses to have a home confinement usually first sees her own doctor and then attends a clinic at her local Maternity and Child Welfare Center where blood tests and monthly examinations are conducted.

During this time, the midwife-in-charge visits the home of the pregnant mother. She may suggest minor changes in the bedroom, or rearrange the furniture. Several weeks before the due date, a sterile pack of delivery equipment is sent to the pregnant woman's home. During the last month, the midwife visits the expectant mother weekly at her house to save her the trip to the center.

What about help at home during these first few weeks with a new-born in the house? Under the National Health Service, the local health authority is encouraged to provide domestic service to mothers who have a home-confinement. A woman can apply at her local Town Hall for a "home help" who will do housework,

HY KORNBLUH, A MEMBER of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education presently on Fulbright Fellowship in England, visits his family in delivery room after Jane's birth.

JOYCE AND JANE KORNBLUH in the delivery room of Queen Mary's Maternity Home in London, England, shortly after Jane's birth.

shopping and care for other children for several weeks. The standard charge is three shillings (48 cents) an hour. This can be reduced, or waived, depending on family income.

Queen Mary's Maternity Home is one of the three hundred midwifery training centers in England. Jane was delivered by a teacher midwife and a young nurse, in training. A doctor, in residence, was available should any emergency arise.

About 90 per cent of all babies born in England today are delivered by midwives either at home or in the hospital. These are highly competent women, usually between the age of 35 and 50, who, by and large, are state registered nurses with special advanced training. They must pass a series of examinations conducted by the standard-setting Central Midwives Board.

Besides the services of a midwife, an expectant mother may also get medical care from her family doctor, if he specializes in maternity work, or from a doctor on a list of obstetricians published by the National Health Service. If it is medically necessary, the doctor will deliver the baby, and the midwife act as a maternity nurse.

The doctor can also call on a specialist to help deal with any problems that arise during pregnancy or labor.

Milk at 5.5 Cents a Bottle

THROUGH the mail, I was sent a coupon book from the National Health Service. By giving our milkman a series of coupons, I was entitled to have milk delivered at the reduced rate of 5.5 cents a bottle. A bottle of concentrated orange juice—enough to last for several weeks—could be bought at the center for 7 cents. I was given vitamin tablets free.

A nursing mother continues getting milk at reduced cost. In addition, milk for each of her children is available at this low cost until the last one is 5 years old. Orange juice and free cod liver oil can be obtained until the child is two years, and free vitamin tablets are given to the new "mum" for 30 weeks after each baby's birth.

Jane and I stayed for 11 days at Queen Mary's Home. I roomed with two first-time mothers who stayed at the home two weeks. New mothers are kept at the hospital this length of time to make sure they get a good rest before going home to "cope." In this time, too, the baby's schedule is settled, and any feeding problems are ironed out.

There is no charge under the National Health Service for hospital accommodation, any specialist or any maternity services. If a mother wishes a completely private room (most rooms at Queen Mary's have two or three beds) she pays 12 shillings ($1.14) a day. Of course a woman can make completely private arrangements with a doctor to go to a private nursing home and pay full hospital charges as well as his fees.

Although the National Health Service provides free medical treatment to all persons in England, including visitors, the National Health Insurance Scheme gives additional benefits in cash to persons who have had a few shillings a week deducted from their wages.

A maternity grant—a lump sum of 10 pounds ($28) helps cover the general expenses of having a new baby, such as buying infant furniture and clothes. A home confinement grant of 4 pounds ($11.20) helps defray the cost of a home help and other incidentals when the baby is born at home.

Forty shillings a week ($5.60) beginning three months before the baby is born and continuing for a month and a half afterwards, is the maternity allowance awarded to employed women who have been paying into the scheme. It is intended to make it financially easier for a working woman to give up her employment in good time before her confinement.

The National Health Service started in 1948 during a Labor Government in England. Available to every man, woman and child in the country, most of its cost is paid out of taxes. The groups which benefit the most are the housewives and children who previously were not covered by any public health insurance scheme.

With 2-month-old Janey and 19-month-old Peter, I visit the infants' clinic at my local center monthly where I meet other young mothers with babies and toddlers. What do they think of the service?

"It's a great system," said one young woman recently bringing her four rosy-cheeked youngsters for a check-up. The Kornbluh family all agree.

'Right to Work'?

SOME FOUR MILLION workers are unemployed. Soon there may be as many as five million jobless.

A heavy proportion of these jobless workers live in the 18 states that have adopted so-called "right-to-work" laws.

But the unemployed don't seem able to enjoy the right to work.

Maybe they can call on their local Chambers of Commerce to provide them jobs. Maybe the Chambers of Commerce, which have endorsed and fought for the passage of the "right-to-work" laws, will be able to explain to the unemployed why the "right-to-work" laws don't provide work.

Maybe, in fact, some of the more honest Chamber of Commerce officials will admit that the "right-to-work" title of those laws is as phony as a lead nickel. Maybe they will concede that the "right-to-work" laws are laws to end the union shop and weaken democratic unionism.

But no matter how they try to explain it, they won't be able to explain why "right-to-work laws" won't provide the right to work.

Optimistic Preview

There is reason to be optimistic about the election prospects of liberal candidates for public office in the 1958 campaign—but, as the Committee on Political Education has pointed out, political victories don't grow on trees.

There's a lot of work involved . . . a challenge to liberal political groups and to labor to do an effective job between now and November.

As COPE Dir. James McDevitt has noted, there are four reasons to believe that the people will score a large number of victories at the polls. These include a feeling among many voters that this will be a crucial election directly affecting their future welfare; the reaction to unemployment, which has been growing steadily; the success of organized labor in helping many new voters to register; the increased effectiveness of state and city labor bodies where mergers have occurred.

But the translation of these factors into victories on election day will require hard work by labor's political arms.

It will be as in the past a matter of making certain that every possible labor voter is registered, that he knows the issues and the voting records of candidates, that he gets to the polls on election day.

It is not too early now to be completing plans for that kind of political work in the months ahead.

Michigan Merger

The decision of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to charter a new state body in Michigan and order a convention later this month was made necessary both by the constitution and by events in the state.

The constitution adopted in 1955 gave the various state bodies two years in which to merge and the 1957 convention authorized additional time.

But in Michigan, as a committee of the Executive Council reported after an on-the-scene investigation, time would not bring merger but only continued division.

By breaking this deadlock, the council has made possible the creation of a unified, effective state labor federation in Michigan that is certain to play an indispensable and constructive role for the people of that state.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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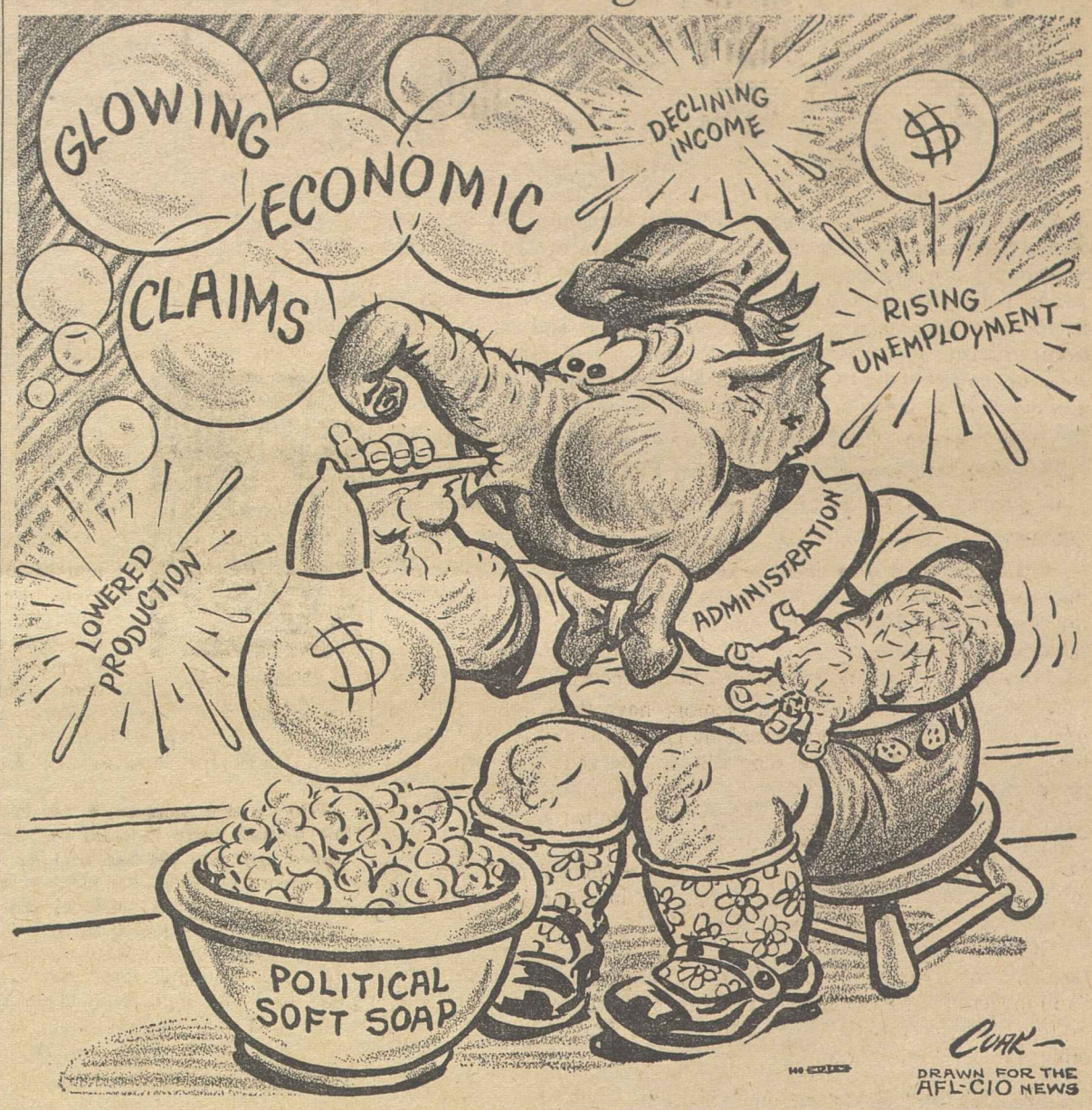
Forever Blowing Bubbles



U.S. Corporations Held Controlled by Oligarchy

The great majority of big American corporations are controlled by an "automatic self-perpetuating oligarchy"—a management group all but independent of the stock-holder owners.

That view of the American corporate scene is set forth in a new pamphlet "Economic Power and Free Society" by A. A. Berle, Jr., a former Assistant Secretary of State. The publication is another in a series under the title of "The Free Society" issued by the Fund for the Republic.

Berle, who was co-author some 25 years ago of an historic study of American business enterprises, argues that the country's economic system, based as it is on corporations, "can enslave us beyond present belief or perhaps set us free beyond imagination."

Noting that the founding fathers of the United States had been deeply distrustful of the corporation as an economic instrument, Berle finds that their fears were in effect justified. But he argues the corporation system expanded because it filled a basic economic need of the people.

Stockholder Power Curtailed

Originally, when companies were smaller and stock less widely distributed, the directors acted as agents of the owners, and management "theoretically . . . represented the will of the shareholders." Now, in many cases, while the theory is that "the stockholders . . . chose the management, in point of fact they were completely unable to do so."

Berle disputes the claim that a sizable minority ownership group in a big modern corporation actually can exert real control.

"It is commonly believed that the holder of 20 percent or 25 percent of a corporation's stock can control that corporation," he writes. This was the inference in the recent duPont-General Motors case. This is not true.

"It is true that with 20 percent or 25 percent of the stockholders' list of a large corporation, plus control of the directors, it can be done. But if the directors of GM decided not to vote with du Pont, it is very doubtful whether the du Pont interest is sufficient to be able to go out and get the other 30 percent of GM stockholders which it would need."

How Big is Big?

In brief form, Berle spells out just how big present-day big corporations really are.

About 50 percent of American manufacturing, he notes, is held by "about 150 corporations, reckoned, at least, by asset values. If finance and transportation are included, the total increases.

". . . The statistics would probably show that about two-thirds of the economically productive assets of the U.S., excluding agriculture, are owned by a group of not more than 500 corporations. . . ."

"In terms of power," Berle continues, "within each of those 500 corporations a still smaller group has the ultimate decision-making power. This is, I think, the highest concentration of economic power in recorded history," Berle comments—though he may have forgotten about the even more concentrated economic, and political, power vested in the tiny upper strata of the Soviet Communist party.

The controls against American corporate power haven't really worked, Berle argues. While anti-trust laws have prevented the formation of pure monopolies, they haven't "seriously prevented the concentration of power, as power."

Bigger Than Most States

American Telephone & Telegraph, he points out, would rank somewhere around the thirteenth state of the Union, in terms of wealth and population, and on the same basis is larger than "many of the countries of South America."

This growth has happened, "whether we like it or not," Berle declares, adding that "it is not the product of evil-minded men" but of institutions responding to economic needs. Though the dangers are obvious, "I believe we must try to work with the system," he continues, and try to make the best that we can out of the situation.

Gradually, he maintains, "some attention is being paid" by our American society to the protection of the individual from the big corporation; and, "through a slowly emerging, industry-by-industry, flexibly-planned economy, some protection of the community is coming about."

"Obviously a system like this is just as good as the ideas and strength of the 'body politic' behind it," Berle points out. The same system in the hands, for example, of a Latin American dictator could produce terrible oppression."

Sees Welfare Funds as Control

Taking a look at the future, Berle sees the growing wealth of welfare and pension trust funds as an element of power in the corporate landscape.

But we can live with the big corporations, Berle believes, if corporations supply the production the nation needs, at prices "not . . . considered extortionnate," with continuity of employment, and constant attention to technical progress.

A big order. A very big order indeed. Let's hope the controls really work! **H.C.F.**

"Economic Power and the Free Society" by A. A. Berle, Jr. Fund for the Republic, 60 E. 42nd St., New York City. Free, up to 10 copies.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE MOULDER SUBCOMMITTEE investigating the Federal Communications Commission and five other Eisenhower administrative agencies was practically smothered with heckling from witnesses and committee members in its first days of hearings. The tender concern shown for the raddled feelings of FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer, who was accused by Committee Counsel Bernard Schwartz of petty expense account irregularities and intimate relations with the giant industries he is supposed to regulate, was in startling contrast to the techniques and mannerisms of most congressional inquiries.

Rep. Morgan Moulder (D-Mo.) was compelled repeatedly to gavel down the uproar from protesting FCC members accused of misconduct and the hectoring obstructionism of his House colleagues.

Who ever heard of a congressional investigating committee with one member, as Rep. John Bennett (R-Mich.) did in the FCC inquiry, clamoring that witnesses should have the right of independent cross-examination of staff investigators who are swearing to the accuracy of documents placed in the record?

In what other inquiry within memory have three other subcommittee members, including the ranking Democrat and Republican on the full House Commerce Committee, intervened to pronounce judgments on the subcommittee chairman's rulings or vent sarcasm on the chief counsel who is trying to conduct a case?

The scene was in marked contrast to the investigation of breach of trust, expense account padding and other alleged misconduct of union officials—and management officials in some cases—by the McClellan special Senate committee.

The Douglas-Ives Senate subcommittee inquiry on employe welfare and pension plans, the Kefauver subcommittee hearings on "administered" prices, the various other House and Senate committee hearings on the highway program, communism, a dozen other subjects, follow familiar practices.

The solicitude shown for the FCC and Chairman Doerfer by Bennett, by Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R-Minn.), Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) and Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) inescapably suggests that these gentlemen may be delighted to find some excuse to complain that Moulder and Schwartz are not conducting the hearing in a dignified and gentlemanly way.

The Moulder subcommittee was created to find out what has happened to the administrative agencies in the years since Congress created them to regulate powerful industries. It could well spend much time on what has happened in the five years since Pres. Eisenhower began getting their ground-rules changed by stacking their memberships with industry lawyers and "Eisenhower Democrats."

Harris has used his position as chairman of the Commerce Committee to force a delay after Schwartz was rude enough to ask the agency members what gifts, if any, they had taken from the industries they regulate. When hearings finally were started, they were grossly impeded by four Congressmen.

It would be desirable, of course, for Schwartz to have begun by getting White House Assistant Sherman Adams before the committee to explain just what his role was in a telephone call that delayed a Security and Exchange Commission hearing until after the House had taken action Adams desired in the later-upset Dixon-Yates deal. But Adams pleads executive immunity and refuses to appear on such matters.

A less self-righteous attitude by witnesses who consider themserves aloof from inquiry and less extraordinary sympathy for them by committee members would allow Moulder and Schwartz to develop whatever facts they think they have.

Or don't the Congressmen want the agencies investigated?

Vandercook Says:

GOP Campaign Shocks Nation

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

AMERICANS, goodness knows, are used to politics in an election year. But, in recent days, when the Republicans launched their 1958 campaign, a perceptible shock ran through the nation.

Congress had just assembled. The Administration had only just begun to submit its legislative proposals. None had yet been passed. No great issue had yet been thoroughly debated. These were critical days.

Vandercook

Yet suddenly—ten months before the great event—we found that the work of the government had been suspended. The President, the Vice President, Mr. Eisenhower's grey eminence Sherman Adams, assorted Cabinet officers—all left their desks and appeared at strategic points across the land to call for a Republican victory.

Why, at that moment, it was impossible to say. For neither party in what has become the new "space age" has yet had time to make for itself any record of accomplishment at all. There was something oddly implacable, something almost dangerously oblivious of the hour's needs and the hour's mood, in that sudden, strident call for votes.

It is not surprising, then that the opinion is now widely held—by glum Republicans and happy Democrats—that that balloon which was sent up too soon has fallen back upon its launching pad. The prime purpose of that Operation Vanguard of the GOP was to raise money. Results, one understands, have been disappointing.

With tens of billions of dollars worth of values erased by the long decline in the stock market; with the average investor's take from dividends down as much as 25 percent, the golden flood which usually pours so readily into the GOP coffers has been reduced to a trickle.

The professional politicians are facing up to the fact that whole legions of voters are, in the privacy of their skull cases, undergoing what Mr. Dulles would call an "agonizing reappraisal." The whooper-uppers and the fund raisers have had it driven in upon them that by far the most bitter denunciation of what was so long advertised as the Businessmen's Administration, has come from businessmen.

If we had told ourselves in two past general elections we had a general for President, we could at least be sure that our military establishment would be kept in A-one order. And, if the soldier-President drafted his cabinet from the ranks of our great industrialists, our government would have efficient management.

Yet, as we all know, it is precisely for muddling our defenses and for inefficient management, that the Eisenhower Administration is being called most sharply to account.

Learning lessons the hard way is never pleasant, either for governments or individuals. But some optimists wonder whether vital truth is not being brought home to us at last. The fact, in short, is that government is a profession.

We, in our invariable regret, merely forget it now and then. Recklessly, we made words like "politician" and "civil servant" become terms of abuse.

Morgan Says:

Sen. Fulbright Makes a Speech

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

SENATORS ARE ALWAYS making speeches. Some of the speeches are better than others. One in the superior category was made in the Senate a week ago today by William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas.

An Oxford graduate and former president of the University of Arkansas, Sen. Fulbright labors under the handicap of being not only educated but intelligent and cultured as well. This may or may not account for the fact that his remarks received woefully inadequate attention at the time.

Morgan

Sen. Fulbright is impressed with the strength and power and purposefulness of the Soviet Union and frankly says so. The Communist regime may well collapse eventually, he concedes, but he doesn't hold with the sometime Administration concept that we only need "to keep our own motors idling until the inevitable crackup occurs."

"The heart of the contest with the Soviet Union," Fulbright is convinced, "is education."

He has little doubt that "we will meet the immediate problem of missiles and satellites." But the real challenge, he insists, "involves the very roots of our society. It involves our educational system, the source of our knowledge and cultural values." The Administration's approach to this challenge he stingingly indicts as "disturbingly small minded."

"Fat, rich nations—like fat, rich old men—," the senator goes on, "are prone to overestimate their powers," and this he feels is exactly what we have done but we aren't telling ourselves so.

"The start toward improvement in education must be now," Fulbright says; "it should have been yesterday." But obviously he is not thinking just in terms of classrooms, teachers and new science labs, but in terms of atmosphere and purpose and basic values.

Have we reached the best of all possible worlds, in which truckdrivers, bricklayers and factory workers often receive (with no reflection on their own worth or achievement) a higher income than do professors; in which an Elvis Presley makes more than the President of the United States?

"There is no particular prestige attached to intellectual attainment in America," Fulbright declares in a gem of understatement. "A man's success or status is measured, not so much by the ideas he may have developed or his service to the community. It is measured, rather, by the size of his house, the number and the vintage of the cars he owns, and where he spends his vacation."

A DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN member of the House Ways and Means Committee agreed that tax reduction in lower income brackets may be needed to end the current recession as they were interviewed on "Washington Reports to the People," AFL-CIO public service program, heard over 200 stations. Interviewed are (left) Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Rep. Robert W. Kean (R-N.J.)

Slump Seen Making Tax Cut Necessary

TAX reduction in the lower-income brackets may be necessary to end the current recession, a Republican and a Democratic member of the House Ways and Means committee agreed on "Washington Reports to the People," AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R-N.J.) and Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) declared that tax reductions for persons with lower incomes would increase purchasing power and be the most effective means of stimulating economic recovery.

The two congressmen asserted that the immediate loss in tax revenue could be more than made up by eliminating tax loopholes. Mentioned specifically were the special tax allowance for oil producers and inclusion of extraneous items under capital gains—a much more favorable tax category.

Revision of the whole tax structure may result from the Ways and Means committee hearings, Kean said.

"When we get through with the current committee hearings," he asserted, "the testimony will be studied by the Treasury, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue and our staff, and they're coming back with recommendations, we hope, in April.

McCarthy agreed that May is a good target date for decision.

Blind Electrician Never Misses Day's Work

IBEW President Cites Case In Plea for Hiring Disabled

Early in 1956, Pres. Eisenhower wrote a letter to Pres. Gordon N. Freeman of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"Your distinguished background and your personal interest in work for the handicapped," he wrote, "will enable you to make a most significant contribution to the nation's program for equality of opportunity for handicapped men and women."

The President wrote with rare foresight. The letter was one naming Freeman as a member of the President's Committee for Employment of the Physically Handicapped, a post for which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had recommended him.

Since then, despite his heavy work load as president of a large international union, Freeman has given time and effort to the committee without stint, and has established a record of devotion and service in which the entire labor movement takes justifiable pride.

His activity is typical of the energy hundreds of union members expend on community ventures beyond the call of duty to bread and butter interests. It is based on a philosophy as old as the trade union movement. Here is how he summed it up recently:

"Labor assumed a responsibility many years ago, when its unions were founded, to help workers, particularly those in need of help.

"Today, then, its responsibility is the same. Labor is assuming that responsibility toward the physically handicapped. Little by little it is insuring, through its collective bargaining procedures, jobs for its members who become physically handicapped.

Electrician is Totally Blind

One of those who has "proved" himself, thanks to his own determination and to union-management cooperation, is John W. Polston, a member of IBEW Local 441, Santa Ana, Calif. Polston, who is totally blind, is carrying on his work as a journeyman electrician and is wiring homes in the Santa Ana region.

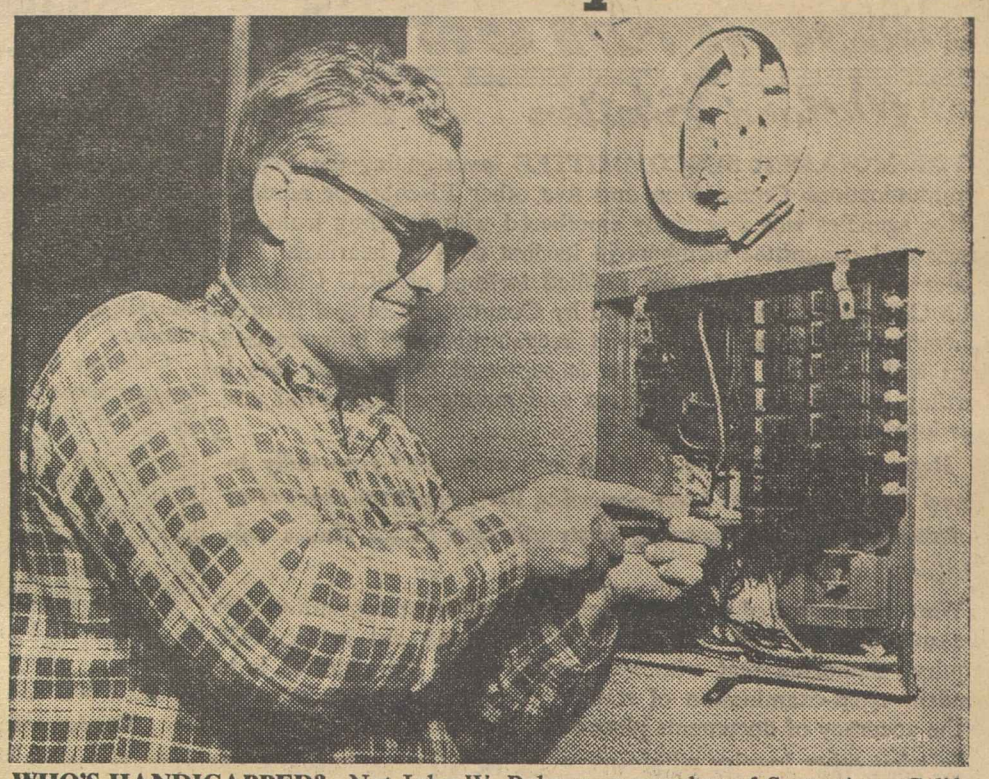
Polston lost an eye at the age of 8 as the result of an accident with a BB gun, but served his apprenticeship, became a journeyman and worked at the trade for 13 years. In 1955 he was blinded instantly when a grinding wheel in his home workshop shattered and sent a fragment into his good eye.

After hospitalization, he spent 17 months in an orientation school for the blind in Oakland, Calif., learning how to read Braille, how to operate a number of machine tools and, generally, how to get along in a world of darkness. He was 32 when he left and was determined to carry on with the skilled work he knew best and loved.

"He felt he could continue if given a chance," Freeman recounted. "He appealed to Local 441. The business manager, W. A. Ferguson, was anxious to help but was naturally skeptical of a blind man's ability to perform the highly skilled job of wiring a house.

However, believing firmly in the IBEW policy of hiring the physically handicapped, he decided to see what could be done. He held conferences with local contractors and together they decided to give Polston a chance.

"Today, the results speak for themselves. Polston is more than holding his own in a highly technical job. He has never missed a day's work since he started and his wiring jobs pass inspection with flying colors."



WHO'S HANDICAPPED? Not John W. Polston, a member of Santa Ana, Calif. Local 441 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—even if he is blind. Thanks to union-management cooperation in giving him a chance, he's working every day as a journeyman electrician installing wiring in houses, and doing it as well as any sighted journeyman could.

Freeman explained some of the techniques Polston uses to do his work the way it has to be done:

"He uses a Braille pad for the layout of the job, he has a Braille rule for measurements, a torch built especially for the blind with Braille gauges and a feeler in front so he can tell where his splice is located and so concentrate the heat. He has an electric drill with a clutch built in so he will not injure himself if he strikes a nail.

"Our local union has checked with two different contractors for whom Brother Polston has worked," Freeman recalled. "Both report they have shown him absolutely no favoritism because of his handicap. He wanted a chance and it was given him—the same chance given journeymen with two good eyes. The contractors further report that his work output is as good as that of any other journeyman in their employ. Quite a recommendation!"

Freeman, who is vice chairman of the President's Committee, was warm in his praise of Ferguson, the other members of Local 441 and the employers for the understanding and help they gave Polston.

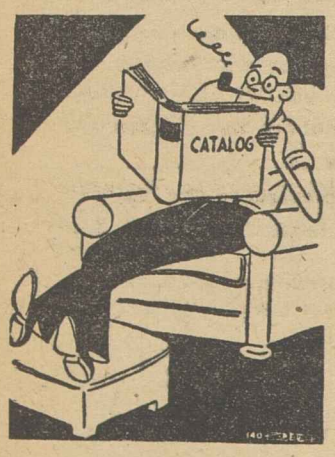
"We hope we shall have many more locals and employers taking this enlightened, humane view with regard to the handicapped," he said.

How to Buy:

FTC, FDA Probing Queen Bee's 'Secret'

By Sidney Margolius

SEVERAL readers have forwarded flamboyant circulars advertising Royal Jelly, which is a bee secretion. One mail-order seller, the Jenasol Co., talks about the "extraordinary virility" of the Queen Bee, and suggests Royal Jelly has "healing substances with dazzling possibilities for fighting many human ills," and "increases man's overall vitality and sex drive." Another mail-order advertiser, the Eli Kahn Company, claims it's a "proven sex-stimulant."



The Federal Trade Commision already is investigating such claims; the Food and Drug Administration also has moved to bar unproved claims for Royal Jelly, and Better Business Bureaus are warning people against swallowing high-pressure health claims for Royal Jelly.

Group Drug Service of New York reports it has received calls from union members who have seen such ads and want to buy Royal Jelly, but refuses to handle it.

This department's consultants report the Royal Jelly is rich in pantothenic acid and B-Complex vitamins, and also has some hormone substance. The B vitamins and pantothenic acid, of course, are available in a number of inexpensive vitamin products for as little as $3.75 per 100 tablets compared to $15 and $20 for Royal Jelly capsules.

Even such big dealers as Macy's and Frances Denny are promoting facial creams with Royal Jelly. Macy's ads have claimed Royal Jelly cosmetics "contain the Queen Bee's own beauty secret . . . the nectar which makes her radiantly beautiful, keeps her young almost indefinitely."

But it's dubious that Royal Jelly can make a woman more beautiful, let alone as radiantly beautiful as a bee, which should be of interest only to other bees. Our consultants point out that the vitamin protein and minerals in Royal Jelly are less likely to be absorbed through the skin than if eaten.

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Soup to Nonsense:

Parents Need Understanding, Too

By Jane Goodsell

DUE TO THE FACT that I have three children who keep me pretty busy making peanut butter sandwiches, tying hair ribbons and sewing on buttons, I don't have time to read all the latest books on infant child care.

Nevertheless, quite a lot of information has filtered through to me, and I can hold my own in any discussion of anxiety in two-year-olds and parental rejection during adolescence.

I think I can truthfully say that I understand my children. I know why they act the way they do. I can't make them stop acting that way. But I understand why they are so impossible. It's because they're children, that's why.

Of course it isn't nearly that simple. Thirteen-year-olds drive their parents crazy for quite different reasons than three-year-olds do. But there is no problem, from the embryo stage to the hot rod stage, that hasn't been exhaustively covered by books on child psychology.

Understanding your child is the keynote of these books. Children, say the psychologists, are sensitive little creatures who must be dealt with gently and tenderly. Children must be understood.

If your two-year-old, for instance, won't put away his toys, the books will explain to you why he won't. After reading a couple of chapters on the development factor in the third year of life, you will have gained new insight into the workings of the two-year-old mind. You will, of course, still have a roomful of toys to put away yourself. And—if you have allowed the child to roam while you were lost in bookland with Gesell and Spock—you may have to redecorate the house.

But the books put everything on a higher plane. They make you realize that your child isn't deliberately trying to drive you out of your mind. That's just a by-product of the developmental process.

This is all very well. But it seems to me that, if it is so important for parents to understand their children, something should be done to help children understand their parents.

Why is there no handy guide book entitled "The Parent from Twenty to Fifty" to give children some insight into the chaotic, perplexed, troubled minds of their parents?

All children know that their parents are unreasonable, illogical and impossible, but nobody has explained to them why this is so.

It is completely hopeless to write moralistic little texts exhorting children to obey their parents. No self-respecting child would pay any attention to as silly an idea as that. But perhaps it is not hopeless to prey on children's sympathies, to persuade them to pity their parents by understanding them for the helpless, hopeless creatures they are.

If a 13-year-old girl, for instance, can't persuade her mother to buy her some high heels, she should have a book to which she could turn for advice.

And the book—like the books which parents consult—should explain why mother is so ridiculously old-fashioned, why her mother feels insecure and why she must be treated gently and tenderly. The girl, her sympathies aroused, might even be dissuaded from using such low tactics as calling her best friend to suggest that "you tell your mother that my mother said I could have them, and I'll tell my mother. . . ."

Of course, at the same moment, the girl's mother is undoubtedly reading a book explaining why high-heeled shoes are so important to her daughter and, one way or another, daughter will get her high heels.

Parents probably can never win, but at least they might go down to more honorable defeats.

I think it's only fair that my children should understand me if I understand them. I want to be sensitive and fragile, too!

Tide of Protectionism:

Eisenhower Faces Fight Over Tariffs

Pres. Eisenhower's request to Congress for a broad and liberal extension of the expiring reciprocal trade pact law ran into immediate trouble, and the prospect intensified that high-tariff forces would compel major compromises.

The President asked Congress for a five-year renewal of the trade pact policy initiated under the influence of Franklin D. Roosevelt and former Sec. of State Cordell Hull in 1934 and periodically extended.

Asks Blanket Authority

He also requested that he be granted blanket authority to reduce American tariffs on imports as much as 5 percent a year across the total period. This would apply to tariff duties set by weight or unit of imported articles.

On tariffs which are set by the dollar value of imports, Eisenhower asked power to cut in half those duties that now are above 50 percent, and to reduce duties less drastically on imports now taxed at a lower rate.

The AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City endorsed extension of the trade statute for five years, with "continuance of the basic principles of the peril point and escape clause procedures" that now protect workers and companies from excessive import damage.

The President should have authority to make further reductions in tariffs, the convention resolution stated, but there should be "specific programs" to aid seriously affected American industries, and the U.S. should seek to foster international fair labor standards in exporting industries.

Ranking Republicans Reject

Eisenhower's proposals, which were paralleled by a supporting letter from Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks and a draft bill, were flatly rejected by the ranking Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Weeks draft bill was introduced by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), but the Administration had to reach down to Rep. Robert W. Kean (R-N.J.), the fourth-ranking GOP member, to find a co-sponsor in the President's party.

Rep. Daniel Reed (R-N. Y.), senior Republican, called the measure "more of the same under a trade policy that has proven a demonstrable failure." Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R.Pa.), second-ranking GOP member, said it was a proposal to "place American industry, agriculture and labor on the sacrificial altar of international diplomatic expediency."

Protectionism Rising

To the bitter-end tradition of Republican Old Guardsmen, a new element of high-tariff support has been added: the rising tide of protectionism among many southern Democrats.

Textile, oil and mining interests claim to be "feeling the pinch" of competition from foreign imports, and congressional spokesmen from affected states are expected to demand special exemptions as a price for supporting any extension of the general tariff-cutting provisions of the reciprocal trade pact statute.

Pres. Eisenhower in his message reiterated the basic doctrine underlying the trade pact policy —the doctrine that an industrial nation like the U.S. must be willing to accept imports in return for the billions of dollars worth of goods that it exports.

He warned that the Soviet Union has shown a "growing capacity in the economic field" and is tempting many neutralist nations and even some of our traditional friends with offers of substantial credits for their surplus products.

The USSR, he said, is able to "supply machinery, manufactures and other goods," and its capacity to export is "matched by its capacity and willingness to import." It is making offers to take imports in an effort to "tie states to the Soviet orbit and to exploit the trade difficulties of the free world."

FTC Clears 2 Unions of Price Charge

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed charges that two unions and three associations in the $40 million California sportswear industry made illegal contracts to fix prices and control production.

Cleared by the FTC findings were the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Teamsters. They had been charged in an April, 1955, complaint with the California Sportswear Manufacturers of Los Angeles and the California Apparel Contractors Association.

The complaints alleged that agreements made between the five parties limited production and competition and controlled prices. At issue was whether the agreements were immune from antitrust attack under the exemptions in the Clayton and Norris-La Guardia Acts.

A hearing examiner ruled late in 1956 that the agreements were immune inasmuch as they did not aid nor abet a management conspiracy to suppress competition.

The latest ruling confirmed this finding.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky hailed the action as "one of the most significant decisions ever rendered affecting the garment industry."

"Limiting contractors to the number the jobber actually needs is a cardinal provision in our agreements, won after much effort," he said. "It is designed to eliminate from the industry the sweatshop and the auction block that plagued it for so many years."

Had the commission ruled otherwise, the decision would have had "chaotic effects" on the industry, the ILGWU said, since the provisions at issue are basic to hundreds of its contracts. The decision upholding the union now is final and not appealable to the courts.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1958

SPECIAL TO: ALL SALESMEN

POLITICAL UNIONISM

Attached are some copies of a reprint of a page from the AFL-CIO News of January 18, 1958. These pictures reflect the zeal and vigor of political unionism as being practiced in Washington today.

This can be used to give still further support to your basic sales presentation. It underscores the necessity of business having strong representation on Capitol Hill.

What local chamber can match this union effort?

What state chamber can match this union effort?

What trade association can match this union effort?

Reflect upon these questions for a moment or so -- and then push this point of view with considerable emphasis and enthusiasm.

Charles W. Harbaugh

2114/2327

attachments

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ORGANIZERS throughout the country received a copy of the above letter with a reproduction of a picture page from the AFL-CIO News entitled "AFL-CIO in 'Fighting Trim' for Congress," to spur them to greater efforts. The Chamber this year is waging an intensified campaign for restrictive anti-labor legislation and obviously is pulling out all the stops.

Meeting on Workmen's Compensation Called

Miami Beach—Charging that the 50-year-old American system of workmen's compensation "has not kept abreast with economic and industrial changes," AFL-CIO President George Meany has issued a call for a special conference to make recommendations for improvements. The conference was called for April 15 through 17, marking the 50th anniversary of the law to provide compensation for workers injured on the job. The sessions will be held in Washington.

In a letter sounding the conference call Meany said that one worker in four is not covered by workmen's compensation, that on the average the worker suffering a temporary total disability is compensated about one-third of his wage loss; that great disparity exists among the states in the benefit amounts for the same injury, that occupational diseases have not been sufficiently recognized and that many phases of workmen's disability have been completely neglected.

"It is my wish," he wrote, "that the conference review the experience of 50 years of legislation; evaluate the basic concepts of workmen's compensation within the framework of the total private and public insurance programs; and explore programs to see if workmen's compensation can be made to accomplish the recognized objectives of this oldest of social insurance in America."

Meany urged the participation of all affiliates in the conference.

"I know of no better way to get all of us working together to achieve justice and decency for workers injured on the job."

The conference call was sent to all national and international unions, departments and state central bodies of the AFL-CIO. In setting the conference, the AFL-CIO president said:

"The grim fact is that the benefits have too often fallen below the minimum standards set by our society for persons on relief."

CONSTRUCTION PAY UP

Average hourly rates of union building trades workers advanced 0.8 percent in the last quarter of 1957 to bring the average scale to $3.23 an hour, the Labor Dept. reported. Plumbers showed the greatest gain during the period with an average scale advance of 3.9 cents an hour.

Rubber Union Pension Talks Scheduled

Akron — Negotiations for "substantial improvements" in pension and insurance programs will be opened by the Rubber Workers and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. early next month under a reopening clause in the contract covering these features which expires in 1960. About 23,000 workers are involved.

Similar agreements subject to reopening this year are held by the URW with Goodrich, Firestone, U.S. Rubber and General Tire & Rubber Co.

In preparation for the pattern-setting talks, URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster called a special conference on pension and insurance problems for the Hotel Carter in Cleveland Feb. 20-21.

Everett Wins Race For House Seat

Union City, Tenn.—Robert A. Everett, of this city, has been elected to the House of Representatives in the special election held in Tennessee's 8th Congressional District.

Everett, a 42-year-old Democrat, will fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Rep. Jere Cooper (D-Tenn.) last December.

Two other Democrats opposed him in the election. Nearly complete returns gave Everett a plurality of more than 7,000 votes over his nearest rival, Mayor E. T. Palmer of Dyersburg.

Labor in Tennessee Aids Victims of Farm Disaster

Nashville—The Tennessee State Labor Council has rallied to the aid of thousands of disaster-struck residents in the West Tennessee area where abnormally heavy rains have ruined crops.

Most of those affected are sharecroppers, farm tenants and small farmers whose sole resources have been wiped out and who are left without reserves.

TSLC Pres. Stanton E. Smith said his organization voted $500 to start a relief fund immediately.

He named Earl Crowder of Memphis, a member of the Steelworkers, to head a committee and urged all affiliates of the council to send money and clothing to Crowder.

Mexican Labor Leaders Praise U. S. Unions' Aid to Braceros

Mexico City, Mexico—Top union leaders in this country are keenly aware that organized labor in the United States has been chiefly responsible for such improvement as the past few years have brought in the lot of the still underpaid and exploited Mexican contract workers who toil on the big farms of the Southwest.

The term "wetback" is no longer properly applicable to the Mexican braceros, who find seasonal work in U.S. Agriculture. Improved border inspection has almost completely halted the illegal flow of farm hands surreptitiously slipping across the Rio Grande who got "wetbacks" in the process.

But an estimated 500,000 a year still seek farm work in the U.S.—legally, hence free of the wetbacks' once constant fear that, if they didn't behave, the boss would have them sent right back home.

For this half million migrant workers, says Luis Alberto Monge, "American labor has done an extraordinarily good job, especially since 1953, despite the powerful opposition of certain conservative forces in the United States."

Monge is secretary-general of ORIT (Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers), the hemispheric branch of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with headquarters in Mexico.

U.S. Labor's Aid Essential

Mexican labor leaders generally acknowledge that, though many things still need to be done for the braceros in the U.S., especially in housing and organization, a long step in the right direction has been taken. And without pressure from U.S. trade unions it would not have happened.

A practical start toward improvement, Monge recalled, was made in December 1953, when Mexican trade union leaders met with representatives of AFL, CIO, Mine Workers and railroad unions and set up the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee.

"With the cooperation of unions and public authorities in both countries," Monge said, illegal immigration has been stopped almost completely. That had been a serious problem. The illegal wetbacks had no protection from even the worst exploitation. Their very presence north of the border was against the law and they did not dare complain. Representations by the U.S. secretary of the Joint Committee resulted in better inspection by the U.S. Labor Dept.

"Some states, at first, objected, but the authorities, and public opinion, became more conscious of the problem and more concerned with it. What had been a sort of wetback curtain of silence on the subject was raised. People became aware of what was going on, and it became easier to put improvement measures into effect."

"In Mexico," said Monge, "the Communists used to make a great propaganda point of American 'exploitation' of the braceros. All this has now in great measure been stopped. They are not saying anything now." The border pacts between the Mexican Confederation of Workers and state labor federations in the U.S. "has been very effective in eliminating the worst conditions" in housing, transportation and meals.

In like vein, Jorge S. Joseph Piedra, secretary-general of the Mexican Labor Journalists' Organization and a labor reporter of the Mexico City daily La Prensa, reported Mexican unionists as "convinced that the U.S. labor movement was doing the right thing" by Mexican farm workers. He pointed out, however, that the braceros' working conditions are still far from ideal. Said he:

"Here in Mexico, U.S. citizens are often able to get better jobs than are available to Mexicans themselves. It seems only fair that in the U.S. Mexican workers should have at least the same working conditions as Americans. Respect for human dignity, if nothing else, requires this."

Plantation Workers Open Headquarters

Brussels—The Plantation Workers Intl. Federation, organized recently, has opened headquarters here with Sec.-Treas. Samuel Powell and the director of organization, Tom Bavin, in charge.

The international trade secretariat will undertake intensive campaigns to bring unionism to plantation workers in all parts of the world—the bulk in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Argentines Are Honored By AFL-CIO

By Mar. 1 of this year, trade unions in Argentina will again be completely in the hands of the workers and functioning on a democratic basis, a leading Argentine trade unionist now visiting this country has declared.

Addressing a luncheon given by the AFL-CIO in honor of the 10 union leaders from Argentina who are studying the U.S. labor movement under the international exchange program, Alejandro Silvetti, official of the Argentine State Workers Union, declared that the people of his country are now "casting off the bonds of the long and painful period known as the Revolution."

"Argentine workers want to be brothers at all times with the workers of the United States," the veteran of 50 years in Argentina's labor movement said. "That is the way we have been received here. We have found that it is not necessary to renounce ourselves to join in supporting the goals of trade unions in the U.S."

Alfredo Fidanza, secretary general of the Argentine Workers Committee for Independent Trade Union Action, recalled that as far back as 1947 the labor movement of his country "received encouragement from the U.S. labor unions when we were organizing against tyranny."

He joined Silvetti in predicting "complete freedom for our organizations" under the present government and said the unions were "now trying to democratize the ranks in order to better realize our ideals."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, who served as toastmaster, expressed the greetings of the Executive Council. Earlier, the group toured the AFL-CIO Building with Serafino Romualdi, Inter-American representative, and were welcomed by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

LEADING TRADE UNIONISTS from Argentina now visiting the United States are welcomed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) and Serafino Romualdi (back to camera), AFL-CIO Inter-American Representative, while touring the AFL-CIO national headquarters building. The group later were guests of the AFL-CIO at a luncheon in their honor.

RETURNING TO VENEZUELA from exile, Dr. Raphael Caldera (right), head of that country's Christian Democratic (COPEI) Party, stopped en route at AFL- CIO headquarters where he was greeted by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and other officials. With him, from left, are Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, ILO Worker Delegate George P. Delaney, Janusz Sleszynski, and AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi.

'Blot on America'

Lack of Wage Floor In Agriculture Hit

A strong plea to the Eisenhower Administration to support the inclusion of agricultural workers under $1 an hour minimum wage protection has been made by the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee.

The plea made by Chairman Frank L. Noakes to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell asks that the department "reconsider" its decision not to include farm workers in its recommendations to Congress for extension of minimum wage coverage.

Blot on America

Noakes declared that American neglect of its own agricultural workers was "one of the worst blots upon the American character in the eyes of millions abroad.

He pointed out that on the insistence of the Mexican Government imported Mexican labor was at least given minimum protection by treaty on American farms, but that American farm workers are utterly neglected by their own government.

"The indifference of our government to the welfare of agricultural workers is almost impossible to explain to our Mexican friends," Noakes wrote. He recalled that the Mexican Government "has long had a minimum wage and other protection for Mexican farm workers in their own land" and that, "to its credit," the Mexican Government had "flatly refused to allow Mexican workers to come to work in this country for less than 50c hourly."

That minimum, he noted, was set at the outset of the program and is now "outdated, and the labor movements of both nations believe that it should be revised upward to conform to the new $1 minimum wage law."

Can Easily Afford It

Noakes pointed out that a relatively few large farms produce one-fourth of the farm products sold and employ the bulk of agricultural labor.

"These highly mechanized corporate farms have increased productivity to a truly amazing degree and they can easily afford to pay the $1 minimum that is in effect for most factory workers," he said.

"Some, even today, do pay wages higher than the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum. . . . This fact, we believe, is proof that extension of minimum wage protection to workers on large farms is both practicable and equitable. Actually, the family-type farmer, whose income depends in part upon his own labor, would be better able to meet the competition of the large-scale farm enterprises if the latter had to pay their employes decent wages."

Noakes reminded Mitchell that Mexican contract workers coming to this country enjoy, by right of law, "many advantages and privileges denied to our own United States citizen farm workers, whom they often displace." He listed in addition to "a guarantee of a flat minimum wage of at least 50c an hour in the worst areas and of the 'prevailing wage' in others," provisions for free meals and transportation, health insurance, safe transportation, decent housing standards and guarantees of minimum hours of work.

"Not only are all of these provisions of law denied to our United States citizen workers, but we know for a fact that in some areas today Mexicans are receiving the minimum of 50c an hour, while some of our own domestic farm hands are being forced by poverty to accept jobs for an hourly wage of as little as 25c," Noakes said.

McClellan Probers to Open Hearings on Auto Workers

By Willard Shelton

Fortified with a one-year extension of life and $500,000 in new funds voted by the Senate, the McClellan special labor-management committee will open "several weeks" of hearings Feb. 24 on the Auto Workers, the Kohler Co. strike and the Perfect Circle Co.'s union-busting.

The committee's formal report on its first year of activity will be filed "within about two weeks," according to Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy. The report probably will contain no specific legislative proposals offered by the eight-man select senatorial group as a whole, the AFL-CIO News learned from congressional sources.

Committee Members Split

It is expected to lay down general "areas" in which remedial legislation to correct "abuses" is considered desirable, but members are split wide apart on the nature of the remedies required, these sources said.

There is a distinct possibility of a three-way split, some observers feel.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) says he "probably" will offer a bill, either as part of the report or as a supplement, to meet improper practices that he considers the committee has shown to exist in more than isolated cases.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) has already filed his own set of bills intended to strengthen guarantees of fiscal responsibility and democratic practices in unions. Some Democratic members may offer proposals along parallel lines.

Three right-wing GOP members, on the other hand, have sponsored measures that would drastically alter federal law in labor-management relations. These are Senators Karl Mundt (S. D.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.).

Differ in Approach

The sharp difference in approach on legislation reflects a wide-open breach within the committee about the group's proper function and approach.

Investigations as directed by McClellan and Kennedy have centered on fiscal laxity, alleged dictatorial tactics, racketeer penetration, "sweetheart" contracts, extortion or bribery, self-enrichment and conflicts of interest involving some officials of about half a dozen unions.

The Goldwater-Mundt-Curtis group has insistently clamored for "investigations" running to the whole structure of labor-management relations and the alleged "philosophy" of unions and union officials pre-selected as their targets.

This basic conflict, which has grown in bitterness as the months passed, has been intensified by partisan wrangling. Counsel Kennedy has been accused by Republicans of seeking to protect the political position of his brother, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

McGovern Report Studied

McClellan in disgust finally assigned a Republican staff member, John J. McGovern, to handle an investigation of the four-year Auto Workers strike at the Kohler Co.

Kennedy said that in preparation for the upcoming Kohler inquiry, the staff studied a report of inquiries by McGovern and a colleague, Vern Johnson, and made further investigations thereafter.

The committee closed out a "first round" of hearings on the Operating Engineers with testimony that Pres. William E. Maloney and two Chicago colleagues have lived lavishly with funds furnished by the international or by Chicago locals held under supervision (trusteeship).

There also were allegations that "gangland violences" placed Maloney in control of the union.

Maloney and the two Chicago colleagues, Andrew F. Leach and Anton J. Imhahn, reported to the committee that they were unable to testify because of illness. They furnished physicians' certificates.

UNION MEMBER Kim Hunter, screen, theater and television star, chats with Jack Curran (left) and Hy Bookbinder during a visit to the AFL-CIO building. Miss Hunter is a member of Actors Equity, AFTRA and the Screen Actors Guild. She is currently starring in the show "This Is Goggle."

New Panel of Monitors Begins Functioning in Teamsters Union

A three-man panel of "monitors," subject to court review of their actions and exercise of power by U.S. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts, is now functioning in affairs of the Teamsters Union under its new Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Announcement of the names of the monitors by Judge Letts preceded by three days a delay—until Feb. 24—of a second trial of Hoffa in federal court in New York City on charges of conspiracy to tap telephone lines illegally.

New Hoffa Lawyers

Hoffa obtained the new delay on Feb. 3 when Judge John M. Cashin accepted the representation that new lawyers for Hoffa and his co-defendants, Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan of the union and professional wiretap expert Bernard Spindel, needed time in the case.

It was revealed in Judge Cashin's court that Sol Gelb, who represented Hoffa and Brennan in the first trial that ended in a hung jury divided 11 to 1 for conviction, was no longer in the case.

The monitors named by Judge Letts as completion of the compromise ending an injunction suit to bar inauguration of Hoffa are: Godfrey P. Schmidt, New York attorney who represented plaintiffs against Hoffa; L. N. D. Wells of Dallas, lawyer for the Southern Conference of Teamsters; and retired Judge Nathan Cayton of the District of Columbia Municipal Court of Appeals.

Unable to Agree

Judge Cayton was named by Judge Letts when Schmidt and Wells were unable to agree on a mutually acceptable person for neutral monitor and chairman of the panel.

The authority of the monitors under the stipulations ending the injunction suit apparently depends partly on how they decide to exercise it.

The terms of their appointment permit them to protect the rights of union members, enforce the constitution, preserve voting rights, require adequate notice of meetings, uphold free speech and free elections, draft model codes and by-laws for locals, and outlaw outside activities by union officers that create a conflict of interest with their union duties.

Actions Subject to Review

The monitors can act by majority vote and their actions are subject to review by Judge Letts. The court also retained the power to remove a monitor and replace him.

One question that might arise is what action the monitors would take if a union official were convicted of, and went to jail for, a crime. The constitution requires expulsion of officials convicted of a crime bringing the union into disrepute.

The monitors are required to report their actions to Judge Letts semiannually. They are paid by the union and will serve at least one year.

New Bakery Union Issues 92 Charters

Ninety-two locals have been chartered by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers since the union was established by the AFL-CIO in mid-December following expulsion of the corruptly-led Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

ABC's Temporary Pres. Daniel E. Conway noted with satisfaction that 95 locals were represented at the founding convention in Atlantic City. Many of these locals had indicated an intention of remaining in the AFL-CIO but AFL-CIO officials ruled that no ABC charters would be issued until there was formal action at local meetings toward affiliates with the new union.

Conway said that ABC's membership now is "substantially over 50,000."

New England locals of BCW, Conway said, are planning to send delegations to that union's special convention pledged to vote against BCW Pres. James G. Cross against whom numerous charges of corruption have been leveled. Some of these locals have already elected slates of delegates and others will take action before the convention opens Mar. 3 in Cincinnati.

Clergyman Pleads For Faith in Labor

Jersey City, N. J.—Advocacy of a "right-to-work" law to clamp down on labor "is born of ill will on the part of some; of ignorance in others," the Rev. William J. Smith, S. J., told the Kiwanis Club here.

Father Smith, who is director of St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations, said that racketeers would not worry about such a law because "they operate either by extortion or collusion outside of all laws."

"A federal 'right-to-work' law would be nothing less than a stab in the back to George Meany and the majority of workers who make up the American labor movement," he declared, pleading for support of the "one organization that is standing up strongest against lawless elements—the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO."

IUE Asks Tripartite Study of Industry Ills

Miami Beach, Fla.—A joint study by labor, industry and government should be started to assure steady production and jobs in the nation's vitally important electronics industry, the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has declared.

Pres. James B. Carey, after a meeting of the IUE executive board, declared:

"There's no reason why, with the help of our union and government experts, the management of our industry can't work out a steady, year-round production schedule which provides the employment security our national security demands.

"Defense needs as well as the needs of industry and technology have made our industry one of over-riding national importance."

Ask President to Act

The IUE sent the proposal to Pres. Eisenhower and the heads of such big electrical manufacturing firms as General Electric, Westinghouse, RCA, Sperry, Intl. Telephone & Telegraph, and others.

Carey warned that loss of jobs, together with recession layoffs, was hurting the industry and its potential for quick production of vitally needed defense electronic equipment.

He presented figures showing that the industry had shrunk its payroll from 930,000 skilled production workers in 1953 to only 824,000 in December 1957.

Warns of Defense Lag

"I am sure that if we are to produce the missiles and other defense equipment we need, we soon must have these workers back on the job," Carey said.

"We can't forever travel over these unnecessary peaks and valleys. It's high time we plan and build a smoother economic road for our industry, our workers and the nation."

Carey charged that temporary unemployment "breeds more unemployment," and said that "unless we act quickly and decisively, this nation will have 5 million jobless in the next few months, at a time when we must produce at peak levels to survive as a free nation."

"But you can't put workers in mothballs," Carey said.

"They have their families to feed all year-round and we can't just let them go hungry until someone decides they are needed again. These workers possessing the skills needed to operate our defense plants at peak production will be elsewhere vainly seeking employment security."

Carey added that even temporary unemployment in the U.S. hurts not only the Americans affected, but "scares" the people of the free world and damages American prestige.

Operating Engineers President Resigns

Miami Beach — Pres. William E. Maloney of the Int'l Union of Operating Engineers submitted his resignation Feb. 6 on the advice of his doctor.

Maloney said he has "no desire to resign" but the doctor has "convinced" him that he can no longer physically perform the duties of his office.

Maloney, 77 years old, has been mentioned frequently during recent meetings of the McClellan Committee in connection with large expenditures of the union's funds during his 18-year tenure. He has been in a Miami hospital for several weeks.

The union's executive board is expected to meet next week to elect a successor.

Atkins, Ex-Head Of Mates, Jailed

New York — James T. Atkins, former president of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, was sentenced to a year in jail for having taken a $100 bribe from a union member to get him a job on a ship.

Atkins resigned his post as head of MMP last December at a special meeting of the union's executive board following his conviction before General Sessions Judge Mitchell D. Schweitzer.

The judge told Atkins while imposing sentence that he "was the prime power in a conspiracy to force working men to pay for the opportunity to ply their trade."

Lee Barlow, dispatcher for MMP Local 88 here, found guilty with Atkins, received a suspended sentence.

Lobby Seeks $30 Billion Gas Gouge

Congress Set To Take Up Harris Bill

The powerful natural gas lobby will move probably within the next 10 days to try to drive through the House a revised version of the Harris-O'Hara bill that would take $1 billion a year from gas consumers and give $30 billion in "windfall" profits to a handful of giant producers.

The bill was cleared last year by narrow votes in the House Commerce and Rules Committees but was not called to the floor when a nose count indicated to Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) that it would be defeated by a 15-to-20 vote margin.

Rayburn and the gas lobby have recently redoubled efforts to produce a majority for the bill. Various amendments, including a so-called "anti-dumping" proposal for the alleged benefit of coal-producing states, are being advocated as a proposed "deal" to switch House members from opposition to support of the measure.

An attempt is also being made to switch interstate gas-transmission pipelines to support by an amendment to reverse an appellate court decision now under review by the Supreme Court.

AFL-CIO Opposes Measure

In an "action bulletin" to state and local union leaders the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation recently called for immediate messages to Congressmen asking votes "AGAINST the natural gas bill."

The Harris-O'Hara measure, the legislative bulletin stated, "would remove all effective federal controls over the price of gas" and "fatten the pocketbooks of oil companies whose wealth is already legendary."

"Write, wire or telephone your congressman," the bulletin urged, to block a price rise in natural gas that probably would also lead to a rise in the cost of such competing fuels as coal, oil and electricity.

Efforts of the oil-and-gas lobby to change the law to knock out or weaken federal regulation of the price of natural gas began about 10 years ago when the Federal Power Commission moved to determine its power to regulate the giant so-called "independent" producer, Phillips Petroleum Co.

Texas Congressmen Active

A solid bloc of southwestern congressmen including Speaker Rayburn and the influential Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), Senate majority leader, has persistently pushed legislation to write the FPC out of the gas price regulation business.

They were beaten in 1950 when former Pres. Truman vetoed the Kerr bill and wrote a veto message upholding the right of consumers to expect adequate protection against extortionate rates for natural gas.

They were frustrated again in 1956 when a well-organized and richly-financed campaign was blown up by publicity arising from the clumsy effort of Superior Oil Co. lobbyists to influence the vote of Sen. Francis Case (R-S. D.) with a $2,500 "campaign contribution."

Pres. Eisenhower left no doubt that he favored the "objectives" of the 1956 bill but he asked for unspecified greater protection of consumers and vetoed the measure on account of what he termed "arrogant" lobbying by a section of the gas industry.

The Harris-O'Hara bill, sponsored by the ranking Democrat and Republican on the House Commerce Committee, is the 1957-58 version of what has been called the "gas gouge."

Mayors Are Opposed

This measure purports to leave the FPC with some authority to supervise the prices charged to pipelines for gas by the great producers, but it would specify that in determining "just and reasonable" prices the FPC is forbidden to consider costs of production.

The U.S. Mayors' Conference on Natural Gas Legislation, a conference group representing the chief executives of tens of millions of gas consumers in more than 60 cities, has bluntly stated that a "regulation" process that does not take account of the gas companies' cost of production would be in fact a "bar to regulation."

The AFL-CIO recognizes that among the 4,300 producers of natural gas the vast majority are small. It has supported an amendment offered by Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D-Mass.) to relieve small operators from price regulation.

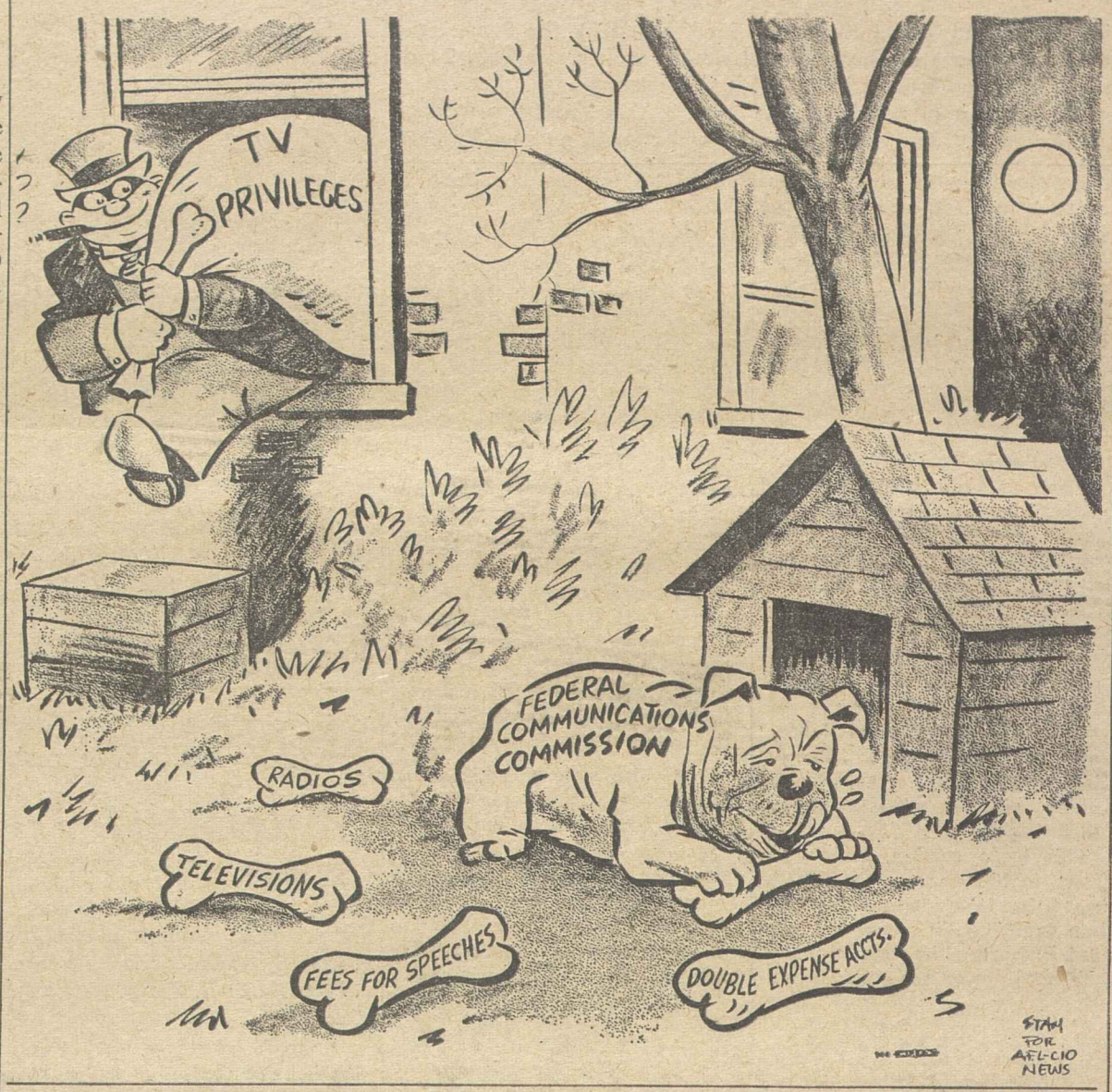
The Mayor's Conference and the AFL-CIO point out, however, that fewer than 100 companies sell 85 percent of the gas moving in interstate pipelines for resale, and that the same companies own the bulk of reserves.

Prices charged by these producers have jumped from the 10-12-cent range per 1,000 cubic feet to a 17-24-cent range in the past five years.

An additional 15-cent increase would bring the producers nearly $1 billion a year—at an average cost of $40 per year to each of the 27 million families using natural gas for heating, cooking and other purposes.

These families, representing more than five-eighths of total U.S. population, have $12 billion invested in gas appliances. They are unable to "shop around" among gas producers because they are tied to the interstate pipelines that serve their separate communities.

'Hasn't Bitten Me Yet'



Taking of 'Fees,' TV Sets By FCC Officials Probed

(Continued from Page 1)

Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) caustically asked whether Schwartz was trying to prove "that the chairman of the FCC stole $33 from the government"—a reference to an expense claim Doerfer collected for a trip for which he also received payment from broadcasting sources.

An exchange between Schwartz and Doerfer revealed that Schwartz had not been allowed to see a Doerfer reply to a subcommittee questionaire on official conduct. A majority of members had voted, Moulder said, to treat the reply as "confidential."

The hard facts developed in the hearings included a showing that on a trip to Oklahoma City and Spokane in 1954 Doerfer received money from a television station, the government and a broadcasting association.

Doerfer two weeks before the hearing returned $165.12 to the TV station, claiming his receipt was a "mistake," and explained $575 from the broadcasting association as an "honorarium" for a speech. Two association officials testified they regarded the $575 as reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses.

Another incident involved a trip to Georgia and West Virginia from which Doerfer received government expenses and $100 from each of two broadcasting associations. Doerfer said the latter sums were speakers' fees and Schwartz presented testimony that the Georgia association intended its $100 as reimbursement for expenses.

Doerfer hotly defended his conduct and that of fellow commissioners in having friendly relations with the radio-TV industry and accepting color TV sets in their homes.

Only 10 percent of his work involves cases where he acts in a judicial capacity, Doerfer said, and "when I sit as judge I act as judge." He came to Washington five years ago "a man of modest means" and he is "still a man of modest means," he declared in protesting "trial by ordeal" comparable to medieval tortures.

Chairman Moulder placed in the record, after some discussion, letters from four FCC members stating the practices they had followed or would follow about expenses for trips involving broadcasting industry groups.

These letters, previously treated as "confidential," revealed Republican members Robert E. Lee and Frederick W. Ford and Democratic members T. A. M. Craven and Richard Mack as denying any impropriety or undue influence of their official conduct.

Democrat Robert T. Martley and Republican Roesel M. Hyde also denied any misconduct after rising from the committee room audience in a frequently-interrupted session and pleading for a chance to clear their names.

Charge Official Misconduct

The subcommittee has said all but Craven and Ford had engaged in "personal, official misconduct."

Doerfer acknowledged in testimony that expenses paid for his wife when she accompanied him on trip to broadcasters' meetings had been deducted as a "business expense" on his own tax returns. He said that the deductions were properly listed.

On Doerfer's claim to a right to take "honorariums" for speeches, Controller Gen. Joseph Campbell challenged the FCC chairman's interpretation of the law.

Moulder answered the charges of "smear" against the FCC by saying that he himself was being made victim of "diversionary smears."

Affidavit Bar Amended by Court Ruling

The Supreme Court in a precedent-making decision has prohibited the National Labor Relations Board from using the non-Communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley Act as an absolute bar to recognition of a non-complying union.

The case involved the United Mine Workers, the officers of which have always refused to comply with Taft-Hartley provisions for non-Communist affidavits, the Teamsters Union and the Bowman Transportation Co., Gadsden, Ala.

Upholds Board in Part

The court upheld the NLRB in ruling that Bowman and the Mine Workers had collaborated in an unfair labor practice by giving and receiving "recognition" of the UMW's catch-all Dist. 50 when none of the Bowman employes had chosen Dist. 50 as bargaining representative.

The board ordered the company to withdraw "recognition" and further directed it to withhold future recognition until Dist. 50 was certified by the board as official bargaining agent.

This was equivalent to stating that Dist. 50 could never be recognized because the board cannot certify a union not in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that in this further directive the board went too far. A non-complying union cannot be ruled off a ballot and denied a chance to show it represents a majority of employes merely because it declines to file Taft-Hartley affidavits, said Justice William J. Brennan, Jr.

Brennan suggested that a non-complying union could be allowed by the labor board to appear on the ballot or that some agency other than the board might be asked to conduct the election. Lack of certification by the NLRB, he implied, should not deny a union a valid contract if it actually represented a majority of employes.

The decision may have the effect if its apparent meaning is sustained in future cases where the element of unfair labor practices is not present, of stimulating a congressional desire to get rid of the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.

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$550 Hike Asked By Postal Clerks

A minimum annual increase of $550 is essential for its 100,000 members the Post Office Clerks told Congress.

The NFPOC formal statement on salary policy described Pres. Eisenhower's proposed 6 percent increase and the 7.5 percent raise in pending Senate legislation as "inadequate token increases."

The statement was presented by Pres. J. Cline House and the other members of the 16-man committee.

Post Office Dept. policies came in for criticism from Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Transport Association who said the department is now reducing administrative costs they created only five years ago.

AFL-CIO News

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Labor Mobilizes to Stem Joblessness, 'Wreck' Laws

Conference Set Mar. 11 On Crisis

Miami Beach, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has issued a call for a national emergency conference to trigger action on labor's program to end the "wasteful and needless recession."

Representatives of all affiliates of the AFL-CIO have been summoned to the conference scheduled for Washington on March 11 through 13.

The council's call for the economic and legislative conference climaxed an analysis of the current recession and outlined the program necessary to put America "back to work."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that he and other union leaders fear that the present total of 4.5 million unemployed may grow to 5.5 million before it "levels off."

He said he can't help being "scared" by the growth in the number of jobless, although he feels the economy is "basically sound." But, Meany added, at around the 5-million-unemployed mark, there's a danger that the cut in purchasing power will cause unemployment to "feed on itself" and make the situation worse.

Such a "vicious cycle," he added, must be averted by prompt governmental action.

Earlier Fears Justified

Meany recalled that the fears first voiced by the Executive Council last August concerning the scope of the recession had proven justified.

"That's why we called the unemployment conference next

(Continued on page 3)

BREAD LINE, 1958 STYLE turned up in Memphis, Tenn., where over 45,000 persons lined up for free food from government surplus stocks. Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), holding food packages, said he will ask Congress to set up a national public works program to create jobs in depressed areas.

Ike Predicts Upswing:

New Jobless Rise Twice Normal Rate

A 1,120,000 jump in unemployment—the largest increase for any month since the government started keeping records—has drawn from Pres. Eisenhower the statement that the worst is over, an upswing is just around the corner in March.

The President's statement, issued in lieu of his normal press conference and recorded for television and radio, came 24 hours after the Labor and Commerce Departments reported unemployment at 4,494,000, or 5.8 percent of the labor force.

The jump in joblessness between mid-December and mid-January was twice the normal seasonal figure which usually registers at between 500,000 and 600,000. The 1,120,000 jump is the largest since records have been kept in 1941.

At about 4.5 million unemployment is at the highest peak since 1950.

The president acknowledged in his statement the sharpness of the upturn in unemployment and expressed concern for the "hardships" suffered by the jobless and their families.

President is Optimistic

But he added he was convinced that the nation is "not facing a prolonged downswing in activity"

(Continued on page 2)

Council Sets Drive On Union Busters

By Henry C. Fleisher

Miami Beach, Fla.—A call for action to fight unemployment was coupled with plans for a battle to defeat union-crippling "right-to-work" laws in half a dozen key states, as the AFL-CIO Executive Council wound up its mid-winter meeting here.

The council charged that corporations and conservative groups have poured millions of dollars into statewide campaigns to pass legislation outlawing union security contracts.

It said efforts are being made on a national scale and in several states—among them California, Ohio, Washington, Idaho, Delaware, Kansas and Kentucky—to pass the anti-union bills, either by legislative action or by referendum.

Set Up Special Subcommittee

A council subcommittee will help shape labor's drive to defeat the measure by working in conjunction with unions and state labor bodies, as well as with bona fide citizens groups. **(See story Page 12)**

A series of statements on key legislative matters came from the council during the second half of its eight-day meeting here.

The 29-man group said that the AFL-CIO would continue to strongly oppose legislative proposals which, in the name of protecting workers from improper activities, would undermine self-government within the labor movement.

The council endorsed a statement from the Ethical Practices Committee that the "AFL-CIO must continue in the future, as it has so effectively done in the past, to meet its responsibility for keeping its own house in order." **(See Story Page 2.)**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced that all AFL-CIO unions will soon receive a directive calling for full compliance with the six ethical practices codes adopted over a two-year period and ratified by the 1957 convention. **(See Story Page 2.)**

Endorse Civil Rights Bill

Endorsement of the new "moderate" Douglas-Ives civil rights bill was voted by the council, together with a call to affiliate unions to strengthen their own programs to provide equal opportunity for all workers. **(See Story Page 4.)**

The council also:

- Called for prompt passage of a federal unemployment insurance standards law to restore the insurance system to levels of "adequacy." The council specifically endorsed the Kennedy-McCarthy bill to establish new minimum federal standards. **(See Story Page 12.)**
- Assailed Pres. Eisenhower's education program which contains requests totaling $300 million less than last year's budget

(Continued on page 3)

Consumers May Win Natural Gas Battle

By Willard Shelton

For the second time in two years a major public relations blunder by the oil-and-gas lobby appears to have exploded the industry's drive to jack up prices to millions of consumers by destroying federal regulation.

An amazingly candid letter by oilman H. J. (Jack) Porter, Texas Republican national committeeman, tying a Houston dinner for Rep. Joseph Martin, House GOP floor leader, to a hope that Martin would "muster" Republican votes for the gas bill, produced the following results:

GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn, with Pres. Eisenhower's specific support, announced that the Republican National Committee would refuse to accept the $100,000 raised at the lavish $100-a-plate dinner.

Martin, who has repeatedly voted for the oil-and-gas lobby's bills to exempt the industry from Federal Power Commission price regulation, disavowed any knowledge in advance of the contents of Porter's letter urging fellow oilmen to show their "appreciation" to the Massachusetts congressman for being a warm and useful "friend of Texas, especially of the oil and gas producing industries."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), the unchallenged key fig-

(Continued on page 11)

FCC Probe Derailed By Committee Strife

A strife-torn House Commerce subcommittee renewed what is supposed to be its investigation of government administrative agencies by calling its fired former chief counsel, Bernard Schwartz, to tell about alleged improprieties by Federal Communication Commission members and the award of lucrative television licenses.

The new chairman, Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), who took over when former Chairman Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.) quit in disgust following Schwartz's ouster, met skepticism about his role by promising an investigation on which he would be willing "to stand or fall."

Harris vehemently denied any attempt to "cover up" or "whitewash" the administrative agencies that have been increasingly staffed with appointees named by Pres. Eisenhower.

He denied there was any connection between the firing of Schwartz after months of harassment and a reported "deal" involving GOP support for the Harris-O'Hara natural gas bill.

Schwartz was subpoenaed to appear before the hostile subcommittee, for the hearings he

(Continued on page 9)

LISTENING TO THE DEBATE on one of the many problems at the AFL-CIO Executive Council sessions are, from left, Vice Presidents David J. McDonald, Karl F. Feller, A. Philip Randolph and Lee W. Minton.

AFL-CIO Reaffirms Ethics Stand; Hits Anti-Labor Bills

Miami Beach, Fla.—There is no basis for changing the AFL-CIO convention position on legislation involving corruption in the labor movement, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Accepting a report of the five-man Ethical Practices Committee, the council said:

"The AFL-CIO should continue to strongly oppose legislative proposals which, in the name of protecting workers from improper activities, would undermine self government within the labor movement or weaken labor unions as the collective bargaining representatives of workers."

Calls for Internal Action

At the same time, the council endorsed a committee statement that the "AFL-CIO must continue in the future, as it has so effectively done in the past, to meet its responsibility for keeping its own house in order.

"Failure on our part to meet this responsibility can only result in governmental assumption of what are properly trade union functions."

The committee won council approval of its belief that it should proceed with investigations of the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers and the Intl. Jewelry Workers Union.

Testimony before the McClellan committee and in the courts have indicated possible suppression of democratic rights and mishandling of union funds by some national and local union officers of the Operating Engineers.

Testimony in New York has charged the Jewelry Workers union with maintaining practices harmful to the city's Puerto Rican workers, many of whom work for low pay and under exploiting conditions.

William E. Maloney, president of the Operating Engineers since 1940, had been charged by the McClellan committee with financial malpractices over a period of many years.

Maloney, 77, has been in and out of hospitals in Maimi for the past year with serious heart conditions and other illnesses. He resigned last wek, accompanying his regretful letter of resignation with a letter from his doctor, who wrote that he had been urging Maloney for some months to retire from active work in the interest of safeguarding his health.

Two vice presidents of the Operating Engineers, Jack McDonald of Seattle and J. C. Turner of Washington, declared they will file a resolution with the union's executive board asking for a special convention in 90 days to elect a successor to Maloney.

McDonald announced his candidacy for presidency of the union on a clean-up platform. He is presently sixth vice president. The union's secretary-treasurer, J. J. Delaney, had announced his candidacy for the presidency shortly after Maloney resigned.

The union's executive board is scheduled to meet Feb. 14 in Miami Beach, Fla.

In its discussion of legislation relating to improper activities by labor unions, the Ethical Practices Committee said it was guided by the standards set forth in the convention resolution.

The four principal points of the convention policy statement:

1—Reaffirmed support for the Douglas Bill S.2888, requiring full disclosure of the financial operations of welfare funds, regardless whether administered by unions, employers or both.

2—Declared no objection to legislation to make public the facts in reports that unions are now required to file with the Dept. of Labor under Taft-Hartley—although there has been strong protest over recent changes in the report forms, on grounds they are difficult to comprehend and comply with.

3—Directed the council to continue studies of possible desirable legislation and authorized the council to support such measures as it finds necessary and appropriate.

4—Instructed the council to oppose all proposals which under the pretext of protecting workers from corruption, really seek to weaken unions or hamper their activities.

Unemployment Jumps To Peak Since 1950

(Continued from page 1)

and that "every indication is that March will commence to see the start of a pick-up in job opportunities."

His statement was accompanied by a "fact paper" designated to show Administration action on various economic fronts to meet the deepening recession. Most of the "facts" have been ticked off by labor and other economists as "too little" and in face of the latest unemployment figures, of little real value.

On Capitol Hill congressmen and senators, reveiwing the economic situation for the past few weeks, called for strong and immediate action by the White House for a cut in personal tax exemptions, a public works program, loosening of credit and other devices to end the recession.

A few hours after the job figures were released the White House announced a $2 million post office construction and modernization program. However, Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield told a Senate committee that the program had nothing to do with the unemployment figures and involved no new federal funds except those that Congress may vote via a postage rate increase.

Truman Aide Asks Action

Leon Keyserling, chief economic adviser in the Truman Administration, called for an immediate 10-point program to meet the crisis.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) said that the government's latest employment - unemployment report actually understated the seriousness of the situation. His own figures, disallowing the seasonal adjustment in the government figures and counting part-time workers as part unemployed, would put unemployment at 8.5 percent of the labor force.

Employment in manufacturing industries declined by 303,000 from mid-December to mid-January with the decline occuring mostly in the durable goods industries.

The factory work week was further shortened, averaging 38 hours and 42 minutes in January as against 39 hours, 12 minutes in December.

The shorter work week reduced weekly factory earnings from $82.41 to $81.27.

Mollohan Announces For Congress Seat

Fairmont, W. Va.—Robert Mollohan (D), twice elected to Congress from this state's First District with labor support, has confirmed reports that he will seek a third term next November.

April Meetings Set For Board, Council

Miami Beach, Fla. — The AFL - CIO General Board, comprising presidents or principal officers of all international unions, plus members of the Executive Council, will meet in Washington Apr. 28.

To be discussed: Legislative issues in the Congress.

The Executive Council will open a four-day meeting Apr. 29, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced.

The August meeting of the council will be at Unity House, the workers' summer resort maintained by the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union in eastern Pennsylvania. The council met there once before, during the summer of 1956.

Meany Heads Advisers to ILO Meeting

Miami Beach, Fla.,—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will head AFL-CIO advisers to the late spring conference of the Int'l Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland. George P. Delaney is U.S. workers' delegate.

Others nominated by Meany are Emil Rieve, chairman of the executive board of the Textile Workers; Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers; Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Vice-Pres. Isador Nagler of the Garment Workers; and Pres. Eugene Frazier of the United Transport Service Employes.

To Dedicate Hotel

A group of five AFL-CIO officials will go to Havana, Cuba next month for the dedication of a new tourist hotel built with funds invested by the pension fund of the Cuban Gastronomic—hotel and restaurant, that is—workers.

Vice-Presidents Rieve, Paul L. Philips, and A. Philip Randolph together with Dir. Michael Ross of the Intl. Affairs Dept and Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American representative, will attend.

The invitation to the ceremonies was brought to the Executive Council by representatives of the Cuban unions.

Meany Letter Directs All Affiliates To Comply With Six Ethics Codes

Miami Beach, Fla.—AFL-CIO unions will soon receive a directive from Pres. George Meany calling for full compliance with the six ethical practices codes adopted over a two-year period and ratified by the 1957 convention.

The letter will call for action by April 15, 1958, to change union rules and regulations where necessary to bring about compliance with the codes. Where such actions require convention approval, the letter calls for the proposals to be placed before the delegates to the union's next convention.

Meany's letter—copies of which were released to the press in draft form—was based on a resolution passed by the Executive Council, at the request of the Ethical Practices Committee.

The committee said it is "aware that most affiliates of the AFL-CIO have always complied with the codes and require no directive to continue compliance. However, a directive such as we suggest would insure total compliance and also would have the salutary effect of pointing up the fact that the labor movement is vigilantly and effectively engaged in self-regulation."

Keeping Own House in Order

The committee, headed by Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, acknowledged that legislation would certainly result unless labor "meets its responsibility" for keeping its own house in order.

Voicing much the same theme, Meany said he felt certain "that in providing full compliance with the Ethical Practices Codes, your trade union organization will enchance its ability to perform its fundamental role: to serve the membership faithfully and effectively."

Meany wrote that the officers and Executive Council recognize that the "forms and procedures of union government do and should vary widely from one organization to another."

But, he continued, "we recognize . . . that the basic democratic rights of union members, as set forth in the Ethical Practices Codes, must be guaranteed if our trade union movement is to remain strong and capable of meeting the great challenges of the future."

Substantial steps have been taken in recent months, Meany said, to bring about complete compliance with the Ethical Practices Codes, but some unions "while not by any means ignoring the objectives and recommended procedures contained in the codes have not yet taken steps to insure complete compliance."

Meany laid particular stress in his draft letter on Code Six, pertaining to union democratic practices.

That code pertains to the voting rights of union members, their right to hold office, to participate in honest elections and to voice their views about union affairs. It voices the member's right to fair treatment from union rules and laws, in return for his carrying out the responsibilities of union membership.

Require Honest Elections

The code provides that conventions, as the supreme body of the union, should be held at least every four years, and that terms of union office should not exceed four years.

Conventions should be generally open to the public, the code stipulates, and printed proceedings or adequate summaries should be available to the members.

Union officers must be elected, whether by referendum or by delegate bodies, under fair rules providing adequate safeguards for honest and free elections. Union membership meetings should be held periodically, with proper notice of time and place.

Unions, under the code, should have the power to institute disciplinary and corrective proceedings, including the power to institute trusteeships over local unions—but the trusteeship power should be "exercised sparingly . . . and autonomy should be restored promptly upon correction of the abuses requiring trusteeship."

Democratic Processes Stressed

Meany, talking to reporters about the letter, said it stressed the problem of democratic processes in labor unions because they are "basically the most important."

He explained that the provision concerning conventions every four years is a difficult one, and should be given careful study by unions which meet less often than that.

His own union, the Plumbers, has been having conventions each five years for decades, Meany said. He noted that under arrangements set up some 70 years ago, the Plumbers pay all the costs and expenses of delegates to their convention—a sum that now runs about $2.5 million. More frequent conventions, he explained, can be a serious financial problem for the union.

The fact that the question of frequency of union conventions to meet the code standards was brought before a convention for serious discussion would be regarded by the Executive Council as evidence of good faith, however the delegates may decide, Meany said.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Says He'll Retire

Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrat who has compiled an ultra conservative, anti-labor record in his 24 years in the Senate, has announced he will not seek re-election this year.

Byrd, 70, is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and a leader in the so-called economy bloc. He said he would retire to his Virginia apple orchards with his wife, who is an invalid.

Council Maps Wide Legislative Program

New Steps Set to Reduce Inter-Union Friction

(Continued from page 1)

and called for a school construction program, recruitment of the best possible teaching force with adequate wages and decent working conditions and federal aid for students demonstrating ability without regard to financial condition. **(See Story Page 12.)**

- Urged an all-out housing program to meet the worsening situation including 200,000 units a year of low-rent public housing. The council said the Administration's program can only produce a "further deterioration of American living conditions." **(See Story this page.)**
- Asked for improvements in federal welfare programs and an end to the whittling away process outlined in the President's budget. **(See Story Page 12.)**
- Demanded an expanded program of foreign aid and endorsed a five-year extension of the reciprocal trade program. **(See Story Page 10.)**
- Called for quick passage of bills to provide salary increases for government workers, including postal workers. **(See Story Page 10.)**

Endorse Union Merger Efforts

Efforts to bring about merger of the United Textile Workers with the larger Textile Workers Union were approved by the council. Meetings seeking to effect voluntary merger will open soon.

The council also voiced belief that efforts should be undertaken to provide a voluntary merger of the Flight Engineers and the Airline Pilots—on grounds that such a merger would fit the needs of the jet passenger plane era.

A charter for a new laundry workers union was authorized by the council. It will go to locals representing at least 25,000 members of the Laundry Workers Intl. Union expelled for corrupt leadership at the 1957 convention. A date for a convention of the new union will be set soon.

Reduce Inter-Union Friction

Two important steps to reduce inter-union friction were adopted by the council.

One provides that all raiding disputes will go before the no-raiding agreement umpire, David L. Cole, for recommended settlements. Unlike cases brought by unions signing the no-raiding pact, Cole's findings will be recommendations appealable to Meany and the council **(See Story Page 4.)**

The other step provides that cases of boycotting the products of one union by another, as well as refusal to handle or service the work of members of another union, will also be taken before the impartial umpire for recommended settlement. (See Story Page 4.)

The first such cases are apt to involve the Intl. Association of Machinists and the Steelworkers in complaints of boycotts against the Sheet Metal Workers. The Steelworkers' complaint, which involves charges of boycott by the Sheetmetal Workers of the products of the Burt Manufacturing Co. in Akron, has been in and out of the Executive Council for nearly two years.

Criticize French Bombing

Sharp criticism of French bombing of a Tunisian town was coupled with a plea that the U.S. halt military and economic aid to France used against the people of Algeria in their fight for independence. **(See Story Page 9.)**

The council criticized Soviet propaganda and economic moves aimed at Communist world domination, proposed a six-point program for Free World collaboration to strengthen military, economic and social systems of non-Communist nations.

It also hailed the role of Venezuelan labor in helping rid that oil-rich South American nation of the Jiminez dictatorship, and voiced sympathy for the strike of native workers on the island of Nassau, a British colony off the Florida Coast. **(See Story Page 9.)**

THE MID-WINTER SESSIONS of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at the Empress Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., hammered out a series of important resolutions on national and international problems and reached important decisions on internal problems facing the labor movement.

National Conference Set Mar. 11 To Put America 'Back to Work'

(Continued from page 1)

month," he commented. "We feel the situation is more serious than the Administration seems to look at it. We don't expect an 'automatic' upturn in April or May, as the Administration does."

AFL-CIO officials expect the confab will last three days. It will open Mar. 11 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, and hope is expressed that a thousand or more delegates will be sent by unions and affiliated bodies throughout the country.

As presently planned, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, who heads the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, will preside at the opening session, and Meany will deliver the keynote speech.

Leading members of Congress and the Administration are being invited to speak. Plans are being made for the delegates to visit their home-state congressmen and senators.

Administration Inaction Hit

Specific issues due to come up for discussion include taxes, minimum wages, distressed areas, housing, school construction, social security, unemployment compensation and other matters directly related to the country's need for full employment.

The council's statement sharply assailed the Eisenhower Administration for inaction in face of the growing economic crisis and called for an end to the "budget-balancing obsession" that is blocking immediate action.

It recalled that in August 1957 it warned that the American economy "faced grave dangers." Events since then have "clearly borne us out," it said, adding that as in 1949 and 1954 "an unmistakeable recession has overtaken the economy."

The council declared that prosperity and strong national defense are both feasible if America's productive power and skills of the work-force are fully utilized.

Defense Cutbacks Scored

It called for a step-up in the rate of national defense expenditures to as much as $55 billion by the end of 1959, if necessary. This amount, it said, would provide a start toward a "rather rapid conversion to modern weapons while maintaining a high level of conventional armaments."

The council scored the Administration for its budget calling for proposed cutbacks in the number of operating aircraft, a slash in the active duty strength of the armed forces and a reduction in the number of ships at sea.

Reviewing the economic situation—the sharp drop in production, the rise in unemployment, the drop in sales and orders, capital investment and foreign exports — the council warned again "this is no time for drifting."

The Administration's remedies to date—belatedly loosened credit and an increase in defense spending—are not enough to counteract the downward trend, said the council, despite Pres. Eisenhower's reassurances to the contrary.

The council proposed a program to:

Strengthen the nation's military position and improve the economic aid program to meet the Soviet challenge.

Raise the level of consumer buying power by vigorous collective bargaining resulting in higher wages and increased income. The consumer must be protected from high prices "rigged by a few giant corporations exercising monopoly control in the vital sectors of our economy."

Provide adequate unemployment insurance by enacting immediately additional federal minimum standards of decency.

Stimulate economic growth by lowering interest rates.

Enact a federal program to aid chronically distressed areas.

Raise individual exemptions under the federal income tax by $100 to stimulate purchasing power and consumer sales.

Accelerate public housing and enact a school construction bill to restore the building industry to maximum production.

Extend coverage of the minimum wage law to those not now protected and increase the minimum to $1.25.

Improve social security benefits for the aged and disabled and temporary victims of accidents and disease.

UAW Asks Action To Fight Recession

Detroit—The Auto Workers have urged Pres. Eisenhower to call a national full employment conference in an attempt to combat the "serious and deepening recession" in America.

In a letter to the White House, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther asked that representatives of labor, management, welfare agencies, state and local governments, civil servants and those on fixed incomes be represented at the conference.

Housing Proposals Termed Inadequate

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Administration's proposals for housing legislation will "probably worsen, not improve," the critical housing situation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council noted that the Administration has failed to request authorization for new low-rent public housing, has asked for higher interest rates for some types of housing and for removal of controls on discounts and other charges enacted last year.

The net effect of the Administration program in face of the continuing severe housing shortage, said the council, is to "turn back the clock" and produce a "further deterioration of American living conditions."

The council noted that in 1957 for the first time in eight years private non-farm housing starts were under one million and that the homes constructed were generally priced out of the reach of the average workers.

A recent census survey showed that in December 1956 more than 13 million American families were forced to live in substandard houses.

To assure the effectiveness of city rebuilding programs already launched in hundreds of communities, the council recommended congressional authorization of $500 million a year for a 10-year period for slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

Local CSC Groups To Help Unemployed

Miami Beach, Fla.—A call on local AFL-CIO Community Service Committees to help develop immediate programs for the unemployed was voted by the Executive Council.

"We recognize that the trade union has a responsibility to the unemployed member as well as to the employed member," the council said.

To discharge its responsibilities, the local CSC group should cooperate with public and voluntary agencies in a program to make sure that no unemployed union member or his family will go "without food, clothing, shelter and medical care."

Extend Counselling Service

In another step, the council accepted a CSC proposal that the union counselling program be extended to include advice on consumer problems, in cooperation with the Union Label Dept.

The CSC recognizes the importance of meeting the needs of union members as consumers, and for promoting consumer acceptance of union made goods.

While the union counselling program has dealt with some of these matters in the past, the committee said a "more concentrated effort" is desirable to give union members information on how to make their consumer dollars most effective in the stores.

Third Anniversary:

Success of Merger Agreement Hailed

Miami Beach, Fla.—On the third anniversary of the AFL-CIO merger agreement—Feb. 9—Pres. George Meany finds that the united labor movement has "succeeded to an extent none of us had reason to expect three years ago."

It was on Feb. 9, 1955 that the unity committees of the AFL and CIO wound up months of work by affixing their signatures to the merger document. The ceremony took place at the Roney Plaza Hotel, during the course of a two-day recess in the executive council meeting of the old AFL.

Sees Real Progress

In the months that followed, a constitution was adopted, plans made for the administration of the new united federation, and the merger convention opened Dec. 5, 1955.

"We've come a long way," Meany said reflectively at a press conference.

"Some of our ambitions haven't been realized, but the basic idea of labor unity has been realized more than we could have visualized then."

In the agreement between the Building Trades and Industrial Union Departments, which had been reached just a couple of days earlier, Meany saw "tremendous significance" as a further step toward real unity. The agreement provides for clarification of jurisdictional problems between the two groups, and machinery for settling disputes.

Now Have Machinery

"The agreement doesn't mean there won't be troubles," he commented, "but its value comes in the thinking that we want to eliminate troubles and find unity. The agreement doesn't settle all the problems, of course, but now we have machinery to use."

Both the changes in handling of raiding cases and the procedure for sending inter-union boycott cases to the impartial umpires are "further clarification of the obligation of unions to respect one another's integirty," Meany said.

Council Acts to End Inter-Union Boycotts

Miami Beach, Fla.—Expansion of the AFL-CIO's impartial umpire system to handle boycotts between affiliated unions was voted by the Executive Council.

It pointed out that boycotts, work stoppages or refusal to handle materials made or processed by other AFL-CIO union members, are illegal under the AFL-CIO constitution.

The Constitution's Article II, Section 8 and Article III, Section 4 guarantee the integrity of each affiliated union and call for the respect of the collective bargaining relationships of all affiliates.

Under the AFL-CIO method of handling inter-union raiding disputes adopted at the same meeting of the Executive Council, unions unable to achieve settlements by direct talks may take the issue to the impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement plan.

Cole is Umpire

The umpire is David L. Cole, a leading labor-management arbitrator and a former high government official in various agencies working on the settlement of labor-management disputes. Cole has served as umpire under the no-raiding agreement for several years.

Under the procedure, Cole will hold hearings and make recommendations. Unions may then appeal, if they wish, to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and to the Executive Council.

About 80 unions have signed the voluntary no-raiding agreement, which first went into operation in 1954.

Meany estimates that about 30 affiliated unions do not have problems involved in the area where raiding has occurred. About 25 other unions which might be affected have not chosen to sign the agreement.

Unions which sign the no-raiding agreement pledge themselves to accept the umpire's decisions as final and binding.

Boycott Resolution Text

Following is the text of the Executive Council resolution, barring boycotts by one affiliated union against another.

The AFL-CIO Constitution in Article II, 8 and in Article III, Section 4, explicitly guarantees that the integrity of each affiliate of the federation shall be maintained and preserved.

These constitutional provisions and basic principles of trade union morality require that no affiliate of the AFL-CIO should engage in a boycott or similar activity of goods or materials manufactured or processed by employes represented by another affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, to implement and enforce the AFL-CIO Constitution, resolves and directs that:

1—No affiliate of the AFL-CIO shall engage in any boycott, cessation of work, or refusal to transport, install or otherwise work on or with materials which have been manufactured or processed by workers represented by any other affiliate.

2—All disputes concerning charges of violation of the obligations herein imposed shall be settled under the procedures applicable to the No-Raiding provision (Article III, Section 4) of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

Douglas-Ives Rights Bill Approved

Miami Beach, Fla.—Support was voiced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council for the new Douglas-Ives civil rights bill, introduced in the Senate this week under bipartisan sponsorship.

The council described the proposal as a "moderate bill" and said "labor looks upon it as the minimum contribution that Congress can and should make to the nation's orderly advance toward our cherished goal of equal opportunity for all Americans."

The council statement, made just before Brotherhood week—which opens Feb. 16—called on all members of organized labor "to dedicate themselves to the spirit of brotherhood on which our American labor movement is founded" and to "take the lead" in pressing for equal rights for all Americans in every field of life.

International unions were urged to set up their own civil rights committees, to include non-discrimination clauses in their contracts, and to take the lead in assuring equal opportunity in apprentice and vocational training programs in which the unions are represented.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a separate statement marking Brotherhood week, urged a rededication by citizens throughout the country in observing the spirit of equal opportunity and tolerance among people of all races, creeds and colors.

Council Calls Halt To 'Raid' on UAW

Miami Beach, Fla.—Actions of Denver locals of some unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Department in seeking members at a Glenn Martin airplane plant in Denver have been termed a "raid."

The Executive Council approved a report that the activities constituted a raid upon the United Automobile Workers, which has contracts covering other Martin plants and which has been organizing at the Denver installation.

The council told the unions involved to notifiy their Denver locals to stop the raiding activity. The action followed a study of the situation by a subcommittee composed of Vice-Presidents George Harrison and L. S. Buckmaster.

Council Continues Radio Programs

Miami Beach, Fla.—Thirteen weeks' additional sponsorship of the ABC radio network news broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook was voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The programs were originally scheduled to go off the air at the end of March. The council decided to continue the two news shows through June while a subcommittee studies over-all public relations problems.

The subcommittee is composed of Vice-Presidents Doherty, Beirne, Minton and Carey.

Rep. McCarthy Bids for Senate

Liberal Democrat Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), now serving his fifth term in the House of Representatives, has announced his candidacy for the Senate against incumbent Republican Edward J. Thye.

McCarthy was first elected to the House from Minnesota's 4th District in 1948, the Truman election year when many members of the GOP-dominated 80th Congress were turned out of office in direct repudiation by the voters.

WHEN BARBERS and Beauticians vote for officers at their convention this September they will use the ultimate in "secret ballots," the voting machine. The use of machines for swift, legal, democratic elections was instituted by the union in 1953. Pres. William C. Birthright is shown demonstrating the machine at the 1953 convention.

Text of Resolution On Inter-Union Raids

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Executive Council which provides that all raiding cases will be heard by the impartial umpire of the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement.

In cases involving unions that are voluntary signatories of the no-raiding agreement, umpire David L. Cole hands down binding decisions. In the cases of non-signatories, which will now go before the umpire, Cole will offer recommendations rather than final decisions.

The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, when it was first signed in 1953, provided the basis upon which the negotiations which resulted in organic unity between the two branches of the American labor movement in December 1955 were conducted.

In the period of its operation, both prior to the merger and thereafter, it has proved its value as a method of enforcing a basic minimum principle governing the relationships between affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

The basic principle underlying the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement was also expressed in the AFL-CIO Constitution in Article III, Section 4, which provides that the integrity of each affiliate of this federation shall be maintained and preserved and that each such affiliate shall respect the established collective bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and shall not raid any such established collective bargaining relationship.

With the establishment of this principle as a basic constitutional principle of the AFL-CIO in December 1955, the No-Raiding Agreement of 1953 no longer stands as the embodiment of a principle applicable only to its signatories but represents a procedural device to enforce a principle applicable to all AFL-CIO affiliates.

Under the AFL-CIO Constitution, the basic no-raiding principle is applicable to all affiliates. Those affiliates signatory to the No-Raiding Agreement have available, to effectuate this principle, the mechanisms established by the No-Raiding Agreement. Other unions, although bound by the same principle, proceed under the procedures specified in Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution.

In the view of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO there remains no reason why this difference in procedures should continue to exist in enforcing the same basic principles.

In accordance with these views, the Executive Council resolves:

1—All disputes concerning charges of violation of the No-Raiding principle expressed in Article III, Section 4 of the AFL-CIO Constitution shall be processed under the provisions and procedures of the No-Raiding Agreement, referred to in Article XVIII of the AFL-CIO Constitution, provided that with respect to such disputes the impartial umpire shall issue recommendations for settlement in lieu of decisions or awards.

2—In the event a complaint is filed with the president by an affiliate alleging that another affiliate has refused to abide by a decision of the umpire administering the No-Raiding Agreement or the recommendations of the umpire administering the No-Raiding provision of the Constitution, the president of the AFL-CIO shall endeavor, by consultation with the appropriate officers of both affiliates, to secure forthwith compliance.

In the event compliance is not obtained, the president shall promptly report to the Executive Council. Upon such report being submitted, the Executive Council shall consider the same, shall hear the appropriate officers of the affiliates involved and shall make such decision as is necessary to insure compliance with the decision or recommendation as the case may be.

Navy, Air Force Hosts To AFL-CIO Leaders

Council Inspects New Carrier, Missiles Base

Miami Beach, Fla.—On-the-scene inspection of two key elements of America's national defense—the Navy's air arm and the missile launching program—was made by members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council during the mid-winter meeting here.

On Feb. 8, council members were guests of the Navy on the U.S.S. Ranger, one of the newest of the nation's fleet of super-aircraft carriers, which had been cruising in the Atlantic waters off Florida.

Visit Cape Canaveral

On Feb. 10, the Air Force flew council members to Cape Canaveral, some 150 miles north of here, to inspect the country's prime missile experimental and launching site.

The Navy's invitation was extended through Vice Adm. Edward W. Clexton who also addressed the council the day before the trip.

The group was transported in landing barges from the Navy base at Miami to the huge carrier, one of the Forrestal class, where they were guests of Rear Adm. Charles D. Griffin, commander of Carrier Division Four, and Capt. Charles T. Booth II, commander of the Ranger.

During the several-hour visit to the ship, which went several miles off shore, the AFL-CIO officials watched exercises in which super-sonic jet planes of the Skywarrior, Skyray and Skyraider type performed qualification tests for landing and take-off, and saw two destroyers re-fueled from the carrier.

Heading the AFL-CIO visitors' group were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who voiced the union officials' admiration for the Navy's hospitality and the way in which the exercises were conducted.

Briefed on Missiles

The council members flew north to the Patrick Air Force Base, for an inspection of the Cape Canaveral Missile Testing Center.

The group was welcomed to the base by Maj. Gen. Thomas Yates.

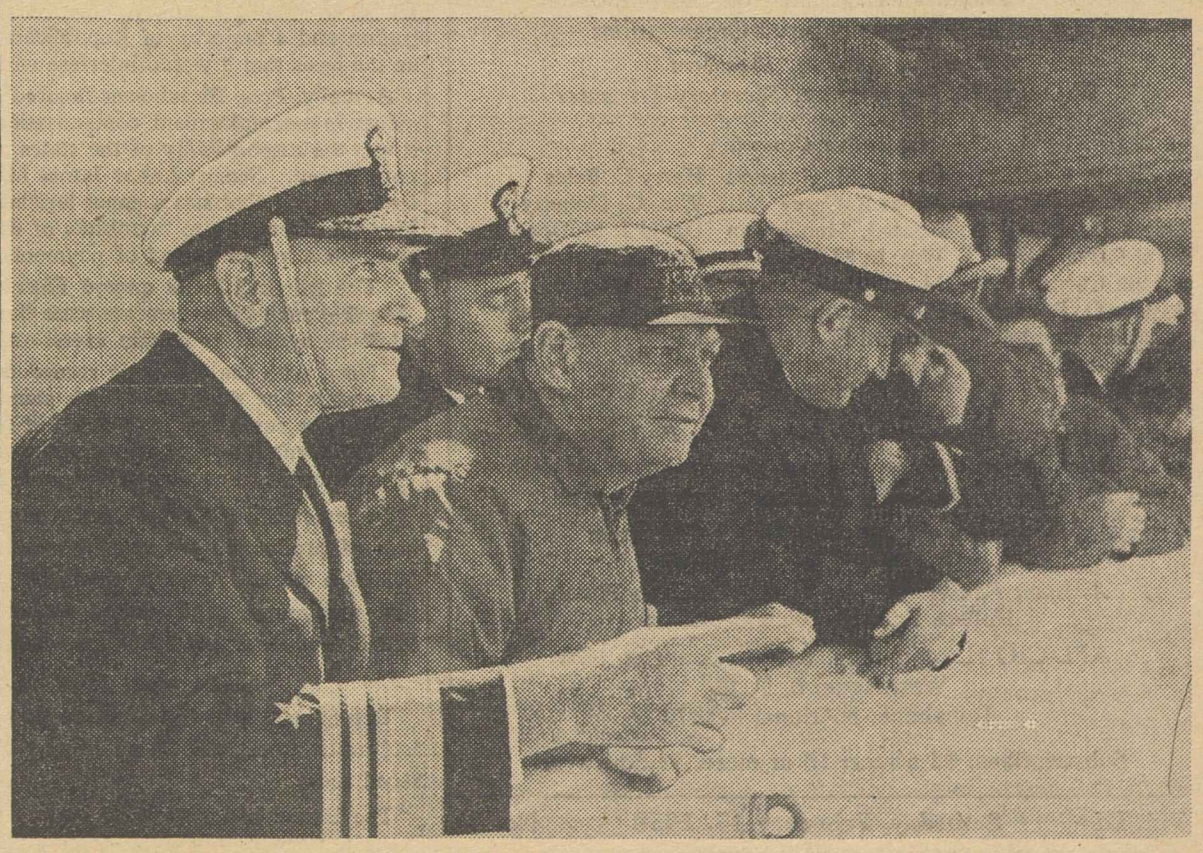
After seeing newly declassified movies of previous missile tests, both successful and unsuccessful, the Executive Council members were driven through the nearby Canaveral testing center.

On the trip through the 15,000 acres of scrubby Florida seacoast land, they saw various industrial installations, landing pads and control centers for the missile tests and an occasional missile in preliminary stages of preparation for future tests.

INSPECTING THE ELECTRICAL installations on the Ranger is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, also secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WORKINGS of one of the Navy's newest super-aircraft carriers, the U.S.S. Ranger, is given AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the ship's bridge by Rear Adm. Charles D. Griffin, commander of Carrier Division Four.

WATCHING SUPER-SONIC JET PLANES qualify for landing and take-off tests on the U.S.S. Ranger are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Dubinsky and Harrison, who with other members of the Executive Council visited the Navy's newest carrier off Miami Beach.



A HIGHLIGHT IN THE REFUELING of two destroyers by the U.S.S. Ranger is followed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler during the exercises by the Navy staged for the benefit of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

A National Crisis

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC crisis marked by a startling 1.1 million jump in unemployment is beginning to rival the international crisis in its effects upon the people.

An AFL-CIO special conference on unemployment, scheduled in Washington next month, may help to bring together sound ideas on how to combat the problem. With leaders from labor, Congress and the executive branch of government talking about the issues, it should be possible to develop an economic program capable of winning the battle against unemployment.

Labor has repeatedly pointed out that there is no need for unemployment in America. We have millions of potential consumers. We have the most tremendous productive capacity the world has ever known.

The present situation is as absurd as it is tragic for those affected, because there is no excuse for poverty and unemployment in the midst of the plenty, real and potential, that marks the American economy.

Unfortunately, many of the Eisenhower Administration statements are sadly reminiscent of those of Pres. Herbert Hoover, the last Republican occupant of the White House, when the national economy was falling apart nearly 30 years ago. Hoover kept talking about prosperity being just around the corner; Eisenhower spokesmen are talking about "automatic improvements" in just a few months.

Maybe they will be right—we hope so. But it would be safer and saner not to wait that long. The unemployed must eat and pay rent and maintain their families today and tomorrow. They cannot wait idly while the Administration crystal ball gazers try to decide when "everything will be all right."

Immediate programs on taxes, public works projects, improved unemployment compensation and similar programs will help to make the present crisis shorter and milder.

America's workers—those in jobs and those hit by joblessness—want action now, not predictions and guesses.

Sensible Programs

SIGNIFICANT STEPS WERE taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to reduce friction among affiliated unions brought about by jurisdictional problems, raiding and boycotts.

In adopting new procedures so that all such inter-union conflicts go through the voluntary no-raiding machinery for fact-finding and recommendations—but not final decisions—the AFL-CIO has taken a big step towards working out these problems.

Of course, miracles won't happen overnight. But a roadway has been built to make possible more cool and considered discussion of these inter-union frictions; and that way leads to easier settlements.

As Pres. Meany pointed out, the machinery won't solve all the rumpuses—but it most certainly will help to keep the rumpuses in their proper place and to end them, perhaps, more quickly than in the past.

The steps taken by the Executive Council are one more indication that American labor is prepared to take every possible step to keep its own house in order. Labor knows better than anybody else the nature of the problem—and knows that self-correction is usually far better than legislation, which in the past has too often produced more problems than it settled.

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Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Now Hear This'

Unemployment Boosts Prospect Of Improving Jobless Benefits

With unemployment mounting there is expected to be renewed effort in this session of Congress to enact federal standards for unemployment compensation.

Thousands of workers are now paying the price for the defeat of such a proposal in 1954.

In 1957 some 22 percent of the unemployed exhausted their unemployment benefits before they found work again. Another large percentage of jobless workers were denied, through disqualification, collecting any compensation whatsoever.

What has now been introduced into the Congress is a bill which would require the states to set a minimum of 39 weeks duration for benefits and maximum payments of not less than two-thirds of the average wage in the state or at least 50 percent of the wage of the individual worker.

Republican Group Opposed

A similar proposal was advanced in the Senate in 1954. It was opposed by the Eisenhower Administration and a majority of Republicans in the Senate on the basis that it would interfere with states' rights.

Actually, Pres. Eisenhower favored some improvements in unemployment compensation but felt that it was the responsibility of the states, not the federal government. Sec. of Labor James Mitchell sent out letters urging that states enact legislation calling for increase of benefits to two-thirds of the weekly wage and also a longer period of payments.

The Mitchell letter quoted Eisenhower as saying that such improvements were the "first line of defense against economic recession."

Now, with the economic recession at hand, not one state has established such standards. There have been some improvements but there seems to be little question that they fall far short of what Eisenhower and northern Democrats feel is needed.

In September 1957 the gross average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing were $83.20 a week. Average unemployment compensation maximums in 51 states and territories were $32.78—considerably below the advocated standards.

1954 Fight Recalled

The Senate fight for adequate standards in 1954 had much drama and foretold many of the problems faced today.

The House had voted and sent to the Senate the Reed bill. This set up a $200 million unemployment reserve fund and extended unemployment coverage to 3.8 million more workers.

A number of Senate Democrats felt that was not sufficient to meet the problems arising from an economic recession. Led by Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass.), they introduced an amendment providing for federal standards.

Kennedy directed the Senate floor fight while standing on crutches. A wound suffered in combat with the Navy during World War II had been bothering him for some time. He delayed going to the hospital to direct the fight for the improvements.

Murray Asks Action

It was early in the afternoon when Kennedy gave the floor to gray-haired, soft-voiced Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.), a veteran of countless battles for working people in his 24 years in the Senate. Murray quoted a selection from the Supreme Court decision when it upheld the constitutionality of the Social Security Act:

"An unemployment law framed in such a way that the unemployed who look to it will be deprived of reasonable protection is one in name and nothing more."

The only way the Senate could avoid passing a law "in name and nothing more," the Montana senator declared, would be to accept amendments introduced by Kennedy.

The Kennedy amendments required states to increase the size of unemployment compensation benefits by an estimated 40 percent on the average. Benefits would have to be at least half the worker's wage or two-thirds the state's average wage and would have to be paid for 26 weeks.

Murray warned: "If the Kennedy amendments should be voted down by this body, the vicious trend toward transforming state laws into unemployment insurance in name only will not be maintained but accelerated because the enforcement of even the existing and weak few federal standards will be undermined."

Unemployment Increases Chances

The trend to which Murray referred has been accelerated. By a roll call vote the Kennedy proposal was defeated by 56 to 30. A total of 27 Democrats, two Republicans and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), then an independent, voted for the measure.

Three senators voted against the final passage of the Reed bill. They were Senators Kennedy, Green and Pastore of Rhode Island. Unemployment was so heavy in their states, they said they couldn't sell a jobless pay bill "in name and nothing more."

With unemployment heavy in other states this year, prospects may be brighter for federal standards.

(Public Affairs Institute Washington Window).

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE TROUBLE WITH the oil-and-gas millionaires is that they can't read the facts of life in the folklore of American politics.

Pres. Eisenhower has repeatedly told the gas industry that if it will stop being "arrogant" and clumsy, he will gladly sign into law its beloved bill to stick consumers with $1 billion a year in increased rates.

He announced this in 1956 when he was forced to veto the bill because the Superior Oil Co. was nailed trying to slip a $2,500 "campaign contribution" to Republican Sen. Francis Case of South Dakota. He included in his Budget Message this year a specific recommendation that the bill be re-enacted.

But Texas Republican Committeeman "Jack" Porter has messed things up again. He insisted on raising $100,000 in GOP campaign funds through a dinner crassly proclaiming the industry's "appreciation" to the Hon. Joe Martin of Massachusetts for enticing Republican colleagues to vote in favor of the gas lobby

A mournful spokesman for the industry told this reporter, "We've got hundreds of people working honorably to try to explain what we honestly think is a good case and then everything is blown up by a few of our wild men who can't be controlled."

★ ★ ★

WHEN POSTMASTER GEN. Arthur V. Summerfield testified Feb. 12 before the Senate Post Office Committee, he acknowledged that the ballyhooed White House announcement of a "$2 billion" post office "building" program was not, in any sense, a government "public works" plan intended to prime the economic pump.

He was correct and he couldn't have avoided the confession. The so-called "$2 billion program" is made up of two contingent sums—$1.5 billion in privately-financed buildings that the government will rent if they are built and an additional $.5 billion to be spent for "modernization" of equipment if Congress raises postal rates for out-of-town letters to 5 cents.

But that is not how the original announcement was handled. The White House released the information immediately after the Commerce-Labor Dept. disclosure of a 1.1 million jump in unemployment.

Press Sec. James C. Hagerty attempted to impute significance to the phony by saying that the plan was being "taken out of the planning stage and put into operation." It was, he avowed, the "right thing to do at the right time;" and the implication was so clear that some reporters—before they heard about Summerfield's testimony—called the program "public works."

But it isn't. It's an attempt to create an impression of federal government activity without any genuine activity, a trick with mirrors. It's a spurious as the first "school aid program" Eisenhower announced way back in 1954 as a "$7 billion" project. When the fine print was read, the "program" proposed about $6.8 billion from states and localities which couldn't raise the taxes or float the bonds—and only $200 million in actual, cold-cash federal money.

★ ★ ★

SEN. ALBERT GORE (D-Tenn.) began the Senate's day on Jan. 29 by asking unanimous consent that some material he inserted in the Congressional Record two days earlier be "omitted" from the permanent record.

Somewhat fascinated, because requests to kill what the Record shows are rather unusual, various interested people looked up the Jan. 27 number. All was explained: Gore had committed the unpardonable rudeness of using the Record to tell the truth about little tax "reform" bills sponsored by congressmen to "relieve" the tax pains of favored corporations.

He had inserted a story by Scripps-Howard reporter Jack Steele on the "Hilton Hotels bill" and the "Singer Sewing Machine bill" and a congressman's personal charitable foundation bill, and the "DuPont, Sun Oil, etc., bills."

Without a word of explanation, Gore thought better and took that thing out of the Record.

Morgan Says:

Aged Need More Medical Care

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

EVEN THOUGH SCIENCE and medicine have contrived to increase the human life span I doubt if many people really relish the prospect of growing old. Poetically identifying this increasing age group of senior citizens with the "autumn years" doesn't dispel the bleakness of the experience.

The almost inevitable accompaniment of failing health makes the picture even more stark. Adequate hospital and medical care for older people, and payment for same, comprise a growing problem. Voluntary group insurance plans are providing increasing relief but they don't begin to deal adequately with existing conditions.

What to do? One specific if partial remedy has been worked up by Congressman Forand, Democrat of Rhode Island, in a bill bearing his name which he introduced in the House last August. Efforts are currently under way to get hearings scheduled on it before the Ways and Means Committee, where it is pigeon-holed.

One way or another, the public is bound to hear more about the Forand bill which, among other things, proposes to extend a program of hospital and medical aid to persons eligible for insurance under social security. A number of liberal groups, organized labor included, back this plan. To others, especially the American Medical Association, it is just so much socialized medicine.

Some thinking people, however, have been fascinated by the subtle, unsubtle and interlocking pressures applied against the bill. A banker in Lincoln, Nebr., who also serves as a trustee of a hospital, sent out a form letter attacking it. The administrator of a big hospital who accepted his invitation to respond with his own views on the legislation got a reply, not from the banker, but from an insurance man who has appeared before Congress many times and scored the whole social security program.

The American Hospital Association has announced its carefully qualified opposition to the Forand measure as it stands but this wasn't enough for General Electric which, with other members of the National Association of Manufacturers, is trying to use the weight and prestige of industry to beat it.

Whatever its dangers may be, the measure, its backers assert, will not use a nickel of general tax returns; the 60-day hospital and medical care dispensed to persons over 65 receiving social security benefits would be covered by a one percent payroll tax shared equally by employer and employe.

Astonishing nobody, the AMA denounces the plan in principle. But it may be that the opposition this time will have to put up or shut up because the smug assertion that the so-called "voluntary approach" to our health problems is adequate and working is being challenged by medical and hospital authorities themselves.

Vandercook Says:

Alpha 58 Gave Us Perspective

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING of Alpha 58, America's first space satellite, has given us a clearer perspective on many things. Though the Explorer is far lighter than the Russians' sputniks, it is probably, pound for pound, a finer scientific instrument. At any rate, we have shown that we can do it.

We also know that under an Administration less opposed to every form of intellectualism, and one with more imagination, we could have done it long ago. It is true that our failures in rocketry have been more numerous than our successes, but that's because in a democracy it is not possible to hide flame-spouting mistakes 80 feet long, even if there were any intention of doing so.

The Russians, long practiced in concealing their mistakes (a commodity in which they unquestionably lead the world) have let us know only of their triumphs. But it is ridiculous to think that they have not had as many busts as we've had. Probably, vastly more, because they have been experimenting longer.

What has been most instructive in our own lately gained experience in missile-firing, though, has been what it has taught us about rockets as weapons of war. In the present state of their development here (and we may suppose that the situation cannot be diametrically different in the USSR) missiles are still very far from being perfect military instruments.

The giant rockets of today can be fired only from extremely elaborate, specially constructed, permanent positions. Those sites are highly vulnerable to counter-attack. Missiles are almost inconceivably delicate.

Take just one of their functions—target finding. One method is by celestial navigation. That's to say, a staggeringly intricate automatic device, while a long-range missile is in headlong flight, must take sights on stars, reckon wind drift, time, latitude and longitude, and provide guidance, all by mechanical means and with perfect accuracy.

Another target-finding device depends on measuring and seeking out radiant heat which is invisibly given forth by a blacked-out, far-off city. The least error and your missile might land anywhere.

Under no circumstances should we assume that the Russians aren't far ahead of us. But perhaps we can assume that Red rockets won't start dropping into our front yards tomorrow. And that a strong case still exists for keeping the rest of our powder dry.

Senators Urge 'Rights' Action

Civil rights injustices have had a more serious effect on leadership abroad than the Russian sputniks, a Republican and Democratic leader in the Congressional integration fight agreed on "Washington Reports to the People," AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Both Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) were abroad last year shortly after the Little Rock high school incident, and the launching of the Russian earth satellites. Javits remarked:

"We were hit with Little Rock in early September; we were hit with the Russian earth satellites in early October. Both were lethal blows to the leadership position of the U. S. in the free world."

He said we must not forget that a billion persons, two-thirds of the free world, are not white.

Douglas noted that the many uncommitted people in Asia, Africa and the Near East have been anti-British and anti-French, and "when we display race prejudice they are estranged from us and inclined toward the Russians."

The senators urged further legislation on the subject by the current Congress.

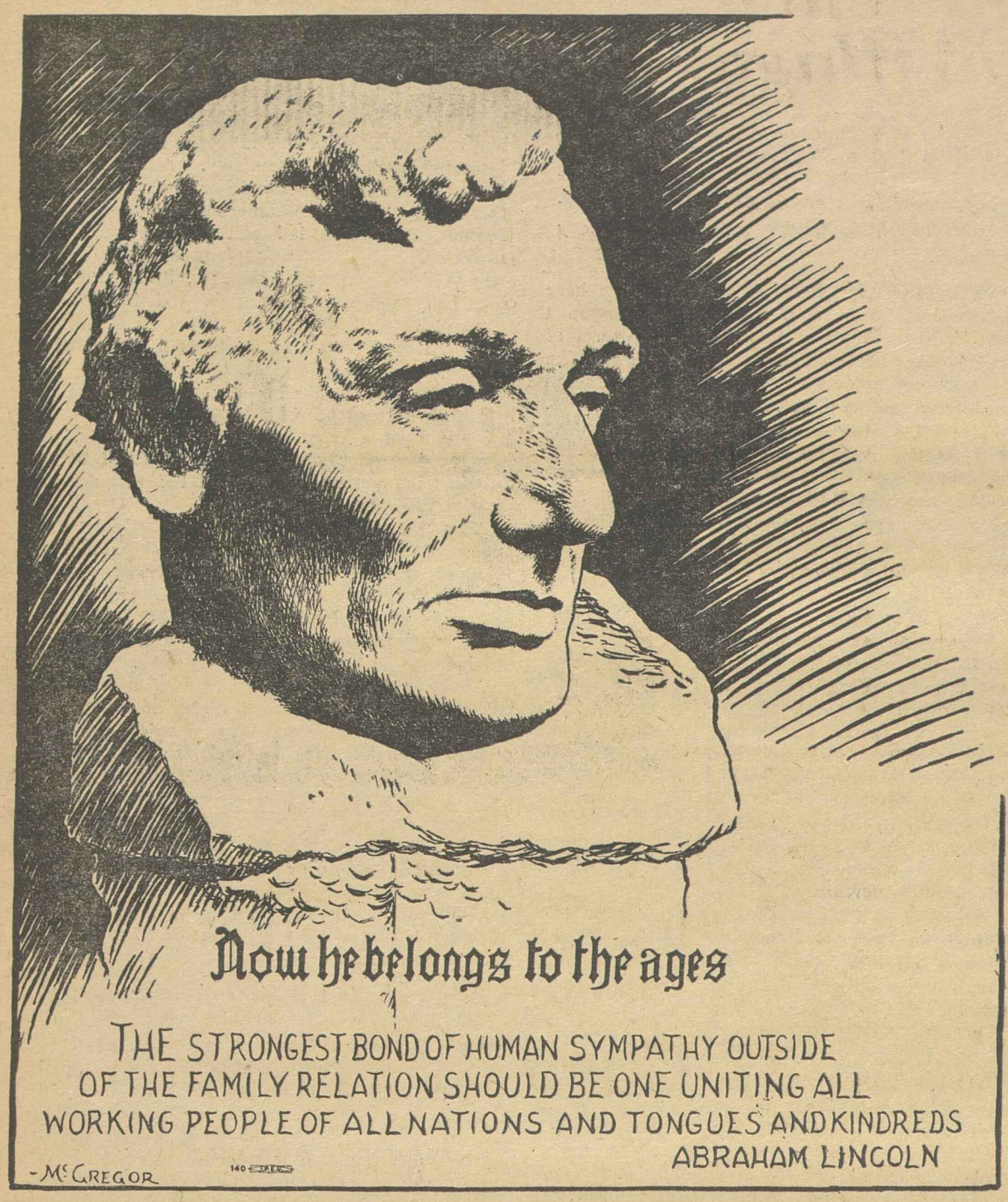
"I feel very strongly that this is not the time to suspend the fight," Javits said. "Yes, the Administration fought last year for a civil rights bill, but this year I'd like to see them continue because that's the only way to get results."

Douglas said that the federal government should assume added responsibility to see that the laws are enforced.

Both senators have reintroduced Section III, removed from the legislation last year. Douglas said he seeks "to have the federal government assume added responsibility not only for legal suits, but also to provide financial assistance to communities which want to integrate, but which are deterred by the expense.

"We believe the federal government should be a positive force in helping to bring about integration, that it cannot wash its hands of the situation, that it should take a more positive and direct attitude in a helpful way," said Douglas.

MORE CIVIL RIGHTS legislation should be enacted by the current Congress according to Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York (left) and Democratic Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois. They were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, "Washington Reports to the People."



How to Buy:

Health Insurance Is Full of Loopholes

By Sidney Margolius

OLDER PEOPLE NEED health insurance most but find it hardest to get. Most insurance companies don't sell hospital and sickness insurance to oldsters, and when they do, charge high premiums or provide only limited benefits. Also, many group sickness plans which cover wage-earners stop when they retire.

The result is, two of three people over 65 have no health insurance. But older folks generally incur hospitalization costs three times those of people under 65, and their surgical expenses are twice as heavy.

That's why unions and many welfare organizations are backing the Forand bill to provide hospitalization and surgical benefits for people getting social security, widows with young children as well as people over 65.

A Hot Issue

This has become the hottest issue of the actually 303 different bills to change social security introduced into the present Congress.

The American Medical Association is bitterly fighting the social security hospital-insurance idea. At its last convention, it named this proposal the major immediate challenge to the medical profession, along with coronary heart disease, the doctors must beat. But the AMA has offered no alternative suggestions for solving the problem.

The health-insurance need of older folks recently has led some commercial insurance companies to promote hospitalization policies for them. This department has examined a number of these policies. On the surface, they seem inexpensive. Several are a little better than others. But in general, they are expensive for the limited benefits provided.

A major flaw in most commercial hospitalization policies is the "elimination endorsement." When you apply, you have to list any illnesses for which you had medical attention during the previous 10 years. The companies then stipulate in your policy that they will not pay benefits for these illnesses. These, of course, are the very illnesses for which you most need the insurance.

Another tricky point is "contestability." The most dangerous policies make no stipulation about this at all. Any time the insurance company wants it can contest a claim for payment by questioning whether you listed the illness as an existing condition at the time of application. The more reliable policies at least limit the period of contestability to two years after the date of issue of the policy.

Social Security Plan Better

The proposed health-insurance addition to Social Security would provide up to 60 days a year of hospital care, including all services, an additional 60 days of nursing-home care if needed, and would also pay for all surgical expenses.

The cost to the average worker of this insurance for himself and his family, would be about 20-25 cents a week in additional social security tax, with his employer putting up an equal amout.

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Soup to Nonsense:

Why They Think You're 'Nuts'

By Jane Goodsell

Take a perfectly normal person, like you, for instance. I'll bet that within a three-block radius of your home, there are a dozen people who are convinced that you are irrational, unpredictable and slightly off your rocker.

The trouble is that most people do not recognize normal behavior when they see it. This leads to an awful lot of people telling each other that they are very, very peculiar or plain crazy.

The simple truth is that most people are normal, including the ones that you probably think are slightly off their rockers — your husband or wife, your children, your co-workers and your neighbors.

The following examples may clarify my point:

1.—Mrs. K, a 31-year-old housewife, enters a repair shop with her electric blender which does not work. The repair man looks it over, and tells her that he can have it fixed for her in three days. Mrs. K wrings her hands in anguish, whimpers that life isn't worth living without her blender and pleads with the repairman to have it ready that afternoon.

Taking pity on Mrs. K, the repairman agrees to have the blender in working order at 5 o'clock the following afternoon.

Abnormal behavior: Mrs. K arrives on the stroke of 5 to pick up her blender.

Normal behavior: Mrs. K arrives for her blender two weeks and three days after it is ready.

2.—Mr. B, a 39-year-old householder, is informed by his wife at the breakfast table that she is planning to serve corned beef and cabbage for dinner that night.

Abnormal behavior: Mr. B orders his usual hamburger with french fries for lunch that day.

Normal behavior: Mr. B, for some unfathomable reason, spends the morning thinking about corned beef and cabbage. He can't imagine what put such an idea into his head, but he walks six blocks out of his way to eat lunch at a restaurant that specializes in you-know-what. Upon arriving home, he innocently tells his wife what he had for lunch.

3.—Betty C, a 6-year-old, displays an obsessive interest in the neighbors' piano, spending long hours teaching herself to play Yankee Doodle and other little tunes by patiently picking out the notes. At considerable sacrifice, her parents buy a piano and engage the best piano teacher in town.

Abnormal behavior: Betty practices long hours, and eventually becomes an accomplished pianist.

Normal behavior: Betty immediately loses interest in the piano, develops an obsessive interest in horses and can't understand why her parents won't buy her a horse.

4.—Joan D, a 16-year-old high school junior, is overheard by her father telling her best friend that she wouldn't go out with that stuck up Bob B, if he were the last boy on earth.

Abnormal behavior: When Joan is asked by Bob B to go with him to the junior prom, she turns him down cold.

Normal behavior: When Joan is telephoned by Bob B, she gushes, "Why, I'd love to!" and immediately phones her best friend to scream delightedly, "Guess what? He asked me for a date!"

"He says he's not thirsty. I say he's bucking for office manager."

Car Buyers Warned Of Contract Packing

New nation-wide abuses in the "packing" of automobile time contracts, through unconscionable rates for credit life insurance have been aired by Kenneth Barnard, chairman of the installment contracts committee of the Association of Better Business Bureaus.

"There is no more sense in permitting the public to be victimized by trickery in time financing, than in 'taking' the individual car purchaser by 'gimmick' advertising and selling of cars," said Barnard.

He said the legitimate majority of the automobile industry, working with the Better Business Bureaus, the National Automobile Dealers Association and local auto dealer groups, long since has devised advertising safeguards designed to restore that field to public confidence.

New schemes, described by Barnard, include the wide sale of certain kinds of credit life insurance to supplant hidden "packs," recently exposed and stopped by many state laws.

"What the sharpers thus lose, they seek now to recover by other secret methods, likewise cleverly concealed from the unsuspecting car purchaser," explained Barnard.

The importance and value of credit life insurance is fully recognized by the Association of Better Business Bureaus. "However," said Barnard, "there is no justification for forcing car buyers to purchase individual credit life policies when group coverage usually can give the same protection at half the price, or in charging unconscionably high premium rates to increase 'kickbacks' to the shady dealer. Those 'kickbacks' now are reaching millions of dollars per year and rapidly increasing.

"Unchecked and unopposed, such sales can harm the entire automobile market. Like so many trick schemes, they bring serious loss of confidence in legitimate dealers, finance and insurance interests, which unjustly suffer at the hands of the minority practicing manipulation and fraud. Many of the offenders, dealers and finance companies alike, are not licensed to sell insurance in their respective states."

AFL-CIO Denounces French Bombing of Tunisian Village

Miami Beach, Fla.—Sharp criticism of the recent French airforce bombing of a Tunisian village was coupled by the AFL-CIO Executive Council with a strong plea that the U.S. end "assistance which France uses to wage war against the Algerian people."

The French bombardment of the village of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef was described as "shocking" and the council voiced concern that continued military conflict in Algeria threatens "world peace and freedom."

The AFL-CIO has sent $1,000 to the Tunisian Labor Federation for medical supplies for the victims of the bombardment.

Vigorous action by the U.S. government, the council said, might lead to French compliance with United Nations resolutions "so that hostilities can be ended and the peoples of France and Algeria can live in peace and friendship with each other."

Such an American policy move, the council said, is "urgent" because the French colonial forces have been using U.S. military and economic aid to wage the war against the Algerian people seeking independence and self-government. U.S. "influence and prestige" would help to end hostitlities and permit the North American peoples to live in freedom and peace, and in friendship with the people of France.

Warns of Soviet Moves

Another statement, analyzing recent Soviet political moves in the international field, said the present "intense diplomatic and propaganda campaign" of the Russians is devoted to the basic Kremlin goal of world conquest and Communist enslavement."

Part of the Soviet game, the council pointed out, is to split the Free World and divorce America from its democratic allies. To offset that, the AFL-CIO urged the Free World to build up its "military, economic, political and scientific unity and strength."

Entering into the current debate over the wisdom and value of a meeting with the Soviets, the council said it "favors diplomatic negotiations at the summit or any level—provided our country and its allies are united in policy and well prepared in advance."

In a six-point program, the AFL-CIO leaders urged a "coordinated international effort" to promote world trade, productivity and purchasing power—including the creation of a "substantial international consumers fund" to allow Latin America, Africa and Asia to buy needed goods.

It called for U.S. leadership in a world-wide project for the development and effective use of water resources, developed along the principles of TVA to provide irrigation, power, soil improvement and industrial growth. The Sudan, south of Egypt at the headwaters of the Nile, was suggested as a possible site for a pilot project.

Atomic Energy Stressed

Also urged were better methods of exchanging information on peaceful uses of atomic energy, improvement of Free World information agencies, continued efforts to win international agreement on nuclear tests and the halting of production of nuclear weapons, and ballistic missiles.

The council urged a special session of the UN general assembly to prepare a plan for "international control of outer space for peaceful purposes."

Bright Spot

AFL-CIO Pledges Aid To Venezuelan Unions

Miami Beach, Fla.—Support and aid for the re-emerging democratic rights and trade unions of Venezuela, whose people overthrew the "bloody dictatorship" of the Jiminez regime, were voiced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Noting that the country had been held in the grip of "totalitarian despotism" for 10 years, the AFL-CIO recalled that "organized labor suffered the brunt of the tyrant's attack."

Hails Venezuelan Workers

"Special tribute must be paid to the Venezuelan Confederation of Labor and its leaders who during these troubled years fought valiantly within the country and in exile," the council said. It pointed out that labor was in the "forefront of the final battle that deposed the military junta of Gen. Perez Jiminez."

In another statement, the council voiced its "deepest sympathy" for the "valiant struggle" of strikers in Nassau, Bahamas, a British-owned island about 150 miles off the Florida coast.

For a three-week period recently, taxi and hotel and restaurant workers struck, under the leadership of the Bahamas Federation of Labor, against anti-union employers. The union is a sister affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Oppressive Labor Laws

"The present labor unrest in the Bahamas is the direct outcome of the fact that political power is undemocratically vested in a small privileged clique," the council said, pointing out that labor legislation on the island is "oppressive."

"We are sure that the British Trades Union Congress . . . will use their good offices in London to support efforts to remedy these conditions as speedily as possible."

Ousted Counsel Called In FCC Investigation

(Continued from Page 1)

had expected to conduct himself, after Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) turned over to Harris files of the investigation that Schwartz had made available.

Morse surrendered the documents to Harris after announcing that their contents warranted a thorough investigation by a "select" committee. The Oregon senator was joined by other Democrats, including Sen. John J. Sparkman (Ala.) and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), in warning that if the Harris subcommittee failed to make a drastic inquiry they would move for action by the Senate.

Documents Have Disappeared

Harris complained publicly that "other" documents, including materials relating to the Civil Aeronautics Authority that hands out certificates for air routes, had "disappeared" from the subcommittee office.

The firing of Schwartz and the resignation of Moulder came as a climax to protracted wrangling within the subcommittee and the open exchange of charges of bad faith.

Efforts of Schwartz to expose expense - account irregularities and improper relations between FCC commissioners and radio-television licensees or applicants ran into a storm of protests by subcommittee members who were promptly charged with desire to protect the FCC.

Moulder explained when he quit that long before the public controversy he had been denied what he termed the "usual power" of an investigations chairman to name the committee staff and control its activities.

Counsel Denied Files

Schwartz stated in public, during the three days of the hearings he was allowed to conduct before his ouster, that he had been denied access to files of material turned over to the subcommittee by the FCC in response to Schwartz's own inquiries. The subcommittee majority had ordered Moulder, he said, to treat the material as "confidential."

The newly constituted subcommittee, with Harris in command, began its hearings in a welter of reports that money had been paid or "lent" to an FCC commissioner by a representative for an airline awarded an interest in a television license.

There were questions about another television license in which the FCC awarded a channel to a Boston newspaper and further questions about White House action in influencing the CAB in two cases of airline route certificates to Mexico City and Miami.

Top Republicans Named

The names of influential Republicans were freely mentioned in relation to some cases. Among those projected into the news were Thomas E. Dewey, former GOP presidential nominee, whose law firm was alleged to have refused its files to Schwartz, and one Col. George Gordon Moore, a Washington consultant who is Mrs. Eisenhower's brother-in-law.

Harris in taking over the investigation pointed out that he had recently sold his own quarter interest in a TV station.

American Expert on Soviets Warns U. S. Education Lags

New York—America's leading expert on Soviet education has warned that we must develop educational policies "which will serve the purposes of our free society as imaginatively and effectively as Soviet education serves the purposes of the most ruthless and all-embracing despotism known to the human race."

Professor George S. Counts, former president of the American Federation of Teachers and author of many works on Soviet education, laid out a nine-point program which he said was essential to meet the challenge to the free world of Soviet education. Dr. Counts is professor emeritus at Teachers College, Columbia University and chairman of the New York State Liberal Party.

Russian Illiteracy Down

He pointed out in an interview that Soviet scientific achievements were not the result of some recent "crash" program but actually began during the time of Nikolai Lenin, the first Soviet dictator, in 1920 at a time when it was estimated that 50 percent of the Russian people were illiterate. Today, he estimated that illiteracy is 10 percent.

Dr. Counts said that although Soviet espionage is "a contributing factor" to their scientific successes, "it was not as much of a factor as has been assumed." The Communists, he pointed out, captured German scientists after the war as did America and that helped Soviet science.

"Stalin starved the Russian people," he said. "These achievements have come out of the hides of the people of the Soviet Union. Their living standards didn't advance.

Powerful Propaganda

"Soviet achievements are powerful propaganda. They can say to underdeveloped free countries, 'This is what we were able to do in 40 years.' That's a powerful message."

Asked whether he favored a broad exchange program as was recently agreed upon by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, Professor Counts replied in the affirmative but added, 'we must do this with our eyes open."

"Our country could benefit from such a program," he said, "because the Soviet visitors, no matter how carefully tested they would be before being sent here, would see that the things they have been told about America in their books are not true."

Outlines Program For U.S.

Professor Counts' program for American education calls for:

- Raising "the qualifications and the material and spiritual rewards of the teacher at all levels. . . . Teaching must come to be regarded as one of the noblest and most arduous of callings."
- Intellectual achievement must carry prestige equal to that associated with athletic prowess today.
- Neither race, creed, national origin nor family circumstance should determine a child's educational opportunities. Because such factors operate today, from one-fourth to one-half of the most talented members of the younger generations are eliminated from "the upper reaches of our educatior al system."
- The American people do not understand the nature of the Soviet Union and world communism which explains, in part, why we were caught unawares by Soviet scientific advances. Our schools should teach what communism is but "powerful forces in our society have opposed this very proposal for many years and thus compounded the ignorance of our people."
- The mastery of foreign languages is a major responsibility of our schools, not only European languages but those of Asia and Africa as well. "As the most powerful of free nations we must consign our traditional provincialism in this realm to the wastebasket of history."

Paper Unions Win Pay Hike Ending Strike

Vancouver, B. C.—Some 6,000 pulp and paper workers in British Columbia have reached an agreement with managements of nine firms to end an 82-day walkout.

The workers, members of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the United Papermakers and paperworkers, received a general wage increase of 7.5 percent retroactive as of last July 1, and a 2 percent raise starting next July 1.

Mechanics will get additional increases up to 5 cents an hour. A night shift differential of 7 cents was also negotiated.

The contract also provides for three weeks vacation for men with 10 years service this year, and for those with five years service from May 1, 1959.

Vice Pres. John Sherman signed the pact on behalf of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, and Vice Pres. Al E. Brown signed for the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

TOP NEWSMEN SCANNED 77 entries in the American Newspaper Guild's Heywood Broun Memorial Award contest before coming up with joint winners Arthur W. Geiselman, Jr., of the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily and Aaron Epstein of the Daytona Beach (Fla.) Morning Journal and Evening News. They will each receive $250 and a citation from ANG, sponsor of the competition since 1941. The judges, seated from left, were Irving Dilliard of the editorial page staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Norton Mockridge, city editor of the New York World Telegram & Sun and Herbert L. Block, editorial cartoonist Washington Post & Times-Herald. Standing is Adolph Rahm, of St. Louis, chairman of the award committee.

Labor to Aid Drive For Foreign Aid Funds

Some 30 AFL-CIO spokesmen will participate in a major grass-roots conference in Washington Feb. 25 on the foreign aid and mutual assistance program. Both Pres. Eisenhower and former Pres. Harry S. Truman will be conference speakers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced in Miami Beach, Fla., that more than half the members of the Executive Council, plus leaders of many AFL-CIO unions and key staff officials, will attend the meeting.

The conference, intended to mobilize existing sentiment for a broad-scale program of economic aid to the free world and to underdeveloped areas, is being planned under the direction of Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association and chairman of Eisenhower's Intl. Development Advisory Board.

Truman will address a conference luncheon at noon. Pres. Eisenhower will be the speaker at a dinner. The non-partisan meeting will mark the first appearance in more than five years of both the President and the former President on the same program.

Council Adopts Resolution.

The AFL-CIO policy on foreign economic aid was spelled out in an Executive Council resolution adopted at Miami Beach, Fla., asking an "expanding program" that is "geared to the needs and aspirations of the people of underdeveloped areas."

"Much more" than mere reciprocal reduction of trade barriers is required, the council said, and it expressed "dismay" that "in the face of the growing Soviet threat" through economic penetration Pres. Eisenhower has requested less money for overall foreign aid than he asked last year and "less than is being expended this year."

We need a "long-term program" through giving the Development Loan Fund authorized by Congress "permanent status," the council declaration stated.

Soviet Union Competes

'An effective program" will demand a minimum U. S. share of $2 billion a year—far more than Eisenhower has sought—and assistance that is "economically feasible" for the areas that are to be helped.

"It is tragic" that some countries turn to the Soviet Union for assistance because the financial terms they are offered are more generous than the U. S. will extend.

American aid should be "channeled through international agencies where funds from other sources are not available," the council said, and the benefits of aid "should be widely shared by the peoples of underdeveloped countries," This should include "the development of strong democratic institutions such as cooperatives and trade unions."

In the field of reciprocal trade, the council renewed the AFL-CIO convention endorsement of a five-year extension of the basic trade pact law that expires this year.

Back Reciprocal Tariffs

Organized labor has supported the reciprocal trade program for a quarter century, the resolution stated, and the President should continue to have "meaningful authority" to negotiate reductions in tariff rates, with the "escape clause" allowing due consideration of groups and industries suffering harm.

"Our tariff policy is a national policy," the council said, and "it is the responsibility of the federal government to reduce the hardship of those adversely affected by increased imports resulting from reduced tariffs."

Congress furthermore should "establish as a fundamental objective of our international trade policy the promotion of fair labor standards" in industries producing for foreign export.

Hoffa Directs Teamsters Board To Drop 'Conflicting' Interests

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Teamsters Union Executive Board met here for its first full-scale session since the union's affairs were put under the supervision of court-appointed "monitors" with broad but still-to-be-implemented powers of direction and review.

Pres. James R. Hoffa, encouraged by a physician's report that disclosed him as "healthy as a trout," according to Sec.-Treas. John F. English, directed his fellow board members that they would have to follow his example in divesting themselves of private business interests that might involve a "conflict" with their union responsibilities.

Seeks to Avoid 'Loss'

Hoffa said he would dispose of his interest in the Hobren Trucking Co., a firm that leases equipment under a contract for hauling Cadillacs. Hoffa told the McClellan Senate committee several months ago that Mrs. Hoffa and Mrs. Owen (Bert) Brennan, wife of a newly elected pro-Hoffa Teamsters vice president, own the company.

Hoffa said then that his wife and Mrs. Brennan would sell the firm but that there was a problem in avoiding "a loss."

The Teamsters' board, in a meeting that was simultaneous with but lasted beyond the midwinter session of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, also took the following actions:

- Expressed "satisfaction," through Hoffa, that the AFL-CIO did not at this time charter anti-Hoffa locals seeking direct affiliation with the federation.
- Welcomed news of the victory of John J. O'Rourke, also a union vice president, to a five-year term as president of New York Joint Council 16. Ballots from the election were subpoenaed by the Senate committee.
- Named Edward Bennett Williams, counsel for Hoffa in the Senate bribery case in which the union president won acquittal, as general counsel of the organization.
- Met the three-member group of "monitors" named by U. S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts in the court settlement that ended trial of the injunction suit seeking to upset Hoffa's election as "rigged" and illegal.
- Studied terms of the court orders signed by Letts, and heard Williams explain them, governing conduct of the union's affairs pending a new convention and election of officers.
- Decided to summon former Pres. Dave Beck "to Washington" for an explanation of the benefits to which he is entitled or not entitled in retirement.
- Learned that David B. Charney's Allied Public Relations Associates had decided to drop its option for remaining four years for $225,000-a-year public relations services.

Newspaper Unions Win in St. Paul

St. Paul, Minn.—A 45-day strike of editorial and mechanical unions against the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press ended with wage increases ranging from $8 to $9 per week over a two-year period.

The newspapers signed new agreements with the Typographical Union, the Mailers, Stereotypers, Machinists and the St. Paul Newspaper Guild.

During the strike, which started Dec. 17, the unions published 29 editions of a special strike paper, the St. Paul Sentinel. The final edition of the Sentinel ran 40 pages and had a circulation of 41,000.

AFL-CIO Asks 'Hard Look' At Bill Codifying Bank Laws

The AFL-CIO asked the House Banking Committee to take a long, hard look before approving a Senate-passed bill to codify and revise the nation's intricate banking laws.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley and AFL-CIO economist Nathan Goldfinger pointed out that the bill was written on the basis of recommendations of a 27-member advisory committee composed largely of bankers.

'Bankers Are Human'

The 27 advisers, said Riley, "are in all likelihood honorable men of stature." But "since bankers are human beings, it would not seem too strange if items of self-interest" were to be found in the "long, complicated and technical bill" drastically affecting the "entire banking system and the general welfare."

Congress would be "outraged," Riley suggested, if a 27-member advisory committee of union officials were to frame all detailed proposals for a thorough revision and updating of labor laws. The legislators would be reluctant to let union leaders set wage rates as the bankers, in some measure, were allowed to make suggestions on the interest rates from which their institutions draw revenue.

The banking bill, he said, "deserves at least as much caution and detailed study" from Congress as a union-drafted labor relations bill, "since the banking system is more complex and less familiar than are labor-management relations."

Warns of Loophole

Riley specifiically warned against a loophole in the Senate-passed measure created by elimination of the federal usury law on installment-purchase contracts.

The existing federal usury law sets a maximum of 7 percent in interest charges in states that do not enforce their own maximum interest charges, he said. Repeal would leave buyers unprotected in states that have neglected to adopt usury statutes.

Another section of the pending bill, prohibiting state examination of national banks, would leave even states with adequate usury laws without the power to discover violations, he warned.

Riley also pointed out that the Federal Reserve System board of governors and Open Market Committee—the small group of experts that decides when and to what extent to buy and sell government bonds in the open market—would be left under the proposed law without any representatives from labor, small business interests and consumers.

The Federal Reserve and the Open Market Committee together powerfully influence the supply of money, the going rates of interest, the price of government bonds and the "growth of the economy," he told the House committee.

Yet these groups now are required by statute to include representatives only of various named interests, and the pending bill would perpetuate a system in which consumers and labor are not required to be represented.

"Without such representation," Riley testified, "it is hard to conceive of (the board and committee) as representative of the public."

Riley also asked amendment of the bill to require the affirmative vote of a stated number of Federal Reserve Board members for major decisions. The Senate-approved measure would allow a simple majority to exercise control, and a President could effectively dominate policy, he said, by the device of not filling vacancies.

U. S. Workers Pay Increase Action Asked

Miami Beach, Fla.—A call for quick passage of bills to provide salary increases for government employes, including postal workers, was sent to members of the Senate by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In wires to each senator, the council said it had endorsed two bills—S. 27 and S. 74—"to accord some measure of economic justice to the great army of loyal public servants who carry on the work of our government."

Calling for passage "now" without "crippling amendments," the council voiced confidence that Pres. Eisenhower "will not exercise his veto power against pay legislation this time."

If he does, the council telegrams said, "Congress should act in time so that there will be opportunity to over-ride a veto before adjournment." At the last session of Congress, the government pay bills were voted in the final days, and Pres. Eisenhower wrote his veto after Congress had adjourned.

'Victimized' by Vetoes

The council pointed out that government and postal workers have received only one pay increase in seven years, and pointed out they have been "victimized" by five presidential vetoes of pay legislation approved by Congress.

"As a result," the AFL-CIO leaders said, government workers' pay standards "have fallen far below par. Appalling numbers of government employes have taken second jobs in their spare time to make ends meet. This is an unhealthy condition, especially at a time when unemployment is rising."

'Right-to-Work' States' Jobless Rise Shows 'Wreck' Laws Confer No Jobs

Does a so-called "right-to-work" law give a worker any "right" to a job?

The authoritative answer is given in the table below which shows the number and percentage of laid-off workers, actually drawing unemployment compensation, in the 18 states that have adopted the mislabeled "right-to-work" statutes.

The table reveals that during the week ended Jan. 18 a total of 539,955 workers drew jobless compensation in the "right" states. This was a jump of 186,583 from the compensation rolls of the same states a year earlier.

The 539,955 laid-off workers in the "rights" states added up to more than one sixth of all the jobless workers drawing unemployment compensation.

No Right to Jobs

These workers could have pleaded with their employers, could have called on the Chambers of Commerce, could have applied in person to the lobby groups that run well-financed campaigns to burden more states with so-called "rights" laws—and if they had acted as if they really believed they had any "right" to jobs, they would have been told to have their heads examined.

The only "right" conferred in any state by a "right-to-work" law is the "right" of a worker not to be a member of the union that negotiates higher wages and better living standards for him and can give him the standard protections of union contracts against arbitrary firings and layoffs.

Nine of the 18 "right-to-work" states have unemployment compensation ratios slightly lower than the national average of 6.8 percent; two have approximately the same rate; seven have larger rates, climbing as high as 10.3 percent in North Dakota.

Jobless Benefits Less

In these 18 states, the same psychology that led to passage of "right-to-work" laws also has operated to keep down the benefits paid under unemployment compensation. Weekly compensation generally is higher in the industrial states where anti-union lobbyists have been defeated in the "rights" campaign.

A "right-to-work" law is simply a law to weaken unions, to hamper and restrict the operation of free collective bargaining, to make the functioning of unions more difficult.

NUMBER OF PERSONS CLAIMING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

State	Week Ending Jan. 18, 1958	Rate*	Change from Year Ago
North Carolina	62,721	7.3%	+ 21,483
Virginia	27,049	3.7	+ 13,479
Alabama	40,511	7.1	+ 17,985
Florida	24,462	3.1	+ 10,350
Georgia	46,598	6.0	+ 16,918
Mississippi	22,787	8.8	+ 4,836
South Carolina	26,700	6.4	+ 9,101
Tennessee	64,506	9.7	+ 16,850
Indiana	74,249	6.5	+ 30,091
Iowa	18,847	4.3	+ 4,321
Nebraska	10,172	4.5	— 110
North Dakota	6,987	10.3	+ 1,476
South Dakota	3,812	5.1	— 392
Arkansas	26,175	9.9	+ 4,733
Texas	55,836	3.1	+ 23,592
Utah	11,156	5.8	+ 3,508
Arizona	10,400	5.2	+ 4,226
Nevada	6,927	9.8	+ 3,132
TOTAL in 18 states	539,955		+ 186,583
NATIONWIDE	2,849,950	6.8%	+1,125,085

* Unemployment insurance claimants as percent of all persons covered by unemployment insurance.

Insurance Workers Buy Building in D. C.

The Insurance Workers Union has purchased a four-story building in Washington, D. C.

Pres. William Gillen announced that the union will move into the building in early spring. Offices will be located on the second and third floors and will provide the union with more suitable accommodations and adequate space.

AFL-CIO Bakery Group Adopts New Union Label

Miami Beach, Fla.—Adoption of a union label by the two-month-old American Bakery & Confectionary Workers was announced by Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label and Service Trades Department.

The union was created by workers opposed to the corrupt leadership of the old Bakery union, which was expelled by the AFL-CIO convention in December.

Daniel Conway, acting president of the new ABC union, pledged the union label group that the new union will "actively publicize our label, and give full support to all labels and to your department."

Conway announced the ABC will participate in the union industries show to be conducted by the Union Label Dept. in Cincinnati, Apr. 25-30.

Two new vice presidents were elected by the Union Label Dept. during its Executive Board meeting here. Joseph D. Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president and secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was elected sixth vice president; and Arthur P. Gildea, sec.-treas. of the United Brewery Workers, was named seventh vice president.

No Protection!

Gas Lobby's Blunder May Kill 'Gouge' Bill

(Continued from page 1)

ure in seeking to push through the gas bill for the benefit of his state's businessmen, scathingly remarked that Porter "couldn't have done a better job" of sabotaging the measure if he had "set out to defeat" it.

Rayburn announced that the bill, previously scheduled for floor action about Feb. 18, would be delayed. He would still seek to bring it up, Rayburn said, but he obviously wanted time to rebuild the alliance of Republicans and southwestern Democrats which had been at least temporarily shattered by Porter's blunder.

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.) and Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.), previously supporters of the gas bill, announced in disgust that they were switching to the opposition. Said Flanders: "The oil and gas people are using oil and gas to cook their own goose."

The scandal was broken by the Washington Post and Times-Herald in a copyrighted story by Edward T. Folliard, printing the text of Porter's letter asking "appreciation" of Martin for the latter's service in "putting Republican members from northern and eastern consuming areas on the spot politically" regarding the unpopular gas bill.

The Martin dinner was required to raise "substantial amounts of money" to elect "Republican congressmen and senators" as spokesmen of "the party of private enterprise and free economy," Porter told his fellow oilmen.

Porter Is Astonished

The astonished Porter, professing to care little about whether his $100,000 campaign collection was "accepted" by the GOP National Committee after the letter was published, said he couldn't see any difference between his dinner and dozens of others that Republicans recently have held to raise campaign funds.

He compared the Martin dinner also to a recent Texas affair honoring Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D), Senate majority floor leader. Reporters promptly dug out the fact that Johnson declined to accept an automobile offered him in "appreciation" of services and arranged for money raised at the dinner to go to four Texas educational institutions.

Politically conscious Washington drew a deadly parallel between the Porter blunder and the famous Superior Oil Co. $2,500 "campaign contribution" offered to Sen. Francis Case (R-S. D.) in 1956 to "expidite" passage of that year's version of the "gas-gouge" bill.

Case denounced the proffered "contribution" on the Senate floor and Pres. Eisenhower in the wake of the scandal vetoed the gas measure because of the "arrogant" lobbying tactics of some advocates.

The current gas-bill version is sponsored, in a clear bid for a "non-partisan" label, by Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) and ranking Republican Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.) of the House Commerce Committee.

Harris has engaged in open efforts to arrange "deals" with the coal industry, the United Mine Workers, and the interstate pipeline industry under which "compromises" acceptable to these groups would change the votes of coal-state and other House members who have traditionally opposed the gas loby's 10-year effort to get rid of FPC regulation.

"Concessions" discussed with coal-state congressmen have included provisions that would check so-called "dumping" of foreign "waste" oil in this country and the sale of gas in off-peak seasons at "dump" rates to coal-state industries.

Industry Tax Lower

Abolition of effective FPC regulation of gas prices would instantaneously increase the "value" of proved gas reserves, owned by the oil-and-gas giants, by an estimated $20 to $30 billion.

The industry already benefits from a fat 27.5 percent depletion allowance permitting gas companies to avoid the tax burden of companies in other industries. Its prospects seem rosy enough to allow plans to expand transmission facilities to the tune of $8 billion by 1965.

Harris is reported to have invited the pipelines to draft an "anti-dumping" amendment acceptable to coal producers.

The pipelines, in turn, would like legislation reversing the appellate court and allowing them to raise prices whenever they chose, subject to refund only if the FPC eventually disallows the increases.

Ohio State Labor Bodies Plan Merger

Columbus—An agreement for merger of the Ohio State Federation of Labor and Ohio CIO Council has been approved by the executive boards of both state organizations.

The merger agreement will be submitted for approval to separate state conventions of the two organizations before a joint convention is held to set up a merged organization. The separate conventions will be held in Cleveland beginning May 5. The joint convention will begin in the same city on May 7.

The name of the merged organization will be the Ohio AFL-CIO. Officers and headquarters of the merged organizations will be in Columbus.

The main points of the merger agreement included:

1—Conventions and election of officers will be held every two years in even numbered years. Legislative and educational conferences will be held in odd numbered years.

2—Initially, the executive officers of the merged organization will be a president, an executive vice president and a secretary-treasurer, to be elected at the first convention.

3—The president and executive vice president will be elected at the first convention from unions now affiliated with the state AFL, and the secretary-treasurer from unions now affiliated with the state CIO.

4—There will be an executive board consisting of the president, the executive vice president and secretary-treasurer and 24 vice presidents, who will also be elected at the first convention.

5—Ten of the vice presidents will be elected at the first convention from unions now affiliated with the state AFL and 14 from unions now affiliated with the state CIO.

6—There will be an executive committee consisting of the executive officers and five other members elected by and from the executive board. Initially, two of the vice presidents making up the executive committee will be selected from unions now affiliated with the state AFL and three from unions now affiliated with the state CIO.

Florida Sets Labor Unity For March

Miami—A new Florida state AFL-CIO organization will be formed at a unity convention, to be held in Tampa late in March.

The merger procedure will differ from that in many other states. The two present bodies, AFL and CIO, have agreed to turn in their charters to R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. He will preside at the unity convention.

The step represented a voluntary move on the part of the two present groups.

The Florida state AFL has an estimated 57,000 members, and the state CIO about 13,500. A large number of local unions are not affiliated with the present bodies.

Unions not presently affiliated will be able to join the new group and attend its founding convention by paying three months' per capita. Affiliated locals may send delegates by paying only one month's per capita.

Agreement on the steps for creating the new state AFL-CIO was accepted by a committee consisting of Pres. Frank Roche and Sec.-Treas. William Allen of the AFL and Pres. Vincent O'Reilly and Vice-Pres. Howard Walton of the CIO.

Council Backs Jobless Pay Standards

Asks Prompt Enactment Of Kennedy-McCarthy Bill

Miami Beach, Fla.—A call for prompt passage of a federal unemployment insurance standards law was approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as essential to restore the insurance system to levels of "adequacy."

The council specifically endorsed the Kennedy-McCarthy bill sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and nine other senators and in the House by Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.).

The system across the 20 years since 1939, the council, said has "become a pawn in the rivalry of states for new industry."

Employers' Tax Cut

Benefit levels in the states, the statement charged, "have been tailored with almost monotonous regularity to tax reductions" for employers, so that in most states employers "are paying less than one-third the tax they paid" when the system was established "and in a few states the majority pay no tax at all."

The effect has been to distort the function and significance of unemployment compensation so that "less than 20 percent of the total wage loss from current unemployment is being replaced through benefit payments."

For the 2.9 million workers drawing jobless compensation in December, the council said, the "average weekly benefit" was "only one-third of their normal wages," about $27 a week, and 1.5 million additional unemployed workers were "not receiving any benefits at all" because of exhaustion of their rights or lack of coverage and technical qualifications.

Unemployment claimants in January, the government announced, jumped from the December figure of 2.9 million to 4.5 million.

Original Intent Destroyed

Competition among the states to keep their unemployment compensation taxes low as an attraction to employers has destroyed the original intent of the federal-state system—to pay jobless workers "a specified percentage" of their normal earnings, the council stated. "Low benefits and unfair exclusions have prevented insurance from playing the significant role in economic stabilization that was intended."

The cure for these evils would be congressional enactment of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill that would establish minimum federal standards for benefits, length of eligibility and qualification rules, the resolution said.

"Preaching" to the separate states by Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has "proven itself ineffective" as a remedy. "Despite repeated urging, no state legislature has enacted legislation to bring maximum weekly benefits relative to earnings up to the level at which they stood in 1939."

Federal Standards Proposed

The council pointed out that the Kennedy-McCarthy bill would set the following federal standards that all states would be required to meet:

1—Each individual's primary insurance benefit would be not less than 50 percent of his weekly wages, and the maximum state level not less than two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.

2—The maximum duration of benefits would be 39 weeks and the objective to pay benefits "as long as the claimant" is jobless and "able and available for suitable work."

3—Coverage should include "all employers with one or more individuals" as employes.

4—Disqualification because of a voluntary job quitting, firing for misconduct or refusal of suitable alternative work would be limited to four weeks.

5—State benefits could not be denied or reduced because of supplementary unemployment benefits paid by an employer.

This program, the council said, could be financed under the 2.7 percent tax on payrolls required under existing law. Immediate needs, which states could not meet because of reduced taxes in the past, would be paid by the federal government until July 1, 1959.

AFL-CIO to Back Solidarity Fund

Miami Beach, Fla.—Plans for raising $900,000 over a three-year period for the Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions have been approved by the Executive Council.

Unions will be asked to contribute at a rate of two cents a member per year for the three-year period, and the national AFL-CIO will add to the fund to make up the full amount.

The contribution, which was approved by the convention, will help swell a fund which union centers from many countries are helping to build. The Solidarity Fund will be used by the ICFTU for organizing and training programs in areas of the free world where union strength is low.

Distillery Workers Convention Called

The Distillery Workers union will hold a special convention in Washington April 12 through 14 to elect new officers and comply with clean-up orders issued by the AFL-CIO convention last December. The dates originally announced were April 9 through 11.

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther take a break from the heavy agenda handled by the mid-winter sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Labor Opens Fight Against 'Wreck' Laws

Miami Beach, Fla.—A major campaign by American labor to fight so-called "right-to-work" laws has been launched by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Faced with threats of national and state legislation to outlaw contracts providing the union shop or other forms of union security, the council called for "united action" to defeat "this attack on the very existence of free collective bargaining."

"Special efforts" are being made by anti-labor forces to pass "right-to-work" laws in such states as California, Ohio, Washington, Idaho, Delaware, Kansas and Kentucky.

Eighteen states, 10 of them in the South, have passed such laws in the past.

The most recent state to join the "right-to-work" group was Indiana, where a bill became law when the governor declined to veto it early last year.

With unemployment growing throughout the country, it has been noted supporters of the campaign against union security are beginning to drop the "right-to-work" title as an embarrassment, and are starting to use the phrase, "compulsory unionism."

However, the change in propaganda does not change the bills which have been recognized as part of a general drive to weaken unions generally.

The council noted that millions of dollars have been poured into the various state campaigns by corporations and conservative groups seeking not only to outlaw the union shop but to weaken the ability of unions to serve their members "adequately and effectively."

But the picture "is not all dark," the council pointed out.

Public Aware to Threat

Many individuals and groups not connected with the labor movement have recognized the "right-to-work" laws "as a threat to all democratic organizations and to the economy of the country," the council said.

The AFL-CIO leaders pledged the organization to work with all its affiliates and groups in every state where the "right-to-work" threat arises, as well as "with bona fide citizens' groups."

An Executive Council subcommittee has been named to work in close cooperation with unions and citizens' groups. The committee consists of Vice-Presidents Joseph Beirne, Al Hayes and James Suffridge.

The committee was instructed to bring reports of coordinated activity to the next meeting of the council in April.

'Jobs After 40' Backed by AFL-CIO

Miami Beach, Fla—Sympathetic support for the campaign of the Eagles fraternal order to fight discrimination against the hiring of older men was voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The Eagles are working on a "jobs after 40" campaign.

Council Assails Cut In Education Budget

Miami Beach, Fla.—"There can be no disagreement about the need to protect America's most precious asset—its children," the Executive Council declared in a resolution on federal aid for education, and "there must be no limit on what we do to protect and strengthen this asset." The council sharply assailed Pres. Eisenhower for requesting, in his 1959 budget, "$300 million less for all types of educational activities than in his last year's budget—before sputnik."

Drops School Construction

This "incredible feat" was accomplished, the resolution pointed out, "simply by dropping completely any recommendations for a school construction program and by substantially curtailing" the 10-year-old program of aid for federally affected school districts.

The President substituted, instead, a "ballyhooed" $1 billion program primarily for science which the council labeled a "drop in the bucket."

"We also need better trained diplomats and social scientists and language experts. The total war against tyranny depends upon our children's grasp of the humanities as well as the sciences."

And "neither the physical nor the social scientists will come from a vacuum." The "prospect looms of a 500,000 classroom shortage within five years" yet the Administration "has abandoned" the school construction plan Eisenhower twice endorsed in the preceding two years.

Labor Supports Fully

Organized labor has the "proud record" of full support of education, the council declared, and the AFL-CIO "will continue to press for support at every level and in every field."

This includes a "construction program that will make a real dent" in the classroom shortage;

"A program of recruitment and retention of the best possible teaching force with adequate wages and decent working conditions;

"Federal aid which will make it possible for every boy or girl who demonstrates ability and interest to complete a college education without regard to his financial condition."

The council called upon "the Administration and the Congress to move boldly and quickly. The future of our children and the world they inherit is at stake."

Council Hits Non-Military Funds Slash

Miami Beach, Fla.—Federal welfare programs "must be improved and extended, not destroyed" and "whittled away" as proposed in Pres. Eisenhower's Budget Message, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared at its midwinter meeting.

The President did not "argue" in his message, the council pointed out, that the 20 percent of the federal budget now used for non-military purposes "must be cut because of the national security emergency."

NAM, Chamber Win

His "assault on the welfare program" actually began picking up force six months earlier when a "special Joint Action Committee was set up to recommend which federal grants (for welfare) should be the first to go," the council said.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce have conducted a "long-time crusade against federal welfare programs," and the chamber reported "before sputnik was launched" that the report of the Joint Action Committee forecast a "historical shift in the Eisenhower policy" that would "change the course of recent federal-state-local relationships involving billions of dollars in tax money."

In this forecast, the council declared, the chamber was correct, and the "shift of billions in tax money" would be a shift "entirely to the liking of our wealthiest individuals and our largest corporations."

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State Taxes Regressive

State and local governments have "regressive" tax systems loading most of the costs of government on low-income and middle-income families, the council said. And these states and localities already are "raising the revenue for more than 70 percent of all civilian public services."

The council resolution declared:

"In our increasingly industrialized and interdependent society, the role of the federal government in helping finance civilian services must inevitably become a larger one.

"Higher educational, health and welfare standards involve the well-being of the entire nation and experience has shown that many states and localities do not have the financial resources to provide minimum standards.

"Only the federal government is sufficiently powerful to insure an adequate and just tax contribution from corporate profits and the incomes of the wealthy to help support the minimum civilian public services our expanding population needs and demands."

Labor would "willingly sacrifice civilian welfare services if the needs of security demanded it," the council said. But "short of actual war" Amerian resources are adequate both for defense and public services.

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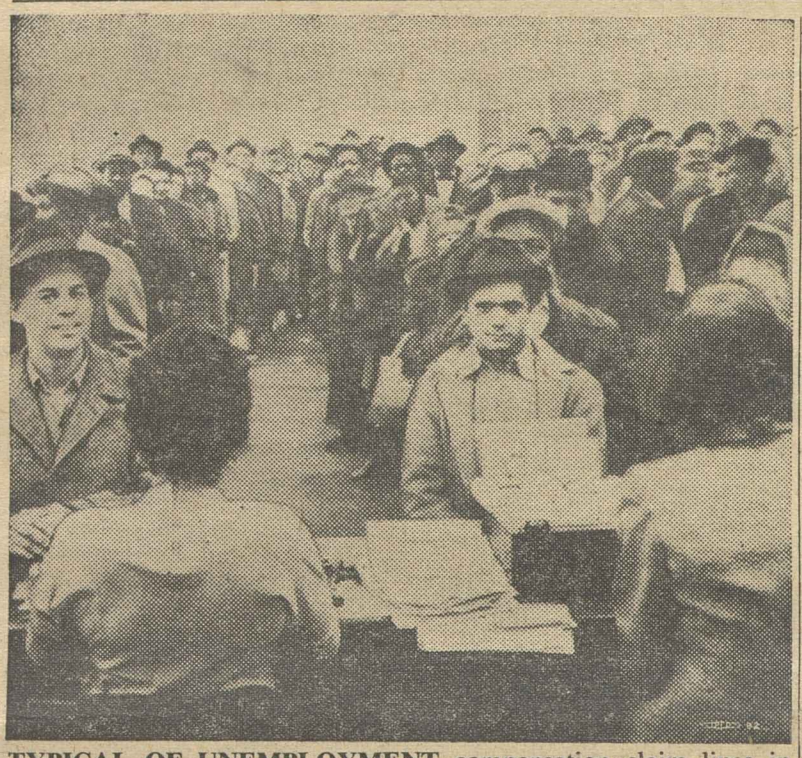
GOP Leaders Reject Calls To Act Against Recession



TYPICAL OF UNEMPLOYMENT compensation claim lines in many parts of the country is this jam-packed office in Chicago. The Illinois labor department reported application for jobless benefits reached 177,018 in the week ended Feb. 1, the largest number of claimants since June 12, 1954.

Taft-Hartley Roundhouse

O'Sullivan Strikers Target of NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board has aimed another Taft-Hartley Act roundhouse swing at the Rubber Workers in behalf of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., which brags of its product as "America's No. 1 heel."

A hearing is scheduled in Winchester, Va., Mar. 4 on a complaint filed by NLRB General Counsel Jerome D. Fenton charging the union with unfair practices in continuing to picket and boycott O'Sullivan after losing an NLRB decertification election arising from the firing of strikers.

Could Not Vote

It's against the law, Fenton's complaint asserts, for former O'Sullivan employes to picket the company plant after being fired and losing the election in which, under Taft-Hartley, they were not allowed to vote.

It's also against the law, the complaint alleges, for the international union to boycott O'Sullivan's product after losing the election. The boycott of "America's No. 1 heel" is being widely supported by labor.

Fenton's doctrine that a continued boycott and picketing are illegal appears to be an extension, or a refinement, of recent NLRB decisions in the Curtis Furniture and Alloy Mfg. cases.

Abe Murdock Dissents

These cases, in which decisions were made by Eisenhower ap-

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Congress Race Near Upset in Minnesota

Minneapolis — The GOP came within an eyelash of losing a Minnesota congressional seat it has held for the past 65 years when Republican Albert H. Quie topped Democrat Eugene P. Foley by 667 votes.

Foley immediately wired the U.S. House subcommittee on elections asking for a recount.

The near upset came in a special election to fill out the term of the late Rep. August H. Andresen who represented Minnesota's First District—a dairying area—for over 30 years.

Both Foley and Quie campaigned against the Administration's farm program pushed by Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson, and the scheduled cuts in dairy supports ordered by Benson.

In 1956 Andresen won reelection in the district by about 35,000 votes.

Employers 'Capitalize'

Plan to Use Slump To Deny Pay Hikes

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research warns that some employers will attempt to capitalize on the recession to deny unions reasonable wage increases in 1958.

The fact is, the department added in its monthly Collective Bargaining Report, that more than 4 million workers will receive wage increases in 1958 ranging from 7 to 13 cents an hour.

It added that to a limited extent the general trend in collective bargaining hinges on the depth of the current recession, but that if an economic upturn appears by early summer wage increases of from 10 to 15 cents an hour are likely.

The bulk of wage increases in 1957, the report says, were 10 cents or more an hour, with about one-third calling for 13 cents or more.

Offset Price Hikes

The 1957 increases were needed in large part to make up for the rise in living costs, but were sufficiently large in many cases to provide "for some reasonable real gain" beyond the catch-up range.

Bargaining in 1958, the report adds, is tied at the moment to the recession. If the downturn gains momentum it will have a limiting effect on wage increases "even though wage increases are most vitally needed in such a period to stimulate the economy."

However, the report declares, if economic conditions show improvement by late spring or early summer the economic difficulties in the earlier months "should not have a depressing effect on the year's bargaining results."

Some employers, the report says, "undoubtedly will try to capitalize on the economic recession by citing it to unions as a reason for 'restraint' on wage increases. But unions will not be

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Congress To Get Data On Jobless

Congressmen and senators will get a first-hand fill-in on the severity of the current recession when over 1,000 trade unionists hit town Mar. 11 for the AFL-CIO's emergency conference to put America back to work.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in the official call to the emergency conference on unemployment, said all delegates during the three-day confab will visit Capitol Hill to tell their senators and congressmen "the facts of the unemployment situation" and urge immediate action.

Ask Full Turnout

Meany and Schnitzler urged all national and international unions, state and central bodies and directly affiliated unions to send delegations of responsible officials from all geographical areas in like numbers as their delegate strength at national conventions of the AFL-CIO.

The top AFL-CIO officers declared that "America is now in the midst of a serious economic recession. Unemployment is ris-

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Tax Cut, Works Plan Spurned

By Saul Miller

GOP congressional leaders have decided to "sweat out" the recession for at least another month.

They have rejected out of hand widespread demands for immediate action on a cut in income taxes and a meaningful public works program.

They continued silent on other demands for quick improvements in the unemployment compensation program, further easing of credit and expanded housing and school construction programs.

Sherman Adams Presides

The Republican leaders reached their decision at a White House conference at which Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams reportedly presided in the absence of Pres. Eisenhower who is vacationing in Georgia.

The GOP action in effect ignored a call by 11 Democratic governors urging the President to institute a "practical program" to halt the "growing national recession."

It came in the face of a Federal Reserve Board report that industrial production declined in January for the fifth consecutive month. The production drop-off from the peak reached in December 1956 has been almost as great as the drop during the 1953-54 recession. The January index figure at 133 represented a 9.5 percent drop from the December 1956 figure.

Economists freely predicted —along with Commerce Sec. Weeks —that unemployment would top 5 million in February. Claims for

(*Continued on Page* 8)

'Whitewash' Charged as Probers Get New 'Influence' Evidence

By Willard Shelton

The names of influential political figures dropped in heavy clusters as Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) pursued hearings of the House "independent agencies" subcommittee amid continued cries of "whitewash."

The names of Vice Pres. Nixon, presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), Col. George Gordon Moore, Mrs. Eisenhower's brother-in-law, and various others were injected into the hearings. Harris brought out evidence apparently intended to show that practically everybody who wanted a television license or an airline certificate tried to manipulate the agencies supposed to regulate industries.

Harris was running the hearings after taking over from former Chairman Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.), who resigned in disgust when the subcommittee majority voted to fire Bernard Schwartz, the controversial chief counsel hired by Moulder.

From the welter of material placed in the record with little coordination and little immediate pursuit to ultimate conclusions, the following facts merged:

Murray Chotiner, a Los Angeles attorney who was Nixon's 1952 campaign manager, wrote to Adams in the White House when

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Asks $3.9 Billion:

Ike Slashes Mutual Security Request

Pres. Eisenhower in a special message to Congress asked for $3.9 billion for mutual security in fiscal 1959 and warned congressional opponents that the program is of "transcendent importance to the security of the U.S." Slashing his fiscal request for mutual assistance nearly $1 billion below the level he requested last year, the President declared that the amount he now requested was "fully as important to our national defense as expenditures for our own forces, and dollar for dollar buys us more security."

In obvious recognition of the danger that mutual security is one program Congress may be tempted to cut, he said that to label the program as "foreign aid" and call it "some sort of give-away or handout to foreigners" arises from "misunderstandings."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council in its recent midwinter meeting based support of an expanded and improved mutual assistance program on both our own security needs and "the welfare of a billion people just beginning to aspire to a better life."

Assistance given by the U.S. in fostering sound economic growth in underdeveloped countries can help "strengthen freedom and democracy," the council said.

The council said that the Development Loan Fund authorized by Congress to finance long-term projects should be given "permanent status"; that "a minimum of $2 billion a year" should be allocated for economic assistance; that terms of loans should be "feasible" for underdeveloped nations; that increased economic aid should be channeled through international agencies in some cases; that "the benefits of the program should be widely shared by the peoples," specifically through encouragement to trade unions and cooperatives.

Pres. Eisenhower's request for $3.9 billion was spelled out in the following categories:

$1.8 billion for direct military assistance and $835 million for "defense support" related to direct military assistance; $212 million for "special assistance" to maintain political and economic stability in areas of "great strategic importance" and to continue health and technical programs; $6.25 million for the Development Loan Fund; $142 million for training technical personnel; $106 million for various international programs; $200 million for "contingencies."

'Only Logical Course'

The "vigorous advancement" of this program is "our only logical course," the President told Congress.

There is "an alternative," he acknowledged — discontinuance or sharp reduction of the program, but the consequences would be massive.

They would include, he said:

"A severe dislocation and basic impairment of free world power.

"A certain crumbling" of our overseas positions "under Soviet-Sino pressures.

"A massive increase in our own defense budget, necessitating increases in taxes.

"A heavy increase in inductions of youth into our own armed forces.

"Ultimately a beleaguered America, her freedoms limited and almost alone in a world dominated by international communism."

Birth Process Held Unalterable by GM

Detroit — Not even General Motors can "speed up the biologic process of birth" or set a policy that "the process of being born under an oral leave" violates the Unemployment Compensation Act, Referee Charles Rubinoff of the State Employment Security Commission has ruled.

Rubinoff restored full benefits for Mrs. June M. Jakobowski, a blueprint checker in GM's photographic section, who had been given a verbal leave. Her child was born Mar. 1, 1957, and on Mar. 28 the company sent her a form which said "Separation Mar. 15, 1957—not re-employed following termination of a special leave of absence."

Mrs. Jakobowski had understood the leave was to expire three months later. She was denied unemployment benefits on the ground she had not given "evidence satisfactory to management that she was not able to return to work." The company contended her leave was "without any assurance of reemployment," but Rubinoff found otherwise.

THE JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE urged White House officials to take up with the Soviets under the new exchange program the "moral responsibility" for liquidation of Jewish culture in the USSR. Shown leaving the White House, from left, are Jacob Pat, executive secretary of the JLC, Dr. Israel Knox, Jacob T. Zuckerman, president, Workmen's Circle, and Walter L. Kirschenbaum, public relations director JLC.

Efforts to Manipulate Federal Agencies Told

(Continued from Page 1)

he wanted an extension of time for the operations of North American Airlines, a non-scheduled operator that the Civil Aeronautics Board was about to put out of business.

Adams talked to the CAB chairman and wrote Chotiner a non-committal letter pointing out that if North American got an unfavorable decision it had the right of appeal to the courts. North American did appeal and lost.

Herbert Sharfman, a Federal Communications Commission hearing examiner, testified under oath that he was "surprised" when the FCC overruled him and awarded a lucrative Miami, Fla., television channel to a subsidiary of National Airlines.

Sharfman had recommended that the channel license be granted to Col. A. Frank Katzentine and found that the National Airlines subsidiary was the "least qualified" of four competing applicants. Sharfman conceded that he "may" have remarked in informal conversation that the FCC decision was "scandalous."

Katzentine testified that rumors were rampant in 1955-56 that three Republican FCC members—Robert E. Lee, then Chairman George C. McConnaughey and present Chairman John C. Doerfer—had been placed "in the bag" for the airline subsidiary. He also heard, he said, that Commissioner Richard A. Mack, a Florida "Eisenhower Democrat," had made a "commitment" to vote for National.

Katzentine acknowledged that he had talked to Mack and said he had merely begged the commissioner to decide the case "on the merits."

He also acknowledged that he had engaged Downey Rice, once counsel of Kefauver's crime-investigating Senate committee, who approached an administrative assistant to Nixon and also reported to Kefauver about alleged influence being used in aid to the airline subsidiary.

Produces Photostastic Copy

Schwartz had previously placed in the record photostatic copies of checks showing that Mack had received $2,650 from a Miami lawyer named Thurman A. Whiteside, who was active in the case in behalf of National's application.

Mack and Whiteside both denied any impropriety. Whiteside explained that for many years he had made loans to Mack, a former official of a Florida regulatory agency, and that Mack had regularly made repayments.

Mack had not yet been called to testify before the Harris subcommittee when this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press. Placed in the record was a charge that he had admitted to investigators engaged by Schwartz, the fired former counsel, receiving loans from Whiteside but indicated that he might not acknowledge it in public hearings. One such conversation was tape-recorded by the investigators.

The name of Col. Moore, husband of Mrs. Eisenhower's sister, was brought into the record by Katzentine, who said he had "heard" that Moore was active in National's behalf and that Moore also had other business connections with National officials.

Ike Reverses Truman

Another case mentioned briefly in the Harris hearings was a conflict between Eastern Airlines and a competitor for a potentially profitable license to fly to Mexico City.

A Civil Aeronautics Board hearing examiner recommended that the route be awarded to the competitor and former Pres. Harry Truman in 1952 directed that Eastern be denied the license. In 1957 Pres. Eisenhower revoked the Truman directive and Eastern got the license.

President's Anti-Bias Unit Opens Pacific Coast Office

Los Angeles—Establishment of a west coast office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts was announced by Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, the chairman, and Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, vice-chairman, at a meeting here.

The committee was established in 1953 to combat racial discrimination in employment by business firms under government contract. Mitchell said local offices are being established to shift the emphasis for enforcement of the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts from national to local areas. The first was set up in Chicago last May.

The Pacific Coast office will be in the Federal Building here. Named to head it was Leland L. Wilder, civic and community leader in nearby Newport Beach.

Nixon and Mitchell both sharply attacked discrimination during the meeting.

"America cannot afford the high cost of prejudice and job discrimination," said the former.

"There is nothing more damaging to the United States abroad than for us to practice one philosophy at home and preach another abroad."

Mitchell said that so long as we "permit ourselves to suffer prejudice, we are not going to express the leadership we should express the developing nations of the world."

"And unless we exercise that leadership," he added, "we will find that the void we leave will be filled by the Communists."

He also said that the committee, which uses "persuasion, education and continued contact" to halt discrimination, has recently expanded its work to emphasize discrimination in job training and upgrading as well as hiring. The impact of its activities, he added, has been "considerable."

During its meeting here, the committee held four separate sessions to discuss plans with government agencies, private social welfare representatives, business leaders and union officials.

The AF Land CIO central bodies were co-hosts for the labor meeting.

GOP Divided On Accepting Oil Donation

The Harris-O'Hara natural gas bill remained stalled in the House despite the emergence of an apparant double standard of morals toward Republican acceptance of the now-famous $100,000 in campaign funds raised in the Texas oilmen's "appreciation" dinner for Rep. Joseph Martin (Mass.), House GOP floor leader.

A conference was held between House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Martin on when—or whether—to call up the gas bill for floor action, but Rayburn told reporters that no decision had been reached.

Would Boost Prices

The bill, which was approved by narrow margins in the House Commerce and Rules Committees last year, would relax Federal Power Commission regulation of gas rates to pipelines and open the way to sharply increased prices to consumers. It can be scheduled for a vote whenever Rayburn and Martin decide to try to drive it through.

The difference of attitude among Republicans toward the oilmen's money arose when the chairmen of the Senate and House GOP campaign committees indicated they would be happy to receive allocations of the funds despite Republican National Committee refusal to touch a penny of the $100,000.

Meade Alcorn, chairman of the national committee, said immediately after the Texas dinner, operated by National Committeeman H. J. (Jack) Porter in "appreciation" for Martin's long record of being a "friend of Texas, especially of the gas and oil producing industries," that his organization would not accept money raised at the $100-a-plate affair.

White House Pres. Sec. James C. Hagerty said the Alcorn declaration was being made with Pres. Eisenhower's advance knowledge and agreement.

Congressmen Would Accept

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R-Kan.), chairman of the GOP Senate Campaign Committee, promptly indicated that the Alcorn doctrine didn't apply to his group.

He didn't approve of Porter's letter to Texas oilmen, pointing out that Martin was needed to "muster 65 percent" of GOP House votes for the gas bill, Schoeppel told the Associated Press, but he "wasn't going to take the position that any money forwarded by the Republican State Finance Committee would not be accepted."

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R-Pa.), chairman of the House GOP Congressional Campaign Committee, called Porter's frank letter "crude and inexcusable," but "I see no reason why the contributions (of funds raised by the Martin dinner) should not be accepted by our committee."

Training Course Planned by IUD

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. will hold its second staff training course for international representatives of affiliates in the Woodner Hotel, Washington, from Mar. 31 through Apr. 3.

The students will tackle "Problems in Collective Bargaining and the Law" with the aid of a battery of instructior which will include experienced labor lawyers and teachers.

IUD Dir. Al Whitehouse said the purpose of the institute is to equip students to meet daily problems which grow out of legislation. The course will cover organizing and the law; bargaining units; ground rules for bargaining, and handling NLRB cases. Classes will be held daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Employers Held Using Slump As Excuse to Deny Pay Hikes

(Continued from Page 1)

led into abandoning reasonable wage demands on the ground of the general economic downturn."

The fixed increases going into effect this year for more than 4 million workers are provided by agreements negotiated last year or earlier and slated to run through 1958 without reopening.

The increases are most often from 7 to 10 cents; nearly 2 million workers are due to get 7 to 9 cents with almost 1.5 million more getting 9 cents or more. They are generally in addition to any increase needed to make up for rises in the cost of living.

Major groups affected by the fixed increases include the steel, rail and construction industries. During 1958, however, bargaining will take place in aircraft, men's clothing, women's clothing, autos, cement, communications, farm equipment, oil, paper, rubber and textile.

Agreements in construction, electrical manufacturing, glass, shipbuilding and a few other industries are open for some bargaining during the year. There is no bargaining scheduled in meat packing, railroads or steel.

The report reviews the bargaining results in 1957 and comes up with these figures:

Almost a third of the negotiated increases were 13 cents or more an hour.

Some 60 to 65 percent were 10 cents or more.

More than 85 percent were 7 cents or more.

On the low side, only about 15 percent were 6 cents or less, mostly 5 or 6 cents.

By the end of 1957 at least 4 million workers were covered by agreements calling for automatic cost-of-living wage adjustment clauses.

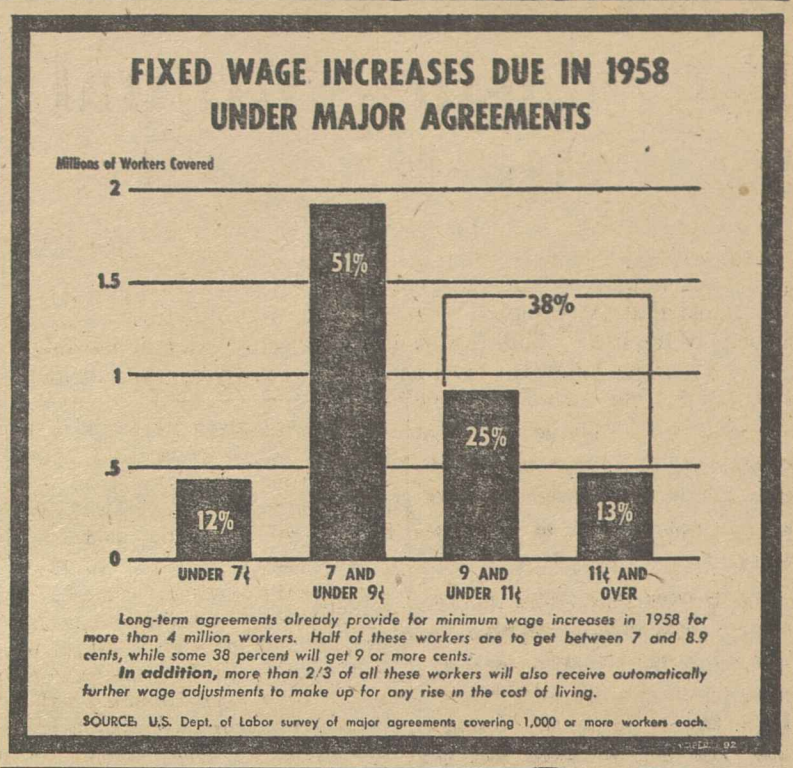
In addition to wage increases, bargaining in 1957 provided for improvement in benefits in some 80 to 85 percent of the negotiations.

Improve Welfare Benefits

Improvements in health and welfare plans were negotiated in about 40 percent of agreements.

An estimated 20 percent of negotiations either established or improved pension plans.

Improved vacations were negotiated in about one-third of 1957 agreements and a similar amount improved paid holiday provisions.



Long-term agreements already provide for minimum wage increases in 1958 for more than 4 million workers. Half of these workers are to get between 7 and 8.9 cents, while some 38 percent will get 9 or more cents.

***In addition,** more than 2/3 of all these workers will also receive automatically further wage adjustments to make up for any rise in the cost of living.*

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Labor survey of major agreements covering 1,000 or more workers each.

Biggest Bakery Local Joins AFL-CIO Union

The American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union scored a major advance when big Chicago Local 1, with more than 8,000 members, joined the AFL-CIO's newest international affiliate.

The executive board of Local 1 voted Feb. 18 to break away from the old Bakery Workers, expelled by the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City last December, and ask for an ABC charter. The charter was promptly issued.

Said Acting Pres. Daniel E. Conway of ABC: "The decision of Local 1 is a reflection of the thinking of the members all through our industry when they are given the opportunity and the facts and can express themselves on the choice for clean unionism."

Conway pointed out that affiliation of Local 1 raised to about 70,000 the number of former Bakery Workers' members who have joined ABC. This is more than half the total membership of the discredited union dominated by Pres. James G. Cross.

ABC Winning Victories

ABC continued a series of legal victories when the California Superior Court in San Francisco refused to grant an immediate restraining order sought by the Cross union to tie up the funds of a local that affiliated with ABC.

Courts in New York and New Jersey previously had turned down Cross' attempts to gain summary restraining orders forbidding ABC locals to use their own funds for the benefit of their members.

Chicago Local 1 not only voted to affiliate with ABC but also to suspend Pres. Anthony J. Conforti, who is under indictment with Cross and former Bakery Workers' Vice Pres. George Stuart, on charges of embezzling funds of former Local 100.

Members Overrule Conforti

Conforti at the board meeting attempted to rule out of order a motion that the local disaffiliate from the Bakery Workers and join ABC. His decision was appealed and he was overruled from the floor.

The board promptly elected Sec.-Treas. Peter Carbonara acting president and business agent and named Mary Smith, a board member, as acting secretary-treasurer.

Cross responded by announcing that Local 1 was in trusteeship, but the board majority pledged itself to resist all efforts to control the local in defiance of its own desires. Members of the pro-ABC majority pointed out that the board voted to affiliate with ABC despite the presence in the meeting of six top international officials of the Cross union.

Trial of Stuart and Conforti on the embezzlement charges was postponed until Apr. 24 at the request of defense counsel. Cross himself is scheduled for trial Mar. 10, just a few days after a special convention of locals remaining in his union he has scheduled in Cincinnati.

Strike Cuts Ward Sales 25 Percent

Chicago—Reports from seven regional districts of the Retail Clerks show that Montgomery Ward & Co. sales have been cut by more than 25 percent since the union called a walkout, according to RCIA Vice Pres. A. B. Crossler, chairman of the strikers negotiating committee.

Crossler made the report public following the release of what were called "optimistic" sales figures by the company. These showed a sharp increase in business in January compared with the previous year.

The union pointed out that sales of Fair Store units in Chicago, purchased last July for more than $7.5 million, represented nearly half of the January 1958 increase. In addition, the firm added 63 new catalogue stores during the year, undertook a $10.5 million modernization program and scheduled a $7.5 million rehabilitation plan.

"The glowing sales picture tarnishes when viewed in the light of the facts," Crossler observed.

Washington Storm Snows 'News' Under

This 8-page edition of the AFL-CIO News is a casualty of the worst snow storm to hit Washington in 22 years. Next week, weather permitting, the News will be back to its normal size.

BSEIU Wins Birthday Off For Members

New York—Some 21,000 members of Building Service Employes Local 32B can look forward to taking the day off on their birthdays as the result of completed negotiations under reopenings of master agreements.

Birthday celebrants who do not take the day off, or are required to work, will get a day's pay, according to Local 32B Pres. David Sullivan.

The birthday holiday was only one of the improvements negotiated under the reopenings. Beginning July 1, the workers will be entitled to free optical examinations and eyeglasses.

In addition, workers 65 and older whose employment terminates beginning Mar. 1, with 10 years of "substantially continuous" employment, will get free coverage for themselves and their families for one year if they convert their group hospitalization into direct coverage.

Cleanup of Engineers Pledged by Delaney

Joseph J. Delaney, former secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers, was elected by the executive board as president to succeed William E. Maloney, who resigned two weeks earlier.

Delaney was elected over Jack McDonald, of Seattle, by an 8-to-3 vote. Hunter P. Wharton of Pittsburgh was named secretary-treasurer.

Delaney immediately announced a policy of cooperation with the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, which is investigating the union, and moved at once to correct conditions that had led to severe criticism of the international and Maloney by the McClellan special Senate committee.

He ordered a report within 60 days on restoration of autonomy to two Chicago locals held under trusteeship by Maloney since 1929.

He also asked the San Francisco local to sue to recover funds allegedly misappropriated by former Vice Pres. Victor S. Swanson, and got agreement from Pres. William C. De Koning, Jr., to schedule a membership meeting of Long Island (N.Y.) Local 138 on reinstatement of three suspended members who had opposed De Koning's leadership.

Maloney, who presented a certificate of illness when called to testify before the McClellan committee, attributed his resignation to poor health. He remains as president emeritus of the union with full salary under a retirement plan approved by the 1956 convention.

T-H Act Used Again In O'Sullivan Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

pointees to the board over the vigorous dissent of former member Abe Murdock, last of the Harry S. Truman appointees, imposed severe restrictions on unions that had lost decertification elections.

Unions that picketed or boycotted after losing were guilty of "coercing" employes as well as employers, the board majority said, and this "coercion" of employes by a "threat" to their livelihood was illegal.

Murdock charged that the effect of this interpretation was to adopt "an amendment" to the Taft-Hartley Act by administrative action. The board made an "unfair labor practice" out of conduct not previously a law violation, he declared, and "made serious inroads into the basic rights of employes to picket and strike and publicize their labor disputes."

Fenton's complaint in the O'Sullivan case applies the rigors of the Curtis decision to former company workers who already had been fired from their jobs and replaced by strike-breakers.

The Machinists are challenging the board order in the Alloy Mfg. case by resisting a compliance order sought by the NLRB in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The Teamsters, involved in the Curtis Furniture case, have filed an appeal from the board decision.

Utility Union Wins 38 Cent Hourly Hike

New York—Local 1-2 of the Utility Workers and the Consolidated Edison Co. have completed negotiation of a new contract giving 23,000 workers wage increases and other benefits worth 38.5 cents an hour.

The union negotiating committee headed by Business Manager Patrick J. McGrath, and assisted by Intl. Pres. Joseph A. Fisher, will recommend its acceptance to the members, who must ratify it.

$18.5 Million Package

The new agreement will run from Mar. 1 to Dec. 1, 1959, and according to company estimates represents a package of $18.5 million.

It provides for wage increases of 17.5 cents an hour effective Mar. 2 for all manual and clerical workers, and an additional 5 cents on Nov. 30 for the manual workers.

Present minimums of $1.05 were raised to $1.25, and $1.25 minimums were boosted to $1.50. The negotiators continued the progression plan, under which automatic increases of 5 cents an hour become effective each January and July, with an additional 5 cents for employes with 25 years of service.

The company agreed to set aside $600,000, beginning Nov. 30, of which $500,000 will be used to adjust minimum wages and the remainder to wipe out other inequities. The money will be allocated by a joint union-management committee, with resort to arbitration in case of disagreement.

Vacation schedules also were liberalized. Under the new setup, workers with 25 years service will get four weeks.

Bookbinders' Head, Haskin, Dead at 82

Robert E. Haskin, president of the Bookbinders for the last five years and a veteran of 60 years in the trade union movement, died in Chicago after a long illness. He was 82.

His wife died only two months ago, after 55 years of marriage. One month prior his secretary, Mrs. Mabel Harris, had died.

Headed Chicago Locals

For 20 years before becoming international president of the union he had been its first vice president. Previously he had been president of both Local 25 and Local 8 in Chicago, serving also as president of the united local after they had merged.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Edna Simmons of Chicago, with whom he made his home; and two sons, Robert and William, both of Chicago. Funeral services and burial were held in Chicago.

Temporarily succeeding to the duties of the president is First Vice Pres. John Connolly of Boston, who had been acting during Haskin's illness. The permanent successor will be elected by the international executive council.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler sent their "sincere regret" to Mrs. Simmons and to Connolly, and named Reg. Dir. Daniel J. Healy of Chicago to represent the AFL-CIO at the funeral.

"Brother Haskin was our good friend," they wired Mrs. Simmons. "He was a dedicated trade unionist who well and truly served the labor movement."

"Through his efforts thousands of workers today enjoy a better livelihood," they wired Connolly. "Certainly his services will never be forgotten by your union or by organized workers everywhere."

What Right to Work?

IN GOOD OLD INDIANA, about a year or so ago, the legislature passed and the governor refused to veto a so-called "right-to-work" law. Yet, despite this "right-to-work" law, some 74,249 Hoosiers were claiming unemployment compensation benefits in mid-January, a year later.

Obviously, Indiana's highly-touted "right-to-work" law didn't provide jobs as the title of the law promised.

Or take "right-to-work" North Carolina: nearly 63,000 workers asking for unemployment compensation. Or "right-to-work" Texas, with 55,000 seeking help while jobless. Or "right-to-work" Mississippi, with 22,000 asking for unemployment claims.

The plain fact is, of course, that "right-to-work" laws are a fraud: they don't provide work; they don't provide rights to workers. They are passed for one reason only: to weaken unions.

'Mess in Washington'

IT MAY BE, as some newspaper editorials complain, that Dr. Bernard Schwartz of New York University is too "idealistic" and too "theoretical" in his political science studies to understand how government operates in Washington.

But considering the material that Dr. Schwartz has already dug up, he seems to have a nose for potential corruption.

The professor has already produced documents suggesting that a member of the Federal Communications Commission has received payments from a party interested in a TV operating license. And he's brought to light a "personal and confidential" letter from Sherman Adams, the President's top staff man, to Murray Chotiner, Vice-Pres. Nixon's old fixer friend from California, regarding a case before the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Now, just possibly, it's all smoke and no fire. But before the anti-labor editorial writers, the big corporation spokesmen and the reactionary members of Congress brush it off and make their next attack on corruption in labor, they'd do well to give some serious thought to the Administration's own backyard.

After all, that Administration first came to office with a promise to "clean up the mess in Washington." Looks as though it's still got some work to do.

Protecting Our Consumers

WORKERS ARE consumers. Their trade unions help them get decent wages and working conditions in their places of work. The new program authorized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to help them become more effective consumers is a step towards making the buying power of the worker's dollar go farther.

The CSC's union counseling program, in cooperation with the Union Label Dept., will make a "concentrated effort" to give union members and their families information on "how to stretch the dollar," "how to get a dollar's worth," and "why to buy the union label way."

Americans as consumers spend billions of dollars a year. Any advice that you get on how to make those dollars go further will be useful 365 days a year.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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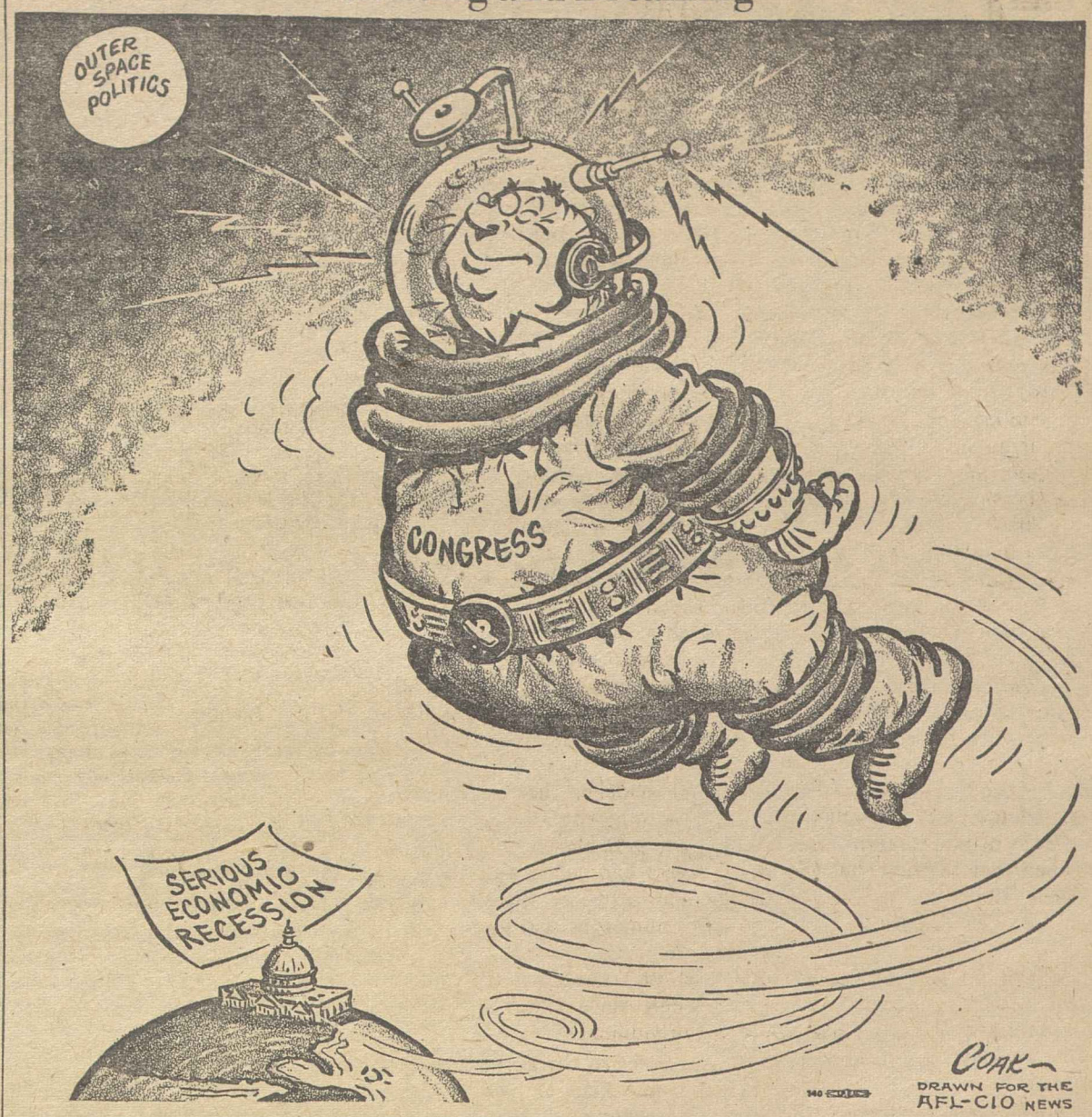
Drifting and Dreaming



Deception, False Principles Held Keynotes of 'Wreck' Campaign

The following analysis of "right-to-work" laws is excerpted from an address by the Rev. William J. Smith, S.J., director of St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations, Jersey City, N. J. The address—"Right-to-Work Laws—an Old Game, New Name," was delivered before the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Extraneous matters of various kinds have been introduced into current controversy on "right-to-work" laws. The basic issue, however, is a simple one, namely, "shall the union shop provision in a collective bargaining contract be arbitrarily and absolutely prohibited by law?"

My answer is no!

A multitude of arguments could be marshalled in defense of that position. For the sake of brevity I am confining my remarks to four points.

The campaign is deliberately deceptive in its approach.

The title "right-to-work" was chosen and is constantly used for the purpose of misleading the public.

The only right that a "right-to-work" law touches upon (and it would abolish the exercise of that right) is that of freedom of contract between a union and management to insert a union shop provision in a contract.

So deliberate is the deception in that title that when the attorneys general of the states of California and Washington refused to accept it as a title on a legal petition, sponsors of the law protested loudly and even instituted court action to retain the fraudulent title.

The campaign is socially unsound because it is based on a false philosophical principle.

A "right-to-work" law is basically an appeal to exaggerated individualism. There is no such thing, however, as an absolute individual freedom to work as I please, if the social circumstances of my employment demand my cooperation with an employer upon whose tools I work and with a number of other fellow workers.

It is true the current "right-to-work" laws state that employes have a right to organize and bargain collectively. The philosophic principle upon which those laws are based, nevertheless, is one of absolute individualism—the absolute right of freedom for the worker regardless of the social circumstances.

Such a law, due to an unfortunate loop-hole, is in direct contradiction with the national policy of collective bargaining and the claim that individual workers have such an absolute freedom is in contradiction to Catholic social doctrine.

I do not say every worker has a duty to join some specific union. I do say that where a union shop would be a good, proper and perhaps necessary means to safeguard the union and the welfare of the employes, it should not be arbitrarily abolished by a law.

Makes No Distinction

That is what a "right-to-work" law does. It makes no distinction between decent unionism and dictatorial abuse of unionism. It destroys the exercise of a right to correct a possible abuse. That is neither good logic nor sound social justice.

The sponsors of "right-to-work" laws and their voluntary spokesmen take this adamant position of total abolition of the union shop and build upon it, because they are acting on unfounded assumption.

Among these unproven suppositions are:

1—That a "right-to-work" law is a remedy for the corrupt practices of certain individual labor leaders exposed by the McClellan Committee.

2—That mass desertions of employes from the ranks of organized labor unions would build up better unions in America.

3—That no worker anywhere, regardless of how necessary the union may be in a plant, has any social obligation whatever to join with his fellow workers in protecting their common standard of living.

4—That every union abuse anywhere is a direct result of a union shop provision in a contract.

5—That a "right-to-work" law, in some magic way, can inspire union members to have a greater interest in trade union affairs.

6—That the moral standards of trade unions in states that now have "right-to-work" laws are higher than in those states that allow the union shop.

7—That a "right-to-work" law is morally and socially of higher value than the Taft-Hartley Law which has given a legal sanction to the union shop.

8—That absolute freedom for the individual in human social relations is a natural right.

9—That union security, regardless of the fact that 80 percent of union-management contracts today contain a provision for it, and six million American workers have democratically chosen a union shop in NLRB elections, is an evil that must be wiped out of American industrial life.

Each and every one of these assumptions is false; none of them can be proved as true; they all run counter to the common good.

The fourth feature of the national campaign now going on in support of "right-to-work" laws rests on the fact that these laws are sponsored and supported not by workers but by organized management associations known to be traditionally hostile to trade unionism, good or bad.

There may be independent voices raised in support of this spurious panacea for problems on the labor front; the voice may be that of some more or less innocent individual, the hands are the hands of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chembers of Commerce.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ANYONE WHO DOESN'T understand what is meant by the phrase "tax loopholes" could get a reasonably accurate idea from a little message from Prentice-Hall Inc., a business publisher, addressed to the "succesful businessman who wants to acquire a fortune."

Prentice-Hall is advertising its new "Tax Ideas Manual," priced at $24.50, by candidly remarking to the "$25,000-a-year" executive that if he wants to accumulate a pile of money in a hurry "you will have to use special tax methods to do it."

Among the "special tax methods" suggested is the usual one of arranging ordinary income so that it becomes a capital gain, taxable at a lower rate than income pays. There is the family partnership dodge, pushed through the Senate several years ago.

There appear to be, also, a gimmick on handling investment from dividends that gratifies high-income operators; a legal scheme for setting up a "short-term trust" in which no taxes are paid for the life of the trust and the property eventually reverts to the person who created same; and a way in which a stockholder-executive-employe can gain "almost fantastic dollar accumulations."

Legally there is nothing wrong in tax avoidance as distinguished from tax evasion. The law presumes that citizens will take advantage of loopholes to avoid paying more than they are compelled to pay.

Still it is ayways instructive to find evidence that techniques of avoidance are available that the vast majority of citizens don't dream of and couldn't use. People got indignant a generation ago when they learned that Morgan partners had successfully arranged their affairs so as to pay no income taxes or merely nominal taxes. The loopholes today are more numerous and bigger.

★ ★ ★

SEN. HARRY FLOOD BYRD (D-Va.) says he will retire after this session. He has been in the Senate since 1933 and his contribution in 25 years has reared no monuments.

There is no "Byrd Act" that contributes to the general welfare and symbolizes his preeminence in some field of broad importance. His leadership has built no schools or hospitals; has contributed nothing outstanding in social insurance, industrial relations or other orderly approaches to inescapable modern human needs.

The cloying negations of his influence in the Senate have been parallelled in his domination of his home state of Virginia. He has shown neither compassion for nor understanding of the unquenchable aspiration of colored citizens for the first-class status in their own communities. He has led Virginia into a morass of "massive resistance" to which the end seems likely to be a closing of the public schools. Congress can easily escape his legacy but the people of the state are no so fortunate.

★ ★ ★

ALMOST UNREMARKED in the rush of events that marks the opening of a session of Congress is the in-fighting over subcommittees that may profoundly affect what is done or not done.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) has successfully won extension of his special committee on disarmament, composed of members of the Foreign Relations, Armed Services and Joint Atomic Energy Committees But the extension is for this session only, with authority thereafter supposed to revert solely to the Foreign Relations Committee. Foreign Relations could always have had such a subcommittee, but Humphrey took the initiative in helping form the inter-committee group that is now told to wind up its work.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) launched an attack on the Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee led by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.). A roll was necessary to beat off—61 to 28—Knowland's effort to slice the subcommittee's money from $365,000 to $250,000.

A NEW HOME FOR the Visiting Nurse Association in Camden, N. J., was contributed by Local 103 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers when the organization was evicted from a condemned building. Unveiling the plaque memoralizing the union's donation are, from left, Mrs. Edward A. Conlin, president Camden, N. J., Visiting Nurse Association; Mary E. Davis, visiting nurse; Dan Arnold, chairman RCA Conference Board, member Camden AFL-CIO Community Service Committee.

Morgan Says:

Issue Is, Can Ike Face Facts?

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

A NEWS SERVICE moved a Washington bulletin which read as follows: "President Eisenhower today expressed deep concern over unemployment hardship, and said he is confident the picture will start to brighten in March."

Less than an hour later the same agency cleared a new lead on the story which began as follows: "President Eisenhower expressed confidence today the economic downtrend is about over. He said March should see the start of a rise in employment and the 'beginning of the end' of the downturn.'

Morgan

Each lead was factually correct. The difference was in emphasis. But the difference was important. The first bulletin almost automatically suggested a headache which might read "Ike Worried Over Nation's Jobless." From the second it was easier to draw a happier line, such as, "President Sees Employment Rise Soon."

U.S. publishers are predominantly Republican, but this is not to suggest that the wire service deliberately figured its clients would be more satisfied with a "positive approach" to the recession story—though the publishers would, of course, or they wouldn't be human. The change of emphasis struck me as reflecting—inadvertently—the Administration's own difficulty in facing up to bad news.

Bad economic news is political dynamite of the most explosive kind and this is an election year. Even the most equilibrated, modernized Republican feels a twinge of fear when he hears a Democrat holler "Hoover depression!" at him.

The important question at this juncture, however, is how squarely the Eisenhower regime can bear to look the facts in the face after the inevitable political criticism is put in its proper perspective.

As one New York bank economist said, in effect, today you can't just talk your way out of an economic downturn. But that, unhappily, appears to be precisely what the Administration is trying to do.

There is a certain emphasis on progress in housing, urban renewal, highway construction and the like, but many experts have long since pointed out the real estate lobby's successful resistance to public housing for low- and moderate-income groups in any degree approaching real need, and the lack of leadership to get the proper coordination in slum clearance, urban renewal and the road program.

As for the vaunted public works pump-priming that the Post Office modernization plan is supposed to represent, the $2 billion fund which the White House spoke of so glowingly looks better in a headline than under a microscope.

Playing post office with the recession may be fun. It may even be helpful. But the Administration is going to have to think up a more serious game than this, I'm afraid, before we've heard the last of recession.

Vandercook Says:

World Having Attack of Nerves

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

"A CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE" is a phrase which has lately found its way into print, into conversation and into broadcasts, with increasing frequency. In more—and perhaps plainer—words, what people mean is that the United States in particular and the world in general are having a bad attack of nerves.

Vandercook

Things may not be as badly off as sometimes they appear to be. Probably, they aren't. In all likelihood, the Russians are not going to let fly at us tomorrow with an intercontinental ballistic missile. Almost certainly the American economy isn't as shaky as the man who just lost his job yesterday thinks it is.

But we aren't sure. We don't know. And the reason we don't know is because the feeling has now become almost universal that—as the ship of the American state breasts these stormy waters—there's no one at the wheel. That impression that, somehow or other, there is no one really in charge, is as dangerous and it is now all-pervasive.

We are uneasy. And in a mood of uneasiness it's easy to make mistakes, mistakes at home and mistakes abroad, which we can't afford to make. In his effort to distribute the huge work load which falls upon an American President, Dwight D. Eisenhower has enlarged the executive staff of the White House to an extent which has no peacetime precedent.

That, indeed, is part of the trouble. There are so many faceless, almost nameless men in the President's entourage that when a White House statement is made on unemployment, on foreign affairs, on education, we have no clear idea of where that statement originated.

With so many people responsible, it is as if no one were responsible. Frequently, it has been said that Pres. Eisenhower has been ill-advised. There are occasions, and lately they have been multiplying, when it has looked as if Pres. Eisenhower has not been advised at all.

There has been much to learn, so much, that even in the opinion of his admirers, Pres. Eisenhower has seemed to be setting an alarming record—not for needed rests—but for outright absenteeism. Last month, more than one million Americans lost their jobs. The need for action, the call for positive leadership became acute.

Yet, Eisenhower's off again. He is a man of good heart. Of course he cares about the plight of the recession's victims. But surely his imagination was at fault when at this juncture he insensitively absented himself again to kill birds and whack at golf balls.

As We See It:

Ask 'Bold' Action to End Slump

AFL-CIO spokesmen have called for an immediate program to halt the recession and put the jobless millions back to work.

In an interview on the American Broadcasting Network radio program, "As We See It," Hyman Bookbinder, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, and Nat Goldfinger, AFL-CIO economist, called for:

1—Public works, including public housing, hospitals, libraries, schools, and flood control.

2—Increasing the personal income tax exemption by $100.

3—Increasing levels and duration of unemployment compensation payments.

4—Extending coverage of the minimum wage law to workers in retail stores, laundries, hotels and restaurants, and increasing the minimum to $1.25 an hour.

5—Improvement of social security to increase old age benefits and provide hospital care for persons on old age pensions.

6—Assistance to economically distressed communities.

7—Increased wages without increased prices.

"This recession has been developing for a year," Goldfinger said. "The Eisenhower Administration has permitted it to develop. It did nothing to stop the recession from growing last spring and summer. Instead the government continued its tight-money policy and cut defense production and placement of defense contracts. These government actions kicked off the recession."

Need Bold, Quick Action

Bookbinder charged that the Administration is now "trying to tranquilize the American people." When the figure of unemployed reached 4.5 million last week, the President found it advisable to issue a statement acknowledging the sad state of affairs, but even in this statement, he aims primarily at minimizing the situation, he said. He continued:

"I am not asking the Administration to panic, to frighten us into an even deeper depression. Some confidence is justified. Our economic system is basically sound. But with 5 to 6 million unemployed, we need bold and quick action."

The recession results from "a lack of balance between the economy's ability to produce and its ability to consume," Goldfinger asserted.

Salk Gets AFL-CIO Award For Great Service to Nation

New York—Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the anti-polio vaccine, has received the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green Award for outstanding service to the American people.

The award was presented at a big luncheon in New York's Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. But Dr. Salk was not present—he was working at his University of Pittsburgh laboratory on other virus problems.

Instead, the award was accepted in his name by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Dr. Salk has a standing rule that he will not appear at similar award luncheons, but he sent a letter accepting the award with humility on behalf of the thousands of people who had engaged in anti-polio research.

The award consists of a plaque and a check for $5,000, to be turned over to Dr. Salk's favorite charity or service group.

Science, Society Links

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany quoted a letter from Dr. Salk in which the famous scientist said:

"The handshake of the AFL and CIO, on the emblem of your organization, may well express the growing acknowledgment and friendship that exists between science and society, and which is so necessary for the welfare of all."

Mrs. Roosevelt, describing her first meeting with Dr. Salk, described his great humility and his feeling of "duty—to give all possible time to his work in the laboratory. He will appreciate this award more than you realize," she said.

Meany spoke of Dr. Salk as the logical recipient of the award and said he truly represented the "humanitarian and idealistic" philosophies of the late Philip Murray, former CIO president, and William Green, former AFL president.

Meany said the work of the Community Services Committee is "second to none in importance in the AFL-CIO," for labor is "part of the community, with responsibilities to the welfare of the community as a whole."

The presentation to Mrs. Roosevelt, on behalf of the CSC, was made by Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, who heads the Communication Workers.

Beirne recalled the "electrifying thrill, just three scant years ago, that coursed through this nation at the dramatic announcement that Dr. Salk, laboring painstakingly and brilliantly in his laboratories, had discovered and perfected an immunization against poliomyelitis."

Beirne Scores Government

Beirne added that no award bestowed by the AFL-CIO or any other group "can ever approximate the simple eloquent praise Dr. Salk received in the praise of thanks which welled from the hearts of all mankind" when his discovery became known.

Beirne voiced sharp criticism of "indifference" in government, "lack of planning" and the "shocking attitude of some members of the medical profession" who abandoned humanitarian principles in charging outrageously high prices for the vaccine.

He said that it is "tragic" that every American has not yet received shots of the vaccine. 1957, he added, is only the "beginning of the end" of polio instead of the total elimination of the disease.

He voiced hope that through a program of mass inoculation clinics, the reality of complete protection against polio will have occurred before the end of the year has passed.

The same sentiments were voiced by Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City who spoke at the luncheon.

Presiding was Leo Perlis, director of the Community Service Activities.

'Union Made It Possible' For Salk to Get Education

Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City, speaking at the luncheon honoring Dr. Jonas Salk, declared:

"Dr. Salk's father, Daniel Salk, was a member of Local 142 of the Ladies' Garment Workers; in fact, in the early days of the NRA, he helped to organize the neckwear local of the ILG. . . .

"I wonder if Jonas Salk would have been able to go through high school, on to college and through medical school, to become the great doctor and great scientist he is, if there had not been a Garment Workers Union to raise the wages, to win security, to raise the living standards of the family of Daniel Salk and the countless other families who are dependent on the garment industry.

"Had Daniel Salk, without the protection of a fine, clean, union like the ILG, been forced to work under sweatshop conditions, for sweatshop wages, would his son—Dr. Jonas Salk—have been able to get a medical education?

"Perhaps—but it certainly would have been far more difficult.

". . . It seems to me especially fitting that the labor movement, through its Community Services Committee, is giving its Murray-Green Award to Dr. Jonas E. Salk for his outstanding accomplishments for the prevention of poliomyelitis."

Teamster Monitors Map Reform Plans

The three-member board of "monitors" appointed to supervise the conduct of the Teamsters Union met in Washington for two days to make plans that will be submitted to the union executive board within three months.

Retired Judge Nathan Cayton of the District of Columbia Municipal Court of Appeals, chairman of the monitors, said the session "mapped out" what the overseers planned under the orders of U.S. Judge F. Dickinson Letts in their effort to safeguard the rights of union members and reform union practices.

Union Disputes Bill

A conflict arose between the union and one of the monitors, Godfrey P. Schmidt, over a $350,000 bill submitted for fees and expenses. Schmidt was chief counsel for 13 Teamsters rank-and-file members whose suit to throw out officers elected last October was settled by stipulations allowing Pres. James R. Hoffa to take office and providing for the creation of monitors.

Teamsters sources said they considered Schmidt's bill far too high. They said they would ask Judge Letts to reduce it by 75 percent or more. One of the terms under which the rank-and-file suit was settled provided for payment of all fees and costs by the union.

The third monitor is L. N. D. Wells of Dallas, counsel for the Teamsters Southern Conference.

Hoffa closed out the first full-scale meeting of the new executive board in Miami Beach, Fla., by announcing removal of Frank W. Brewster as Western Conference chairman and his replacement by Einar O. Mohn, previously assistant to the president.,

Brewster was an early target of the McClellan special Senate committe and was criticized for personal financial transactions in reports by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee and Executive Council. He fulfilled pledges to the McClellan committee to return to the union any funds improperly used and to recommend tight auditing procedures and strict accountability to all locals and joint councils of the Western Conference.

Brewster opposed Hoffa's election at the Teamster's convention last October. He withdrew after being nominated for re-election to a vice presidency and was dropped in favor of George E. Mock, Sacramento, chosen on Hoffa's slate.

Brewster will remain for a few months as a Western Conference adviser to Mohn, Hoffa said. The effect will be to allow the former chairman to complete his union service for a full pension on retirement.

Harold J. Gibbons of St. Louis, elected as a vice president at the Miami Beach convention, took office as executive assistant to Hoffa in charge of the Teamsters international headquarters. He suceeded Mohn, who had functioned in a somewhat comparable position during the administration of former Pres. Dave Beck.

Hoffa was scheduled to face retrial Feb. 24 on wiretapping charges in New York federal court. His first trial ended in a hung jury that voted 11 to 1 for conviction.

Beck Sentenced Up to 15 Years

Seattle, Wash.—Former Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters was sentenced to "up to 15 years in prison for stealing $1,900 in union funds."

His son, Dave, Jr., convicted of pocketing more than $4,000 belonging to the union, was fined $2,000 with the remainder of his sentence deferred for three years on condition he make restitution.

Both convictions were based on charges they took the proceeds of sales of union-owned autos.

George M. Harrison

Harrison Made New Chairman Of Intl. Affairs

AFL-CIO Pres. George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, has been named chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on International Affairs by Pres. George Meany.

Harrison, a member of the committee since 1955, is also a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Committee. He has been active in the Intl. Transport Workers Federation. with which the Railway Clerks are affiliated.

He succeeds Meany in the committee chairmanship.

Harrison also was named a substitute AFL-CIO member of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which Meany and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, are the members.

Other substitute members are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and two AFL-CIO vice presidents, Pres. David J. MacDonald of the Steelworkers and Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Romney Called 'Change Artist' By Reuther

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers ran into a little difficulty when he attempted to comment on the testimony of George Romney, president of American Motors and the Automobile Manufacturers Association, before the Senate Anti-Trust and Anti-Monopoly subcommittee.

Romney, before the subcommitte, was sharply critical of the UAW bargaining program and maintained that declining sales in recent weeks were due to the union's proposal for a rebate to car buyers. He decribed as "absolutely phoney" Reuthers' testimony that auto prices in the past 10 years have jumped as much as $5 for every $1 in wage hikes.

Reuther explained his difficulty grew out of the fact that of all motor executives, Romney "has distinguished himself as a quick change artist."

"On Jan. 28, 1957," Reuther explained, "he expressed himself emphatically as being opposed to industrywide bargaining. On Sept. 20, 1957, he asserted himself in favor of industrywide collective bargaining, just as emphatically.

Does About-Face

"On Feb. 7, 1958, he did another about-face and declared he would oppose industrywide bargaining with all his strength.

"On Sept. 14, 1957, he came out foursquare for a consumer rebate at the end of the year to purchases of American Motor cars, provided their sales reached or exceeded 180,000. (In fact, it was his proposal that suggested to the UAW leadership the idea of recommending a consumers' rebate in our 1958 collective bargaining.)

"On Feb. 10, 1958, in his testimony before the subcommittee, he opposed a consumer rebate."

'Sex' of Union Shirts Leads to Novel Award

An unusual arbitration award has been handed down by Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel, in a touchy jurisdictional dispute between the Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Involved was a plant in Palmerton, Pa., whose 200 employes had made men's shirts and had been represented by the ACWA for more than 25 years. The plant was sold, and some of its equipment leased, by a Bethlehem, Pa., employer under contract to the ILGWU who planned to produce both men's knitted shirts and women's blouses and underwear.

Unions Reach Agreement

The unions agreed that if the Palmerton plant, under its new ownership, is used primarily for the manufacture of men's goods, the ACWA should have jurisdiction, but if it produced primarily women's goods, the ILGWU should represent the workers. The ILGWU stipulated that if 40 percent or more of the production, in dollar volume, was in men's goods, jurisdiction should go to the ACWA. The employer agreed to go along.

But the two unions were unable to agree on the proposed production schedule. To avoid bickering, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky—both AFL-CIO vice presidents—put the decision up to Goldberg.

Goldberg ruled that the plant operate for about a year before he hands down a final decision—after a normal and permanent pattern of operations is established.

Welfare Plan Continues

During the interim, he decreed, ACWA employes at the plant will have preference in employment in accordance with seniority; the employer will make the stipulated payments to the ACWA pension, health and welfare funds, and the employes will retain membership in the ACWA, with their dues paid into escrow subject to disposition by the arbitrator when he makes his final award.

The terms and conditions of employment, he said, shall "conform to the most favorable" in the ACWA Palmerton contract and the ILGWU Bethlehem agreement except as agreed upon by the employer and Franz Daniel, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, who was named to administer the interim stipulation as personal representative of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Celotex Walk Out Ends With Pay Hike

Chicago—A 10-week strike at the Lagro, Ind., plant of the Celotex Corp. has ended with a revised seniority setup and a wage package of 15 cents an hour for about 160 members of Local 563, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

Pres. Dave H. Shockey of Local 563 said the union was undecided about withdrawing unfair labor practice charges it had filed with the National Labor Relations Board charging, among other things, that Celotex had tried to evade negotiating by offering wage increases directly to union members.

Million Farm Workers Jobless:

Foreign Labor Cut Asked by Committee

Members of the Labor Advisory Committee on Farm Labor have called on Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell to take drastic steps to modify the Mexican Contract Labor Program in the face of widespread and increasing unemployment among United States farm workers. The 14-member committee, composed of representatives of the AFL-CIO, Mine Workers (unaffiliated) and the Railway Labor Executives Association appointed as an official agency of the U.S. Dept. of Labor to advise on farm labor problems, stressed four main points at its semi-annual meeting. It asked:

1. Immediate establishment of an "air-rail-auto lift" by the federal government to move jobless native farm worker into the areas of alleged labor shortages where foreign contract workers now are being used.

2. A halt to the issuing by the State Dept. and Immigration Service of visas and special immigration permits to foreign workers coming to this country for farm employment. It pointed out that Mexicans entering under such documents lose all of the protections guaranteed them under the Mexican contract labor program and charged that employers are seeking to use such devices to escape their responsibilities to the workers.

3. "Drastic" reduction in the number of Mexican contract workers certified for employment in 1958. Such certifications, made by the Secretary of Labor on grounds that a shortage of domestic farm labor exists, must be obtained by employers before foreign workers can be brought into this country.

4. Opposition by the Secretary of Labor to legislation now pending in Congress which would make the Mexican Contract Labor Program, due to expire next year, a permanent part of this nation's agricultural policies.

Earlier, in a separate action, the National Agricultural Workers Union called on Congress to investigate charges of "maladministration and corruption" in the Mexican program, under which nearly half a million workers have been brought into this country annually in the last two years.

NAWU Pres. H. L. Mitchell and Sec. Ernesto Galarza said in a letter to all members of the House and Senate that farm employers and their associations in California have been profiting illegally from insurance programs and the feeding of the Mexican workers and have otherwise violated their contracts, the law and the international agreement between this country and Mexico.

Million Citizens Jobless

Mitchell estimated that there are now over a million U.S. citizen farm workers who are unemployed, including about 40,000 affected by recent Florida crop freezes.

Members of the Farm Labor Advisory Committee, in their meeting with Labor Dept. officials, said that growing unemployment in this country, which reached an estimated 4.5 million last month, makes it mandatory that the importation of Mexicans be drastically reduced. The law requires the Secretary of Labor to permit foreign labor to be used only when U.S. workers are not available.

Committee members also charged that improper administration of the program in recent months has cost native farm workers many thousands of jobs. In demanding that the government establish the "air-rail-auto lift" and adopt more vigorous programs to place domestic workers in jobs filled by Mexicans, the committee pointed out that federal funds have been spent to transport Mexican "wetbacks," by air and boat, many hundreds of miles into Mexico.

EDUCATORS, CLERGYMEN AND LABOR figures give their views on "right-to-work" legislation at the fourth annual Cleveland Joint Labor Conference. Left to right, front row: Monsignor Francis Carney; Dean Leslie Brown of Cleveland College, Western Reserve University; Dr. Clair Cook, executive secretary of the Religion and Labor Foundation; back row: Dr. Dallas Young, professor of economics, Western Reserve University; John Rooney, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council; Howard Metzenbaum, general counsel of the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

'Right-to-Work' Backers Warned Labor May Make Countermove

Cleveland—William J. Weil, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, thinks that if employers sponsoring so-called "right-to-work" laws were subjected to their own logic they would lay off the "wreck" law concept.

Weil told the fourth annual Joint Labor Conference here, meeting on "Challenges to Labor in 1958," that organized labor might consider a countermove to the "work" forces.

He pointed out that his proposal followed the logic on which the Ohio "right to work" proposal is based. He suggested this amendment:

"No employer or labor organization shall deny or abridge the right to work by establishing age limits or by establishing health and physical standards or by requirements to wear specified uniforms, as a condition of employment in this state. An employe's right to work will not be denied or abridged by requiring such employes to report for work at specified times, work a specified number of hours per day, or be relieved from work at a specified time."

Weil was the keynote speaker at the two-day conference sponsored jointly by AFL-CIO unions and the American Labor Education Service. A record-breaking total of 514 delegates enrolled for the program. Top labor and educational leaders participated.

Panel Members Comment

The conference feature which attracted the best attendance was a five-member panel discussion on "right-to-work" legislation. Members of the panel and typical comments were:

Monsignor Francis Carney of St. John's Cathedral: "Workers in the main are not against the union shop, which this legislation would abolish. Support for this proposal comes from sources which have long espoused decadent social concepts. This proposal is socially unnecessary and detrimental to the good of society."

John Rooney, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council: "The union shop clause is no more compulsion than the rule of society which says I must drive on the right side of the street. The union shop rule is as simple as a 'no smoking' rule in a certain part of the shop."

Dr. Clair Cook, executive director of the Religion and Labor Foundation: "The so-called 'right-to-work' proposal dates all the way back to the National Association of Manufacturer's 1903 declaration in favor of the open shop. A check of the legislation which has been adopted or proposed shows that the language is precisely the same as the 1903 NAM language. 'Right-to-work' is a gross misnomer. What this proposal actually calls for is a compulsory open shop."

Law Aimed at Wages

Howard Metzenbaum, general counsel of the Ohio State Federation of Labor: "Top management is in favor of driving wages down and that's why the move is being made to get the so-called 'right-to-work' proposal on the ballot in Ohio. The issue is simply one of whether you want to move forward or whether you want to depress wages and move backward."

The closing session of the conference was highlighted by an address by Leon H. Keyserling, a consulting economist and former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, on "Economics for a Prosperous Nation and a Free and Peaceful World."

"Let the government expand programs we need for national security, for social security, for education, for health and to take care of the aged," he said. "And let industry resume its responsibility to plow funds into expansion for consumption."

His audience applauded as he asserted: "Prices have risen too much in relation to wages. There has been too much distortion to the effect that rising wages pushed up prices. Profits have obviously outrun both wages and farm income."

He suggested that the difference between the approaches of Russia and the United States to the problems of peace and prosperity "should not be the difference between planning and not planning. It should be the difference between planning under despotism ad planning under freedom."

Grand Jury Indicts Carpenters Officials

Indianapolis — An Indiana grand jury has indicted Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson and two other top officials of the Carpenters on charges of bribery and conspiracy in a public roads scandal.

The other two officials are union Vice Pres. O. William Blaier and Treas. Frank M. Chapman.

Hutcheson and his colleagues are accused of making personal profits from bribery of a former official in the Indiana State Highway Dept., Harry Doggett, and the purchase and resale to the state of rights of way for sections of highway planned under the federal interstate road construction program.

Hutcheson, Chapman and Blaier posted bond of $5,000 each after surrendering voluntarily to the Marion County (Indianapolis) sheriff. All three declined comment.

Penalty on conviction is a mandatory prison sentence of two to 14 years and a possible maximum fine of $5,000.

Doggett also was indicted on charges of accepting a bribe, extortion and receiving profits from a public contract. He had previously been acquitted on conspiracy charges allegedly involving other right-of-way deals.

Hutcheson, Blaier and Chapman were accused last June in hearings before a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) of dividing with public officials about $80,000 in deals on highway rights-of-way.

The three officials invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions about the alleged transactions. All three stated that they had used no union funds except for union purposes.

A Lake County (Ind.) grand jury inquiry ended last September with a finding that there was no evidence of criminal activity by union leaders. It was disclosed by Floyd Vance, chief deputy state's attorney who conducted the inquiry, that Blaier had transmitted to the state $78,416 in profits alleged to have accrued in the land deals.

The indictments of the union officials followed a new investigation here by a Marion County grand jury. An earlier grand jury had previously indicted Doggett and former Highway Dept. Chairman Virgil Smith.

The allegation before the Gore subcommittee was that on the basis of advance tips from the highway department officials, Hutcheson, Blaier and Chapman profited from buying rights-of-way low and selling them to the state at higher prices.

Postal Workers Unions Ask 10 Percent Pay Hike

Five postal workers unions told the House Post Office Committee that the Administration's proposals for a 6 percent pay increase are "totally inadequate and unrealistic."

They called on Congress to approve a 10 percent pay hike plus an additional increase for lower-paid postal workers.

Their position for an adequate pay hike was strongly supported by the AFL-CIO. Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the committee that the economic standards of government workers "have fallen far below par. Appalling numbers of government employes have taken second jobs in their spare time to make ends meet."

Five Unions Act Jointly

Riley warned against arguments that because of the current recession long overdue pay increases should not be granted.

The five unions in their joint statement declared postal workers have faced an uphill struggle against the constantly climbing cost of living. Unlike workers in private industry, the unions said, postal workers rave received only one small increase in the past seven years.

The statement was made by the Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Special Delivery Messengers, the Mail Handlers and the Postal Transport Workers.

WEISBERGER REELECTED

San Francisco—Sec.-Treas. Morris Weisberger of the Sailors Union of the Pacific has been reelected without opposition. The union is an affiliate of the Seafarers, and the office is its top post.

GOP Leaders Reject Recession Action

White House Confab Spurns Demands For Immediate Steps to Halt Slump

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unemployment compensation continued to rise.

Rail labor unions reported meanwhile that unemployment on the roads in mid-January was 100,000 below the figure of a year ago and that total employment had dropped to the lowest figure in 59 years.

The Federal Reserve Board, which acts independently of the Administration in shaping monetary policies, took its most decisive action to date to ease credit by reducing reserve requirements for member banks.

The action is expected to release about $500 million for loan purposes. The one percent cut in reserves was not as substantial as similar action taken during the 1953-54 recession when reserve requirements were cut by 3 percent in two different moves.

The GOP leaders reiterated the position taken earlier by Pres. Eisenhower that a business upturn would be forthcoming in early spring. As part of the "wait-and-see" posture the President's special assistant for public works, Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon, advised Congress that many public works projects had been "stockpiled" and could be put into motion quickly if the Administration deemed them necessary.

Sen. William F. Knowland, GOP floor leader in the Senate, announced after the White House meeting that the leadership is opposed to "spending orgies" and a tax cut.

In Congress a number of Democrtic leaders were taking a hard look at the recession in terms of framing a tax cut proposal for possible action before the end of the session. Democratic leaders in general were critical of Eisenhower's earlier statement that the worst is over and an upturn is around the corner in March.

Governors Ask Action

The 11 Democratic governors urged the Administration to spur all forms of builiding and construction through long-delayed and needed projects, new minimum federal standards for jobless benefits and an easing of credit.

Signing the telegram to the President were Governors Harriman of New York, McNichols of Colorado, Loveless of Iowa, Muskie of Maine, Furcolo of Massachusetts, Williams of Michigan, Freeman of Minnesota, Meyner of New Jersey, Holmes of Oregon, Roberts of Rhode Island and Rosellini of Washington.

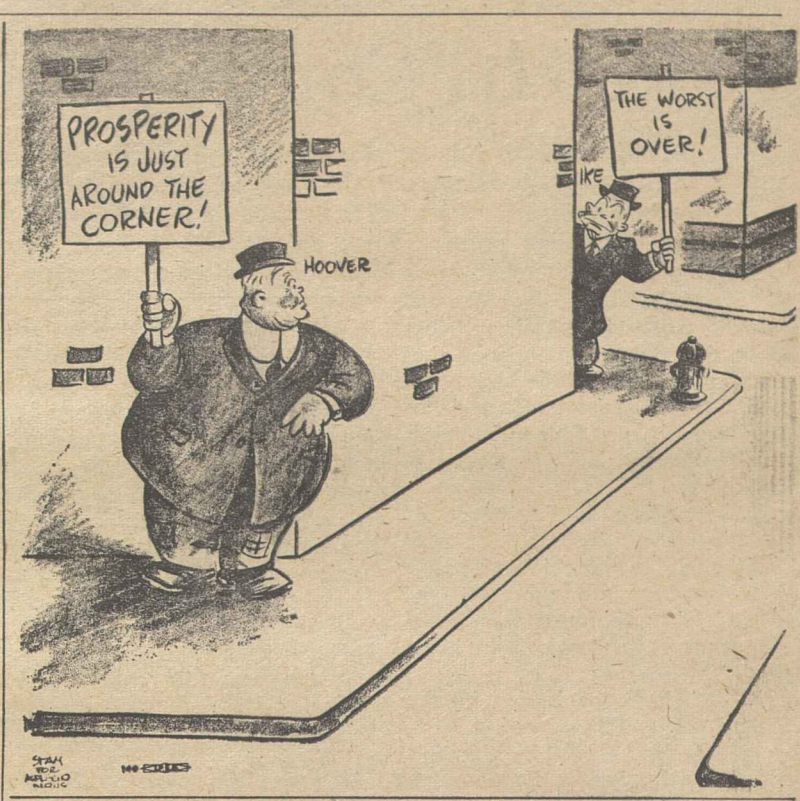
At his vacation haven in Georgia, the President took the unusual step of announcing as an "encouraging sign for the economy" an increase in application for FHA mortgage insurance on new homes in January. Such reports are normally issued in Washington by the FHA, almost never by the President.

More Shutdowns and Layoffs

Meanwhile, the predicted rise in unemployment figures for February was given force by further shutdowns and layoffs in Detroit auto plants, and similar action in appliance plants around the country.

From Ottawa, Canada, came the report that joblessness had reached a postwar record of 520,000 by mid-January, up 134,000 from the previous month and 217,000 higher than a year ago.

In addition to the 520,000 looking for work an additional 50,000 Canadians were reported laid off for varying periods.



Hike in Jobless Pay Asked by Legislators

With 4.5 million persons jobless, the federal unemployment compensation insurance law needs improvement to aid the jobless and to provide the economy with a needed stimulus.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), made this statement in a discussion of bills they have introduced to increase federal standards for unemployment compensation payments to 50 per cent of a worker's wage and extend payments for as long as 39 weeks.

They were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, "Washington Reports to the People."

'Can't Live on That'

"Some states are now paying as low as $28 and $30 a week to unemployed workers," Kennedy asserted. "You can't live on that. Recent statistics show that it costs a single woman $51 a week as a minimum in some of our major cities. And most of the people drawing unemployment compensation have families to support."

"An increase in compensation payments, as provided in our bills," said McCarthy, "would certainly have a significant effect in stabilizing the economy." He declared that an increase in benefits and extension of time in which they would be paid would add materially to purchasing power.

Not only would the worker benefit, according to Kennedy, but the grocer, the businessman, the consumers and taxpayers.

Is Federal Responsibility

"As it (this law) was originally proposed, it was hoped that unemployment compensation would give the worker at least enough to maintain his minimum needs for clothing, food and to take care of his family," Kennedy said. " The law came closer to doing this when it was first written in 1939. Now it's meeting only 30 percent of his needs, at best."

McCarthy declared that unemployment insurance improvement is a federal responsibility. This has been demonstrated, he said, by Administration failure to obtain needed improvement of the law through state action even though efforts have continued for four years.

"States which are honestly trying to do a job are penalized," Kennedy said. "Others are competing in human misery."

Establishment of more just standards, McCarthy declared, "would discourage the growing practice of shifting industry from one state to another because of the special privilege legislation."

ILO Reports Workers' Gain Exceeds Loss

Geneva—Worker gains generally outweighed losses on a worldwide basis in 1957 although consumer prices registered their greatest advance in several years, the Intl. Labor Organization said in its annual economic review.

Employment in most countries increased slightly, but in many cases not enough to absorb additions to the labor force; the purchasing power of wages improved to a small extent; social protections were consolidated and extended, and days lost through strikes or lockouts were near their postwar lows, the ILO found.

Unemployment Spreads

The median figure of the rise of consumer prices was 3.7 percent, compared with 3 percent in 1956; unemployment spread with the economic recession, and in general, the report said, the workers of the world were forced to enter 1958 on guard against "two grim and relentless enemies — inflation and unemployment."

"In regional terms," an official summary of the report said, "unemployment trends in North America aroused particular apprehension, not because the proportion of the labor force out of work was highest there but because the sharp increase in joblessness reflected an adverse economic trend which might have repercussions elsewhere."

Bell System Out-Profits General Motors in '57

The annual battle of financial behemoths took a new turn when reports to stockholders showed that the Bell System, the world's biggest utility, out-profited General Motors, the usual leader and the world's biggest industrial concern, in 1957.

The Bell System, through American Telephone & Telegraph and other subsidiaries, netted a total of $852,904,279, or $13 a share. In 1956 it earned $777,791,083, or $13.16 a share on 6.3 million fewer shares.

General Motors, the previous titleholder, chalked up profits before taxes of $843,592,435, or slightly less than the $847,396,102 it earned in 1956. The record year was 1955, when it established an all-time high of $1,189,477,082 in net earnings.

The Bell System report showed operating income of $6.3 billion, compared with $5.8 billion in 1956. Total assets, in which the company has held first place for several years, climbed to a new record of $17.6 billion, a sharp jump over the previous year's $16.2 billion.

GM's sales totaled just under $11 billion, an increase of $193 million over 1956 but about $1.5 billion less than in record-breaking 1955.

Strikes of Airlines Voted by Machinists

Units of the Machinists have voted to strike Mar. 2 against two major air lines as the result of contract disputes.

Some 5,400 IAM members authorized a strike against Eastern Air Line, while 9,000 members voted to walk out at United Air Lines.

AFL-CIO Conference To Fight Unemployment

(Continued from Page 1)

ing at an alarming rate; already 25 percent of our vast manufacturing capacity stands idle. Unless action is taken promptly, the situation will grow more serious.

"The lack of purchasing power, represented by the nearly 5 million jobless, will in turn cause new unemployment. The vicious circle will widen and today's recession will become more serious.

Must Not Happen

"The AFL-CIO is determined that this must not happen.

"To that end the AFL-CIO Executive Council has authorized the convening of an emergency national AFL-CIO Economic and Legislative Conference.

"The purpose of this conference will be to arouse the federal government, the Congress of the United States and the country at large to these dangers and the need for prompt, remedial action.

"America can and must be put back to work."

"That is the only possible solution to our problems."

Convened in Washington

The conference will convene Mar. 11 at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington and run through Mar. 13.

Unions, state and local bodies and directly affiliated groups were urged to fill out registration forms and return them as quickly as possible to Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler.

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Virginia Shoe Strikers Get Major Help

Fredericksburg, Va.—Some 300 members of the Textile Workers, on strike at the Virginia Shoe Corp. since Jan. 24, received a major boost when the 2,100 members of TWUA Local 713 voted by secret ballot to assess themselves $1 a week to help the walkout.

Won NLRB Election

The group discharge of 42 members of a Virginia Shoe shop committee precipitated the strike, the workers said. The firings followed a series of bargaining meetings which began last September, when the union won a National Labor Relations Board representation election. The union has charged the firm with stalling.

The company has claimed its wage average is $1.14 an hour. Wesley M. Cook, TWUA vice president and regional director, said the amount is too high, as official figures show that more than 60 percent of the workers receive only $1.

The strikers are well "protected," Cook added, by local police.

Grand Jury Indicts Four Miami Bankers

Miami, Fla.—Four Miami area bankers have been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of misapplying more than $7 million in bank funds.

Named on 30 separate accounts in two indictments were Baron de Hirsch Meyer, president of the Miami Beach Federal Savings and Loan Association until he quit a week before the grand jury acted; Leonard Abess, treasurer and a director who quit at the same time; Samuel R. Becker, formerly the administrative assistant, and George W. Kennedy, a former director.

Meyer was named "man of the year" in 1955 by the Miami Beach Civic League and donated a law school to the University of Miami.

U. S. Atty. James L. Guilmartin said the four were charged in connection with use of funds from the Miami Beach Association and two banks, the Industrial National Bank of Miami and the North Shore Bank of Miami Beach, where they served as officers. The money allegedly went as loans to nine corporations they owned in whole or in part and was used to finance construction on undeveloped land in Florida.

AFL-CIO News

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GOP Probers Block Kohler Case Testimony by Reuther

725,000 Strong:

Convention Sets Up Michigan AFL-CIO

By Robert J. Wentworth

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Michigan AFL-CIO was voted into existence here by delegates representing 725,000 trade unionists in the state.

At a bustling convention called by the national AFL-CIO after opposition by the Michigan Federation of Labor blocked earlier merger arrangements, nearly 1,200 delegates from 537 local bodies adopted a constitution, elected officers and adopted a series of resolutions.

35th State to Merge

The convention's action made Michigan the 35th state where AFL and CIO groups have merged.

Heading the new organization is August Scholle, president, George Murphy, executive vice president, and Barney Hopkins, secretary-treasurer.

Scholle was former president of the CIO Council, Murphy an international representative of the Allied Industrial Workers, formerly the UAW-AFL, and Hopkins held the same post with the CIO Council. The president's salary was set at $12,500; and the other two top officers will each get $12,000.

Peter M. McGavin and R. J. Thomas, assistants to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, guided the founding convention after the AFL-CIO Executive Council had revoked the charters of the former Michigan Federation of Labor and the Michigan Industrial Union Council and ordered the call to convention of all affiliated AFL and CIO unions in the state.

Members Want Unity

Both McGavin and Thomas said the assembled delegates proved to all Michigan that "members of

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Committee Votes U. S. Pay Boost

Wage increases amounting to nearly $1 billion for about 1.5 million federal government employes—postal, white collar, legislative and judicial—have been approved by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The Senate, meantime, completed action on another bill boosting postal rates and as this edition of The AFL-CIO News went to press was preparing to take up a proviso tieing to it pay boosts totaling $317 million for some 500,000 postal workers.

Retroactive to Last August

The House bill would give the postal employes an average 15 percent pay increase, with an 11 percent average hike for other white collar government workers. Both increases would be retroactive to Aug. 25, 1957. They won an overwhelming 18 to 3 vote in the committee, with most of the Republicans as well as Democrats supporting it.

(*Continued on Page* 4)

NLRB Asked to Set Aside Sears Election

The National Labor Relations Board has been urged to reopen cases affecting Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s operations in the Boston area on the basis of a union-busting campaign exposed by the McClellan Committee.

The Retail Clerks and the general counsel of the NLRB have filed petitions with the board asking that an election in which the Teamsters defeated the Clerks be set aside and that recommendations of a trial examiner that Sears recognize the Clerks as bargaining representatives be adopted.

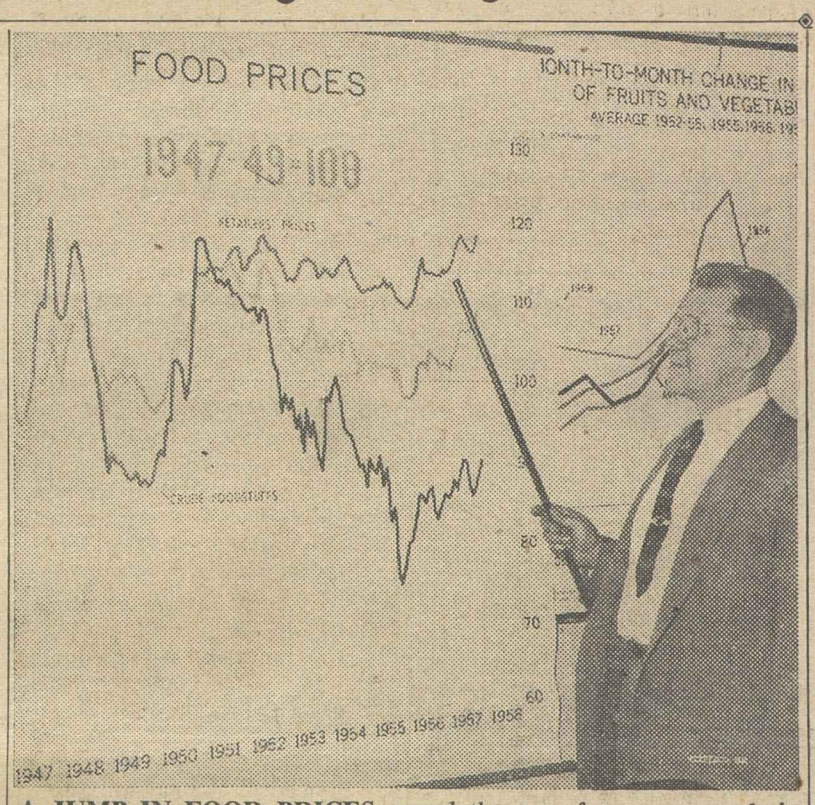
First of Its Kind

NLRB officials said that while the board reopened old cases in the past this was the first time a motion to reopen was based on congressional testimony.

The testimony given the McClellan Committee disclosed unchallenged evidence that Sears used Nathan W. Shefferman's Labor Relations Associates to disrupt union union organizing drives through labor spies, payoffs, intimidation and firings.

Wallace Tudor, employe relations vice president of Sears, acknowledged before the committee "pressure and coercion; dis-

(*Continued on Page* 11)



A JUMP IN FOOD PRICES paved the way for a new peak in living costs for January with Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague (pointing out the food price rise) saying that he could hold out no hope for any drop overall in living costs in the next few months.

Acute 'Recessionitis'

Prices Rise Again As Jobs, Wages Dip

By Saul Miller

Shrinking pay envelopes, increasing unemployment and a sharp jump in the cost of living hit the country this week, aggravating an already severe case of acute "recessionitis."

Pres. Eisenhower and his economic advisors, taking note of the situation and a series of slashing Democratic attacks on Administration failure to act, prescribed "courage and common sense."

"The economy of this country," he told the National Food Conference "is a lot stronger than the spirit of those people I see wailing about it and saying it is no good."

Two days later at his news conference the President retreated from his earlier prediction that an upturn was just around the corner in March, declaring that it will take some time to stop the business recession but that there would be an upturn by mid-year.

The President's comments came as Labor Sec. Mitchell indicated February unemployment was up about 200,000 to 300,000 over January and other Administration spokesmen spoke in terms of five million jobless. In mid-January the figure was just shy of 4.5 million.

Living Costs Still Climb

The Bureau of Labor Statistics added to the economic gloom by reporting a six-tenths of one percent jump in living costs in January, the largest increase in seven months and the 15th time in the past 17 months that the index hit a record peak.

The bureau reported also that factory workers' take-home pay dropped by about $1.20 between December and January and that real buying power dropped 2 percent over the month and was down 4.5 percent from a year ago.

The latest jump in living costs called for catch-up pay hikes for about 1,350,000 workers with contracts tied up to the CPI. About one million auto workers will get 3 cents an hour effective March 1 while workers in aircraft, farm equipment and electrical machinery will receive about 2 cents an hour more.

Wages Down; Dividends Up

The living costs report followed a report from the Commerce Dept. that while dividends climbed $2 billion in January, wages and salaries dropped more than $2 billion compared to December.

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Goldwater Runs Out on Showdown

By Willard Shelton

A solid lineup of Republicans blocked Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther from the witness stand as the McClellan special Senate committee began its long-heralded hearings on the four-year-old UAW strike at the Kohler Co.

Led by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), the four GOP committee members in effect repudiated the leadership of Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) by forcing a reversal of McClellan's plan to open hearings with overall statements by Kohler Co. Pres. Herbert Kohler and Reuther.

An obviously angered McClellan told reporters after an executive session that climaxed five days of internal wrangling that he had yielded in order not to "wreck" the group. He said he had told the Republicans they could begin by calling, "if they can find who he is, the smallest witness in importance."

An indignant Reuther, who had waited more than 48 hours to testify after being called, promptly used the committee's hearing chamber, the Senate Office Building Caucus Room, for a between-sessions press conference in which he denounced Goldwater as a "political hypocrite and moral coward."

Goldwater "always does it," Reuther said. "He chickens out after

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Dress Workers Set For 7-State Strike

Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union dress workers in seven northeastern states were poised for strike action midnight Feb. 28 to back up demands for the first pay increase in the industry in five years.

Union shop chairman representing 86,800 workers authorized the strike as around-the-clock negotiations continued in New York between industry and union negotiators.

The three-year contract expired Jan. 31 but was extended for one month. Key demands are for a pay increase, holidays, improved overtime provisions and severence pay.

About 5,000 dress workers in the northeast area are already on strike, not being part to the contract extension.

FCC Commissioner Charged With 'Criminal' Violation

A demand for the "firing" or impeachment of Federal Communications Commission Members Richard A. Mack was coupled with charges that Mack and his close friend Thurman A. Whiteside had "violated criminal laws" in dealings with the successful applicant for the lucrative Channel 10 television license in Miami, Fla.

The charge of law violation was made by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), who first led the fight to fire Bernard Schwartz as counsel for the House subcommittee investigating the government's regulatory agencies and then took over the chairmanship when Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.) resigned.

May Seek Impeachment

The firing or impeachment demand came from Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.), who said he would sponsor an impeachment resolution if Pres. Eisenhower should find he lacks power to oust an FCC member.

Mack told reporters "I certainly have no intention of resigning," in answer to the increasing demand that he quit.

Before the committee, he denied under oath that his vote in the Miami case was influenced by either money or friends. He said that had he felt he was being "swayed or pressured into a vote against my convictions," he would not have acted at all. Instead, he added, he based his vote on "the record before us."

Eisenhower himself at a news conference declined comment on Mack, saying that the Justice Dept. was in process of an investigation of allegations involving the commissioner.

The subcommittee in days of examination learned from Whiteside of a remarkable series of dealings with Mack.

Whiteside acknowledged thousands of dollars of "personal loans" to Mack, beginning from the commissioner's college days and continuing while Mack was a Florida railroads and utilities commissioner and FCC member.

"Non-Existent" Notes

Whiteside accused Schwartz, the fired counsel, of failing to turn over to the subcommittee what he said were promissory notes in which Mack pledged repayment of the loans. He claimed he had given these notes to Schwartz.

Rep. Peter F. Mack, Jr. (D-Ill.) —no relation to Commissioner Mack—referred to the notes as "non-existent," and Harris pointed out that Whiteside's own inventory of material he had furnished Schwartz contained no reference to such documents.

Whiteside also acknowledged that Mack had received more than $10,000 in fees from a Miami insurance brokerage firm that got the business of a National Airlines subsidiary after the subsidiary was awarded the Channel 10 license.

Mack was not paid for the television insurance, Whiteside said, but for other business in which he furnished "leads" to the insurance firm.

Mack, he said, was owner of a one-sixth interest in the insurance firm through Whiteside's "gift." The "gift" does not show on the books of the firm, the subcommittee brought out, and Whiteside said the commitment of the one-sixth interest to Mack was an "oral" one.

Whiteside said also that he "reactivated" for Mack's benefit a dormant holding company, Andar, Inc., and that Andar has paid Mack more than $2,000 in "dividends" which went to Whiteside's own bank accounts in repayment of the "loans" to Mack.

National "Least Qualified"

Two secretaries in Whiteside's office are among the stated officers of Andar, Inc., the subcommittee said. Whiteside denied that having Andar pay Mack money to repay loans was "the same" as his giving Mack a check to repay loans; he just made it possible for Mack to earn an income, he stated.

The complicated financial dealings were involved in the FCC inquiry for the light they might throw on the award of Channel 10 to the National Airlines subsidiary.

An FCC hearing examiner, Herbert Sharfman, recommended that on the basis of the law and the facts the Channel 10 license should go to A. Frank Katzentine, another applicant, and that National was the "least qualified" of four competing applicants. Sharfman testified earlier that he was "surprised" when the FCC overruled him and gave the license to National.

Whiteside told the subcommittee that he had discussed the National situation with Mack while the case was pending but also that when asked by Katzentine he telephoned Mack and said he had "no further interest" in the matter.

Whiteside vehemently denied that he had been paid a fee by National for representation in the case. He also vehemently denied that a $75,000 deposit in one of his 19 bank accounts, scattered through Florida banks, represented any payment in the matter.

He refused to concede anything improper in his relations with Mack or with his loans to a member of state and federal regulatory agencies.

Wolverton Sponsors Bill

Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R-N. J.) introduced a bill to make it a crime to use "improper methods to influence" members of six named government regulatory agencies including the FCC.

The bill would provide imprisonment of three years and $2,000 in fines on conviction of violation, and penalties would apply both to members of the agencies and to citizens who attempted improper influence.

Byrd Reconsiders; Won't Quit Senate

Arch-conservative Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) doesn't really want to be carried back to "old Virginny;" he'd rather be chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Just two weeks after Byrd announced he would not seek re-election to another Senate term he changed his mind.

He told the Democratic members of the Virginia Legislature, who had voted for a resolution asking him to reconsider, that he realized that Senate seniority and committee rank carried importance "over and above the capabilities of the member."

THE 8,000-MEMBER Chicago Local 1 of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers was presented with a charter in the new union following its decision to leave the Bakery Workers union expelled by the AFL-CIO. The charter was presented by Daniel J. Healy (right), AFL-CIO regional director. Peter W. Carbona (left) is the acting president and business manager of Local 1. John Klansek (center) is an international representative for ABC.

Suit by Ousted Bakery Union Thrown Out

The American Bakery and Confectionery Workers scored their first clear-cut, major victory in the nationwide series of legal actions to assure democratic unionism in the industry when suit for an injunction virtually barring Washington, D. C., Local 118 from functioning was dismissed. The action, similar to those in other cities, was brought by the remnant of the old Bakery and Confectionery Workers, expelled from the AFL-CIO at the Atlantic City convention, which is headed by Pres. James Cross.

In a number of other court fights, efforts of the Cross faction to obtain preliminary injunctions prior to final restraining orders have been defeated. The Washington case is the first to be completely dismissed.

Local 118 was one of the first to vote to bolt the expelled union and join the new AFL-CIO affiliate. The Cross forces had filed suit to restrain it from using the name of the local and from representing itself as bargaining agent for the workers covered by its contracts. They also sought control of its treasury.

The action was dismissed by Judge Richmond B. Keech in federal court. He charged the Bakery & Confectionery Workers with coming into court with "unclean hands."

In a somewhat similar but less final action, an injunction issued in Kansas City was dissolved, but with leave to amend in case the Cross group wants to try again. The finality of the decision in Washington, which is expected to be of significance and value elsewhere, may however deter further action.

Meantime, the Cross faction filed still another action of this type in Chicago against Local 1, which voted on Feb. 18 to affiliate with the ABC.

ABC headquarters in Washington reported a series of additional locals of the old union, most of them small, had voted to affiliate with the AFL-CIO body. A spokesman said 104 locals have now taken action to shift to the ABC.

Fleisher Resigns Post As Publications Chief

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted "with personal regret" the resignation of Henry C. Fleisher as director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.

Fleisher's resignation is effective Feb. 28. He informed Meany in his letter of resignation he plans to open his own public relations office.

Meany, wishing Fleisher the "very best of success in your new undertaking," said:

"During the early and extremely important formative years of the merged labor movement, you have handled a difficult assignment efficiently, effectively and with an obvious sincere devotion to the cause of trade unionism."

In his letter of resignation, Fleisher wrote "my 21 years of service with the labor movement, in the AFL-CIO and in the pre-merger CIO, have constituted an inspiring experience.

"It has been a source of genuine satisfaction to participate in the growth and expanding influence of organized labor, and specifically in the development of labor public relations and publications programs.

"It has, in addition, been a matter of pride to have been associated during the past two years with the merged labor movement under your leadership."

Fleisher, a graduate of Amherst College, joined the CIO News staff in 1937 as an assistant editor after serving on the staffs of a number of labor papers.

He entered the Army in 1942 and served with the Office of Strategic Services in the United States, Austria and Italy. In 1946 he rejoined the CIO as assistant director of publicity and in 1951 was appointed director of publicity.

Upon merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955 he was named director of the Dept. of Publications, responsible for publication of the AFL-CIO News, the AFL-CIO American Federationist and the numerous pamphlets issued by the AFL-CIO.

Fleisher has been a member of the American Newspaper Guild since 1935, served as ex-officio vice president of the Intl. Labor Press Association and a member of the Public Policy Committee of the Advertising Council. He is a member of the National Press Club.

Box Score on Congress

WELFARE FUNDS

Senate Labor Committee is now considering the Douglas disclosure bill, S. 2888, which was reported favorably by a subcommittee last year. The bill, which would protect workers' equity in all welfare and pension plans by financial reports to the federal government, is endorsed by AFL-CIO.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

An AFL-CIO endorsed bill providing for federal standards for workmen's compensation has been introduced in both Houses. The House bill, HR 10570, was introduced by Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) with more than 50 co-sponsors. The Senate bill, S. 3244, was introduced by Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass.) with 16 co-sponsors. The bill would increase and extend benefits.

EDUCATION

Senate and House Labor Committees are both considering proposals for federal aid for scholarships and other specific areas of need. A report is expected soon from the House Education subcommittee on extension of school aid to federally impacted areas. AFL-CIO has endorsed continuation of the present program, while the Administration has urged substantial cutbacks.

MINIMUM WAGE EXTENSION

A short extension of hearings on bills to extend the coverage of minimum wage laws to new workers is expected in the House. A compromise bill has been reported by a subcommittee to the full Senate Labor Committee. The AFL-CIO has endorsed the Morse-Kelley bills to include 9.6 million additional workers.

TAXES

House Ways and Means Committee has concluded hearings on general revision of the internal revenue code. The AFL-CIO supported increased personal exemptions, closing tax loopholes.

HELLS CANYON

Consideration of the Senate-passed bill for construction of a federal high-level Hells Canyon dam has been deferred until June by the House Interior Committee. The AFL-CIO strongly supports the bill.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT

Senate committee hearings have resumed on area redevelopment legislation. AFL-CIO has endorsed S. 964, the Douglas bill.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

AFL-CIO Executive Council has announced its support for pay increases for federal postal and classified employes. Both bills are now ready for floor action in the Senate.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

House Ways and Means Committee hearings have begun on proposals to extend the reciprocal trade laws for five years. AFL-CIO endorses the extension, and urges adoption of trade adjustment amendments to ease any adverse effects on domestic workers and industry.

Take-Home Pay Down as Prices Soar

Union Heads Press Battle On Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

And in a general report on the economic activity in the last three months of 1957, the department confirmed with figures the known sharp drop in business activity.

The Federal Reserve Board meanwhile reported that department store sales through mid-February were running 2 percent lower than a year ago.

The Senate, seemingly sensing the need for more expenditures for defense and recession needs, completed action on an Administration proposal raising the national debt ceiling by $5 billion to $280 billion. Economists noted the higher debt ceiling would provide leeway for a possible tax cut as an economic stimulant—a move urged by the AFL-CIO.

Union Leaders Ask Action

The deepening recession bought a new series of proposals from union leaders for coping with the situation:

● Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower, called for prompt enactment of new federal standards for unemployment compensation to bring them into line with current needs and a temporary moratorium on income tax withholding. He urged also an expanded public works program.

● Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, called on glass manufacturers for a series of conferences throughout 1958 to avert a recession in the industry and develop programs for keeping employment and production at their present high levels.

● Textile Workers Pres. William Pollack declared that employers enjoying high profits can help avert economic disaster by sharing the profits with their workers either through higher wages or special bonuses and thus stimulate consumer activity.

● James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, denounced the Administration for its "head-in-the-sand" attitude, adding that as the nation "slides deeper into depression" the Administration even hesitates to set up a public works program.

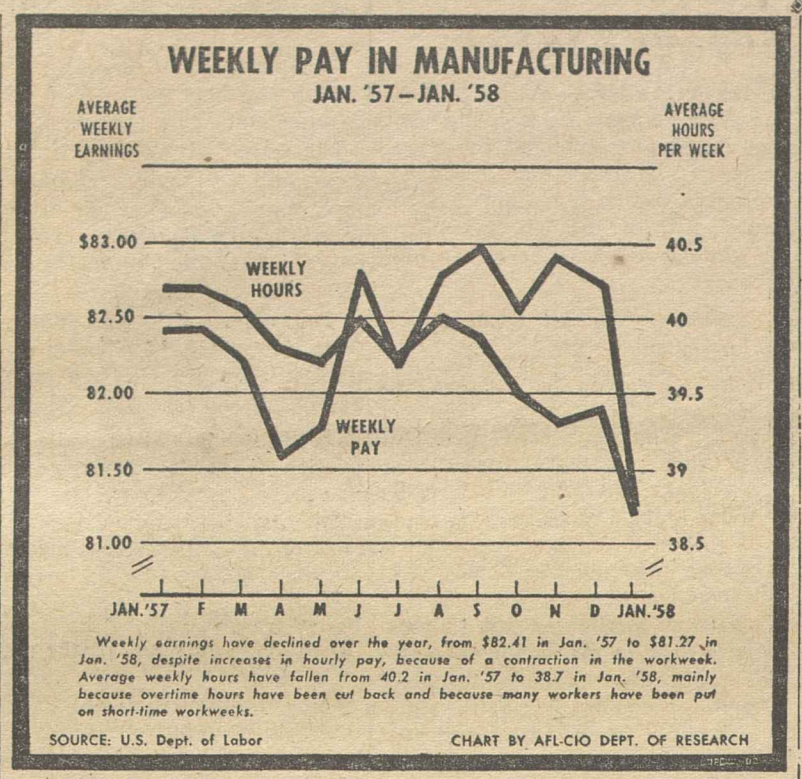
GOP Fights Tax Cut

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Cal.) indicated, however, that the Administration is reconsidering its ban on new reclamation projects. His statement came a few days after a meeting of GOP leaders announced firmly against tax cuts or a "spending orgy."

The latest rise in the cost-of-living index was paced by a 1.8 percent increase in food prices, especially fresh fruits and vegetables and meats. Prices for housing, medical care, reading and recreation also were up with a decline registered only for apparel and new cars.

On the state level, trade union groups stepped up demands on governors, state legislatures and Congress and the Administration for action on improved unemployment compensation benefits, tax reductions and public works programs.

In New York, Gov. Averill Harriman vetoed a Republican sponsored measure revising the state's jobless benefits law that has been strongly opposed by labor as inadequate and discriminatory toward a number of the state's industries.



Meany Will Keynote AFL-CIO Conference

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will keynote the opening session of the AFL-CIO's emergency conference to put "America Back to Work" in Washington Mar. 11-13.

The three-day economic-legislative conference designed to focus national attention on the deepening recession is expected to draw delegates from AFL-CIO affiliates and state and local bodies.

The sessions will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

Reuther to Preside

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter Reuther, chairman of the organization's Committee on Economic Policy, will preside at the opening session Mar. 11. Following Meany's keynote speech, Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the Dept. of Research, will review the economic situation and Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation, will review the legislative outlook.

The afternoon of Mar. 11 will be devoted to planning visits to Congress along geographical lines with a congresman participating in each of seven meetings.

On the morning of Mar. 12 delegates will visit their congressmen and senators to aquaint them with unemployment in their areas and other problems bought on by the recession. In the afternoon four senators are slated to address the meeting on various action programs supported by the AFL-CIO.

On Mar. 13 there will be further visits with congressmen and senators capped by a luncheon where reports will be made on the various visits. The conference will conclude with a speech by Ruether.

The conference was authorized at the last meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council "to arouse the federal government, the Congress of the United States and the country at large to these dangers and the need for prompt remedial action."

Textile Union Sponsoring Essay Contest

A $1,000 essay contest on the topic "Programs for Rehabilitating the Textile Industry" is being sponsored by the Textile Workers Union.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the contest was an attempt to enlist the nation's economists in the fight to prserve and expand the U.S. textile industry which has suffered sharp reverses in postwar years.

The judges will be Prof. Seymour Harris of Harvard University, Prof. Richard Lester of Princeton University and Prof. Frank de Vyver of Duke University. The deadline for entries is Sept. 30, 1958.

Applicants should write for particulars to "New Horizons for Textiles," Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Aide in Library Dies from Fall

Mrs. Beatrice P. Cudlip, for 20 years a staff member in the libraries of the AFL-CIO and the predecessor AFL, was fatally injured in a fall in her home here.

Many members of Office Workers Local 2, of which she was a member and which represents clerical workers in AFL-CIO headquarters, attended her funeral. Burial was in Washington.

Mrs. Cudlip is survived by her husband, Martin S. Cudlip, and one brother, Neville Gullie, of Durham, N. C.

Employment Security Program Set by IUE

A program for stronger employment security, built around the guaranteed annual wage, for more than 150,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was authorized by two of the union's chain conference boards at separate meetings here.

The goal is additional job protection for 100,000 employes of the General Electric Co. and more than 50,000 employes of the Westinghouse Electrical Corp. Negotiations with both companies are open on employment security alone under their five-year contracts.

In addition to the guaranteed annual wage, the eight-point program—the same for both employers—includes severance and dismissal pay; seniority protection when a plant moves from one community to another; protections against farming out work; a plan for meeting the problems of automation; better work scheduling; elimination of area and sex differentials, and shorter hours.

The guaranteed wage plan is aimed at persuading the companies to provide their workers with either year-around employment or a pay check every week. It would cover not only employes who are laid off, but would provide benefits to those on short time for up to 52 weeks.

Ask Supplementary Benefits

If adopted in negotiations which open soon, it would begin to pay benefits on Oct. 1, 1959. However, the employers would be asked to institute a supplementary fund from which benefits could be paid in the interim.

Under the dismissal and severance pay proposal, the laid-off worker would have the right to choose between severance pay or the GAW. On job transfers, employes would have the right to carry their seniority with them, and to be paid moving expenses.

The automation proposals call for a restudy of the entire problem of seniority, including establishment of joint union-management committees at national and local levels to assure full protection to those concerned, and a broadening of seniority units.

Overtime Restriction

On work scheduling, the union is seeking to halt "extreme specialization" of plants by putting them on a multi-product basis. In addition, overtime would be outlawed in one section where there are layoffs in another.

The GE board reelected Pres. John H. Callahan and Sec. Frank Fiorillo, both of Schenectady, N. Y.; The Westinghouse group again named Pres. Robert Nellis, Pittsburgh, and Sec. Ellis Hockenberry, Sharon, Pa.

A supplemental unemployment benefit plan similar to those protecting some 4,000,000 workers in other industries, along with "substantial" wage increases and improvements in fringe benefits, were approved as a bargaining program by the union's RCA Conference Board at a third meeting.

Negotiations on a full contract begin in the middle of April.

Grand Jury Indicts RCA As Monopoly

New York — A federal grand jury here has indicted the Radio Corporation of America on charges of multiple violations of the anti-trust laws.

The indictment accused RCA of:

Conspiring with other large electronic companies to monopolize patents for radio, television and electronic devices.

Refusing to license its patents except in packages and thus stifling research and development in radio and television.

Alleged Cartel

Setting up cartel arrangements with British, Dutch and German firms and other electronic manufacturers to keep their products out of the U.S. In exchange RCA would keep its products out of their countries.

Agreeing with foreign electronic companies not to compete in licensing patents.

Named as co-conspirators in the indictment were more than 25 of the leading electronic manufacturers in the world, including American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Western Electric Co., General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and Hazeltine Corp., all of the U.S.

Drive for Legislation Is Theme Of Building Trades Sessions

A record turnout of around 3,000 delegates is expected to be on hand for the Fourth Annual Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington Mar. 3-6.

Pres. Richard J. Gray of the department will keynote the rally in an address on the opening day. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is scheduled to speak on the current economic crisis at the afternoon session the same day.

Seek Seven Major Goals

This year's conference, one of organized labor's major legislative drives, has been built around seven major goals. At the opening day's sessions delegates will hear experts discuss each of the department's legislative aims. The program then calls for them to spend the next two days calling on their senators and congressmen to discuss the issues.

An assembly on the closing day will hear reports from each of the state delegations. In addition to telling how their senators and congressmen stand on the bills of special concern to the department, the state spokesmen this year also will be asked to caucus with their members and to submit detailed reports on the unemployment situation back home.

The department's legislative program, a spokesman said, has been built around positive measures intended to meet national needs and at the same time give stimulus to the nation's sagging economy.

It seeks enactment of legislation for expanded housing and slum clearance, school and hospital construction, broader and more liberal unemployment compensation, extension of coverage of the minimum wage law, "modernization" of the Davis-Bacon (prevailing wage) Act, and five "corrective" amendments to Taft-Hartley.

Speakers Named

Speakers scheduled at the opening sessions, besides Gray and Meany, include Louis Sherman, chairman of the department's legal advisory committee and general counsel for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director; Charles Donahue, research director of the Plumbers; Vincent Morreale, general counsel for the Laborers; and Martin O'Donoghue, general counsel for the Plumbers and other building trades unions.

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE to the American people the AFL-CIO honored Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the anti-polio vaccine. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, presents the Murray-Green award to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who accepted it for Salk. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed Salk for his humanitarian efforts.

Judge Holds Strike Relief Subject to Tax

Milwaukee—Even though a federal jury here ruled in his favor, Kohler striker Allen Kaiser will have to appeal to a higher court if he expects the U.S. Government to return $108 he paid in 1954 taxes.

A federal jury ruled Nov. 12, 1957, that $565's worth of UAW strike relief given Kaiser during the first year of the Kohler strike was a gift and therefore not taxable. Recently, Federal Judge Kenneth Grubb, who heard the case, overruled the jury. It is expected the union will appeal the case. A possible refund of $500,000 to Kohler strikers is at stake.

This is the first time that the question of taxing strike relief has come up in the courts.

In pleading with the jury, UAW Attorney Max Raskin argued that "this measly $565" was all that Kaiser had to "live and keep body and soul together, and now the tax department says: Out of this milk and out of this butter and out of the potatoes you received you have got to give 20 percent of that milk and that butter, even though you ate it."

Judge Grubb based his ruling on the fact that an Internal Revenue directive in 1920 said gifts from unions are taxable. Over $10 million in strike relief has been paid to Kohler strikers since the beginning of the long conflict.

The union's brief supporting Kaiser's claim of a refund said: "the only yardstick that was used was whether or not the member needed food, clothing, or shelter."

"There was no requirement that those who received assistance perform any service or duty"

Mazey Is Witness

Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer who was a witness in the case, told the jury: "Strike assistance is not unemployment compensation. It is not a matter of right, like unemployment compensation, where a worker has established certain credits and receives unemployment compensation as a matter of right."

Mazey in cross-examination likened strike relief to the donations given to victims of hurricanes and tornadoes. "The emergency that the flood and tornado brought about caused hardship to not only our members but to people in the communities in which these disasters took place," he said.

Federal Wage Hike Advances In Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

The proposed Senate pay boost for postal workers, approved by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, provides for an average 12.5 percent increase. The committee also approved an average 7.5 percent raise for other federal white collar employes.

The House bill would increase the present $2,880 a year minimum to $3,405, and the top salary from the present $16,000 to $17,600. The increases would range from 18 percent in the lowest pay level to 10 percent in the highest. The 350,000 clerks and carriers would get from 15 to 16.5 percent.

Pres. Eisenhower has recommended a general increase of 6 percent for postal employes and increases from 6 to 7.5 percent for most other government white collar workers, effective in both cases next July 1.

The Senate's postal rate increase bill would boost the present first class letter mail fee of 3 cents to 4 cents for local deliveries and 5 cents for out of town letters.

Increases also were provided for mail falling into other classes.

Leaders in both branches were concerned lest the pay hike proposals be so high that Eisenhower will veto them. Last year, he pocket vetoed wage increases for both postal and classified federal employes.

Former Organizer Pickets AFL-CIO

A former field organizer started off-and-on picketing of the AFL-CIO headquarters last week, voicing personal grievance over his recent layoff from the staff.

James P. Sweeney of Bordentown, N. J., carried a picket sign pointing out that he had been 21 years on the staff and was "fired by a 3c-stamp"—apparently a reference to his mailed layoff notice. He said he would keep on his picket stint while his strength holds out or "until the AFL-CIO leaders start acting like trade union leaders."

Sweeney, 60, was one of several organizers affected by recent economy moves. He is receiving a pension, and received severence pay and vacation pay for 1958.

An AFL-CIO spokesman told reporters: "We believe in the right to picket and in the right of free speech, which this man is expressing. But we're not sure just what he wants."

Oil Workers Set 5 Goals In Bargaining

Denver, Colo. — A bargaining program emphasizing immediate goals and supplemented by long-range objectives for the future was approved by the Bargaining Policy Committee of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at a meeting here.

Adopt Five-Point Program

For coming negotiations, the conference adopted a five-point program which is mandatory for bargaining units in the oil industry and advisory for those in the chemical and atomic industries. It included:

1—A wage increase equal to the increase in the cost of living since the previous pay hike.

2—A further increase of 3.5 percent a year to match the increase in productivity of the average American worker (the union claims the increase in the oil and chemical industries is even greater).

3—Agreement with employers that in case of a layoff of 5 percent of the work force in a bargaining unit within one year, the union be notified four months in advance and the contract be open for bargaining on wages and hours.

4—"Substantial" severance pay for furloughed workers.

5—Contracts of two or three years' duration, with wages to be adjusted automatically each year under the wage phase of the program.

Long-Range Goals

The long-range goals of the program, toward which local unions may work, include standby agreements cutting hours as an alternative to layoffs; curtailment of overtime; establishment of union-management training programs to meet the need for new skills created by technological advances; company payment of full costs of pension, hospitalization, medical, insurance and similar benefit plans; and greater vesting of pension rights to the individual employe.

Pres. O. A. Knight said no target date for attainment of any point in the program would be announced.

The committee instructed him to draw up a detailed plan for establishing an investment program for workers to be financed by royalties on company production.

It also adopted a resolution objecting strongly to efforts by some companies to combine into a single job classification several crafts which traditionally have been separate.

The union represents 210,000 workers covered by 1,375 separate contracts. The bargaining policy committee consists of three members from each of the union's 16 geographical districts and the four international officers.

Maritime Dept. Votes Great Lakes Drive

Detroit—The AFL-CIO Maritime Dept. has voted to inaugurate a campaign to organize between 25,000 and 30,000 Great Lakes shipping industry workers.

The drive was voted by about 200 representatives of 12 of the 13 unions affiliated with the department at a special conference here and grows out of a recommendation approved by the departmental convention in Atlantic City in December.

The objective is preparation for a sharp jump in shipping activities when the St. Lawrence Seaway opens.

The campaign will be under the direction of the department's executive secretary-treasurer, Harry E. O'Reilly, who was organization director of the AFL before it merged with the CIO.

To Charter Port Councils

It will get under way by the time the ice in the lakes breaks up and shipping begins to move. Manpower, it is expected, will come from the staffs of the unions involved, and the project will be financed by contributions from unions based on their "desire and ability to pay."

The work will be done largely through the unions' port councils. Such bodies already are established in Duluth-Superior, Detroit and Wayne County, and St. Louis, which gets under the program by virtue of its status as a major Mississippi River port. The department will soon charter additional councils in Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago and Buffalo.

The conference also set up a new Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Policy Committee composed of O'Reilly and a representative of each participating union.

The Steelworkers and Maritime Union already have some membership on the Great Lakes, as do two unaffiliated unions, the Mine Workers and the Independent Lakes Sailors Union.

Founder of MESA, Matthew Smith, Dies

Miami Beach, Fla. — Matthew Smith, national secretary and founder of the Mechanics Educational Society, died here of a heart attack. He was 64, and his home was in Detroit.

He had been in ill health since the death of his wife, Dora, three weeks earlier.

Born in the textile area of Lancashire, England, he was active in the British labor movement before coming to this country in 1926. He helped form the MESA as an unaffiliated union and kept it that way until 1954, when it joined the former CIO and later continued in the merged AFL-CIO.

Conference Will Discuss Civil Rights and Liberties

Representatives of more than 100 national organizations will discuss today's major problems in the area of civil rights and liberties at the tenth annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House in Washington Mar. 6 and 7.

Paul Sifton, national legislative representative of the Auto Workers, and Charles M. Smith, associate director of the Washington office of the National Council of Churches, are conference co-chairmen.

Panel Discussions Set

Panel discussions are scheduled on such subjects as "Individual Freedom and the Common Defense," "After Little Rock: Ways to Acceptance and Compliance," "A Bi-Partisan Look at Civil Rights Prospects," and "Strengthening the Lines of Communication between the Races in the South."

A dinner meeting on Mar. 6 will hear talks by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, and Msgr. Francis J. Lally, editor of The Pilot, official publication of the Archdiocese of Boston, on the struggle to preserve basic freedoms.

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, will preside at the session dealing with problems arising from the Little Rock school incidents.

Rubber Union Aims to Win Welfare Gains

Cleveland—A program of improved pension and insurance benefits, built around a full-payment surgical plan and a new rehabilitation proposal, has been approved by the Rubber Workers for presentation to the industry during bargaining this year.

The program was worked out at a two-day conference here attended by 160 delegates from locals in the United States and Canada. Pres. L. S. Buckmaster presided. It will serve as a guide to URW negotiators as health and welfare bargaining sessions are held during 1958, beginning with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. later this month.

Full Surgical Care

The decision to include full surgical protection in demands was based on bitter experience which was summarized for delegates by URW Insurance and Pension Dir. Paul E. Bowers. He showed that in thousands of cases, surgical fees have been far above the benefits, which have a top of $250, now paid under the union-negotiated plan.

The program for benefits to cover rehabilitation care is the first to be sought by the union.

The conference also approved improvements in the formula and the minimum under the pension plan, which now is based on $1.80 a month for each year up to 30 years of service, with retirement at 65 after at least 15 years of service.

Philly Broadens Union Recognition

Philadelphia — The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes has been recognized as the sole bargaining agent for Philadelphia's more than 18,000 employes.

The new agreement, announced by Mayor Richardson Dilworth and William J. McEntee, president of District Council 13, covers all civil service employes except policemen, firemen, detectives and certain supervisory and professional personnel.

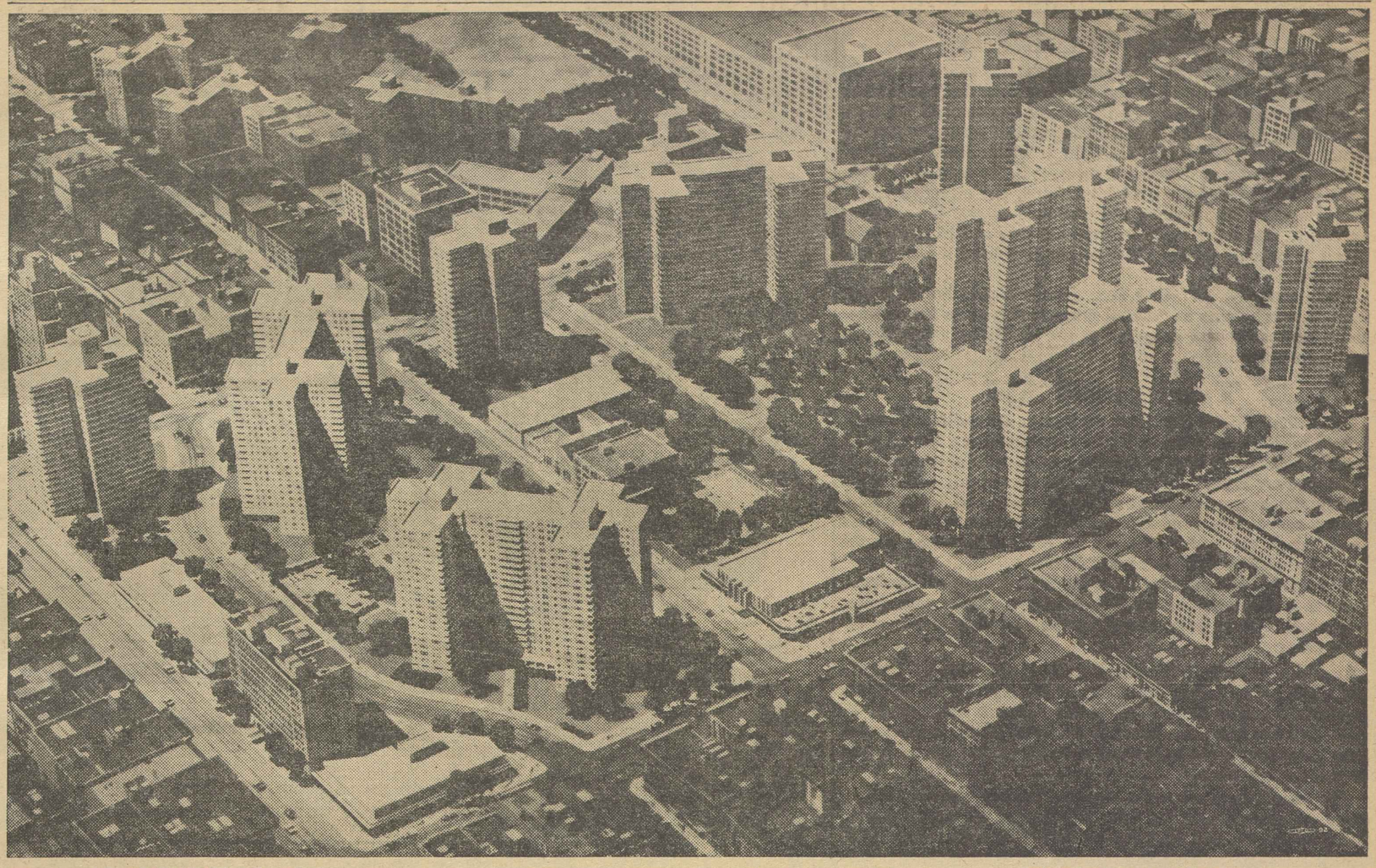
The new contract broadens an earlier agreement which gave the union exclusive bargaining representation for 11 departments with about 14,000 workers. The new contract adds 17 city agencies under civil service.

Air Line Pilots Strike Western

Chicago—The far-flung operations of Western Air Lines, which serves 47 cities in 13 states, Canada and Mexico, have been halted by a strike of 260 members of the Air Line Pilots.

The walkout started when weeks of fruitless negotiations for a new contract ended with union acceptance but management rejection of a five-point peace formula recommended by the National Mediation Board. The union is seeking wage increases and improved fringe benefits.

The company has laid off its approximately 2,500 employes. A spokesman said the Mediation Board's proposal was turned down because its provision that unsettled issues be arbitated was unacceptable.



ILGWU Apartments to Replace N.Y. Slums

Nine 20-story modern apartment buildings will rise in the heart of downtown Manhattan in a year or so to replace over 20 acres of old tenements and slums.

The 2,520 apartments will be financed by the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union as part of its continuing program to replace the city's substandard housing with new, modern apartments concentrating on lots of light and fresh air, parks and playgrounds and convenient shopping.

The union will put up about $20 million of the estimated $35 million cost of the project, with the funds to be drawn from the reserves of the general, welfare and retirement funds. ILGWU officials pointed out the investment will yield a greater return to the funds as well as providing better housing for ILGWU members and others.

The project will be set up as a cooperative with each tenant-cooperator investing a minimum of $650 per rental room. Operating costs are estimated to run $22-$23 per room per month.

The development will be within walking distance of the ILGWU Health Center, the High School of Fashion Industries, the Fashion Institute of Technology and the garment center itself.

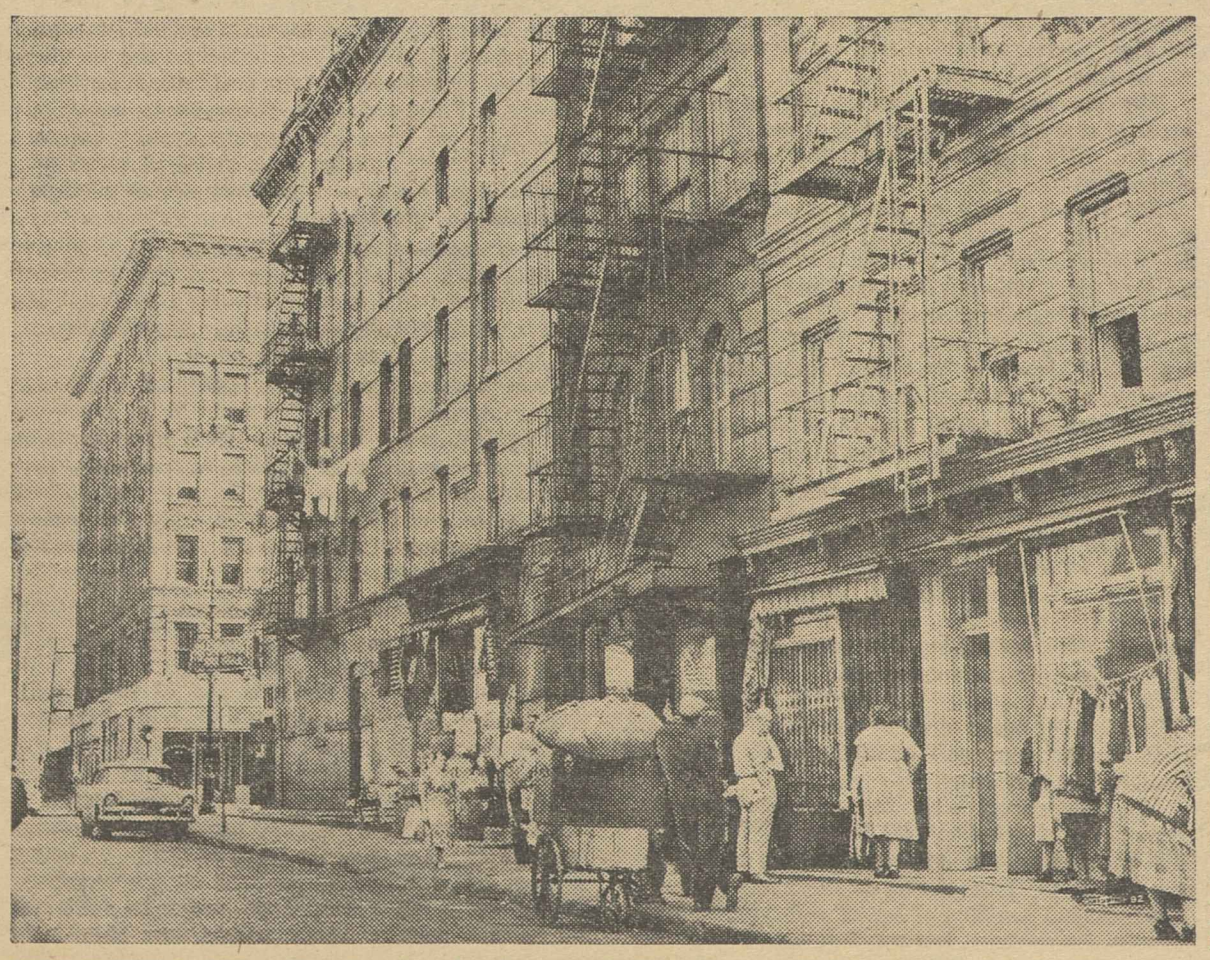
A shopping center will be located midpoint in the project and all businesses will be located at the edge of the development. Off-street parking areas for 504 cars, gardens and playgrounds will be provided.

All rooms in the apartments will be off the central foyer and accessible without passing through another room. The dining area is not incorporated as part of the living room but adjoins the kitchen area.

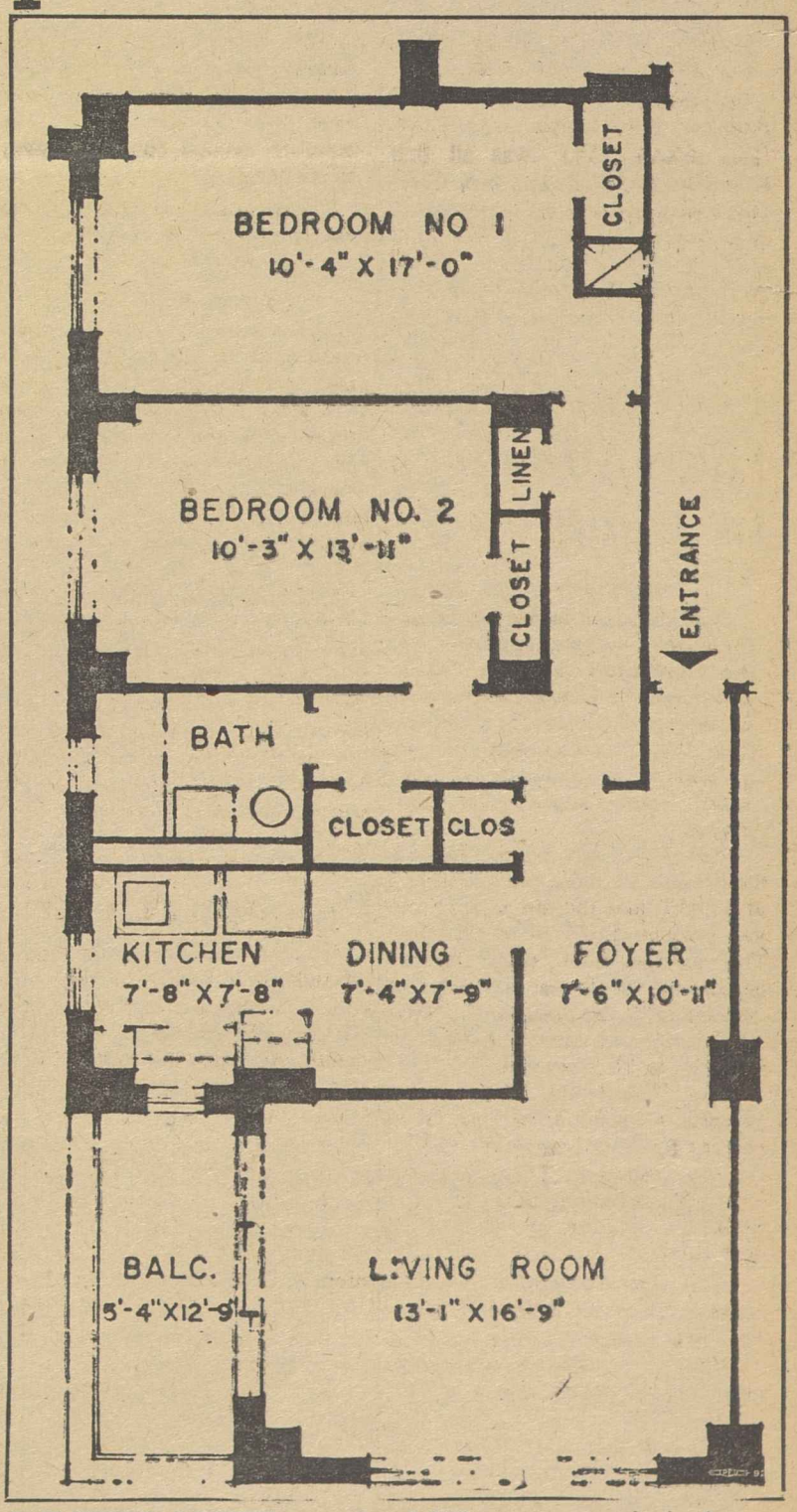
Half Have Balconies

Balconies will come with half the apartments, a boon to older folks and to mothers. In most cases a kitchen window also will front on the balcony.

ILGWU members will have first priority on apartments.



THE ILGWU's $35 million housing development in New York's Chelsea neighborhood will replace old tenements like these. The project will run between Eighth and Ninth Avenues from 23rd to 29th Streets. Approximately one-half the apartments will have balconies.



ONE-THIRD OF THE more than 2,500 apartment units in the new ILGWU housing project will be 4½-room or two-bedroom units following the above floor plan with the off-foyer arrangement. Apartments will run from two rooms to 5½ rooms. The project will be set up as a cooperative with operating charges expected to run about $22-23 per room.

Monkey Business

RARELY HAS a Senate committee looked as ridiculous as the McClellan Committee in the finagling over the investigation of the long strike at Kohler by the United Automobile Workers.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) has paraded up and down the country for months, "finding" UAW Pres. Walter Reuther "guilty" of all sorts of dangers, threats and menaces to the national welfare.

For Goldwater and some of his cohorts, the objective of the McClellan Committee hearing was obviously to give the company free rein to smear the union and the strikers, and to make it as difficult as possible for the UAW to get its side of the story into the record.

Quite correctly, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has depicted these "smear" efforts as "raising grave doubts as to the impartiality, objectivity and integrity" of the McClellan Committee's future operations.

Trade and Aid

THE BIPARTISAN conference on foreign aid and foreign trade, held in Washington under White House auspices, helped point up the dangers to America of isolation, be it political or economic.

This country is part and parcel of the free world, a free world faced by the constant challenge of Soviet Russia and Soviet China. America cannot live alone and like it; it must share the fortunes —and indeed, the misfortunes—of the other nations and peoples who love freedom and democracy.

Our foreign aid program helps the underdeveloped countries build their economic and social foundations. Trade among the free world nations helps strengthen the economic structure of each country.

America's stake in international trade is tremendous. Yet the voices most often raised are those which urge higher tariff for "protection" against sharply competitive imports from other nations. What is less often heard is the voice of the many groups whose prosperity depends in equal measure on the sale of American-made goods abroad.

We cannot long close the door to imports without cutting down on exports and the jobs that depend on export trade. What we can do, and must do—as AFL-CIO experts have told the Congress—is to take steps to give aid and assistance to workers and companies which may be hurt by foreign competition.

Our present recession won't be ended by blindly raising tariffs on imports and cutting down our export markets.

The recession will be ended when the Administration stops making 1930-type "cheer up" speeches and gets down to the kind of realistic economic program that will bring back full production and full employment.

Greetings, Michigan AFL-CIO

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN now has a merged labor federation, created under national AFL-CIO auspices and direction at a special convention called by Pres. George Meany and the Executive Council.

Michigan's labor groups couldn't agree on merger, and the national headquarters had to step in. But once the barriers were by-passed, Michigan's trade unionists showed they want unity and an effective state body. We wish the Michigan AFL-CIO good luck in the years ahead.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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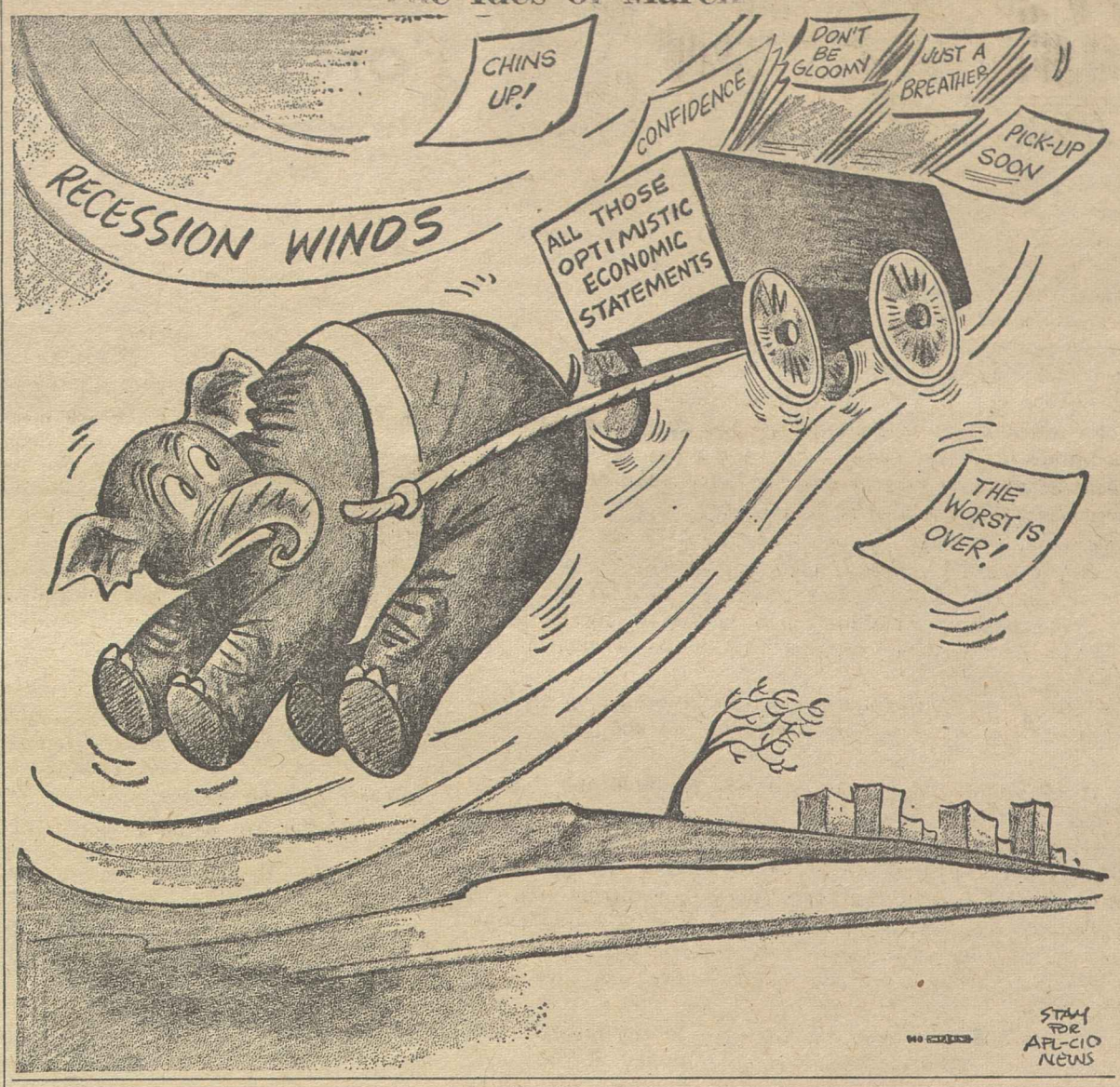
The Ides of March



Capable, Honest Labor Press Holds Key Role in Unions' Future

For over 20 years Henry C. Fleisher has had an important role in writing for, editing and helping develop the labor press in America. His evaluation of the labor press today is based on these two decades of growth and expansion of the trade union movement and its press.

By Henry C. Fleisher

Events of the last two years have demonstrated, if the proposition needed demonstration, that a well-informed membership is a healthy union membership.

The 26 months since merger have been overloaded with "labor news"—news, to a greater extent than usual, concerned with the internal affairs of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions.

Look back and recall some of those news stories: the post-merger rearrangement of the AFL-CIO structure, the development of ethical practices codes, the mergers—and merger problems—in the various states and cities, the McClellan Committee, the mess in the Teamsters and other unions, the problems of jurisdiction, the role of organized labor in such diverse fields as legislation, political action, civil rights, international affairs, community services . . . to name just a few.

Pity the poor union member trying to keep track of just a few of those stories, and depending on his daily hometown newspaper for the information!

He'd be on a diet of stories about Meany vs. Beck, Meany vs. Hoffa, Meany vs. Cross. He'd get the impression that every union is corrupt. Chances are, he'd get a generous dosage of propaganda about "big labor," "labor monopoly," "labor racketeering," "labor bosses," the need for "right-to-work" laws that would somehow "put labor in its place" . . . even though Taft-Hartley was supposed to have accomplished that magic feat 11 years ago.

Labor Paper's Obligation

No, the union member who has to rely on the daily papers—even the best of them, and the best are mighty few—would be hard put to know what's going on in the world of labor.

So, his labor paper has a special obligation to provide that news . . . to provide it quickly and honestly, with techniques that make it easily readable and readily understandable.

Are the labor papers meeting that responsibility?

Fortunately, better than at any time in the past. Unfortunately, not well enough; there's plenty of room for improvement.

To this writer, who has perused hundreds, thousands, of labor papers in the last 20 years, the improvement is striking. Writing techniques are better; the presentation of news and features, the technical handling of layout and type are constantly improving; human interest is on the upgrade.

In many labor papers, that is—but not all. Some are still rooted in the habits and practices of the past.

Too many labor papers, despite the improvements in the graphic arts, have stood still. Papers that look poorly have one strike on them; papers in which the selection of news material is badly handled have two strikes against them; and when poor editing combines with poor writing and poor selection of material, that labor paper could save money by not being printed at all.

Few people care to read "puff sheets," and nobody will read poorly edited, poorly printed puff sheets—they're a waste of time. Yet some are published regularly.

New Awareness Evident

But the standards are rising. More labor papers are getting better all the time. Their editors, and the officers of the unions and labor bodies that publish them, are increasingly aware of the tremendous role of the labor paper as an instrument for information and education . . . provided they're published in a form that will attract, not repel, the readers.

These publishers and editors of labor papers, to an increasing degree, have recognized the need to establish quality in their publications: to win for them an attitude of trust and faith from their readers. Trust and faith, it should be noted in passing, have been lost by many daily papers whose editorial policies have reflected only the short-run economic and political whims of their business-man publishers.

Today's union member, perhaps more than at any previous time, is a man from Missouri; he wants to be shown. He won't easily be taken in. He doesn't relish blatant propaganda. He wants facts, not fancy arguments or slick alibis.

Today's union member, you could add, is a pretty typical American—both idealistic and practical, both cynical and sentimental. He'll place no faith in the labor paper that neglects his interests, that ignores unpleasant facts, that in any way forgets that the rank-and-file member is truly the person whom the union is all about . . . its basic reason for existence and survival.

Well-Informed Membership

Few union papers can get A-plus for performance on all these tests. But many can get high marks for effort, and that's almost as important.

The labor paper is, and must be, both the voice of the membership and the "ambassador" of the leadership to the members. It needs to be good to serve the workers and their labor movement.

Clearly, there's no adequate substitute for a good labor paper. Let there be more of them . . . better written, better edited, better read by the members.

The entire labor movement—today so criticized by its foes and by many people who should be labor's friends—will benefit from a well-informed membership served by a labor press thoroughly aware of its mission and its heavy responsibility to labor and all the people of the nation.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A QUARTER OF A century ago, on Mar. 4, 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt for the first time took the oath as President and in his inaugural lifted the hearts of a distressed and bitterly oppressed people. Four times elected, he served 12 years and 39 days before he died less than a month before the war in Europe ended. He gave the American people, as he promised them, leadership of energy and boldness. He used the presidency the way every successful chief executive has used it—as the instrument through which he served the spirit of the Constitution.

He saw himself, and he acted, as the one elected official with responsibilities to all our people—rich and poor, city and farm, Americans of whatever race or creed or color—and he strengthened and deepened the tides of democracy.

No one will claim that he succeeded in all he set out to do, or even that he always comprehended exactly what he wanted to do. He shifted course again and again; he tried to break the southern Democratic machine and failed; he lost a Supreme Court battle though he won the war and the battle weakened him tactically.

But he met head-on the major issues that arose during his long administration and on these major issues he did not fail.

★ ★ ★

THE QUESTION OF 25 years ago was a simple one: Could and should the federal government spend money for the relief of the one-third of our workers who could not get jobs?

Herbert Hoover had said no; it would destroy our system of local self-help. Roosevelt said the federal government had the same power and responsibility to spend money to save our people from starvation, from joblessness, from degradation, that it had to spend money to preserve the national existence against a foreign foe.

In a few years the rich who had objected to any federal relief and pump-priming raised another cry: give money, if you must, but don't spend "wastefully" and "inefficiently" on "leaf-raking and made-work." They wanted the dole, the handout.

But Roosevelt and the New Dealers thought that men out of work through no fault of their own were entitled to dignity, not humiliation. Men got work, not the dole, and the country got roads and bridges and schools and national park trails—trails on which no maintenance has been done since the reactionaries forced abolition of the National Youth Administration.

The doctrine of "partnership" in the power field is not an invention of the Eisenhower Administration; it was a Hoover concept, and Roosevelt rejected it. He gave his powerful backing to George W. Norris of Nebraska, and the Tennessee Valley Authority went through; Bonneville and Grand Coulee were built.

In the Roosevelt era the Rural Electrification Administration transformed the country; unemployment compensation and the broad social security system were founded. The Fair Labor Standards Act and the Wagner Act, the laws on which conservation and farm programs were based—all these became reality. Roosevelt's wartime Fair Employment Practices Commission—created by executive order because Congress would not authorize it—began to assert powerfully the conscience of America on the rights of man.

★ ★ ★

BECAUSE OF ROOSEVELT'S patient, persistent work, Republican senators who had been isolationists swung to the side of a bipartisan foreign policy and postwar internationalism. If we now have problems of foreign policy that FDR did not wholly forsee, he made it impossible for us to repeat the dreadful tragedy of 1920—heartless and reckless withdrawal.

He used the presidency for teaching, and he taught the lessons of what the federal government should do and stand for, how it must seek actively to serve the general welfare, how it must intervene to protect the people from forces and private powers that otherwise would abuse them.

Not one of his major reforms has been repealed; the enemies who reviled him have not dared attempt to reverse directly the things he did.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT in the United States requires immediate revision of federal unemployment security standards according to (left) Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass.), who have introduced bills to effect the improvements.

Vandercook Says:

Foreign Trade and Aid Vital

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

PRES. EISENHOWER has now submitted to Congress the most important items in his legislative program; his request for close-to-$4 billion for foreign economic and military aid; and his plea for a five-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreement.

On Congress' action on those two measures depends more than on anything else the free world's —and our own—prosperity and safety in the years just ahead.

Vandercook

Both proposals are "international" in the most constructive sense of the word. Both recognize a truth which men and nations everywhere have found hard to accept: that neither states nor people can remain rich amid surrounding poverty.

The White House messages accompanying those urgent requests were persuasively and forcibly written. Yet there are ominous indications that both of those bills are going to have extremely hard sledding.

Even after the enormous world experience we have gained, the hard core of American isolationism still, incredibly, remains. All too many of us still appear fondly to imagine that poor impoverished neighbors can be good neighbors. And that we can forever go on selling goods abroad without buying goods abroad, for those twin issues, of lower tariffs and foreign aid, are inextricably joined.

Just in the past 30 years, U.S. exports have—in dollar value—exceeded U.S. imports by more than $70 billion. The enormous difference between the value of what we'd sold and what we'd bought helps explain why a foreign aid program is needed.

Even had not so many foreign countries been the scene of war, a form of destruction we have happily escaped, they have long been the scene of an economic war; an economic war which we imagine we have won.

Free nations prefer trade to charity. It's healthier both for them, and us, for trade endures while charity's uncertain. The old protectionist arguments are no longer valid. Freer trade in this age is far more likely to raise standards of living overseas than to lower living standards here at home.

Morgan Says:

Enforcer of Law 'Transferred'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

A PROFESSIONAL BUREAUCRAT named Daniel L. Goldy is the central figure in an interesting scenario. If Hollywood doesn't buy this script it is only because the plot is complicated, not because it isn't interesting.

The scene opens in Seattle where Goldy is, or was, regional director of the Labor Dept's. Bureau of Employment Security. This is the outfit that deals with unemployment insurance and application of federal wage minimums.

Morgan

Goldy, according to the record, operated on the theory that various Eisenhower Administration statements about the inadequacy of state cooperation in unemployment insurance coverage and about the observance of wage laws should be taken seriously.

Last year some Idaho growers, implying a shortage in local farm help, wanted to import Mexicans for the harvest. Goldy said, in effect, "not unless you pay the minimum wage." The growers, who had enjoyed cheap Mexican labor since World War II when hands at home were short, shrilled a protest clear to Washington. Labor Sec. Mitchell upheld Goldy. A dollar an hour was posted, and interestingly enough, there was plenty of local talent available.

But the heat was on. Reportedly, Idaho's Republican Sen. Dworshak tried, in Senate committee, to telescope Goldy's activities into the San Francisco office, eliminating his job. This failed. The plot thickened.

The most influential growers were Republicans. So is Idaho's Gov. Smylie who wants to be re-elected in November. Smylie homed on the White House, is said to have contacted a man named Sherman Adams there. In any case, Goldy eventually was told he was going to be transferred.

Now a new artery of pressure began to pulsate. The five Democratic senators from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, one Republican congressman and the delegate from Alaska all telegraphed a joint protest to Mitchell. The AFL-CIO, which had supported Goldy before, objected, asked an explanation.

The congressional contingent demanded and finally got a personal meeting with Mitchell. He said he was "impressed" with the endorsement of Goldy's record but indicated he was "needed" elsewhere.

The elsewhere turned out eventually to be the New York-New Jersey region. Goldy may find it a rich field for his talents. The prevailing wage for migratory farm workers in the area is 60 to 70 cents. A Labor Dept. spokesman said loyally that Goldy was considered "one of the best qualified men for the job"—filling a vacancy—and that it was virtually considered a promotion.

The word "promotion," however, was conspicuous by its absence from the announcement of his transfer.

As We See It:

Experts Cite Social Security Ills

Jobless workers in some states must try to support a family on as little as $3 to $5 a week, Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, pointed out on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, on the American Broadcasting Network.

Cruikshank and Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., urged immediate congressional action on the Kennedy-McCarthy bills to improve the unemployment compensation law. They said this is essential not only to aid jobless workers, but to give a needed stimulus to the lagging economy.

"With 7 percent in the country unemployed, the whole country is a distressed area," Lesser asserted. "There may be some slight pickup in March or April, but on the basis of past history, it is not likely to be as great a pickup as we need."

Cruikshank warned that, "we can anticipate that if there is even a slight seasonal pickup, the Administration will come out with statements that everything is again all right and prosperity is just around the corner."

Due to "restrictive provisions in some state laws," and the length of unemployment for some workers, only 2.9 million out of 5 million unemployed were drawing unemployment compensation benefits in January, Lesser said.

Unemployment compensation laws have lagged so that "the average benefit payment to those who are getting benefits is $28 a week, a third of the average working wage of $81 a week," Cruikshank said.

The law also is unrealistic in that jobless workers can draw benefits for too short a period, he asserted.

Points Out Deficiencies

"Only one state extends this period for 30 weeks, and a number of other states—15, I believe—have a maximum period of 26 weeks," the AFL-CIO man continued. "All the others have a wide range of variations. . . .

"All the deficiencies can be pointed up by one basic statistic: Of all the wage loss resulting from current unemployment, unemployment benefits restore only 17 percent. You can't keep customers buying, you can't keep the cash registers of America ringing on 17 cents out of a dollar."

Red Cross Opens Drive for $95 Million

The American Red Cross, which has lent a helping hand in time of trouble for the last 77 years, has launched its annual campaign for the funds it must have to keep going.

It's asking for $95 million this year. That is $10.5 million more than it got last year. The reason is simple. In the past two and a half years it has been confronted by an unprecedented series of disasters—floods, hurricanes and tornadoes—and its disaster reserves are exhausted.

Last year alone it spent more than $101 million. So its general funds are at a distressingly low level, too.

The campaign, which has the warm endorsement of organized labor, actually is a two-pronged affair.

During March, some 2,600 of the 3,700 Red Cross chapters which do not participate in united fund or community chest type campaigns coordinate to raise their full funds. In addition, about 700 chapters which share in united fund drives work to obtain part of their goals.

Offers Many Services

The remaining chapters undertake to raise their funds during the fall united fund campaigns. But they often take advantage of the March campaign in nearby areas to tell the public about the myriad activities of the Red Cross—things like disaster services, service to the armed forces and veterans, blood donations, instruction in first aid and water safety, nursing services and instruction, community and international services, and the Junior Red Cross.

The Red Cross said the $95 million is the minimum needed "to meet the demands for Red Cross services which are mounting daily with this nation's expanding economy and mushrooming needs."

In lauding the work of the Red Cross and its long record of cooperation with organized labor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised the newly strengthened ties between members of AFL-CIO unions and the ARC staff and volunteers.

Meany Backs Drive

"The record speaks for itself," he wrote. "It proves that our organizations can and do work to aid fellow Americans in times of trouble.

"I am confident that this same kind of cooperation will flourish in the contribution of American workers to the current Red Cross drive for much needed funds."

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who is a member of the ARC board of governors, in a statement recorded for broadcast in support of the campaign said that American workers well know "the magnificent record of Red Cross service to humanity."

"Workers have volunteered their services through the Red Cross in times of emergencies and many of our workers have been aided by the Red Cross when they were victims of disaster," he added.

"Whenever and wherever the need arises, the Red Cross is on the job. Its service is, indeed, the service of all America because America wants to have this great organization ready and able to swing into action instantly. I am appealing to all AFL-CIO members to contribute."

The Red Cross is notable for the fact that many of its services are rendered by volunteers. There are two million of these workers, compared to 14,296 professional staff members—a ratio of 139 to 1.

Report Scores Filter Tip Ads

Cigarette manufacturers have "deceived the American public" through their advertising of filter-tips, the House Government Operations Committee charged on the basis of a report from a subcommittee headed by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.).

"The filter cigarette smoker is, in most cases, getting as much or more nicotine and tar from the filter," the report said, "than he would get from the regular cigarette the advertisers have persuaded him to abandon—for his health's sake."

The committee also sharply criticized the Federal Trade Commission. It charged failure to meet the problem "with vigor and diligence," and demanded that the FTC act "promptly and effectively" to stop "deceptive practices and misleading advertising."

Use of filter tip cigarettes was attributed by the committee to fear of lung cancer that might result from smoking regular cigarettes. The report cited medical evidence of a link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, but drew no conclusions of its own.

"The cigarette industry," it continued, "has done a grave disservice to the smoking public, initially, blatantly, and more recently, very subtly, publicizing the filter tip smoke as a health protection."

The committee indicated that use of stronger tobaccos to meet the initial dissatisfaction smokers found in filter tips was a factor.

"First the filters were loosened to permit a larger number of smoke particles to get through," it explained.

"Second, the blend was changed to include more of the stronger, heavier-bodied tobaccos. This 'switch' to the 'low grade,' darker leaves has turned the tobacco market upside down."

The subcommittee accused the industry of shirking its responsibility to consumers by failing to send spokesmen to testify at hearings. Several manufacturers, after release of the report, defended their advertising and said some of the statistics on tar and nicotine content the committee used had been outdated by later research.

How to Buy:

Effects of Recession To Last Some Time

By Sidney Margolius

THIS WINTER wage earners are having a struggle simply to keep up with the costs of food and shelter, with some meat prices jumping as much as 5 or 10 cents a week recently. The stubbornly high prices in the face of declining employment and wages are an omen that the present recession is going to be stiffer and longer than many realize.

Moderate-income families are going to feel the effect of this recession for some time as they pull themselves out of new cash debts incurred in this period of spotty employment. U. S. families increased their personal borrowing of cash loans a whopping nine-tenths of a billion dollars in the last recorded 12-month period.

Besides meat, another big problem this year is the stiff price of milk. That milk's price is artificially rigged at high levels in many large cities is shown by the noticeable cost difference in different cities. You may pay as little as 19 cents a quart, and as much as 30.6 cents, depending on where you live and whether the price in your area is fixed artificially by federal-state marketing agreements.

The auto industry especially is being hard hit this year as wage earners are forced to devote a larger part of their income to basic necessities. Already the industry has an inventory of 800,000 current-year cars on hand. This is 24 percent more than last year at this time.

There are some scattered price cuts helpful to moderate-income families. For the first time in years, manufacturers have cut the price of carpeting. The cut is only 3 percent but still of some help. Other price cuts are noticeable on lumber and plumbing equipment, some heating equipment and cotton textiles, with scattered reductions on gasoline and fuel oil. You can pick up some early-season buys in air conditioners, especially on the large stock of 1957 models manufacturers and distributors have had to carry over.

The business recession is forcing a cut in the price of mortgage money after five years of steadily advancing rates. The new trend is most noticeable in the East, where many lenders have cut the interest rate to 5.5 percent, although a few savings and loan associations still insist on 6. In the West and South, the rate still holds close to 6 percent.

But the leveling-off in mortgage costs has come too late to help wage-earners who by and large now are completely priced out of the housing market. The trend now is back to renting.

This is a significant reversal of the big movement to home ownership that occurred after World War II, when many families found monthly payments on a house cost less than rent. But in the period from 1950-'56, costs of home ownerships and operation soared 39 percent compared to a rise of 22 percent in rentals. Now in many cases it's again relatively cheaper to rent, and more builders are beginning to put up rental units this year.

Best chances of finding moderate rentals are in garden-type developments, moderately-priced elevator buildings and converted apartments in older dwellings, rather than in one-family houses, which are in lowest supply.

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Soup to Nonsense:

Wraps Package 'Fit to Be Tied'

By Jane Goodsell

WRAPPING A PACKAGE for mailing is one of those deceptively easy-sounding things, like making a million dollars or putting a child to bed or having 12 people to dinner.

It rolls trippingly off the tongue, and it sounds quick and simple. Actually—in my case, at least—it is a project so complex that I sometimes wonder if it wouldn't be simpler to deliver a package in person to Dayton, O., than to pack it for sending through the mails.

In my daydreams I envision a drawer containing wrapping paper, string, gummed tape, labels and a pen that writes. In my house I have a drawer that is supposed to contain these things, but doesn't. (At the moment it contains clipped recipes, which are supposed to be pasted in a cookbook, but aren't.)

The first step is to find a box the right size for the article I wish to mail. We have quite a few boxes kicking around our house and, if I want to send off a baby sweater, I find grocery cartons and hatboxes. If the object at hand is a pair of bedroom slippers, I find handkerchief boxes and grocery cartons.

The next step is to find the gummed tape. This is by no means easy but, since it is in rather a large container, I usually do find it. After searching through likely places like drawers and cupboards, I find it in the toy chest or under the nine-year-old's bed. That is, I find the container. The gummed tape has been used up.

At the same time that I am looking for the gummed tape, I keep my eyes open for wrapping paper and string. I don't find them but, in my rounds, I usually sight a child or two.

"Who last used the string?" I ask. Nobody, it seems, used the string.

On my second or third frenzied trip about the house, I don't ask questions. I simply scream at anybody who comes into sight. "Why don't you ever put things back where they belong? If I ever catch you using my things again . . . ." The child wisely melts out of sight.

Eventually I find paper and string. I don't find the ball of string or the package of paper, but I do find a package wrapped in paper and tied with string. It is labelled "carpet remnants," and I remember dimly that I stole the paper and string to wrap the carpet remnants from another package. What was it? Old sofa pillows or maternity clothes, I think.

Oh, who cares? I have my paper and string, and someday I'll re-wrap the carpet remnants.

It would be nice to find somebody to hold a finger on the string while I knot it, but I manage by myself because I am not on speaking terms with anybody in the house. The string is loose and wobbly, which makes me furious at the children.

Now where's the pen? Who last used the pen? Nobody last used the pen. What's the use in asking? I settle for a crayon or an eyebrow pencil or my best lipstick.

When my husband comes home, he asks what I've been doing all day, and I tell him. He looks shocked.

"All day?" he asks. "Just wrapping a package?"

He works in an office where they keep rubber bands and stamps and paper clips in neat little compartments.

"Why don't you . . .," he begins, but he sees the look on my face and just shrugs.

'Far Behind Russians'

Congressmen Warn Of U. S. Atom Lag

If the Soviet Union beats the United States in developing "atoms for peace," the effect among the uncommitted nations will be far more serious than the impact of the sputniks.

That was the warning of two members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), and Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Cal.), who charged the United States is far behind the Russians in nuclear power development.

They were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, "Washington Reports to the People."

"If the Russians are the first to introduce economical atomic electrical power plants into the cities of Asia, lighting the dark streets of the cities, this would be a constant monument to the scientific progress of the Soviet Union," Holifield asserted. "It would be an ever-present demonstration of their supremacy in this field."

Gore noted that the United States has only one atomic reactor larger than 5,000 kilowatts: the 60,000-kilowatt reactor at Shippingsport, Pa.

"The Russians are building two larger ones: a 400,000-kilowatt and a 420,000-kilowatt reactor," he said.

Want Federal Action

Both urged passage of bills introduced by them to provide for a vigorous federal program to develop atomic and hydrogen power and research, and initiate projects for atomic propulsion and nuclear-powered space vehicles.

"In this field," said Gore, "we must learn by doing. Only through the construction and operation of large-scale reactors can we break through the barrier of economic atomic power."

Private development of atomic power in the United States has been held up because of the current supply of fossil fuels and the present higher cost of atomic power, Holifield said, but atomic power is needed in countries without handy sources of conventional fuels.

Allies Need U.S. Help

"These include nations whose friendship is of vital importance to the free world alliance, and to the defense and security of the United States," Gore continued. "For instance, Japan, Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium—they are staking their future on atomic power, and asking the United States to help them develop this source of energy.

"With the Soviet Union reaching for the oil of the Middle East, we must realize that the dependence of Western Europe upon that oil is in a precarious condition. These nations may have to choose between depending on the United States or making a deal with the Soviet Union."

Holifield pointed out that if the Soviets beat us to developing a cheap electrical reactor, they "would have the key to economic relations" with many of the uncommitted nations. "And political relations might well follow."

THE U. S. LAG in "atoms for peace" can be more serious than the American lag in satellites according to (left) Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) and Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), both members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. They discussed the situation on Washington Reports to the People, an AFL-CIO public service program.

Missiles Strike Won By Unions

Elmhurst, N. Y. — New pacts have settled the three-week strike of 4,700 members of Lodge 77, Machinists, and 650 members of Local 153, Office Employes, against two guided missiles and planes plants on Long Island.

Frank Alexander, president of the IAM lodge, said his union's 18-month contract with Kollsman Instrument Corp. provides for a 3 percent wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1 and 2.5 percent more beginning July 1. It also provides for 5 cents an hour payment by the company into a jointly administered pension fund.

OEIU ratified a two-year pact providing office workers with wage increases of 9 percent in four stages.

Unions Win New Welfare Plan Gains

Employer financing and more complete coverage are the outstanding characteristics of health and welfare plans negotiated by unions in the past few years, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reports.

The department's Collective Bargaining Report for February examines a newly released study by the Labor Dept. covering major provisions of 300 negotiated health and welfare plans covering almost 5 million workers.

Most Comprehensive

The report notes that despite its recent publication the study is somewhat out of date because since late 1955 many of the contracts have been renegotiated and the plans liberalized.

Nevertheless, says the report, "the study offers the most comprehensive examination available of the general features of health and welfare benefit plans."

Nearly a third of the plans studied provided all six basic types of benefits; most offered four, five or six of these benefits. Provisions included life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, weekly sick benefits, hospital, surgical and medical benefits.

A majority of the plans are paid for wholly by the employer and this has also been a marked trend since late 1955, the report says.

ILPA Contest To Close Mar. 24

The 1958 journalistic awards contest of the Intl. Labor Press Association will be judged by the School of Journalism of the University of California at Los Angeles with the assistance of the university Institute of Industrial Relations.

The official call for entries in the contest has been sent to all labor papers and magazines of affiliates of the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labour Congress by Sec.-Treas. Bernard R. Mullady. The closing date for entries is Mar. 24, 1958.

Publications appearing between Feb. 1, 1957, and Jan. 31, 1958, may be entered. The contest will be judged in three groups: publications of international unions, those of state and local central bodies and trades councils and publications owned by individual local unions.

NLRB Overturns Pro-Labor Report

A trial examiner's report accusing the Howard Aero Co. of unfair labor practices against members of the Auto Workers at its San Antonio, Tex., plant, has been reversed by the National Labor Relations Board.

A three-man panel instead found the workers at fault, and dismissed the complaint against the company. The panel consisted of Philip Ray Rodgers, Stephen S. Bean and Joseph A. Jenkins.

The trial examiner, Arthur E. Reyman, found that the company in fighting a UAW organization drive discriminated against certain employes because they were members of the union, that its interrogations and surveillance of employes interfered with their rights of self-organization and that the firing of men for failure to observe "no smoking" rules actually took place to discourage union activities.

NABET Signs Contract with RCA Victor

Members of the Broadcast Employes and Technicians have ratified a new agreement with the RCA Victor Record Div., won after an 11-hour strike, which they expect to prove a pace-setter for the record industry.

The contract provided for wage increases of $7 to $10 a week, increased welfare benefits, and an extension of the union's jurisdiction. It will run for two years, and covers 70 employes in New York, Chicago and Nashville.

Some 2,500 additional NABET members in all parts of the country were preparing to vote on settlements of contracts with the National and American Broadcasting companies which were reached during an all-night bargaining session that barely averted a crippling strike.

Both agreements yielded wage increases of 6 percent; company-paid hospitalization and life insurance; improved holiday premium pay; a fifth week of vacation after 25 years' service, and union jurisdiction over television tape work. In addition, improved severance pay was gained at ABC.

Auto Workers, Ford Open Talks Mar. 31

Detroit—The Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. in a joint announcement said that negotiations for a new contract will open Mar. 31.

A few hours later, the company made another announcement—the closing of its Somerville, Mass., assembly plant.

The union promptly demanded that negotiations begin immediately to deal with the problems created by the closing.

Dir. Ken Bannon of the union's Ford Dept. called the closing a "devastating blow to the 1,500 workers and their families as well as the Somerville community." He told the company it has a "clear responsibility" to pay the cost of any job shifts made necessary, and added:

"We believe further that economic costs of protecting workers and their families during periods of relocation should also be borne by management as a normal part of operating a business."

Meantime, more than 200 delegates to a conference of the UAW Chrysler Dept. voted to ask that company to reinstitute the 40-hour week and lay off those for whom it does not have full-time work.

Hours Greatly Reduced

During the past month, union officials said, more than 1,000 employes of the firm's Dodge plant, at suburban Hamtramck, have been working only 11 hours a week. Their average earnings, which the company does not dispute, were set at $24.75. Many other workers have been on work-weeks of 20 hours or less.

If there were layoffs instead of minimum employment, a UAW spokesman explained, the affected workers would collect about $58.50 a week, or two-thirds of normal pay, through a combination of unemployment compensation and supplementary unemployment benefits under the union contract.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey charged the company with causing a "phony" dispute over production standards for the purpose of cutting inventories. The union has accused Chrysler of instituting a speedup, while the company has claimed it is aiming at normal and fair work standards such as are in effect in the plants of its competitors.

In many of the disputes, workers have been sent home after an hour or two on the job.

Mazey said that unless the union can arrange a meeting with Chrysler Pres. L. L. Colbert, it will consider legal action.

Jodoin Hits Quebec Labor Board Ruling

Ottawa, Ont.—Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress accused the Quebec Labor Relations Board of "using the law to break the law" when for the second time it denied representation rights to the Steelworkers at the Gaspe Copper Mines, Murdochville, Que.

The union went on strike at the company's mine and refinery after long and fruitless negotiations were climaxed by the firing of the local union president. One striker died of a heart attack in later disorders and another was killed in a dynamite blast that wrecked union headquarters. Visiting union members who marched on the picket line, including Jodoin, were stoned by scabs and company goons.

The QLRB claimed the union showed "bad faith" by striking during certification proceedings. However, no proceedings actually were under way at the time, as the company had obtained an injunction halting them.

Jodoin filed a strong protest with Federal Minister of Labor Michael Starr over his decision to grant collective bargaining rights to only two units of Canadian Arsenals, Inc., located at Long Branch and Lindsay, Ont.

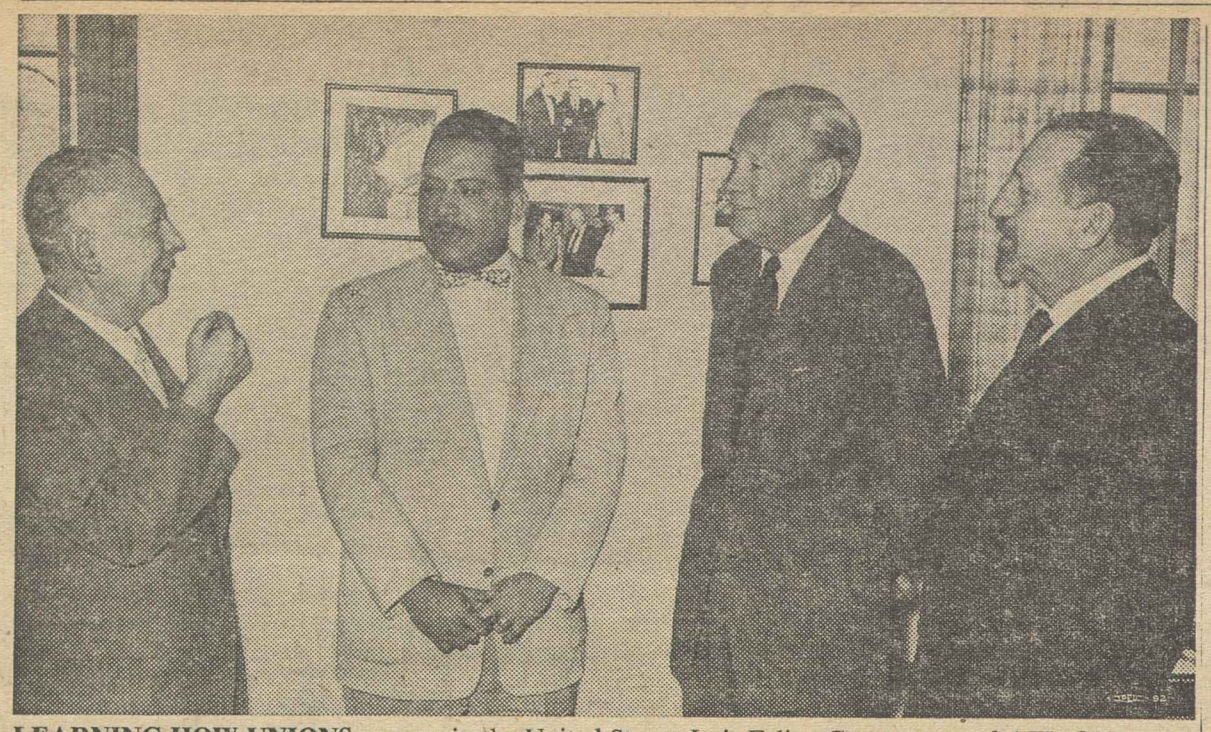
In a telegram to Starr, he said he was "astonished and disappointed" that other Canadian Arsenals projects in Ontario and Quebec have been denied the right to bargain.

"Are employes of these excluded plants inferior in any respect to employes of the Lindsay and Long Branch points," he demanded, "and less entitled to the fundamental right of association?"

Groups Act to Save Inspection of Meat

Eight national consumer, farm, public health, business and labor organizations have appealed to Pres. Eisenhower and Congress "to save the meat inspection program."

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen joined in the statement which noted a $1,392,000 slash in budget requests for fiscal 1959.



LEARNING HOW UNIONS are run in the United States, Luis Felipe Guerra, second AFL-CIO sponsored labor trainee to come to this country from Latin America (third from right), gets a few pointers from Serafino Romualdi (left), AFL-CIO Inter-American representative. Listening in at right are Michael Ross, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs and David Sternback (right) of the department's staff.

Second Latin American Trainee Praises AFL-CIO Program

By Milton Plumb

Although approximately 50 percent of Honduran workers are now unemployed, Luis Felipe Guerra, secretary of organization for that country's largest labor union and the second AFL-CIO trainee to come to this country from Latin America, is far from pessimistic about the future.

Rather, he declared upon his arrival in Washington to begin intensive training in the techniques, principles and methods of the U. S. labor movement, the birth last year of the Honduran labor movement and the advent of the present liberal government presage real progress for his people in the days ahead.

"We have a young and inexperienced labor movement," he said, "and we have much to learn. That is why we view the chance given me by the AFL-CIO to study labor in this country as a great opportunity to increase our knowledge and understanding."

Guerra's training in the United States is being financed solely by the AFL-CIO as part of an experimental program established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Before coming to Washington, he spent two weeks in the Miami area learning how union business agents and shop stewards function under the guidance of Ralph Garcia, business agent of Local 2828 of the Carpenters, and James Cartelli, organizer for the same local.

Now 30 years old, Guerra began his activities in the Honduran labor movement in 1954, when he was a member of the central strike committee which successfully conducted a 69-day general strike of the 26,000 workers employed by the Tela Railroad Co., a United Fruit subsidiary. The union came out of the strike with a contract providing for a minimum wage of $2.04 a day.

Negotiations in June

Since then, the company, like most firms in the Honduras, has laid off half of its workers. The union, which represents 9,000 of the 13,000 workers remaining at the company, is due to start negotiations on a new contract in June.

Guerra will cut short his training in this country in order to return in time to take part in the negotiations.

A big reason for his optimism about the outcome of this year's contract talks, he said, is the new political situation resulting from last year's elections when Dr. Ramon Villeda Morales, former ambassador to the U.S., was elected president for a six-year term.

"The uncertain political situation which prevailed after the 1954 general strike is now gone," Guerra said.

"The Liberal Party, which labor supports, is in control of the government and we hope to see the enactment of a labor code guaranteeing labor's rights as well as the passage of social security laws.

"A free labor movement can do much to help a democratic country operate on a sound basis, and I intend to do my best when I return to the Honduras to persuade the unorganized workers to join unions and work for the good of our country."

In Honduras, as in much of South America, foreign capital owns a high percent of the industry, but Guerra said there is "no difference" between U.S. and native employers, on the whole, in their attitudes toward labor unions.

Communists Intensify Efforts

Although Communist propaganda is increasing at present "because the new government has democratic respect for liberties," it is having "no real effect" upon Honduran workers, Guerra said. He pointed out that the regional federation of workers of the north coast, the democratic group to which his union belongs, is the largest in the country with 15,000 members.

Communist-controlled unions in the same area, representing workers in construction and the cigar industry, number only about 200 or 300 members, he estimates.

"Honduras labor knows that the Communists only make noise and not facts," Guerra said. "Our workers may have bad feelings toward some U.S. employers, but they are only against some of the bosses. We do understand that the American workers are quite different."

Following a brief stopover in Washington, Guerra went on to New York City where he is now attending night classes in English at the Ladies Garment Workers school and getting general training in trade union administration from officers and staff members of the ILGWU, Brewery Workers, National Maritime Union and Packinghouse Workers.

Monge to Leave ORIT For Costa Rican Post

Mexico City—Luis Alberto Monge, who has served as secretary general of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers since 1952, has resigned to return to Costa Rica where he has been elected to his country's parliament.

Monge won office on the ballot of the National Liberation Front Party although in the same election Mario Echandi, the opposition candidate, won the presidency of the republic. His resignation from ORIT will become effective Apr. 30.

Has Served Since 1952

Representing the Costa Rican Confederation of Labor, Monge was elected secretary-general of ORIT at the organization's 1952 congress in Rio de Janeiro and re-elected in 1955.

During his five years with ORIT, this hemisphere's branch of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, he has actively led the organization's fight against Latin American dictators and defended the labor movement against encroachments from both the right and the left.

The decision to accept his resignation was made at the meeting of the special subcommittee of the ORIT Executive Board here at which the AFL-CIO was represented by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representatives and an ORIT assistant secretary.

Sternback Joins ORIT

In a separate action, ORIT has appointed David Sternback of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs as its representative in Colombia, where he will aid the development and unification of the democratic labor movement.

Sternback, who will begin his new assignment Mar. 1, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence from the AFL-CIO to carry out the ORIT-ICFTU mission.

Mexican Labor Exploited

Ike Asked to Halt Visa Policy Abuse

The U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee has called on Pres. Eisenhower "to protect the valid principles behind this nation's historic policy of an 'open door' for our Latin American neighbors" by ending current abuses by farm employers. In a statement issued at the conclusion of its meeting in Washington, the group, composed of representatives of the AFL-CIO, Mine Workers (unaffiliated) and the Railway Labor Executives Association, asked the President to order "an immediate halt to the issuance of visas and other border-crossing permits which are clearly intended only to provide farm employers with underpaid foreign labor for exploitation."

Hit Employer Domination

The committee also called on Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell "to meet his responsibilities and resist with increased vigilance the constant efforts of employer groups to dominate the foreign farm labor programs." It said that, with approximately one million U.S. farm workers now unemployed, there should be "drastic curtailment" of the number of foreign workers imported this year.

"We especially condemn the abuses which farm employers, in their efforts to escape the labor provisions of the Mexican Contract Labor Law, have made of the time-honored practice of non-quota issuance of visas to citizens of our good neighbors to the south," the statement said.

"This committee calls on the State Dept. and the Immigration & Naturalization Service to halt the granting of such visas and other 'special' immigration permits for farm employment, since agricultural workers coming here under such devices lack all of the protection against exploitation provided and intended by Congress when it established the Mexican Contract Labor Program."

Back 'Open Door' Policy

It added that organized labor, "as the foremost supporter of liberal immigration policies," was compelled to "protest with all its vigor" against "this distortion of the non-quota visa system from a policy intended to promote goodwill and international understanding into a base device used by farm employers to oppress farm workers."

In other actions, the group called on the federal government to establish a special program to transport native farm workers to areas where shortages of farm labor exist and criticized the reduction in this year's budget for compliance activities of the Mexican Contract Labor Program "although the need is greater than a year ago."

It also condemned the recent introduction of bills to make the Mexican program, due to expire next year, "a permanent feature of this nations's farm labor policies."

"The introduction of this amendment at this time, when unemployment has reached 4.5 million and is rapidly rising among our own citizens," the U.S. Section said, "is not only an affront to all United States workers, but reveals the callous disregard for the suffering of both domestic and foreign farm labor which has been too prominent a characteristic of too many backers and administrators of the program since its inception."

Slave Labor Pact Effective in 1959

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's slave labor convention will become effective Jan. 17, 1959, for those nations which have ratified it.

This was assured when it was ratified by Denmark, following earlier action by the United Kingdom.

The convention forbids forced or compulsory labor in ratifying countries and was approved at the last ILO conference after a 10-year fight by the world's free labor organizations.

'58 Campaign Study Asked By McDevitt

Philadelphia—A detailed study of the records and pledges of candidates in the 1958 campaign was urged here by James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Speaking at the ninth annual dinner of the Philadelphia Labor's League for Political Education, McDevitt urged that every trade unionist in the state get a copy of a candidate's voting record. He stressed also the importance of checking membership rolls against voting lists to make sure every union member is registered to vote.

Joseph A. McDonough, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, taking note of Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth's withdrawal from the gubernatorial race, called on Dilworth to "respond to the call of the people" and re-enter the race for the Democratic nomination.

Other speakers included Dilworth, Gov. George M. Leader, expected to be the party's candidate for U.S. senator, and Sen. William E. Proxmire (D-Wis.).

Proxmire likened Eisenhower to former Pres. Coolidge in their mutual lack of perceptiveness of pressing public issues. Both have been asleep, he said.

He paid high tribute to both Dilworth and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), Dilworth's predecessor and political team mate, calling their accomplishments "the Philadelphia story" which, he called, has put liberalism in America back on the track.

N. Y. Denies Rate Hike for Blue Cross

New York—The demand of the New York City Blue Cross for a 40 percent increase in its rates, which was strongly opposed by organized labor, has been denied by State Supt. of Insurance Leffert Holz.

However, Holz left the door open for a boost in another few months. In effect, he told Blue Cross to live on its reserves, if necessary, for as long as it can, then renew its request for an increase.

He failed to act on the recommendations of Assistant Dir. Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who testified at hearings on behalf of the New York State Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council.

Kirkland urged that no rate increase be approved pending a "searching inquiry" into the plan's administrative and financing policies, and into steadily rising hospital costs. He described Blue Cross' accumulation of reserves as "grossly excessive and injustified." Holz's decision, he said, "solves no problems."

AFL-CIO Asks 'Safeguards' In Reciprocal Trade Bill

By Gervase N. Love

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act is in "serious jeopardy" unless necessary safeguards for workers, communities and business are provided, the AFL-CIO warned the House Ways and Means Committee.

While emphasizing that longstanding AFL-CIO support for the act is as vigorous as ever, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, in a joint statement filed with the committee, said it will take more than "lofty humanitarian sentiments or intellectual theorizing" to convince the people that "reciprocal trade helps more than it hurts."

Rayburn Sounds Warning

Their warning followed one by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) of the House, who said that if interests with a stake in foreign trade do not "get busy and influence the country" to support an adequate extension bill, the measure "is in peril." A number of crippling amendments have been suggested, but none has been formally proposed.

Biemiller and Ruttenberg reiterated the AFL-CIO position that reductions in barriers to international trade and its expansion "are in the best interest of the U.S. and the entire free world."

"However," they added, "mere recognition of the desirability of a liberal trade policy is not sufficient. We must face up realistically to the serious problems which a liberal trade policy raises.

"In particular, we ask that the Congress establish a program of adjustment to mitigate the impact of import competition and promote as an essential part of the reciprocal trade program international acceptance of the principle and practice of fair labor standards in international trade."

Back Pending Bills

The AFL-CIO spokesmen specifically asked that the trade adjustment program authorized in bills introduced by Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D-Pa.) and Rep. Harold D. Donohue (D-Mass.) be included in extension legislation as an alternative to tariff increases or quotas under the escape clause.

The program could be invoked by the President upon the Tariff Commission's finding of injury growing out of foreign trade.

For workers, it would mean supplementary unemployment compensation benefits up to two-thirds of weekly earnings for 52 weeks; retirement at age 60 under social security; retraining for new job opportunities, and transportation for workers and their families to new areas of employment.

For industries, it would provide adjustment loans through the Small Business Administration; technical aid from the federal government in developing more efficient production or new lines of production, and a speeding up of amortization in developing new or different lines of production.

For communities, the program would offer loans either to the communities themselves or to industrial development corporations, and technical information, market research and other advice to aid in developing a more balanced and diversified economy.

Cite New Problems

Biemiller and Ruttenberg told the committee that new factors in the world situation make the reciprocal trade program more necessary than ever.

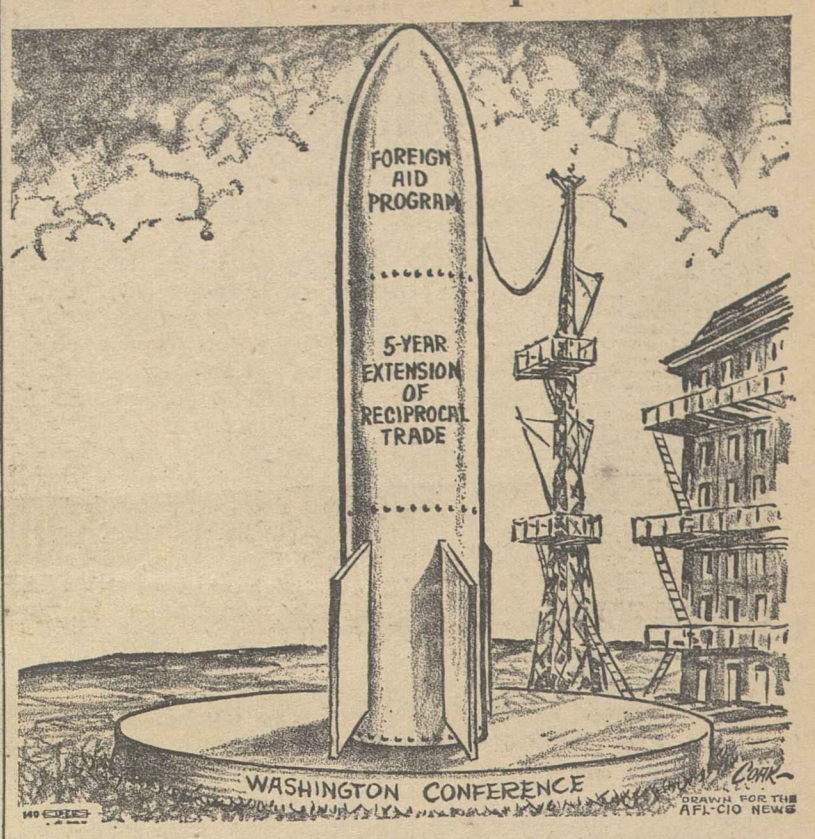
They cited the menace of Soviet Russia's drive for trade; the development of the European Common Market, and the role of foreign trade in the domestic economy.

"It would be the height of folly for the U.S. to strengthen our military posture against the Soviet Union," they said, "while permitting it to enhance its economic and political position by opening up new avenues of trade with free world countries."

While organized labor welcomes the European Common Market as an effective step toward the economic integration of Europe and the improvement of living standards, they continued, it must be recognized that our markets in Western Europe will be affected.

While exports of goods and services accounted for only 5.5 percent of the country's total output in 1956, they said ,their value was greater than that of all non-farm home building, automobile purchases or farmers' gross receipts, and meant jobs for an estimated 4.5 million workers.

Let's Fuel Up!



Mutual Security Gets Bipartisan Support

Leaders of both parties and representatives of all walks of American life, including the labor movement, joined forces here in a broad-scale, day-long demonstration of support for the bipartisan mutual security-foreign aid program.

The session, on "The Foreign Aspects of U.S. National Security," was organized at Pres. Eisenhower's behest by Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and an advisor to Eisenhower.

Eisenhower, Truman Speak

Speakers included Eisenhower himself and his Democratic predecessor, Harry S. Truman; Vice Pres. Richard Nixon and Adlai E. Stevenson, titular leader of the Democratic party; Sec. of State John Foster Dulles and former Sec. of State Dean Acheson; other government officials concerned with international relations and defense, and spokesmen for the three major religious groups.

The bipartisan spirit evident during the conference, while strong, was not sturdy enough to bring together Eisenhower and Truman. The former spoke at a dinner session, the latter at a luncheon meeting.

Eisenhower declared that continuation of foreign aid and extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, now before Congress, are "iron imperatives of security and the building of true peace." He called for fullest public support of the aid program, declaring that assistance for our allies is as vital as the missiles program. The alternative to mutual security, he maintained, is "chaos."

"The tasks of building and sustaining a mighty military shield are hard and tremendously costly," he said. "The tasks of building a sound peace in a sound world are less costly, but even harder.

"Americans have always shown a greatness of spirit and capacity of understanding equal to the demands of both war and peace. Americans will show these qualities now, and in the years ahead."

'Politics of Survival'

Truman declared that only one kind of politics is involved in the mutual security program — "the politics of survival."

"And survival requires," he added, "that we face up to our jobs in the world and go about it with zealous faith in freedom. To fail in this would be the real give-away program — that program that would give away everything the United States stands for."

The "strong forces" and "brave and wise leaders" on the side of freedom in other countries, he said, in many cases need "a margin of help" from this country which "will mean the difference between success and failure."

Stevenson Is Concerned

Stevenson, expressing concern at Soviet economic penetration, called for a program of support for the $625 million Administration request for the economic development fund; long-term backing of India's five-year plan; aid in stepping up private capital investment in underdeveloped countries; use of surplus U.S. food abroad "not as charity but as working capital," and coordination of this nation's economic aid programs with those of other countries.

Dulles said the mutual security program is "absolutely essential" to U.S. safety, and called on the country to offer a "counter-challenge of faith" to the "dynamic belief" of the Communists. Nixon did not have a formal speech, but presided at a question and answer period on the proposed program.

Reopen Sears Cases, Clerks Ask NLRB

(Continued from Page 1)

crimination, favoritism, intrigue and unfair labor practices" across a period of years in the Boston area.

Serious Injustice Charged

Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge, commenting on the petition, said Sears' Boston employes "were the victims of a very serious injustice by their employer." He added: "The tragedy is that the trial examiner, sitting in hearing on the unfair labor practice charges brought by the RCIA, recognized the validity of those charges. But the NLRB, for perplexing reasons, reversed the trial examiner . . ."

The petitions are designed "to see that the company does not benefit by its flagrant violation of the law" and correct the injustice done Sears workers, said Suffridge.

The Boston story began in 1953 when the Retail Clerks sought to organize employes in the Fenwick and other stores.

Board Dismissed Charges

Sears employes were originally members of a company-dominated union, according to the NLRB. Then the employes voted to affiliate with the Clerks but the company refused to bargain. Charges filed with the board against the company were dismissed. Two years later the Teamsters won an NLRB election, defeating the Clerks.

Evidence before the committee disclosed that, through Shefferman, the Sears management was backing three parallel operations in opposition to the Clerks, the company union, a Vote No Committee and the drive by the Teamsters to oust the Clerks.

NLRB General Counsel Jerome Fenton cited the testimony before the McClellan committee of various witnesses, including that of Tudor, declaring that the evidence was not available to the board during various hearings in 1953 and 1955 because "it was suppressed by the employer as a result of a deliberate and almost conspiratorial plan to evade and conceal."

Meany Named Chairman for Israel Fete

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will serve as an honorary chairman of a committee of 485 Americans of all faiths to commemorate Israel's tenth anniversary as a nation.

Israel will celebrate her Independence Day on Apr. 24, 1958. Histadrut, Israeli federation of labor, will figure prominently in the celebrations as one of the major institutions in democratic Israel.

Among the members of the American Committee for Israel's Tenth Anniversary Celebration are the following: UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther; James B. Carey, president, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Arthur Goldberg, general counsel, Industrial Union Dept.; George M. Harrison, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; David J. McDonald, president, United Steelworkers of America.

Pine Bluff Labor Spreads the News

Pine Bluff, Ark.—By action of the Central Trades and Labor Council, the American Federationist and the AFL-CIO NEWS will be sent to the Pine Bluff public libraries and the libraries of the high schools of this city.

Heart Attack Fatal To William Griffith

Pompano Beach, Fla.—William W. Griffith, public relations director of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginers, died suddenly here from a heart attack. He was 52 years old.

Griffith, who also edited the brotherhood's newspaper, The Locomotive Engineer, had been spending a two-week vacation at this resort. He had held his position with the BLE since October 1956, having formerly worked for the Goodyear Tire Co. in Akron and on newspapers in Ohio and New York. His body was taken to Youngstown, O., for burial.

Rosenblum Won't Run for Re-Election

New York — Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Clothing Workers has announced he will not be a candidate for re-election at the union's convention next May.

Rosenblum, 70-years old, has been an officer of the union since its formation in 1914. For many years, he was executive vice president and a close associate of the late Sidney Hillman, first president of the Clothing Workers.

Rosenblum, a native of Chicago, served as a vice-president of the former CIO from 1940 until 1955. He has held a number of civic positions during his long union career.

Chance to Study Abroad Available

New York—An opportunity for American trade union members to study labor unions and workers' education abroad is now open under the Fulbright scholarship program for 1958-59.

Pres. Kenneth Holland of the Institue of Intl. Education, which administers the program as part of the international exchange activities of the State Dept., said that specific awards for trade union members are available in England, Norway and Denmark, but that other grants also are open for the study of labor problems in most western European countries.

Applicants need not have college degrees, but usually a knowledge of the language of the country is required. Position and experience in union work will be the determining factors in awarding the grants.

The Fulbright awards cover transportation, tuition, books and maintenance for one academic year beginning September 1958 and ending June 1959.

Further information may be obtained from the institute, 1 E. 67th St., New York 21, N. Y.

GOP Probers Block Reuther Testimony

UAW Chief Hits Goldwater For Ducking on Showdown

(Continued from Page 1)
demanding for months that I be dragged down here and promising to undress me."

The record shows that Goldwater "for the past year has been harassing our union, harassing its leadership, making all kinds of false allegations," Reuther charged.

Cites NLRB Case

He has been charging that the Democrats "were trying to protect me," Reuther continued, and "this is asinine, because you don't protect someone by putting them under oath so that their enemies can cross-examine them."

Citing a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner's finding that the Kohler Co. is guilty of unfair labor practices, Reuther charged Goldwater had two objectives in his "reckless and irresponsible maneuvering." The Arizona senator wanted to "adversely affect the decision of the NLRB" on the trial examiner's report, the UAW president said, and to "harass the UAW at the time it approaches the collective bargaining table" with the automobile companies.

The result was to "protect (Herbert) Kohler by keeping him off (the committee's) witness stand and to prevent me from testifying" until after "the case is purely academic three weeks from now."

Reuther charged that Goldwater had "run out" on two previous occasions when he had the chance to cross-examine the UAW president —before the Gore subcommittee on elections and the Kefauver subcommittee inquiring into corporation pricing policies.

Knowland Wants Probe

"I had looked forward with great expectation to looking Mr. Goldwater right in the eye and exploding his hypocrisy and his dishonesty," Reuther said, "and I consider that I have been deprived of a basic opportunity."

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) took the Senate floor that afternoon to demand an "investigation" of Reuther's use of the Caucus Room to denounce Goldwater. Knowland complained that "government property" was not an appropriate place for such a press conference.

Despite Knowland's protest, it is regular practice for reporters to interview witnesses in Senate hearing rooms, including the Caucus Room, before and after they testify.

Goldwater chimed in to denounce Reuther as a coward himself who "wouldn't know the truth from his left foot." Earlier he told reporters that Reuther's "chicken-out" accusation was the "lie of a man who couldn't say anything else" and he stated that in the Gore hearings he had asked Reuther "all the questions I wanted to ask him."

Goldwater claimed that the Caucus Room doors were "locked" against the senator's own entrance during the press conference. At least a hundred reporters, cameramen and onlookers moved freely in and out of the room without noticing "locked doors."

In the intra-committee struggle that preceded these events, Goldwater bluntly threatened to bolt the hearings if they began as McClellan, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy proposed—with opening statement under oath by Herbert Kohler and Reuther.

The Arizona senator said that the committee should follow "the usual procedure" of first "presenting a case" and then calling the chief union witnesses.

McClellan and other Democrats pointed out that the facts in the UAW-Kohler situation were in dispute, that the issue was not "black and white." Goldwater responded by reiterating his previous refusal to participate. He had long charged a "cover-up" for Reuther by Counsel Kennedy and the Democrats to advance the political aspirations of Sen. Kennedy.

On showdown votes, the other three Republicans—Sen. Irving M. Ives (N. Y.), Karl Mundt (S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)—voted with Goldwater to deadlock the committee four - to - four.

McClellan told reporters after the final internal explosion that he broke the deadlock without calling for a vote by announcing the Republicans could have their way.

He conceded that to an unstated extent he had thus "abdicated the chairman's responsibility to the Republicans" but said he had ordered hearings to open with Republican Assistant Counsel John J. McGovern to select the order of witnesses "even if the staff thinks they are not credible."

Graskamp First Witness

McGovern, the staff investigator who aroused UAW fury last December by a Detroit press conference claiming he had uncovered "astounding findings" in his Kohler-UAW inquiries, named UAW Local 833 Pres. Allen Graskamp as the first witness.

Graskamp, leader of the Kohler strikers, won praise from Ives and Goldwater for his testimony. Without denying "mistakes," he said he had participated in and witnessed no serious violence, and he charged Kohler management with seeking to break the union.

The committee then put on non-strikers, including Harold Jacobs, who fortuitously found himself the renter of a much-desired company-owned house in Kohler village a month after he had tried to lead non-strikers through the lines.

Jacobs said that he "didn't think" that company Pres. Herbert Kohler had anything to do with his being granted the house. Kennedy put in the record the fact that Kohler personally approved his application, which had previously been pending "several years," Jacobs said, and personally signed the lease for the company.

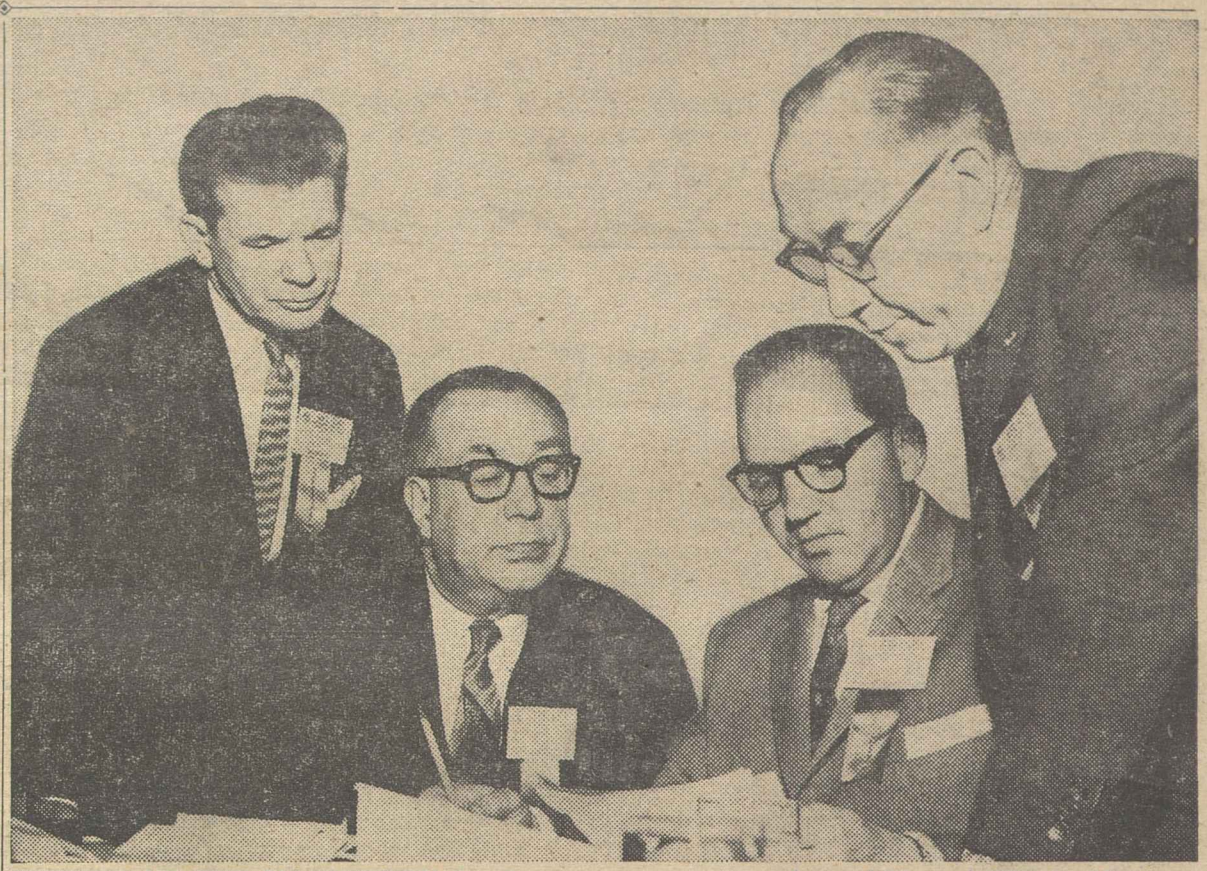
Meany Denounces Tactics of Probers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joined Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther in denouncing the "maneuvering of some members" of the McClellan committee "to deny the Auto Workers a fair hearing."

"Sen. (Barry) Goldwater and some of his colleagues for months have stated they wanted the opportunity to cross-examine" Reuther on the Kohler strike, Meany said in a statement.

"Strangely, we now find the same members using every means to delay his appearance until the union can be properly smeared by biased and prejudiced witnesses.

"Goldwater and some of his colleagues obviously want to use the hearings to smear this union and its leaders. These tactics raise grave doubts as to the impartiality, objectivity and integrity of the future operations of the committee."



SETTING UP THE MACHINERY for the merger convention of the AFL and CIO in Michigan that created the Michigan State AFL-CIO are from left Barney Hopkins, former CIO secretary-treasurer who was elected to the same office in the new group, R. J. Thomas, special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who served as temporary secretary-treasurer, Peter J. McGavin, also a special assistant to Meany who served as temporary president, and Herbert McCreedy, AFL-CIO regional director.

New Michigan AFL-CIO Set Up By Delegates Representing 725,000

(Continued from Page 1)
organized labor wanted unity in the trade union movement." Despite an order from the former Michigan Federation of Labor not to attend the merger convention an overwhelming majority of AFL members in the state were represented at the Grand Rapids Civic Auditorium where the convention was called to order.

Meany, unable to attend the convention because of the pressure of previous commitments, sent a message to the delegates which read in part:

"Unmerged states pose a problem and a deterrent to labor on a national scale that retards our progress, our aims and our ambitions. Merger at the national level has been functioning, beyond the fondest hopes of all of us, for more than two years. You have a job to do that the whole nation will be watching. Do it well, like all free trade unionists do their jobs. Adopt a constitution and elect a slate of officers you will be proud of.

"When these things have been done the affiliated unions in the Michigan State AFL-CIO can present a united front in accomplishing for the workers in Michigan those things that lead to a happier, easier and more abundant life for all."

McGavin Temporary Chairman

The convention was opened by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Herbert McCreedy, who turned the gavel over to McGavin as temporary chairman. Thomas was named temporary secretary.

McGavin told the delegates, "your presence here means you are carrying out the concepts of the AFL-CIO national constitution and shows that the Executive Council acted wisely in the interest of the workers of Michigan in calling this convention. Delegates from AFL locals attending this convention came of their own free will because we certainly had no cooperation from the Michigan Federation of Labor in contacting these locals."

The delegates voiced approval of the constitution section-by-section before voting in favor of the full document which was brought to the convention floor by Constitution Committee Chairman Harry Southwell.

A joint AFL-CIO caucus in the meantime had selected a "unity slate" of three top officers and a 40-man executive board. A motion to approve the entire "unity slate" was voted down by the delegates who proceeded to nominate 25 more delegates for the 40-man board.

76 Members on Board

In all the board will approximate 76 members because regional directors of international unions and presidents of central bodies with more than 10,000 members will also serve as ex-officio members of the board.

Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams was roundly applauded when he told the delegates he would veto a "right-to-work" law if it were enacted by the Republican-dominated state legislature.

Williams added "the unity of labor comes not a moment too soon because the forces that seek to destroy organized labor are more determined than ever to accomplish their goal, if they can."

The governor lashed at the state senate which last week refused to confirm Russell White, a UAW official, as commissioner of labor.

The convention overrode slight opposition to increase the per capita tax to 6 cents. AFL unions formerly paid 4 cents and CIO unions 5 cents. Scholle pleaded for the increase to help carry on political action. "We are not going to retrogress, we are going to expand our activities," Scholle explained.

A nuisance picket line was thrown around the Pantlind Hotel, where most of the delegates were registered, the day before the convention opened, by the Grand Rapids Building and Construction Trades Council over an alleged dispute. This occurred despite a letter signed by the hotel management on Saturday that all future construction work in the hotel would be performed by AFL-CIO unions. The picket line was withdrawn on Monday.

McGavin sent a wire and a letter to George Dean and Jack Thorpe of the former Michigan Federation of Labor authorizing Raymond H. Rapaport, attorney retained by the AFL-CIO, to act in his behalf in securing the charter, all of the funds, properties, books and assets of the federation.

3-1-58

ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
PD ORG

The state CIO council complied with Meany's order to turn over its charter and assets of $1.25 million to Thomas.

McGavin and Thomas both had warm praise for the members of convention committees who worked night and day to get the business of the convention rolling in high gear. Former AFL and CIO delegates shared committee assignments equally.

Chairmen and secretaries of the constitution committee were Southwell and Kenneth Hull; Credentials: Al Barbour and George Wilderspin; Resolutions: Kenneth Morris and Donald Johnson.

The delegates acted on nine resolutions dealing with full employment; support of the AFL-CIO and its top officers; state legislation; political action; community services; political freedom; reapportionment of the Michigan Senate; recommendations for improved state and federal standards of labor legislation and apprenticeship and training programs.

In the political freedom resolution the convention voted to demand a congressional investigation of the National Association of Manufacturers on the charge it spends millions of dollars annually for propaganda designed to "poison the minds of school children against union-minded parents."

Unemployment Benefits Running Out

AFL-CIO News

Vol. III — Entered as Second Class Matter. Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. — Saturday, March 8, 1958 — No. 10

40,000 Lost Jobless Pay Weekly in Feb.

An estimated 40,000 persons a week used up their unemployment insurance benefits during February, forcing them onto welfare rolls or other forms of relief.

The February figure was an increase of about 10,500 over January and highlighted a trend in exhaustion of benefits that started in November 1957.

The estimates on exhaustions came as the Labor Dept. reported that unemployment among workers covered by the jobless benefit program hit a new record in mid-February of 3,120,000 or 7.5 per cent of the 42,000,000 workers covered by the insurance system.

The previous record of 7.3 per cent was set in January 1950.

The increase in both covered unemployment and exhaustions focused new attention on an AFL-CIO endorsed measure to establish new minimum federal standards for benefits, length of eligibility and qualification rules.

Seek to Improve Law

The measure, introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and

(Continued on Page 6)

Washington Starts Fight On Slump

By Saul Miller

Congress and the Administration are moving off dead center on the nation's economic woes as the seriousness of the recession began to register in Washington.

Amid increasing demands from labor and other groups for action to stem the slide, Democratic leaders touched off a "crash" program based on a $2 billion housing program, stepped-up road building and a public works schedule.

Republican congressional leaders indicated that they favored some action in all three areas and the White House was reported as planning to make a definite decision on a tax cut after the March unemployment figures are published in mid-April.

Wheels Start Turning

The congressional wheels started turning after the Joint Committee on the Economic Report called for "acceleration" of expenditures for natural resources, housing, roads, education, health and public building.

However, with the exception of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), it said that the recession had not reached the point where a tax cut was necessary.

Douglas maintained that the present recession "is potentially more dangerous than those of 1948-49 and 1953-54" and it's time to cut taxes to stimulate the economy.

Specifically Douglas proposed either raising the personal exemption from $600 to $700 or taxing the first $1,000 of taxable income at 15 per cent rather than 20 per cent.

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference that increased purchasing power was the key to economic recovery but that he does not believe increased federal spending is the entire answer.

GOP Senate Leader William F.

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Meany Calls Joblessness America's 'No. 1 Concern'

SOME 2,800 DELEGATES to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Washington are shown above listening to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left, with back to camera) call for positive action to end the recession. The delegates spent a day getting explanations of the department's legislative program and two days on Capitol Hill persuading members of Congress to support it, then reported back at a final meeting on the results of their efforts.

It's Time For Action, Rally Told

By Gervase N. Love

It's time for the country to take a good look at the economy and do something about it on the basis of action—not words, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the fourth legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Washington.

Meany spoke on the first day of a four-day meeting which drew nearly 2,800 delegates and some 500 visitors to Washington from international unions, building trades councils and locals in all parts of the country.

The department's legislative goals include expanded programs of slum clearance and housing, school and hospital construction; modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act, which governs prevailing wages; five amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act concerning union security and apprenticeship programs; expansion of unemployment compensation and increased benefits; and broader coverage of the minimum wage provisions of the Wage-Hour Act.

Meany cited unemployment, "approaching the 5 million mark," as "the No. 1 concern" of all Americans, and said that despite forecasts of Eisenhower Administration spokesmen of an upturn in "a few weeks or a few months," workers "have to look at the situation from a practical point of view."

He outlined a program of government action aimed at stimulating employment and putting purchasing power "in the hands of working people who spend their earnings in the market-places," and not disbursing money "as dividends for high-paid executives."

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Goldwater, Mundt, Curtis Use Kohler Probe to Smear UAW

By Willard Shelton

A probe of the four-year Auto Workers strike at the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis., turned into a partisan effort to brand the UAW as "violent" as McClellan special Senate committee hearings headed toward their third week.

Three Republican committee members—Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Karl Mundt (S. D.)—substantially took over the examination of witnesses to show that non-strikers suffered from mass picketing, paint throwing, "demonstrations" at their homes by strikers, frequent and abusive telephone calls.

Ives Seldom Present

The fourth Republican on the committee—Sen. Irving M. Ives (N. Y.)—was seldom present.

Union witnesses told of acts of intimidation, property damage and harassment during the bitter conflict which a National Labor Board trial examiner said arose from the company's unfair labor practices and refusal to bargain collectively in good faith.

Before Curtis, Mundt and Goldwater began examination of a long series of non-striking witnesses, a committee staff investigator, Carmine Bellino, told how the Kohler Co. in 1952—immediately after a company union, the Kohler Workers Association, had been displaced by the UAW by vote of the employes—bought and stocked away machine guns, tear gas bombs and other weapons.

The strike did not begin until April, 1954, after protracted efforts to obtain a contract had collapsed following the company's refusal to negotiate an agreement.

Police Multiply

The police chief of company-owned Kohler Village, Waldemar Capelle, also multiplied his police force by organizing a "humane society" and recruiting and training 45 men to supplement his normal five-man staff.

A "humane society" under Wisconsin law is authorized to possess riot guns and tear gas forbidden a village police chief.

An apparent Kohler Co. effort to obtain pictures suggesting that non-Republicans wanted to "whitewash" the UAW blew up when a company publicity man reluctantly acknowledged he had ordered pictures of any senator or committee staff member conversing with UAW attorney Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.

Lyman P. Conger, company lawyer, testified that the firm had no "sinister" objective in wanting pic-

(*Continued on Page 8*)

Nixon Says Labor Is 'Force for Good'

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon has declared that "Americans should look on the labor movement as a force for good in our society and not as a force for evil."

Speaking at a ceremony marking the 45th anniversary of the Labor Dept., Nixon said recent Senate investigations had led to some "distressing observations" but "the abuses which inevitably exist in any institution will be corrected, and the labor movement will be stronger as a whole."

The great majority of union officials are men of integrity who command worldwide respect, Nixon declared.

105,000 Dressmakers Strike in Seven States

New York—More than 60,000 dressmakers poured out of the shops in New York's teeming garment district as the Ladies Garment Workers called the first general strike in the industry in a quarter of a century.

They were part of an army of 105,000 members of the union in seven northeastern states who answered the call to the picket lines when negotiations aimed at giving them their first wage increase in five years broke down.

The walkout, which virtually halted production of spring and summer dresses, was directed against five employer associations. It was called upon failure to reach agreement on a complicated set of wage, fringe benefit and contract enforcement demands.

The union had asked total economic improvements equal to 22 percent of the payroll. Included were a 15 percent wage increase, overtime for piece workers after 35 hours a week, severance pay and a liberalized holiday schedule. During negotiations it cut the total to

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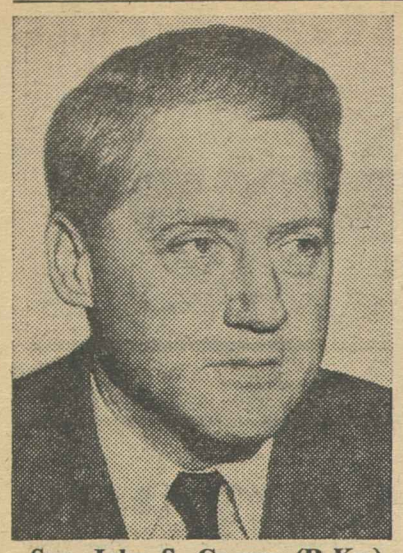
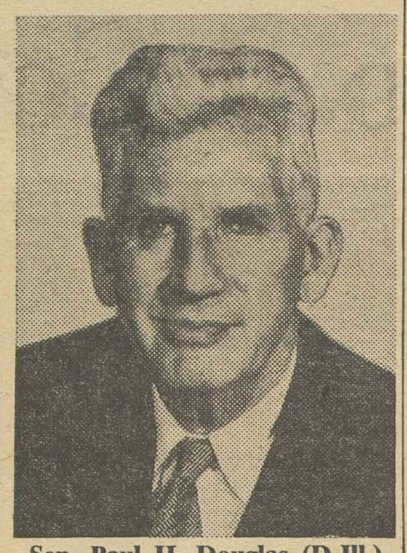


Sen. John S. Cooper (R-Ky.)

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.)

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R-Me.)



Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.)

Jobs Parley to Hear Mitchell, 4 Senators

Administration and congressional spokesmen will join 1,000 trade union leaders from all sections of the United States Mar. 11 at an AFL-CIO conference to "put America back to work."

The three-day emergency economic legislative conference will be held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington. Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell will speak on behalf of the Administration during the morning session Mar. 11, following a keynote address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, will preside at the opening session. Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg will review the current economic situation and Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller will review the current legislative situation.

That afternoon the delegates will break up into seven groups representing seven geographical areas of the country to plan visits to Capitol Hill on the mornings of Mar. 12 and 13.

Congressmen speaking at these meetings will be Richard Bolling (D-Mo.); Carl Elliott (D-Ala.); Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.); Torbet H. Macdonald (D-Mass.); Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.); Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.); and Charles Vanik (D-O.).

On Mar. 12 the delegates will be on Capitol Hill in the morning visiting their senators and congressmen. In the afternoon they will reassemble for a session at which AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison will preside.

Four members of the Senate will speak at this session: John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.); Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.); John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Frederick G. Payne (R-Me.).

On Mar. 13 the delegates will make a return visit to Capitol Hill. At noontime they will meet for a luncheon session at which each of the seven groups will report on its visit to Capitol Hill. The session will conclude with a speech by Reuther.

The conference was authorized by the last meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to "arouse the federal government, the Congress of the United States and the country at large to the dangers of the deepening recession and the need for prompt action to 'put America back to work'."

Clerks Plan Long Siege Against Ward

The latest in a series of meetings under the sponsorship of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, aimed at settling the long-standing dispute between the Retail Clerks and the Montgomery Ward Co., was held this week as pickets maintained a vigil before company stores from coast to coast.

"But knowing Wards as we do," RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge wrote AFL-CIO international unions and central bodies, "we are planning on a long-range basis and are prepared to carry on this campaign with intensified activity as the months roll on—until this company is convinced that the American public and American labor are fed up with its backward and archaic policy."

The union struck some of the company's stores and put informational pickets before others as the result of a contract dispute. The principal issues are a general wage increase and the firm's refusal to pay time and a half overtime after eight hours a day or 40 hours a week.

Union is Succeeding

Suffridge wrote that the union has been "successful beyond any of our expectations" in covering practically all of the company's 563 retail stores and 475 catalogue stores.

"The response from labor throughout the country has been phenomenal—the support of the public beyond all of our expectations," he added. "The cutback in Ward's volume, despite manipulated statistics to the contrary, has been terrific."

Industry Called Irresponsible

Senate Monopoly Probers Score Steel Price Increases

Pricing policies of the steel industry reflect a lack of "responsible leadership," flout generally accepted philosophies of competition and call for study by the Justice Dept. and the Federal Trade Commission to determine if they violate the anti-trust laws, according to the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly subcommittee.

The conclusions are contained in a report adopted by a majority of the subcommittee, entitled "Study of Administered Prices in the Steel Industry." They were based on testimony by industry leaders and the Steelworkers during three months of hearings on administered prices in the industry.

Industry Not Justified

The subcommittee maintained the industry was not justified in a series of three price increases, during the 12 months before the hearings began, which sent the selling figure up a total of $19.50 a ton.

Steel prices since 1947 have moved only upward regardless of changes in cost or demand, it recalled.

"From the material presented on this report," it continued, "it is clear that the price increase substantially exceeded the cost increases in 1957, and apparently also in 1956.

"It is also reasonably clear that, at the time the 1957 price increase was made, there was nothing in the information then available to suggest a forthcoming increase in demand which would support the higher prices. That the price increase was made and has been held in the face of these underlying conditions is tribute to the perfection with which price leadership in the steel industry maintains price rigidity."

Different Concept of Competition

In citing the steel industry's "different concept" of competition from that generally believed to govern the U. S. economy, the subcommittee noted several "differences."

These were "high levels of concentration in the market, the long-established practice of price leadership which appears to operate just as effectively when prices are increased as when they are reduced, the relative absence of newcomers, the historical use of elaborate pricing systems which have produced complete identity of delivered prices at any given point of destination, etc."

The subcommittee noted that prices were boosted despite "declining demand and substantial excess capacity," and called "this pattern of raising prices and decreasing production and employment . . . something new in this country." Fears expressed concerning the inflationary potential of recent price increases appear "well-founded," it added.

The report said that substantially identical increases in base prices "were evidently the result of the power of U. S. Steel as price leader to name prices for the industry."

The subcommittee expressed the view that the scope of its examination of administered prices should be broadened, and that if it is decided new laws are needed, "they will be of such nature as not to repeal or set aside the anti-trust laws, but to make of present anti-trust statutes a more effective instrument."

"The time might have very well arrived when the 1890 Sherman Act and the 1914 Federal Trade Commission Act should be strengthened to meet the demands of a dynamic 1958 economy," the report said.

The report was approved by Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and Senators Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), John A. Carroll (D-Colo.) and William Langer (R-N. D.).

A minority of Senators Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) disagreed with substantially all of the majority's conclusions.

Miller Appointed Publications Chief

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appointed Saul Miller, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News, as director of the Dept. of Publications.

He succeeds Henry C. Fleisher, who resigned to open his own public relations firm.

Miller has held his present post since AFL-CIO merger. Previously he was on the staff of the AFL News-Reporter.

A veteran newspaperman, Miller was earlier director of New Newspaper Service in Washington, a news service created in 1951 by the Intl. Typographical Union to serve a string of daily papers operated by the union.

Labor Groups Press Fight on Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

Knowland reported the White House's apparently new position on a tax cut, that the Administration will review the situation in mid-April and decide on a tax cut or "alternative proposals."

Labor Presses for Action

Meanwhile union leaders and others pounded away at the need for action.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald warned the Administration not to repeat the mistakes of the Hoover Administration and delay too long in taking necessary action. He scored also business leaders who have misled the American people by trying to blame wage increases for price boosts.

Al Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called on Democrats in Congress to take the inititative in combatting the recession and charged the Administration was endangering the nation by its watch and wait policies.

In California and Texas state labor groups issued calls for action. The California State Federation of Labor urged a special legislative session to deal with the problems of recession and the Texas State AFL-CIO urged Texas congressmen to act on the AFL-CIO program.

Milwaukee Conference Held

In Milwaukee the Wisconsin Industrial Union Council and other unions held a special conference dealing with unemployment problems in the state.

In Connecticut Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff called for a $410 million construction program to help the state's 88,200 unemployed.

In Ottawa, Canada, the Executive Council of the Canadian Labour Congress reported the dominion is experiencing its most serious unemployment crisis since the depression of the Thirties and called for enactment of a detailed program to assure full employment.

In Washington the House Banking Committee decided to hold hearings Apr. 15 to "develop some answers" to the problems of mounting unemployment, especially in already depressed areas.

Push Housing Program

The first move in the Democrats' anti-recession campaign came when the Senate Banking Committee tentatively approved a $2 billion housing program sponsored by Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), after agreeing to a Republican proposal to wait and see before voting another proposed billion.

The measure provides for increased borrowing authority for government purchase of mortgages, lower minimum down payments on FHA-insured loans and other housing aids.

The Administration has introduced a $1,350,000 housing program covering much of the same ground, including funds for slum clearance and urban renewal.

Supreme Court Accepts Miami Hotel Dispute

The Supreme Court has agreed to review a National Labor Relations Board decision refusing to take jurisdiction of a Hotel and Restaurant Workers demand for recognition by the Miami Beach, Fla., Hotel Association.

The court's agreement to hear the case marks the first time the union, despite earlier attempts, has been able to get full judicial review of the NLRB's policy of rejecting hotel labor disputes.

Asked NLRB Election

The union struck Miami Beach hotels in 1955 and asked the labor board to conduct a representation election. It pointed out that Florida has no state machinery through which a union can prove its majority and that a "no man's land" would be created, in which no agency for orderly settlement of representation questions existed, if the NLRB refused jurisdiction.

The labor board, however, upheld a trial examiner in refusing to conduct an election.

The union charges before the Supreme Court that the policy of turning down hotel cases is an abuse of the NLRB's discretionary authority on jurisdiction. It is asking the court to direct a reversal by the board.

Some hotel members of the association have signed contracts.

Lewis Heads Labor Legal Aid Drive Unit

New York—Marx Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, is serving as chairman of the trade unions division of the Legal Aid Society's fund-raising campaign.

The Legal Aid Society, which provides necessary legal services to those unable to pay, maintains eight offices throughout the five boroughs of New York, serving more than 70,000 needy clients annually. The goal for the 1958 campaign is $537,000.

Building Trades Department Pushes Legislative Program

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany specifically called for federal housing, school, road and hospital construction programs as sources of new jobs which particularly would benefit building trades workers.

"This industry is a good place to start," he said. "This is a good industry to lead the way and get this country behind us on the road out of this recession."

He said the government "has to go into housing, where we also have the incentive of seeing that people have decent places to live in." He called a federal housing program a necessity.

Meany also called for a boost in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, a program of government loans to small business, a tax cut for low income taxpayers, and increased unemployment compensation.

Has Started to Worry

He said he "never really worried" about the economic situation until recently.

"Then I read a speech by former Pres. Herbert Hoover saying things were going to be all right," he explained. "That's when I really started to worry."

He pledged complete support of AFL-CIO officers and the Dept. of Legislation in helping the building trades department and its president, Richard J. Gray, who presided at the conference, "see if we can't give the economy of this country a shot in the arm."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, advocating the same program of federal action Meany urged, was sharply critical of the Eisenhower Administration for permitting unemployment to soar and not doing anything about it.

"Let us not forget the great paradox of this recession," he said. "Although purchasing power is declining, prices continue to go up and up. So those who suffer drastically curtailed incomes due to unemployment or reduced pay checks furthermore find that their dollars buy less than ever."

Several Experts Talk

Other speakers analyzed different phases of the department's legislative program.

Louis Sherman, general counsel of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, discussed Taft-Hartley Act amendments; Research Dir. Charles Donahue of the Plumbers and Pipefitters analyzed the effect of proposed amendments to the Bacon-Davis Act; General Counsel Vincent Morreal of the Hod Carriers discussed the administration of the Taft-Hartley Act by the Eisenhower-appointed National Labor Relations Board, and Martin F. O'Donoghue talked on income tax exemption for travel and living expenses of building trades workers.

The delegates spent two days of their stay in Washington visiting their congressmen and representatives and urging not only their support for the department's legislative program, but their backing for other labor-approved measures to combat unemployment. Then they returned for a final session at which the results of their contacts were reported by states.

Final Battle Due on Hike In U. S. Pay

Bills raising the pay of 1.5 million government workers headed toward a Senate-House conference tied to the tail of another Senate measure calling for a $700 million a year increase in postal rates.

The Senate added to the postal rate boost it approved last week a proviso giving 500,000 postal workers an average wage raise of 12.5 percent, with a 7.5 percent minimum, at an estimated cost of $320 million a year.

Then it voted to give one million classified civil service workers average raises of about 7.5 percent, which would cost $417 million a year.

Propose Retroactivity

The Senate made both proposed raises retroactive to last Jan. 1.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee had earlier passed a pay raise bill increasing salaries by 15 percent. Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield called both Senate and House proposals "completely unjustified," and fear was expressed that Pres. Eisenhower would veto either. The Administration had asked for a 6 percent increase.

The Senate bill as finally passed provides for a flat 7.5 percent increase for all employes, plus a temporary three-year increase of $240 for the first five wage levels.

Increases proposed in the House version would extend from $525 a year at the lowest level to $1,600 at the top.

STRIKE OF 105,000 DRESSMAKERS in seven northeastern states was ordered by the Ladies Garment Workers when contract negotiations broke down. The walkout got under way despite last-minute peace moves by Labor Commissioner Harold A. Felix (center) of New York City, shown at a meeting with ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky (right) and Julius Hochman, general manager of the union's New York Dress Joint Board. The strike was the first in 25 years.

105,000 Dressmakers Called Out on Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

15 percent, but reinstated the original 22 percent when the strike was called. Contract enforcement is necessary to assure stability in the highly-competitive industry.

A little more than an hour after the New York workers were summoned from their benches and machines by loud speakers whose cry, "Calling all dressmakers!" boomed through the canyoned streets of the area, Gen. Mgr. Julius Hochman of the Dress Joint Board told a rally:

"There is not a needle sewing or a wheel turning or a shears cutting dresses at this moment anywhere in the seven-state area!"

The day started with distribution of 250,000 copies of the strike call through the garment district. Workers trooped to their shops with a message from the touring loud speakers echoing, "Stay in your shops until 10 o'clock!"

Matter of Minutes

It was a matter of minutes when the call-out came that the sidewalks of 7th Avenue were filled from curb to building line with strikers heading toward the rally at Madison Square Garden, a half-mile away. An estimated 30,000 of them and their strike banners were jammed into the building when the rally started, and before it ended 10,000 others in the overflow were hearing the speeches over a sound system.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the first speaker, emphasized that "your union does not use the strike weapon lightly," adding that "no labor leader worth his salt wants a strike except when there is no other way to solve the union's problems." He was constantly interrupted by cheers and applause.

"You will be told this is not the time for a strike," he said, "because we are in a recession or depression, but I think it is the very best time. This is when the Dressmakers should let it be known they want their purchasing power advanced for the first time in five years."

People who work for wages, he insisted, "must get their fair share of the wealth they produce."

He congratulated the union upon the advances it has scored during the last 25 years, and concluded: "I pledge whatever support you need or want to get back to work so as to carry on the progress you have made during these past 25 years."

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky reviewed the union's demands, presented an indictment against the employers for the way they received them, and declared that bargaining, behind closed doors in the past, "is now out in the open."

Demands Justified

He recalled that the cost of living has increased more than 7.75 per cent since the last pay increase as justification for the union's claim to higher wages. The fact that many shops have closed and left workers stranded, he said, justifies the demand for severance pay.

Following the rally, shop committee members and chairmen went to the 71st Regiment Armory, which is serving as strike headquarters, and picket lines were thrown about every shop in the city.

The strike affects up-state New York, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts as well as the city.

NLRB General Counsel Asked to Act in Race Case

Washington—The refusal of the New Orleans regional director of the National Labor Relations Board to issue an unfair labor practices complaint against the Neco Electrical Products Corp., Bay Springs, Miss., after the company used racial agitation to prevent union organization, has been appealed to the NLRB general counsel.

In a brief filed by Benjamin C. Sigal and Edmond F. Rovner, attorneys for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the union charged Neco with conducting a campaign of "interference, coercion and intimidation" and engaging in "violent racist agitation."

Noting that racial tension, especially in the deep South, has risen to a high pitch, the IUE argued that "it is well settled that the impact of words and ideas must be judged in terms of the persons exposed to words and ideas" and that "in such a rural community as Bay Springs racist appeals are inflammatory and coercive."

The brief argued that Neco's racial agitation, because coercive, violated the Taft-Hartley Act and that the company deliberately injected racial tensions into a union organizing situation under circumstances which constituted incitement to violence. It quoted the opinion of NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom that racist appeals and threats constitute interference with the rights of employes.

Draft Deferment Open to Apprentices

Apprentices as well as college students are eligible for deferment from the draft, Edward E. Goshen, executive director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, has reminded employers.

Requirements are that the apprenticeship program be accepted by the state selective service director; an application for an individual deferment must be signed by the employer and the apprentice; the program must be in operation for one year; and the apprentice must be in training for a year if he is in a non-critical occupation, or six months if in a critical classification.

Goshen advised employers who have an apprentice within the draft call range, 18½ to 26 years, to consider the advisability of asking a deferment.

Schoemann Says NLRB Policies Aim at 'Bankrupting' Unions

The present policies of the National Labor Relations Board on hiring practices are aimed at completely bankrupting labor unions, Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, warned.

In a letter to the 760 local unions that comprise the Plumbers & Pipefitters, Schoemann called for eight steps to correct and update current practices on employment and hiring in relationship to the closed shop ban of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Schoemann's directive came shortly after NLRB General Counsel Jerome Fenton wrote contractors and Richard J. Gray, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., that the board is ready to inflict severe penalties unless the unions bring hiring practices into conformity with the T-H Act.

The specific case concerns the Brown-Olds Plumbing Co. and Plumbers Local 231 of El Paso, Tex. The NLRB ruled that the union had violated the T-H Act and that the local must refund all dues and assessments from May 6, 1954, through March 1956.

Schoemann wrote that the "board has always handed down for nine years a threatened fine and jail sentence against the union and its officers who do not comply with an order of the board . . . but the present Eisenhower board is not satisfied with a fine and jail sentence. They wish also to completely bankrupt labor unions by their present policy."

Schoemann told locals of the Plumbers & Pipefitters to:

1—Revise their contracts to delete and strike out any closed shop provisions.

2—Abolish the phrase "referral slips."

3—Not to issue permit cards or slips for a "permit fee."

4—Keep the local union constitution and bylaws out of the contract either by express provision or reference.

5—Put into the contract all working conditions and detail each particular provision of the local union working conditions and rules.

6—Keep in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act at all times by filing necessary reports and affidavits.

7—Eliminate contract language that health and welfare funds apply only to members of the local union.

8—Let the union's attorney handle all cases involving the NLRB or any of its employes or examiners rather than giving the information to the board's representative.

The Jobless Can't Wait

FOR WELL OVER a decade organized labor has fought to modernize and update the unemployment compensation system, warning that it was being distorted and weakened to the point that it could not cope with a serious recession.

The recession has hit and the glaring inadequacies of jobless benefits, their duration and the various qualification procedures have been more clearly defined than ever before.

The 20-year rivalry between states to attract new industry, using the unemployment compensation system as a pawn, has resulted in jobless workers drawing only one-third of their normal wages in benefits, a far cry from the original goal of providing a worker thrown out of work with at least one-half of his normal wages.

With workers rapidly using up their jobless insurance benefits and with unemployment increasing, the need for immediate action by Congress to set new federal minimum standards is acute. The bills introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) meet this need and should get top priority as a key weapon in battling the recession.

Five years ago the Eisenhower Administration called on the states to enact minimum standards as a defense against economic recession. It has repeated this call every year since but not one state has met the standards the President has requested.

The time is long past for action to set up federal minimum standards, long past for the Administration to admit that its appeal for state action has collapsed and to swing its support behind the Kennedy-McCarthy bill.

Every moment of delay visits new hardships on the growing number of unemployed seeking to keep their heads afloat.

Grass Roots Lobbyists

THE 2,800 BUILDING and construction workers gathered in Washington this week for their fourth annual legislative conference have sounded the alarm for Congress.

Talking with their senators and representatives, they have given first-hand evidence of the critical need for action on school, housing and hospital construction programs and an accelerated road building schedule.

As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates, the construction industry is a good place to start in stimulating employment, putting badly needed purchasing power in the hands of working people and getting the country on "the road out of this recession."

Sharpsters, Inc.

THE CONCEPT of trade union law, the basis for the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, contrasts sharply with the ground rules of the business world.

Machinists' Pres. Al J. Hayes spelled out this contrast in a speech at the University of Notre Dame. The AFL-CIO, he noted, established its codes of ethical practices because the ground rules of the business world were not adequate for the labor movement.

With labor's codes effectively at work, it's about time for business organizations to do a job on their corrupt elements, the embezzlers, the sharpsters, the outright crooks who are cheating the American people out of millions of dollars a year.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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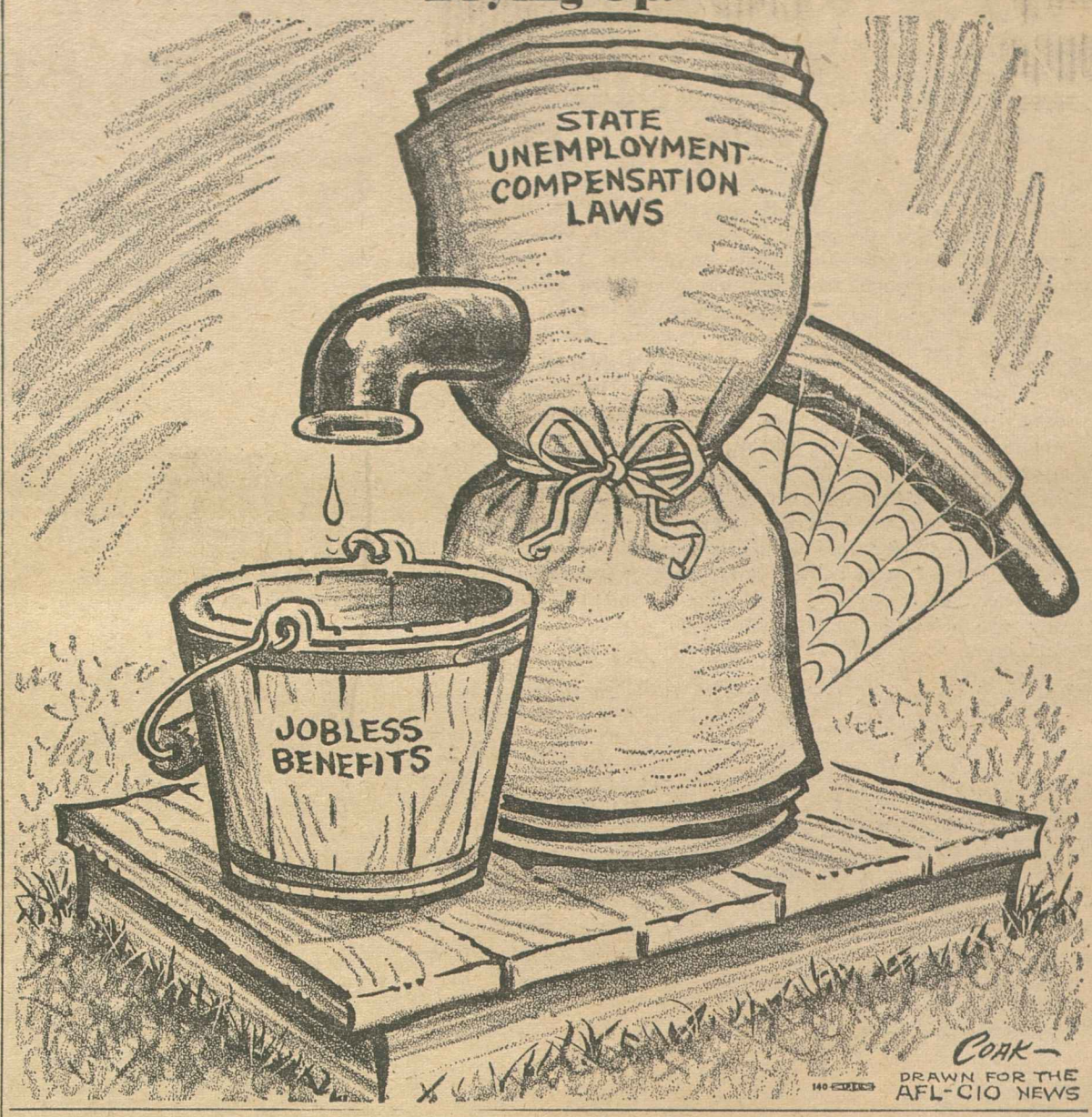

'Labor Monoply' Tag Exposed As Cover-up for Union-Busting

The following is excerpted from the article, Labor and Anti-Trust, by Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., published in the IUD Digest.

The ultimate objective of those who cry out against "labor monopoly" is to put our unions under the federal anti-trust laws.

Should this objective ever be accomplished, organized labor will be weakened to a point of almost complete ineffectiveness. National and international unions will be prohibited from bargaining for their members at the plant level and all traces of company-wide negotiating will be eliminated. All this will be done under the guise of monopoly busting.

Employes working for any of the the multi-plant employers who dominate the American economy will be restrained from using their collective strength in bettering their wages and working conditions.

Instead, workers will be forced to bargain directly with the plant where they are employed as if that plant was a separate entity, completely devoid of the employer's other interests.

For the great majority of organized workers, the enactment of such legislation will mean a return to the 19th Century when employers with vast holdings held tremendous economic power.

Propaganda Campaign

Those who would return to the so-called "good old days" have resurrected the charge of "labor monopoly" as a front for their real goal. If they can convince the American public that labor is a monopoly, then "protecting the public interest" will necessitate placing this "monopoly" under restrictions of anti-trust legislation.

Like the phrase "right to work," "labor monopoly" is now being drummed into the public mind as the first part of this anti-union campaign. Both phrases are equally misleading.

As "right to work" has nothing to do with a worker's right to a job, "labor monopoly" has no connection with our nation's concept of monopolistic practices.

The American public considers "monopoly" a bad word. We say that monopolies are bad—whether created by business organizations or by business organizations in conspiracy with labor organizations.

Essentially, our argument with monopoly stems from the fact that competition is economically desirable and should be the major regulating force in a free-enterprise economy.

There are, however, areas where we recognize the fact that competition among suppliers is undesirable. For example, we do not object to one supplier of electric power, a single telephone service or a one-ownership urban transportation system. Similarly, our patent laws give inventors protection against their competitors for a limited period of time.

In such areas, we do not ordinarily apply the epithet "monopoly," although in a technical sense monopoly does exist. We do not use the term because in these areas, the lack of competition is considered socially desirable.

The same type of thing must also apply to the charge of "labor monopoly." If a labor union is to be considered an undesirable monopoly, it must be undesirable because it suppresses or destroys competition socially beneficial to our economy.

Competition With Whom?

What type of competition does a labor union destroy? Competition among whom? These are questions that must be answered if the charge of "labor monopoly" is to be considered seriously.

Technically speaking, of course, any labor union is a monopoly in the limited sense that it eliminates competition between employes for the available jobs in a particular plant or industry. By concerted economic action, these workers attempt to increase the wage at which the employer will be able to purchase their labor.

If the monopoly concept is to be applied to unions—under this false notion—all labor organizations should be forbidden and replaced by periodic auctions at which jobs can be parceled out to those qualified persons willing to supply their labor at the lowest wage.

Real Goal: Weak Unions

Unions must be eliminated, under this theory, because the very purpose of labor organizations is to limit the power of an employer to drive down wage rates and enforce substandard working conditions.

If this is not the type of competition envisioned by those who speak the loudest of "labor monopolies," there would seem to be only two other types of competition they seek to encourage. These are: competition between unions to see which will supply labor at the lowest rate; and competition between employers in the sale of their products, based strictly on a difference in labor costs.

Neither of these alternatives will stand the test of careful scrutiny. No one really proposes to establish an economic system under which unions would compete with each other to supply labor at the lowest possible cost.

The truth is that those who make the "labor monopoly" charge are not really concerned with competition or its negative counterpart, monopoly. Their real goal is the weakening of unions and especially those unions they believe are too strong.

The "labor monopoly" charge against American unions is false from every viewpoint. The "labor monopoly" gimmick is no more than a different label on the old box of anti-union tactics still being peddled by the salesmen of reaction.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER'S "agreement" on presidential succession with Vice Pres. Nixon—a formal but obviously extra-legal arrangement—may turn out to be the best practical solution to a problem of almost incalculable difficulties. The difficulties are so formidable, indeed, that the better description might be to call the Eisenhower-Nixon understanding the least impractical solution.

Let us see what is involved—no less than the issue of when an elected and sworn President shall be displaced, outside his own initiative and perhaps against his own judgment and passionate preferences, by the man who has been elected and sworn merely as the second-string official, the "fifth wheel" of American constitutional life.

There is no problem created by the death of a President. We are familiar in history with the assumption of the office, with all its powers and duties, by the vice president.

We are also familiar, through long-established statute, with the arrangement that if both a President and vice president die the succession shall run in the order prescribed by Congress.

The nightmarish uncertainty lies in the area that has never been experienced—the area of what happens when a President is so stricken, physically or intellectually, that he is incapable of communicating a desire that the vice president start performing powers and duties as "acting" president. Or, worse yet, when he doesn't realize he should communicate such a desire, when he is—to put it bluntly—disabled mentally.

★ ★ ★

WE MUST NOT ASSUME that generations in Congress have declined to spell out the handling of this problem merely because they were insensitive to its dangers or lazy in law-making. A more plausible explanation is that they have declined because they recognize that more evils may be created than cured by attempts to "freeze" a solution.

Garfield lingered long weeks after he was shot before he died and Chester A. Arthur took over. Can we say positively that the country required earlier official replacement of Garfield?

Wilson was at least partially disabled, and certainly isolated from certain problems and contacts, after his strokes. But he bitterly resented suggestions that he step aside; he forced resignation of Sec. of State Lansing for leading a suspected cabinet cabal against him. Can we be sure that he should have been pushed out and replaced by Vice Pres. Thomas R. Marshall?

The Wilson epoch suggests, indeed, that Eisenhower may fail to comprehend both human nature and the nature of his office in suggesting that his arrangement with Nixon will work because both are men of "good faith" and "honest." A strong President, who like Wilson believes he sees his life's work and public service being threatened by a pushing palace guard, may in the moment of crisis be considerably less willing than the general to trust a subordinate's good faith and honesty.

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THIS, WE MAY FEEL sure, is why deeply experienced politicians like Sam Rayburn violently oppose an attempt to settle the temporary problem created by Eisenhower's age and susceptibility to illness by writing a constitutional amendment defining what shall happen to the presidency in future circumstances the exact nature of which is literally unimaginable.

Men sensitive to the genius of American institutions think the Constitution framers deliberately left great gaps in the structure to be filled when the occasion compelled it. An amendment is terribly difficult to uproot; the anti-third term amendment, now recognized as an impropriety if not a danger, may harass us for a long time.

A simple statute, that can be revised easily, would be one thing. An amendment to organic law is so difficult to frame correctly that opposition seems certain to prove effective. And there would be worse solutions than a law adopting by Act of Congress the general terms of the Eisenhower-Nixon agreement.

Canadian Labor Charges Employer Smear Attack

Ottawa, Ont.—The Executive Council of the Canadian Labor Congress has accused powerful employer interests of a general "smear" attack on organized labor to "move the spotlight" from themselves at a time when hundreds of thousands of workers are being laid off.

The council, at a meeting here, laid the onset to both Canadian employers and the officials of companies controlled in the United States, and said it has the editorial support of leading daily newspapers in nearly every large city.

The attacks have taken several forms, the council said. It cited "a very deliberate attempt to import into Canada the findings of investigations in the U.S., without the slightest vestige of evidence that anything of this nature exists in the Canadian labor movement."

This, as well as hearings before government legislative bodies, have been used to advocate restrictive laws "which would hamstring the democratic labor movement and defeat the purpose of true collective bargaining," the council pointed out. It specifically named "phony right-to-work laws," and charged an attempt "to bring into Canada anti-labor legislation which has been adopted by certain of the Southern U.S."

Vandercook Says:

Foreign Aid Really Aids U. S.

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION, deeply convinced that the Republican isolationist tradition has been wrong-headed and wrong-hearted, is preparing to make the most concerted effort of many years to persuade Congress to pass the foreign aid bill.

Vandercook

For the first time since Eisenhower entered the White House, Democratic leaders as well as Republican leaders have been called upon to arouse public support for that supremely important measure. They have willingly responded.

Yet, doubt persists that Congress will concur. The President is asking for nearly $4 billion. Those who best understand the mutual security program sincerely believe that that is not too much. But Congress is "economy-minded."

Under pressure from the least informed of their constituents to "save somewhere," the temptation to save on overseas aid may prove to be almost irresistible.

U.S. congressmen are busy men; far busier than many people realize. When an intricate piece of legislation like the foreign aid bill comes before them, they are apt, therefore, to seek shortcuts.

A preposterous kind of bargaining goes on. Sometimes a legislator suggests "cut it in half." A more moderate orator will then advise: "Cut it by a billion dollars." That auction-room technique, that is so often practiced in Washington, surely, in this instance, should be set aside. Legislators' time is not as important as all that.

It has already been suggested by thoughtful men that if reductions are to be made in foreign-aid spending, they can most safely be made in the military aspects of the program. That goes counter to the fixed conservative belief that it's all right to put guns in foreign lands, but that it is not right to help our neighbors to become more prosperous. That is a faith that cries aloud for reexamination.

We must consider that the nature of war is changing. In an age of supersonic bombers and of missiles, is any protection whatever provided against a Soviet aggression by, say, the American-armed military forces of Pakistan?

Much military hardware has been shipped abroad more to flatter local pride than for any provable defensive purpose.

Legislators who fear that economic help to friendly countries might further weaken our own already shaky economy can easily be answered. Study any table of import and export figures. It is the highly industrialized countries, the prosperous countries, that are our best customers.

The uninformed who dub foreign aid a "give-away" miss one all-important fact. However many times our wisely distributed money may change hands, there is, in the end, only one place where a dollar can be spent. And that is here, at home, for U.S. goods and U.S. services. Every cut that Congress makes in foreign aid appropriations by just that much will reduce our own earnings, and our own industrial and agricultural activity.

Legislators Back Housing Plan

Making missles will not make jobs, but building homes will, a Republican and Democratic member of the House subcommittee on housing agreed in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) and Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.) urged an increase in home building to meet the housing shortage and "to stem the prevalent recession trends."

Little Employment in Missiles

"We'll be spending billions more on missles," said Windal, "but there's very little employment in connection with that program. Housing, however, provides jobs not only for men in the building crafts, but also in the lumber, steel, building material, furniture, electrical appliance and other fields."

"We're building homes at a per capita rate less than in 1925," Rains noted. "And I want also to emphasize that home-building is not a temporary measure, not an off-and-on, pump-priming measure. We need a continuing, year-after-year program."

Both Congressmen stressed the necessity of building homes that could sell at rates people in the lower and middle incomes can afford.

To build the house that would sell for $10,000 to $15,000, Rains said, "we should explore every possibility of seeing how low we can go in down payments, while maintaining the safety of FHA insurance; how far we can stretch out the mortgages to make low payments, while at the same time eliminating frills."

Widnall declared that "it is almost impossible to build a $9,000 to $13,000 house in many metropolitan areas today because of the land cost. The only formula seems to be the multi-family unit."

Hayes Says Ethics of Business Aren't Good Enough for Labor

South Bend, Ind.—The ethics of a businessman are not good enough for a trade union officer, Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, told the sixth annual union-management conference at the University of Notre Dame.

"What might be admired as no more than 'sharp practice' or clever dealing when it is engaged in by an employer, becomes corruption and unethical practices when indulged in by a trade unionist," he said in an address here.

Business Ethics Found Wanting

Hayes declared that the AFL-CIO was forced to establish its own codes of ethical practices because the only ground rules before them were those of the business world which were not adequate for the labor movement.

"In a sense, the Ethical Practices Committee might be called the conscience of the labor movement—and it is a very active conscience," he said. "It is not a still, small voice that says you should not do this because it is wrong, but a loud, clear voice that proclaims you must do this because it is right."

Warning to Racketeers

Noting that the "punitive" measures which the labor movement has already taken against wrongdoers have captured the headlines because they are "dramatic," Hayes said that he believed that in the long run the more important aspect is "the deterrent effect which the ethical practices codes exercise" upon potential wrongdoers.

"The simple act of adopting a code, of proscribing certain actions as unethical, is in itself a warning to the would-be racketeer, and a strengthened conscience for the weak of will," he said.

"And the justice which has been so speedily meted out to the violators of the codes is clear evidence to all that the labor movement means business."

Turning to the subject of restrictive legislation which is being proposed as the result of congressional disclosures of labor racketeering by some union officials who betrayed their trust, Hayes said that the labor movement "does not have a closed mind on the subject."

As an example, he pointed out that labor actively supports legislation designed to protect union pensions and health and welfare plans, and wants it applied to all funds.

"It is a curious fact," he continued, "that the NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce oppose the application of such legislation to funds administered by employers—even though 90 percent of all workers covered by health and welfare and pension funds come under plans that are exclusively employer-administered."

Need of Migrants Outlined by Fund

New York—The National Sharecroppers Fund, releasing the published proceedings of its recent conference on low income farmers and migratory workers, has asked "all men and women of goodwill" to back up the conference recommendations at the state and national levels.

"Migrant workers need people to speak for them," NFS Executive Sec. Fay Bennett said, "because residence laws take away their voting rights and lack of organization reduces their bargaining power."

The proceedings, which may be obtained from the fund offices at 112 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y., contain summaries of the statements of each speaker and panel member, including several representatives of organized labor. The full recommendations of the several panels are also included.

THE FIRST TWO-MAN TEAM set up under the recent jurisdiction agreement between the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept. to try and reach on-the-spot agreements to disputes was named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. From left are Richard J. Gray president of the Building Trades Dept., Matt Taylor of the Iron Workers, member of the team, Meany, John Sullivan of the Steelworkers, other team member, and Al Whitehouse, director of IUD.

Benefit Exhaustions Show Need For Jobless Pay Law Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) would set maximum duration of benefits at 39 weeks and benefit rates at not less than 50 per cent of weekly wages and the maximum state level not less than two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.

It would liberalize disqualification rules, cover all employers with one or more workers and bar denial or reduction of benefits because of SUP plans.

The exhaustion of unemployment benefits for January and February of 1958 was higher than for the same two months in 1954 despite the fact that there have been some extensions of duration provisions since then.

Duration and amount of benefit vary from state to state but a check of eight key industrial states shows that the average number of weeks of benefits drawn ranges from 13.8 through 30—the latter in Pennsylvania, the only state with a 30-week duration provision.

Financed by State Taxes

Unemployment insurance is a federal-state program financed almost entirely by state taxes on employers within limits prescribed by federal law. The state taxes provide the funds that are actually paid out in the form of benefits with the federal government covering the cost of running the state programs.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting declared that the unemployment compensation system across the 20 years since 1939 has "become a pawn in the rivalry of states for new industry."

'Pawn of States'

Benefit payments in the states have been tailored "with almost monotonous regularity to tax reductions," the council said and the effect has been to distort the function and significance of unemployment compensation so that "less than 20 per cent of the total wage loss from current unemployment is being replaced through benefit payments."

For the 2.9 million workers drawing jobless compensation in December, the council said, the average weekly benefit was "only one-third of their normal wages," about $27 a week, and 1.5 million additional unemployed workers had either exhausted their rights or were not covered or otherwise disqualified.

The Administration has proposed for the past five years that the states liberalize their programs and put into effect a maximum of 26 weeks for jobless benefits. Few states have done anything to carry out the President's suggestions and none has enacted legislation to bring maximum weekly benefits up to the level at which they stood in 1939 relative to earnings.

Nationwide exhaustion of jobless benefits have increased from 107,000 in January 1957 to 110,000 in December 1957 and 147,000 in January 1958 and an estimated 160,000 in February.

The heavy exhaustions of benefits are expected to continue over the next several months because the man who was laid off first is usually the last man taken back on the job.

Officials in the Administration reportedly are examining the Kennedy-McCarthy bills but to date it has not changed its position that the job is one for the states.

The New York Times, in an editorial, praised the proposed legislation declaring it is time "to meet this nationwide problem with nationwide and adequate minimum standards set up and enforced by the federal government."

Anti-Unionism In South Hit By Glass Union

Philadelphia—The Glass Bottle Blowers drive to organize workers in fibrous glass factories in the South has run into the same type of opposition that has confronted unions for years.

The initial point of concentration is the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Co. plant in Anderson, S. C. Organization of the firm's plants in the North is virtually complete, but is is fighting strenuously against unionization of its 1,200 employes at Anderson.

Like Big City Rackets

Organizers have been prevented by deputy sheriffs and state police from distributing union literature on public streets near the plant, and workers have been sent a form letter by a self-styled citizens' committee threatening them with loss of their jobs, blacklisting, and stoppage of credit unless they disclaim support of the union.

"What we found in Anderson was more like big city protection rackets than union busting," commented J. Belton Warren, the union organization director.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton, charging that decent elements in the South have been blocked in their desire to see justice prevail, described the anti-union forces as "bush-league practitioners of the Hitler technique."

The union expressed wonder at the "supreme stupidity" of local chambers of commerce which oppose unions.

"The merchants who belong to these organizations," it said, "should surely realize that a higher rate of pay and greater job security will reflect in increased sales for them. What greater stimulant for local prosperity can there be than union wages?"

UAW Skilled Trades Set Bargaining Goals

Chicago—Representatives of some 250,000 skilled members of the Auto Workers voted approval of the union's collective bargaining program after defeating a proposal for a minimum wage of $3.25 an hour at the sixth UAW Skilled Trades Conference here.

The bargaining program, adopted at the union's special convention in Detroit in January, calls for wage increases, fringe benefits and a profit sharing plan.

Conference Goals Set

Specifically, the conference goals include a general wage increase; a further pay hike, based on annual improvement, with a "more realistic" yearly factor than the present 2.5 percent; elimination of inequities in the various skilled job categories, and a review and revision of the apprenticeship program.

"The amount procurable under a 'very substantial wage increase'," the conference wage statement pointed out, "will depend on the determination and strength skilled workers are willing to put into another constitution provision . . . whereby skilled workers have the right to meet separately and to vote democratically on whether or not to accept the company's offer."

The constitutional proviso giving the skilled workers the right to act on elements of a contract settlement of concern only to them was adopted at the last UAW convention and will be exercised for the first time this year.

Seek to Eliminate Inequities

The decision to seek elimination of inequities is aimed at wiping out wage differences between skilled workers in the captive shops of the auto companies and those in job shops which do contract work for the industry, according to Raymond Kay, chairman of the skilled trades councils.

Workers in job shops earn as much as $3.48 an hour, he said, while skilled men who work direct for the auto companies receive $2.80 to $2.87.

The conference adopted a score of resolutions ranging from action to outlaw "moonlighting," or working at two jobs in the industry, to improving the skilled trades educational program.

Judge Upholds Steelworkers' SUB in Ohio

Full operation of the supplemental unemployment benefits plan negotiated by the Steelworkers and the steel industry has been authorized in Ohio by Common Pleas Judge Erskine Maiden, Jr., of Youngstown, in a decision expected to pour thousands of dollars into the pockets of jobless workers.

The ruling opens the way for unemployed steel workers to collect both the SUB payments and the unemployment compensation benefits for which they are eligible.

It carried with it a permanent injunction against continuance of a ruling issued last July 15 by Administrator James R. Tichenor of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation that any SUB payments must be deducted from jobless compensation benefits.

State to Appeal

Tichenor said the state will immediately appeal "on jurisdiction and the merits," and ask that the injunction be stayed pending final action by the State Supreme Court.

USWA Dist. Dir. James Griffin in Youngstown applauded Judge Maiden's ruling as permitting "full operation of the SUB plan negotiated by the union and the steel industry." No valid reason now exists, he declared, for Tichenor to bar SUB payments.

Four steel companies in the Youngstown area in a joint statement said the decision "fully supports" their position that SUB plans "are not in conflict" with Ohio law.

Indiana, Virginia and North Carolina also had barred payment of both SUB and unemployment compensation benefits. The rulings are under challenge.

Ousted Bakery & Confectionery Union Re-elects Cross President

Cincinnati—James G. Cross was unopposed for re-election as president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union at its special convention here—but delegates from 46 of the 162 locals attending protested by not voting.

The union was ousted by the AFL-CIO at its December convention for alleged corruption on the part of Cross and other top officers. Cross, currently under indictment in Chicago for embezzlement, refused to step out as president.

Alex White, of Local 429, Buffalo, N. Y., was nominated, but withdrew in favor of Cross.

Peter Olson, acting secretary-treasurer, was elected to that office over John O. Edens, a token candidate. Sixteen vice presidents were elected without opposition.

When the AFL-CIO expelled the union, it promptly chartered a new group in the industry, the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union, which was formally established during the Atlantic City convention.

With Daniel E. Conway as president, the new union immediately became a haven for locals opposed to Cross' leadership despite the Cross faction's resorting to court action to block switches in allegiance. At present, the ABC has 104 locals representing more than half the original membership of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The convention was a somber affair. There were no bands or banners. The voting was lifeless. Cross held a roll call because some delegates insisted that they be recorded as not voting for him.

Someone had about 150 signs boosting Cross made up in anticipation of a demonstration, but the idea was dropped on advice of the union's public relations advisor.

The convention highlight was an appearance by James R. Hoffa, whose Teamsters have also been expelled by the AFL-CIO for corrupt leadership.

Hoffa told the 450 delegates that neither he nor Cross intends to apologize for any actions, alhe admitted that "I have made some mistakes."

He emphasized that the Teamsters will stand behind the ousted Bakers, "in any dispute they have with an employer or with anybody else who tries to destroy this international union."

Harold Gibbons, Hoffa's top lieutenant and Teamster vice president, had stronger words. He said this is a period of "a divided, scared leadership" in labor. He said those who built labor unity now are trying to destroy it.

On the opening day of the convention, Cross had said the union's liquid assets amounted to $20 million.

This was immediately disputed by John DiConcini, executive vice president of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers who was in Cincinnati. Later, Cross admitted use of the term "liquid assets" was inadvertent.

He explained that the union has pension reserves of $7 million, health and welfare reserves of $3 million, $5 million in general assets and a $5 million building in Washington.

Two constitutional changes recommended by the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee were approved by delegates. One reduces the terms of officers from five to four years, and the other sets conventions every four years instead of every five.

The convention refused to pass a resolution condemning former members who have returned to the AFL-CIO.

Congress Asked to Boost Labor, Welfare Dept. Funds

The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to take action in its appropriation bills to meet new problems left unmet by Pres. Eisenhower's 1959 budget message.

Hyman H. Bookbinder, legislative representative, pointed out that "very little" in the President's budget reflects a consciousness of the challenges of the Soviet sputniks and the economic downturn.

He specifically called on Congress to grant the Labor Dept. funds to re-establish studies of the "City Workers Family Budget," which was dropped after 1951 but was previously "a most useful tool for appraising" actual family living conditions.

Urges Work Be Completed

New statistics are now almost at the point of availability, he said, and he urged that Congress instruct the department to complete the work and "publish the results."

Eisenhower's proposals, Bookbinder said, reflect a "mistaken notion" that the country "cannot afford" both adequate defense and general welfare, that the government "is doing too much" in welfare programs and that "a balanced budget" should be sought "ahead of the goal of meeting America's needs."

Testifying before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and Welfare Departments budgets, he emphasized that the President's proposals in these fields represented "inadequate levels" voted last year when Congress was tangled in an "economy wave."

Both Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Welfare Sec. Marion B. Folsom, he pointed out, have "indicated complete support for the programs" created for their departments, and "it is hard to believe that they are satisfied in all cases" with the money to operate these programs recommended by the President.

Meets Specific Requests

Spelling out the details, Bookbinder made the following specific observations on budget proposals:

Congress last year cut by $200,000 funds for the Labor Dept.'s solicitor's office, which enforces protective labor laws, and "this can only mean that needed work is going undone." Adequate funds are particularly required for enforcing the "prevailing wage" provision of the highway-construction program.

Protection of labor standards is vital, specifically in control of radiation hazards.

Updating of the City Workers Family Budget by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is an "important guide to action on wage policy, tax policy and related problems." If more money is needed to compile statistics, the Labor Dept. should be asked to submit its needs.

The BLS function in compiling construction statistics has been "ably carried out," and the operation should not be transferred, as rumor says is being considered, to the Commerce Dept.

Enforcement of the public contracts and wage-hour laws is urgently needed to prevent "unconscionable employers" from "chiseling on their lowest-paid employes."

The Mexican Farm Laborers' program should either be supported by adequate money to enforce protective standards or should be "legislated out of existence."

Praises Chairman Fogarty

The subcommittee, Bookbinder said, should "take great pride" in its previous activity in forcing up appropriations for medical research. He paid tribute specifically to Chairman John Fogarty (D-R. I.), and asked the subcommittee once again to set the level of spending by using "one criterion only: How much money" can be used "intelligently and constructively."

The AFL-CIO again recommends, he stated, the full authorized $210 million annual appropriation for hospital construction, and sharply disagrees with Eisenhower proposals to reduce funds for the control of venereal disease and other communicable diseases.

In the field of education, he criticized proposals that federal aid for schools in areas of intense federal activity be reduced. He also expressed AFL-CIO disagreement with the President's requests that vocational education be treated as a state function and that federal money be reduced and then abolished.

Bookbinder filed a warning against a doctrine, which the Administration said it would support in later specific proposals, that public assistance is a field primarily for the separate states.

"The AFL-CIO takes this opportunity to state its unalterable opposition," he said.

SAFETY AWARD of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was presented to France Archer (right), Roskholds, Ky., a Louisville & Nashville Railroad fireman-helper, by Gov. A. B. Chandler (left) of Kentucky at a ceremony in the governor's office. Archer, a 60-year-old grandfather, received a plaque and $250 from the brotherhood for his alertness, which saved two boys from death under his train near Pineville, Ky.

More Atom Action Urged by Biemiller

By Milton Plumb

The AFL-CIO has told the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy that shortcomings in the nation's program for the development of atomic energy pointed out last year and earlier "are even more disturbing today."

Stressing three main weaknesses, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation and chairman of the AFL-CIO staff committee on atomic energy, testified that:

- America's rate of atomic power development is still "highly inadequate" and the government should promptly construct and operate several large-scale atomic power plants.
- The past year offers "cause for increased concern" about the hazards of radiation to workers and the general public and there is need for improvement of workmen's compensation and other measures to meet such dangers.
- There is a real need for a more effective means of considering certain specialized labor-management matters in the atomic industry which should be met by the creation of a "statutory labor-management advisory committee to work with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Atomic Power Plants Needed

Biemiller said that this country "simply has not moved with an adequate sense of urgency" on the task of actually constructing and operating large-scale power reactors. Such atomic power plants, he pointed out, are needed to gain the practical experience and knowledge necessary for the U. S. to be able to provide effective world leadership in this field and give impetus to development for domestic needs.

"It is now evident that predictions of growth of atomic plants by 1960, which were based on the assumption that private industry would push ahead on construction, will not be achieved or even be approached," he declared.

"This is why the government itself must move ahead to construct several major atomic plants. Nor can we afford any delay in such government action, for decisions today will determine how effectively we can apply atomic power several years from now. If we proceed quickly, we can still lead the world in atomic development and in significantly hastening the day when atomic power will be a valuable and widespread reality."

Warns Against State Control

Expressing concern over increasing signs of an effort to turn the present federal program controlling the hazards of radioisotope uses over the states, Biemiller said such a move would be "a serious disservice to the safety of American workers."

He pointed out that "public and worker confidence in our atomic program rests largely on the ability to control and assure safety" and warned that a sudden increase in the radiation accident rate "could seriously disrupt and hamper atomic progress."

CWA Fact-Finding Rejected by Mitchell

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers expressed "deep disappointment" at Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's rejection of a union request that he name a fact-finding board to pass on CWA bargaining requests in the light of the country's economic situation. The request was authorized at a conference of some 1,000 local officers from all parts of the United States and Canada, held in Chicago, which touched off the union's bargaining campaign for 1958.

The union's goals, set a month ago by the collective bargaining policy committee at a meeting in New York, consist only of substantial wage increases and an improved vacation schedule. Beirne said the union picked the two aims that would give the economy a "shot in the arm" by increasing purchasing power and spreading employment in communities where CWA members are employed.

It sought the fact-finding board to get an objective opinion as to the reasonableness of the goals. If such a board found the proposals not in the public interest, he said, "we shall cut them down."

CWA Publishes Pamphlet

Mitchell based his refusal on what he said was the Administration's policy of not interfering in collective bargaining. Beirne expressed the view that he misunderstood the request.

The CWA has just published a new pamphlet "Money Isn't Everything," documenting its case for a substantial pay hike. It cites a wide range of statistics on wages and work loads showing that pay rates are too low, in comparison with other industries, for an industry as profitable as telephones.

Income Tax Changes Overdue in Congress

Congressional action is long overdue on raising personal exemptions and lowering the first rate bracket in the nation's income tax laws.

The drift away in recent years from taxes based on ability to pay has accentuated this need, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research says in its current Labor's Economic Review.

Regressive Taxes Increase

The pattern of tax laws over the last 10 years has been to inflict an undue tax burden on wage earners and other low and moderate income families, says the Review. This trend has been evident at all levels of government with the increase in sales and other regressive taxes and the federal tax changes enacted in 1954.

Besides increasing the personal exemption from $600 to $700 and lowering the first bracket rate from its present 20 percent, the Review calls for closing a number of tax loopholes and provisions favoring business and persons in upper income brackets.

The $600 exemption was first set up in 1948 and has remained unchanged despite a 19 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index which would bring the figure to $713.

First Bracket Steepest

On the first bracket rate of 20 percent, the Review notes that it is the steepest in the entire income tax structure bridging the gap from non-taxable to taxable income.

The Review points out that "an increasing number of prominent tax experts, as well as organized labor, have argued that this 20 percent rate should be changed and that a lower rate should be established for at least part of the first income tax bracket."

While action has been lacking in these two vital areas, the Dept. of Research publication says, since 1948 many special benefits have been enacted for upper income taxpayers including the split income provision, a 4 percent tax credit on all dividend income, enlargement of the depletion provisions for natural resources and greater leeway for figuring income as capital gains taxable at a lower rate.

As a result of these benefits, says the Review, "many upper income taxpayers with the same income actually pay lower taxes in 1958 than in 1948."

Another inequity in the tax system, the publication points out, is the collection of taxes. The most recent figures show that 95 percent of all wage and salary income was reported as against 87 percent for dividends, 39 percent for income and 70 percent for income of the self-employed.

The Review adds:

"While American workers recognize the necessity for the very efficient withholding system, they would appreciate it more if the withholding system could apply with equal efficiency to all types of income other than wages and salaries."

Chrysler, UAW Settle Disputes

Detroit—The Chrysler Corp. has agreed to an Auto Workers demand that it reinstitute the 40-hour week, retaining its workers on a seniority basis and laying off the rest.

The agreement was worked out at a seven-hour conference between groups headed by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Pres. L. L. Colbert of Chrysler. The union based its claim on the contention that laid-off workers would get more money from combined unemployment insurance and supplementary unemployment benefits under the UAW contract than they could earn during work weeks which sometimes went under 20 hours.

The union and the company agreed also to settle a production schedule dispute, which workers claimed resulted in a speedup, by returning to the standards of Jan. 19 and jointly working out changes where a study justifies them.

Kohler Co. Caught in 'Smear' Attempt

Photo Plan Is Denounced By McClellan

(Continued from Page 1)

tures, but publicity agent George C. Gallati finally conceded that he had engaged the United Press commercial photography division for the "sole purpose" of getting pictures of committee and staff members in discussions with Rauh.

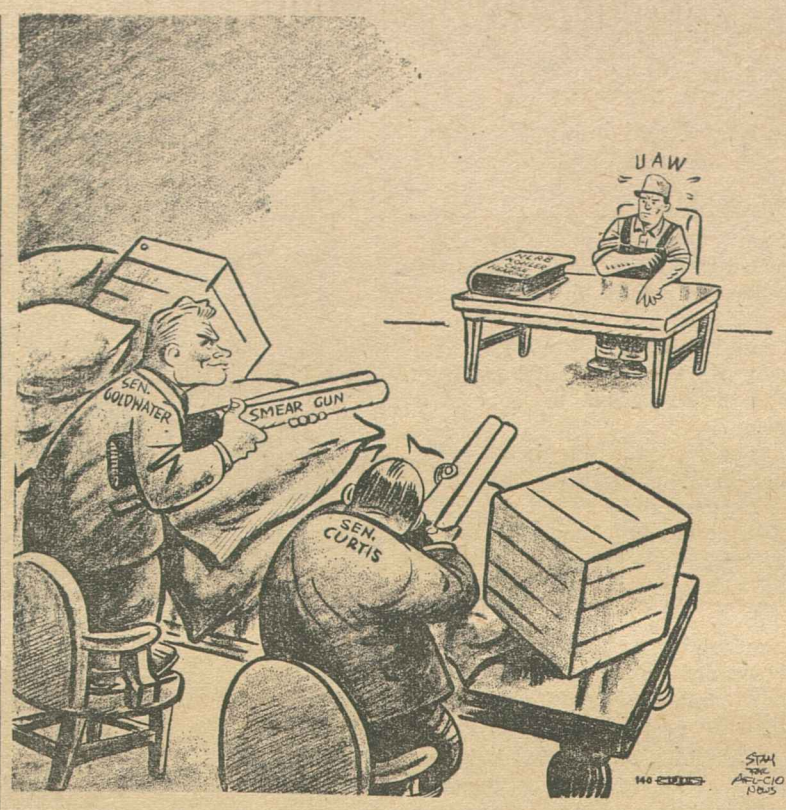
McClellan Charges 'Smear'

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) angrily denounced the maneuver as "pretty low—pretty rotten," and charged that the company wanted to "smear." Gallati suddenly said under oath that he had lost interest in the pictures he had ordered.

Gallati claimed he wanted the pictures merely for the company's "house organ." The UP said it had agreed to furnish photographs only on assurance that they were not for "publication of any kind."

Conger in another brief appearance on the witness stand conceded that the company had hired at least two detective agencies to spy on the strikers and that detective-spies marched with the pickets, listened to tavern conversations, tape-recorded picket-line discussions and visited the strike kitchen.

Conger nevertheless rejected suggestions that the company had engineered or incited "hoax" violence against non-strikers. When Rauh argued that at least three "hoaxes" had been exposed, Conger said the company had exposed one of them itself. Some acts of the detectives,



he said, were contrary to his instructions.

The three Republicans steadfastly rejected efforts by union witnesses to refer to a 1934 strike at Kohler in which two strikers or sympathizers were killed and 37 others wounded—all shot in the back—in an explosive incident. They also disclaimed immediate interest in the NLRB trial examiner's report holding company refusal to bargain under the Taft-Hartley Act responsible for the lengthy dispute.

Death Called "Murder"

Mundt referred to the 1955 death of William J. Bersch, who was involved in an alleged physical battle with a UAW member, John Gunaca of Mt. Clemens, Mich., as a "murder."

Rauh pointed out that the alleged assault was dated in 1954, that Bersch died "16 months later" and that his personal physician certified the cause as heart failure. Mundt replied that he was not mentioning "murder in the technical sense."

Gunaca, who is under Wisconsin indictment for assault, has offered to testify before the committee if guaranteed freedom from a Wisconsin subpena or intercession to obtain trial in Milwaukee instead of Sheboygan. Mich. Gov. G. Mennen Williams has refused to sign extradition papers on the ground that Gunaca cannot be assured a fair trial in the tense atsmosphere of Sheboygan.

Republicans clashed with Rauh and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) in regard to persistent mention by Curtis of the presonal marital situation of a UAW international representative, Robert Burkart.

McClellan cut off the Curtis line of questions as an offense to "the dignity of Senate" on one occasion after Rauh protested committee prying into personal family concerns of a witness. The subject came up again, however, when Kennedy in questioning obtained from Conger an admission that his detectives had gathered evidence for a midnight raid on Burkart's home.

Goldwater repeatedly insisted that union publications showed "responsibility" for "violence" by strikers against non-strikers. He referred to company affidavits alleging more than 800 acts of vandalism. Some evidence that led to convictions of pickets on contempt of court charges was gathered, a company executive said, by tape-recording conversations on the picket line.

The union briefly conducted mass picketing in 1954, which halted attempts of non-strikers to enter the plant, after a secret-ballot vote authorized the strike by an overwhelming majority. Mass picketing was halted after it was enjoined in court.

Union witnesses were cut off by the Republicans when they sought to testify that the Kohler Co. had demonstrated refusal to bargain and rejected offers to arbitrate, mediate or settle the dispute in any other manner.

Meany Says All in Society Must Share

America and American labor have "changed markedly in the 41 years that I have been a member of the United Association," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a Washington luncheon meeting of the Plumbers' Union.

Speaking in a philosophical vein Meany recalled that when he first became a union member "we were an embattled minority group leading the way to a better life for all American workers."

Have Obligation to Others

"We can't say that any more," he continued. "Today we represent a large part of the citizenry. We have an obligation to our country as a whole. We can't be concerned only with the welfare of our members and their families."

In America's present day "complicated economy" Meany noted, "no one segment can long continue to secure gains for itself at the expense of the rest of the country."

We must all "move forward together," Meany said. "We must see that everyone gets his share."

"But," said Meany, "while the picture has changed and methods change, the primary purpose of the trade union movement has not changed. Our primary purpose today, as then, is to produce for workers a fair share of the wealth we create."

Proud of His Union

Meany is proud of his own union, he told the delegates attending the luncheon held in conjunction with the Building and Construction Trades Legislative Conference. "There is no better organization than the United Association in the American trade union movement. There is no organization more keenly aware of tomorrow," he declared.

Commissioner Quits

Inquiry Into FCC Pledged to Continue

The House subcommittee investigating the Federal Communications Commission is pledged to continue developing "all the facts" regarding alleged favoritism and impropriety in television license awards despite the forced resignation of Commissioner Richard A. Mack. Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) said Mack's resignation would not end the inquiry into the controversial award of the lucrative Channel 10 license in Miami, Fla., to a subsidiary of National Airlines.

Appoint Chief Counsel

The subcommittee chose a Washington lawyer, Robert W. Lishman, as its chief counsel. Member of a firm that has handled cases before the administrative agencies, Lishman said he would function as an "independent" and settle differences, if any, with committee members inside the committee. He did not disclose what staff he would engage to further an inquiry into the FCC and five other powerful administrative agencies.

Bernard Schwartz, the chief counsel engaged by former subcommittee Chairman Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.), was fired by Harris and a subcommittee majority after responding to what he considered "obstruction" by charging, in effect, an attempted "whitewash" in the inquiry.

Moulder said after disclosure of Mack's financial transactions with Thurman A. Whiteside, a Miami lawyer who was involved in the Channel 10 case, that Schwartz should be rehired because "testimony showing that the mess in the FCC has completely vindicated" his conduct of the preliminary investigation.

Mack to Be Recalled

Harris said following an executive meeting of the subcommittee that Mack, Whiteside and a former competitor for the Channel 10 license, A. Frank Katzentine, would be recalled for further testimony.

He also said that Mack, now that he has resigned, "should reveal all the facts and tell all he knows" about "pressure" and attempted influence from any source on the FCC "regardless of whom it involves."

The subcommittee indicated, in addition, that eventually it would call all members of the FCC who voted to grant the Channel 10 license to National Airlines.

These include FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer and former Chairman George C. McConnaughey, both Republicans, Commissioner Robert E. Lee, also a Republican, and Mack, a Florida Democrat.

George T. Baker, National Airlines president who spent a day and a half before the committee, insisted that despite all the evidence of pressure his company had won the Channel 10 license "on the merits."

Senators Hit

He also sharply assailed three Democratic senators who had intervened in the case and charged that they were "more guilty than Mack" and that Mack was being "crucified."

The senators named — Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers (Fla.) and Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) — joined Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee in a statement offering to testify before the House subcommittee. Some called Baker's allegations the "ridiculous" charges of a "desperate, reckless, irresponsible man."

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) voluntarily sent the House subcommittee copies of letters he had written the FCC raising a policy question as to whether an airline should be allowed to get into the television business.

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Demands License Be Cancelled

Monroney also publicly demanded that the Channel 10 license be cancelled on the ground that it woud be a "travesty on justice" for Mack to be forced out while National Airlines, "the beneficiary of the vote," gets to keep the profitable license.

Left up in the air was the whole question of whether and when the House subcommittee would expand hearings to develop facts involved in the controversial Boston television award to a newspaper and the alleged operations of a "White House clique" including presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and Mrs. Eisenhower's brother-in-law, Col. Gordon Moore, with the administrative agencies.

Moore in a sharp letter to Harris denied any interest in the Channel 10 case and any financial dealings in any way with National Airlines in connection with the case.

Mack quit the FCC after the subcommittee both told him to resign and threatened impeachment and after Adams directly demanded that he step out.

His letter of resignation denied any improper conduct on his part.

Rubber Workers Protest NLRB Move to Bar O'Sullivan Picketing

Winchester, Va.—The three objectives which the Rubber Workers hope to accomplish by exercising their right of free speech under the Constitution through picketing the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. and boycotting its products were spelled out for the National Labor Relations Board at a hearing here.

The explanation was given to NLRB Trial Examiner George A. Downing by Pres. M. M. Miller, Sr., of URW Local 511, which went on strike at the company in May 1956 following a breakdown in contract negotiations.

Cites Union's Aims

He said the union is seeking:

- To persuade strikebreakers that they have injured and impaired the common welfare of all wage earners by taking the jobs of the strikers.
- To make public the fact that the company's production and maintenance employes receive substandard wages, and also work under substantially inferior conditions than prevail in other plants in the industry which have contractual relations with the union.
- To protest the Taft-Hartley Act's denial of the right of strikers to vote in the decertification election held last Oct. 17 and 18.

The hearing was on charges, filed by the company, that the URW is guilty of an unfair labor practice because it is attempting to coerce the firm despite the decertification.

"There have been no negotiations since last April 1," Miller testified, "and no one from the union has contacted the company since then."

This was corroborated by W. Bruce Swain, formerly the company's personnel manager. He testified that he had been present at 27 negotiation sessions, but that none has been held since April 1, 1957, and the union has not asked for recognition since last October.

Carl Swartz, assistant director of the union's Reg. 1, which covers Winchester, also testified no effort has been made to induce the company to recognize Local 511 as the bargaining agent since the decertification election. He reiterated Miller's testimony on the purpose of the picket line and the boycott.

Dr. Ralph Bergman, URW research director, gave testimony on comparative wage rates and fringe benefits in O'Sullivan and competitive plants where the workers are represented by the union.

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Labor's Fight on Recession Is Carried to Eisenhower

ORGANIZED LABOR'S VIEWS on meeting the problems of the recession were aired at the White House by members of the AFL-CIO Executive Committee. Left to right are Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, James B. Carey, David Dubinsky and David J. McDonald; Pres. Eisenhower; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Harry C. Bates, and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

AFL-CIO Asks Ike To Delay No Longer

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO climaxed its drive to cure the nation's "dangerously sick" economy with a direct plea to Pres. Eisenhower "for action without further delay."

The federation's eight-man Executive Committee told the President the statistical evidence of suffering and hardship is so overwhelming that it's "unnecessary and unwise" to wait for next month's unemployment figures before taking action.

Meany told reporters after the meeting that the AFL-CIO was sending a memorandum to the President, on the basis of the committee's "informal discussion" with him, supporting the conclusion that things will be "worse, rather than better," at the end of March.

The committee emphasized to the President, Meany continued, that the situation was "far more grave, far more dangerous than the American people believe." The memorandum would give details of the economic indicators showing that "action now" is demanded, he said.

The committee's visit to the White House topped a three-day emergency conference in Washington keyed to the theme "Put America Back to Work."

About 1,000 delegates, representing every section of the country, were briefed on the economic and legislative situation and moved onto Capitol Hill to give their congressmen and senators a first-hand account of unemployment and economic hardships in their areas.

While the delegates spread their story on the Hill, Meany gave the President a letter (See Text Page 4) detailing the AFL-CIO views on the need for immediate action for a tax cut, improved federal unemployment compensation standards, increased defense expenditures, a

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Joblessness At 16-Year High Point

Unemployment in mid-February hit the highest level in 16 years and a top AFL-CIO economist predicted that the peak is still to come.

The number of jobless increased 679,000 from January to reach a total of 5,173,000, up about 2 million from February 1957.

It was the highest total since August 1941 when the number of jobless registered 5,500,000, or about 10 percent of the labor force.

The February 1958 total constituted 6.7 percent of the total civilian labor force. The labor force percentage was 5.8 in January 1958. Prior to the current recession it ranged between 4 and 4.5 percent.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, predicted that the February figure will not be the peak of unemployment and warned the recession was the most severe economic decline since 1937-38.

The unemployment figures released jointly by the Labor and Commerce departments showed that joblessness was running at a

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Kohler Violence Probed

Three Anti-UAW Senators Continue Hostile Questioning

Three Republican senators continued a slashing, hostile cross-examination of union witnesses as the McClellan special Senate committee headed toward its fourth week of hearings on the Auto Workers' bitter four-year strike against the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

Apparently gratified with the course of the hearings, a company spokesman turned down an offer by UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey from the witness stand to end the strike by submitting all issues to binding arbitration.

Primed with material largely excerpted from a 20,000-page National Labor Relations Board record, the anti-UAW senators sought to force acknowledgement that violence and physical clashes in the emotion-charged strike against a notoriously anti-union company were deliberately fostered as a UAW policy.

The three hostile committee members—Senators Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) and Karl Mundt (R-S. D.)—showed no interest in the basic conclusion of the NLRB trial examiner that the Kohler Co. had violated the Taft-Hartley Act and that the strike was a result of its refusal to bargain in good faith as required by law.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) at request of UAW counsel Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., made the trial examiner's findings a matter of reference in the committee record.

McClellan joined Mundt, Curtis and Goldwater in rebuking Mazey because the union paid counsel and gave financial support to strikers and sympathizers both accused and convicted of violence.

This, said the chairman, was "rewarding" violence. Mazey retorted that this was "not the intent" and that mass picketing—halted when enjoined by a Wisconsin court—was an exercise of "the right to defend our jobs" and the ultimate rights of "non-strikers" as well.

Goldwater led Mazey into questions involving payment of $5,000 in union funds to an

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Jobless Aid, Tax Cut Backed on Hill

By Willard Shelton

The House Democratic leadership threw support to a broad supplementary jobless pay plan and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) moved for an immediate tax cut as the Eisenhower Administration and Congress maneuvered toward new measures to combat the deepening recession.

Acutely conscious of the upcoming November elections, leaders of both parties nevertheless held back from any present commitment to tax reduction and confined their public works proposals largely to differing programs for a speed-up of projects already authorized and appropriated for.

The Senate passed, with only one negative vote, a resolution expressing the "sense of the Congress" that money already appropriated should be spent quickly. It also passed a housing bill sponsored by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), to revitalize government mortgage-insurance operations.

Officially Republican spokesmen tended to express a belief—or at least a hope—that the bottom of the economic swing had been reached and that there was danger in trying to spend "too much" in ways described as possibly "wrong."

Officially the Administration also appeared to be laying the groundwork for an "across-the-board" tax cut if the economic bad news continues a month from now.

An "across-the-board" cut gives a large proportion of relief to business firms and large-income groups rather than primarily to low-income and middle-income families to increase purchasing power.

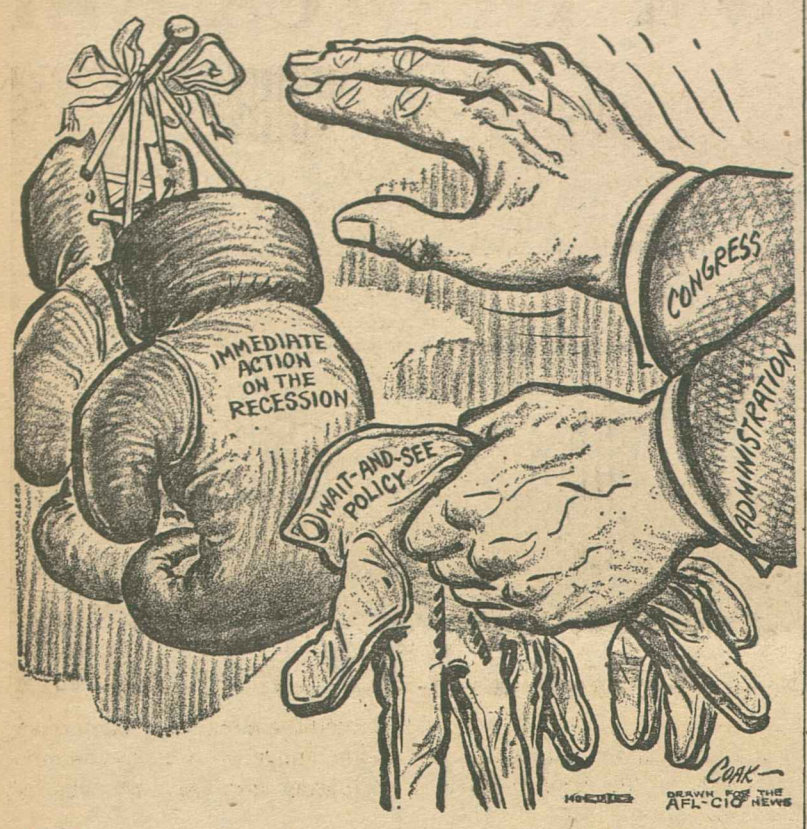
Democrats called for a strong emphasis on immediate spending for defense procurement and major civil public works such as housing, highways and hospitals. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) ironically praised Pres. Eisenhower for suddenly-stepped-up expenditure recommendations that he termed a "commendably prompt partial reaction" to Democratic demands.

The conflicting party proposals on unemployment compensation, to meet the critical situation of exhaustion of benefits by thousands of workers each week, were a typical example of the difference in approach as the parties jockeyed for advantage.

Eisenhower announced a federal program for extending compensation to workers beyond the time when benefits expire under differing state laws. Labor Sec. James

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Time to Take Off the Kid Gloves!



Unemployment Soars To 16-Year Peak

(Continued from Page 1)

higher rate than the 1954 downturn and at about the same level as the 1949 recession.

The mounting unemployment resulted in a further drop in the average work week for factory workers to 38.5 hours, the lowest for any February since World War II.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing continued to shrink also to $80.85, a slight drop from the January average and $1.56 below the February 1957 average.

Other highlights of the employment-unemployment report:

Insured unemployment—persons covered by unemployment compensation—was up 1.4 million from February 1957 to a total of 2.1 million.

The national rate of insured unemployment was 7.5 percent compared with 4.4 percent a year earlier.

Factory employment dropped 300,000 from mid-January to mid-February to 15.6 million.

The number of unemployed 15 weeks or longer increased by 300,000 to 1,150,000. This figure had remained well under the million mark since the spring of 1955.

About 3 percent of the employed were working short shifts in February.

Carey Demands Action

The latest statistics on unemployment and other economic indicators touched off a demand for action by the Administration and Congress from James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. He wired Pres. Eisenhower urging him to call on industry for a moratorium on further layoffs, security in employment and income by instituting guaranteed annual wage plans, increased wages to catch up with productivity gains and cooperative studies on automation.

Meanwhile the Federal Reserve Board announced the third reduction in the discount rate since the recession began, dropping it from 2.75 to 2.25 percent.

Philadelphia Enacts 'Little Bacon-Davis'

Philadelphia — The Philadelphia City Council has approved a municipal "Little Davis-Bacon Act" which requires contractors doing business with the city to pay not only the prevailing wage, but to pay prevailing fringe benefits and to maintain other standard working conditions.

The ordinance was sponsored by Councilmen Harry Norwich, a member of the Clothing Workers, and Michael J. Towey.

Pres. James H. J. Tate of the city council said the principle of the new ordinance had been followed by the local government under a temporary Board of Labor Standards, which had "little power" of enforcement. The ordinance will be administered by a permanent five-man board of whom one must come from a building trades union, he said.

"The difference between the prevailing wages required by the contract and the wages actually paid may be withheld from the sums due the contractor," he explained. "Contractors or subcontractors violating this law will be prevented from obtaining future contracts for municipal work for three years."

Harriman Asks Study of Blue Cross Program

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Averell Harriman has asked the New York Legislature to appropriate $100,000 for a study of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield programs.

Its aim, he said in a message, is to enable the State Insurance Dept. more intelligently to act on applications for rate changes, and secondarily to determine if costs can be cut so as to lessen the need for rate increases.

Harriman's request is substantially the proposal Assistant Dir. Lane Kirkland, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, made at hearings on the New York City Blue Cross' application for a 40 percent rate boost. This would have amounted to $48 million a year, and was rejected with instructions to the Blue Cross to operate on its excess reserves for a while.

The governor also asked the legislature to cut the reserve requirements of non-profit hospital insurance companies from the present 25 percent of the previous year's premiums to 15 percent. This would release $11.8 million to meet current Blue Cross operating costs.

Extension of Jobless Pay Urged as Anti-Slump Move

(Continued from Page 1)

P. Mitchell said he had been asked to spell out details.

Administration Shifts Policy

This represented some kind of policy shift for the Administration, which has steadfastly denied federal responsibility in the field of unemployment compensation, but the extent of the shift was undetermined.

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee instantly announced a drive for an apparently much broader jobless pay emergency program.

McCormack said it would specifically provide supplementary unemployment compensation for 16 weeks beyond the time when benefits expire under state laws. This varies from as little as eight weeks in some states, for workers who have been only partially employed, to a maximum of 30 weeks in Pennsylvania. The nationwide average maximum is about 20 weeks, and the McCormack-Mills plan would raise the average to 36 weeks.

Would Increase Benefits

The McCormack-Mills program would also sharply increase benefits for the supplementary 16 weeks to be provided—a second unprecedented step for the federal government. The plan would pay workers, for the 16 weeks, one-half their normal salaries or wages when employed, subject to a maximum of two-thirds of each state's average wage.

This is far above the amount paid under existing state systems, which average about 30 percent of normal pay and in no state reach as high as one-half the average income of workers.

The McCormack-Mills plan also would be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958, thus granting benefits for the early months of this year to workers who had drawn the maximum through protracted unemployment beginning in 1957.

Neither the Administration nor the Democratic leadership in Congress, however, has supported the basic jobless compensation reform proposed in the pending Kennedy-McCarthy bill, which would force state unemployment benefits upward by establishing federal standards.

Party maneuvers have been equally inconclusive on tax cuts and their nature.

Vice Pres. Nixon in a sudden departure suggested a decision "within 10 days or two weeks," but this was negated when GOP congressional leaders Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Rep. Joseph Martin (Mass.) said after a White House visit they would wait until mid-April before a decision.

Sen. Douglas, the only Democrat on the Joint Economic Committee to favor an immediate tax cut as a recession-fighting measure, filed his plan as an amendment to a technical revision bill. He sought to force a vote on slashing the tax rate from 20 to 15 percent on each family's first $1,000 of taxable income.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Johnson in the Senate, who fought for tax reduction in the 1953-54 recession, this year indicated they prefer to wait along with the Republicans.

The Douglas bill would release about $4.4 billion in purchasing power by income tax reduction and a companion proposal to repeal the excise tax on new automobiles—an average of $100 a car—if the industry would pledge itself to pass the reduction to consumers.

Johnson, Eisenhower Differ

In the public works field, Johnson in the Senate and Pres. Eisenhower exchanged barbed comments as Eisenhower sought to restrict any speed-up in spending and Johnson pushed for more rather than less.

Johnson also sponsored and started through resolutions urging the President to "accelerate" both military and public-works expenditures "to the greatest practical extent." Eighteen Republicans united with 48 Democrats as co-sponsors.

Eisenhower, however, in presenting his own proposals—which eight GOP senators joined Democrats in calling insufficient—warned against "pump-priming schemes, such as the setting-up of huge federal bureaucracies of the PWA or WPA (Works Progress Administration) type."

Congressional Panel Stresses Need For Relieving Plight of Unemployed

A fast-moving, broad attack on the recession, with emphasis on relieving the plight of the jobless and getting them back to work, was supported by three senators and a congressman at a panel session during the AFL-CIO Economic and Legislative Conference.

Joining in exploring programs to curb unemployment and in urging action on them were Senators John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), former U. S. ambassador to India; Frederick G. Payne (R-Me.) and Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), and Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), who substituted when the original speaker, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), fell ill..

Cooper emphasized federal help in school construction. Payne stressed housing and aid to distressed areas. McCarthy explained the Kennedy-McCarthy Bill for long range improvement of unemployment compensation and pointed out dangers in the Administration's projected program of extended benefit payments. Douglas, who was kept in the Senate by roll call votes and spoke to the conference by telephone, emphasized tax cuts.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who presided, declared the recession will not correct itself.

"There are no positive economic forces at work which in themselves will bring about a correction of the imbalance out of which the recession has resulted," he declared. "Prompt action is essential if we are to avoid a compounding of the negative economic factors in which unemployment breeds even more unemployment."

To put purchasing power into the hands of the people and get idle production facilities back into action, he called for a three-point program.

His first point was a two-pronged tax cut—increasing the individual personal exemption from the present $600 to $700, and giving the Executive Branch of the government standby authority to institute, if necessary, a 90-day moratorium on collection of withholding taxes.

In addition, he urged passage of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill, and broad expansion of the federal public works program.

Cooper said he believes the "most effective" steps Congress can take are a speedup in highway construction; a large housing program, and accelerated defense spending.

Sees Education Aid 'Mandatory'

Federal aid to education, he declared, has become mandatory because of both the "tragic" shortage of school rooms and belated recognition "that the long range security of the United States, as well as the economic position, will depend upon educated men and women."

"There is need for at least a billion dollars a year from the federal government alone for the next 10 years," he said, "to save, to maintain, to develop our nation's public schools."

In addition to housing and help for distressed areas, Payne said higher benefits, longer payment periods and extended coverage of the unemployment compensation system are "first and foremost." He boasted that he was "by some strange coincidence the only Republican" co-sponsor of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill. He also called for a stepped-up construction program, "intelligent" placement of defense contracts in areas hit hard by unemployment, and tax cuts.

He discussed details of the bill he has introduced to restore prosperity to distressed areas, pointing out that it provides for special vocational training to help workers learn new skills, and contains safeguards against runaway shops "so one state is not going to scavenge at the expense of another."

Douglas declared that the "danger point" in unemployment has been reached, and "the time to act has not only arrived, but if we do not act it may be too late."

He said the quickest and most effective way to stop the recession and "try to turn it around" is by lowering taxes.

He also called for passage of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill; increased expenditures on public works including schools, hospitals and roads, and aid to distressed areas.

McCarthy Jibes Administration

McCarthy sharply jibed at the Eisenhower Administration for its failure to recognize the recession as it approached and its continuing failure, until the previous few days, to do anything about it when it arrived.

He explained the bill he and Kennedy have co-sponsored, pointing out that it would raise unemployment compensation benefits to approximately half the average wage, extend the period of benefits for an additional 13 weeks, broaden coverage and set up federal standards.

The Administration plan of additional benefit payments for those whose statutory payments have run out, he claimed, would perpetuate the lack of broad coverage, maintain present inadequate low benefits, and "perhaps most important in the long run," encourage states to stall on making improvements in the hope the federal government "will bail them out again" in time of stress.

AFL-CIO Rallies to Block Depression

Delegates to Conference Open Drive in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

comprehensive public works program, and a number of other anti-recession measures.

Meany Sounds Warning

Meany, in a hard-hitting keynote speech (see excerpts this page) earlier had warned the delegates not to be "misled" by the political soothsayers and spellbinders from either side.

"The Democrats know they can make political capital out of talking about the recession and doing little about it.

"The Republicans hope to protect themselves by hiding the fact, that during a Republican Administration, the economy has become dangerously sick."

5.2 Million Jobless Make Quite a Few

How many is 5.2 million unemployed?

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his letter to the President put it this way:

"There are twice as many unemployed workers as there are inhabitants of the entire city of Philadelphia, or for that matter, there are as many unemployed as the total population of the states of Wyoming, Vermont, Utah, South Dakota, Rhode Island, North Dakota, New Mexico, New Hampshire and Nevada."

As the AFL-CIO News went to press a final session of the conference was to hear reports on the congressional visitations and a final speech by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David J. McDonald.

Proposed Action "Not Enough"

In his letter to the President, Meany said that "without rancor or partisanship . . . the actions proposed to date are not enough to meet the needs of the situation."

Outlining the AFL-CIO's program, Meany concluded that the need for action was so acute that "waiting for the next monthly unemployment figures would be, in our opinion, unnecessary and unwise."

The President had said previously that he would wait for the March figures before deciding on a tax cut and other moves to stem the recession.

Reuther Chairs Panel

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the Committee on Economic Policy, chairing a panel session of the conference involving three senators and a congressman, declared the recession "will not correct itself."

He urged a two-pronged tax cut—an increase in the personal exemption and authority for the government to institute, if necessary, a 90-day moratorium on collection of withholding taxes. He reiterated also the necessity for passage of legislation to set new federal standards for jobless benefits.

The AFL-CIO conference opened a few hours before the government announced that unemployment had reached a 16-year high with 5.2 million idle and amid a series of moves in Congress for public works and other anti-recession proposals.

Places Blame Jointly

Shortly after Harrison banged the opening gavel, Meany placed the blame for inaction to date jointly on the Administration and Congress. The Administration, he said, is to blame for short-sightedness, "for its basic lack of confidence in the American people" and because it has done "too little until it's almost too late."

The Congress, he added, did not need to wait for Administration leadership, "it could—it should—have moved before this."

The AFL-CIO president warned the delegates to maintain a sense of urgency and not to be misled by optimistic prophecies that when the unemployment figures are reported next month "things are going to be a lot better."

"Our troubles will not have diminished unless unemployment is down by at least 200,000 by a month from today," he declared.

He gave top priority in the anti-recession program to a tax cut that would immediately pump new purchasing power into the economy—an increase in the personal exemption from $600 to $700, or higher if necessary.

Points to States' Failure

Second priority should be given the Kennedy-McCarthy bill to establish new, updated federal standards for unemployment compensation. Meany said not a single state had heeded the President's request for action on improvements to meet a standard of jobless benefits equal to at least one-half of lost wages.

Meany assigned third place to an increase in defense spending to strengthen America's defenses against Communist threats.

Finally, he called for a sweeping public works program in housing, school construction, road building, hospital and airport construction that would meet the needs in these areas and add to the country's wealth.

Outlining the unemployment situation a few minutes after Meany finished his speech, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell assured the delegates that the Eisenhower Administration was deeply concerned over unemployment and would take prompt steps to combat it.

Mitchell promised that the Administration would call for substantial cuts in taxes "if necessary."

Nation Is 'Distressed Area'

Mitchell was followed by Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, who gave the delegates a detailed fill-in on the economic outlook, commenting that the entire nation is now a "distressed labor area" and tagging the recession as the most severe decline since 1937-38.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, reviewed various legislative proposals offered in Congress and by the Administration and said the President's plan to extend jobless benefits on a temporary basis are "grossly inadequate."

The delegates broke up into seven regional meetings following the opening morning speeches and planned their mass descent on the Capitol to stir up action on the unemployment program.

Congressmen Attend Meetings

The regional meetings were attended by congressmen from the respective regions including Tobert H. MacDonald (D-Mass.), Frank J. Thompson (D-N. J.), Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio), Carl Elliott (D-Ala.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) and Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.).

THE HALL WAS JAMMED as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany keynoted the emergency conference on unemployment in Washington calling for immediate action to cure the dangerously sick economy. About 1,000 delegates listened attentively to the sober address, punctuating with applause calls for action by both Congress and the Administration.

Highlights of Meany's Speech

You are here today because it is high time that people in high places in Washington learned what unemployment means in human terms; learned to think of this problem—the No. 1 problem in the United States today—in terms of men and women, not just in terms of cold figures.

I am tired of headlines that talk of millions of jobless men and women in terms of just plain statistics. You know, these aren't figures comparable to railroad car loadings, or the price of hogs at the Chicago stockyards.

These are men and women. Millions of them are our members.

We have a right to be concerned; we have a right to be alarmed; we have a right to demand action now.

And as Americans we have a right to expect to get action.

Lot of People Responsible

Let me make one thing clear. There are a lot of people who carry some responsibility for today's economic crisis.

The Administration is to blame for short-sightedness, for its basic lack of confidence in the American people while it preaches confidence. The Administration is to blame because it has done too little until it's almost too late, because it has sought to hide the truth behind a face of political cheerfulness.

But the people on Capitol Hill must share the blame too. There is no excuse for the delay in the Congress. The Congress need not have waited for Administration leadership. It could—it should—have moved before this.

Do not be misled by the political soothsayers and spellbinders from either side. The Democrats know they can make political capital out of talking about the recession and doing little about it. The Republicans hope to protect themselves by hiding the fact that, during a Republican Administration, the economy has become dangerously sick.

How did we get into this fix?

Well, I think it dates back to 1954, when the Congress of the United States heeded the wishes of big business and ignored the pleas of the trade union movement. The key was the economic policy which encouraged and subsidized a business investment boom while discouraging consumer buying power. As a result, we created a tremendous ability to produce, but we paid no attention to the nation's ability to consume.

Labor's Warnings Recalled

The trade union movement warned then—and I get no satisfaction out of saying "I told you so" but facts are facts—we warned then that the 1954 tax law was geared to special tax privileges to encourage business investment. We warned then that ignoring the needs for increasing consumer purchasing power was bound to put this nation in economic hot water.

For three years our warnings must have sounded hollow, for business continued to boom. But by early 1957 the economy was weakening. The business investment boom had lost its steam; the consumer markets showed no new strength.

Last August, the AFL-CIO warned that we were in for real trouble.

In Washington, people laughed.

Last September, one month later, the economy began slipping. It hasn't stopped.

Now the question for us here today—the question for all America—is crystal clear: what can be done about it?

The AFL-CIO says we can do plenty. We say that the time for waiting and whistling and hoping is past. The time for bold, decisive actions by the federal government is here.

Probably the most important single weapon through which the federal government can fight recession is by a cut in taxes which will immediately pump new purchasing power into the economy. This can be done, simply and with an immediate effect by increasing the individual basic exemption from $600 to $700. In fact, it may even be necessary to go higher than $700.

In No. 2 spot on the list of "must" legislation, I believe we should place the so-called Kennedy-McCarthy bill. This is the measure designed to establish some realistic and sensible federal standards for unemployment compensation.

In third place on the legislative list, I would put increases in defense spending. I can't for the life of me see any common sense to the contention that a balanced budget is more important than defense spending at this moment in history when international tensions are dangerously high, and when the Soviet Union is demonstrating, through its satellite program, a superiority over the United States in the ballistics field.

Guns or Balance Sheets?

Budget-balancing and penny pinching are not the answer. We can't protect ourselves against Communist aggression with cash registers or balance sheets.

Next—and I put it in this order for a very realistic reason—is the whole subject of public works.

Public works are vital to overcoming this recession. Now I'm not talking about leaf-raking projects. I don't think America wants any more "make-work" projects.

I'm talking about the things that we need; the things that we've needed for a long time; the things that must be built in America by the federal government some time or other. I say the time is now. We can have the things we need, and we can help move off this crisis spot, by enacting the legislation without delay.

What things? Well, homes, for example, and schools, and roads, and hospitals, and airports.

Collective Bargaining Can Help

Legislation is not the whole answer to this problem.

Some of the answer lies at the collective bargaining table. Some of it can be achieved by higher wages which actually mean more purchasing power for the consumer.

Some of it can be achieved if business would reverse its pricing policy and realize that it can make greater profits in the long run by lowering prices on individual items, by making a smaller profit per item and thus having a larger volume of sales.

When you go into collective bargaining with your employers, don't let anyone tell you this is the time to hold the line on wages, like Herbert Hoover did the other night.

Maybe Mr. Hoover hasn't learned it yet, but we've sure learned that higher wages mean greater purchases. The higher the purchasing power, the greater the sales; and the greater the sales, the greater the production; and the greater the production, the greater the employment; and the greater the employment, the greater the prosperity—not only for us but for the farmer, and for the business man, and for the professional man, and for every single segment of our society.

STREAMING into the House Office Building in Washington are some of the 2,800 delegates to the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. legislative conference on the way to see their congressmen. At the same time, other delegates were visiting senators. Both groups were seeking support for the department's legislative program.

Building Trades Find Support in Congress

Indications of considerable support on Capitol Hill for the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept.'s legislative program were cited at a final report session by delegates to the department's fourth legislative conference.

The 2,800 delegates, from 46 states and Alaska, had just completed two days of buttonholing their congressmen and senators for backing of the program, and most of them voiced a fair amount of optimism about the possibility of its enactment.

AFL-CIO Support Pledged

They visited Congress after hearing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasize the need for action to pull the country out of the recession and give the department a pledge of AFL-CIO cooperation in its legislative work. Other speakers explained the program in detail.

On the Taft-Hartley Act, the department wants amendment of the election and certification provisions so building trades unions can make legal prehiring union shop agreements; elimination of another proviso making it illegal for employers to contribute to joint apprenticeship and other training programs; amendment of the secondary boycott section so union building trades workers would no longer be compelled to work beside non-union men; uniform union security rules in each state, and elimination of the mandatory injunction provision.

The department also is seeking modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires contractors on government work to pay the prevailing wage. Improvements sought would require the contractor also to pay prevailing overtime rates and fringe benefits; apply the law to federally-assisted as well as direct federal building projects, and centralize enforcement in the secretary of labor instead of spreading it, as at present, throughout the government.

Ask Housing Program

The building tradesmen also asked members of Congress to support a housing and slum clearance program geared to construction of at least 2 million new homes a year.

This would include liberalization of FHA and VA home loans; provide low cost loans for cooperatives, sales and non-profit rental housing for middle income families; authorize construction of 200,000 low rent public housing units each year for 10 years, and set up a $500 million fund to finance slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

In addition, they urged passage of the Neuberger-Kelley Bill authorizing a $3.6 billion, five-year school construction program; expansion of federal aid to hospital construction; increased benefits and broader coverage for unemployment compensation, and wider application of the minimum wage law.

Backing also was solicited for the broad AFL-CIO legislative program.

3 Unions United On Contract Aims

Chicago—Three AFL-CIO unions have established a minimum set of contract demands with which they will confront the Oliver Corp. at each of its plants during forthcoming negotiations.

The demands were drawn up at the second meeting of the Oliver Unions Joint Coordinating Conference. The conference is made up of locals from the Auto Workers, Machinists and Allied Industrial Workers. These three unions represent all Oliver workers.

The firm has plants in Battle Creek, Mich.; South Bend, Ind.; Charles City, Iowa; Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio; York, Pa., and Shelbyville, Ill.

Electrical Workers Strike in Canada

Vancouver, B. C.—For the first time in 36 years, members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are on strike against the British Columbia Electric Co. and two of its electrical contractors.

Meany Interprets Recession Statistic

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany put some life into one of the key statistics marking the nation's recession when he told the delegates to the emergency unemployment conference:

The cut in steel output means that in February "we lost more steel production than the average monthly output of the Soviet Union.

"How can we keep superiority in production and materiel if we allow this condition to continue?"

Text of AFL-CIO Letter to Ike

Following is the text of a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Pres. Eisenhower. Meany delivered the letter to the President.

March 13, 1958.

Dear Mr. President:

The Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO requested this meeting with you today because we are concerned and alarmed about the present recession and the high degree of unemployment in our nation.

Millions of today's unemployed and under-employed workers are members of AFL-CIO unions. We owe them the same obligation which you, of course, feel toward all jobless workers—the obligation to do everything at our command to alleviate their suffering and to improve the nation's economic health.

Today, approximately a thousand leaders of the AFL-CIO are on Capitol Hill, explaining to their Congressmen and Senators the exact facts of unemployment in their home towns and the urgency of action now—before more Americans join the ranks of those who are suffering.

We have examined with care the proposals which your Administration has made to end this suffering. We have examined with equal care proposals which have come from Capitol Hill.

Without rancor or partisanship, we say to you that in our considered judgment the actions proposed to date are not enough to meet the needs of the situation.

Today, Mr. President, there are twice as many unemployed workers as there are inhabitants of the entire city of Philadelphia, or, for that matter, there are as many unemployed as the total population of the states of Wyoming, Vermont, Utah, South Dakota, Rhode Island, North Dakota, New Mexico, New Hampshire and Nevada.

We submit, sir, that if some monumental tragedy were to simultaneously deprive all of the workers of these states of their livelihood, every individual in government would immediately agree to a "crash" program to restore the economy of those states. Today we face exactly that problem, although the suffering is geographically more widespread.

It seems to us that the government should evidence the same concern; that the actions should be just as swift and decisive; that no possible act should be left undone to bring relief to these workers who suffer as individuals or to the economy which is suffering as well.

We do not propose the government act in a mood of panic; rather we believe that reasoned and considered actions taken now, without delay, will militate against any climate of panic in the near future.

Therefore, Mr. President, we submit that the following actions be taken promptly and, we sincerely trust, will be taken in an atmosphere of bi-partisanship. We do not believe there is room in the current crisis for recrimination, nor do we believe that, at this moment of economic hardship, the nation can afford to allow either party the luxury of political capital contrived out of suffering.

We propose:

1. An immediate tax cut. We believe, as a minimum first step, the present $600 personal exemption should be raised to at least $700, both as a matter of economic justice and to put purchasing power into the hands of consumers. Like you, we believe consumer purchasing can do much to solve our problems but consumers cannot purchase unless their income is increased.

To those who say this will result in deficit financing, we reply that today's unemployed pay no taxes whatsoever. If consumer spending can end the recession, then new tax revenue sources will be created and the nation's fiscal policy will not suffer for long.

2. Immediate adoption of improved federal standards of unemployment insurance which will not only increase the duration of benefits, as you have suggested, but which will improve the benefit structure itself, as you have repeatedly suggested, in vain, to the states. In addition, the improvements we suggest would eliminate many of the technical and heartless disqualifications which presently deny some third of the jobless of any unemployment compensation whatsoever. The program we suggest would do even more to meet the goal you outlined in your proposal of extending the period of jobless insurance—the placing of purchasing power in the hands of those who need it the most, today's unemployed workers.

3. We urgently underscore the need for increases in defense spending, both as a matter of national security and as an economic rehabilitation measure. We do not agree that our defense posture should be measured by any yardstick save our actual defense needs.

4. We strongly urge immediate action authorizing a broad program of public works. In so doing, we specifically eliminate, by definition, all so-called "make-work" projects. We do not believe these are necessary now. We believe that by enacting the public works legislation for which we call, America will avoid the necessity of resorting to leaf-raking projects.

The projects we recommend are the very ones that must, sometime, be built with federal funds. We say that the "sometime" is now.

We refer, of course, to the need for classrooms, often cited by yourself but not included in this year's message to the Congress. We include the need for increasing home building as you have recommended, but we do not believe that higher interest rates on home-construction loans will contribute in the least to eliminating the housing shortage or putting building tradesmen back to work. We believe America must build roads and that road-building funds should be accelerated; that we need hospitals and dams and urban redevelopment and flood controls and airports, to cite but a few of the nation's current needs which should be filled.

5. We believe that increases in Social Security benefits and in the minimum wage are long overdue; that action to help chronically distressed areas can be both an anti-recession weapon and a demonstration of humanitarianism in government.

All of the matters we suggest are jointly the problem and the responsibility of the Administration and the Congress. They are every bit as much the concern and the responsibility of all the American people.

As the representatives of millions of workers and as the only organized voice of the workers who are today jobless through no fault of their own, we earnestly plead for action without further delay. We can see no need for waiting for more statistical evidence of suffering and hardship before acting. As a matter of fact, every current economic indicator —such as sales, advance orders, factory hours worked —makes this clear. Waiting for the next monthly unemployment figures would be, in our opinion, unnecessary and unwise.

Finally, Mr. President, we pledge the wholehearted and unstinting cooperation of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations to you and to the leaders of the Congress in achieving a practical, immediate and effective program to combat this crisis in our economic life.

Sincerely,

/s/ George Meany,
President.

ANNUAL INSTITUTE of the Textile Workers Union drew members interested in what's going on in Congress to Washington for discussions by union leaders and consultations with congressmen and senators. Among them was Naomi Conrad of Local 1034, Huntingdon, Pa., who is shown questioning Rep. Richard Bolling (left), Missouri Democrat, as TWU Gen. Sec. John Chupka listens in.

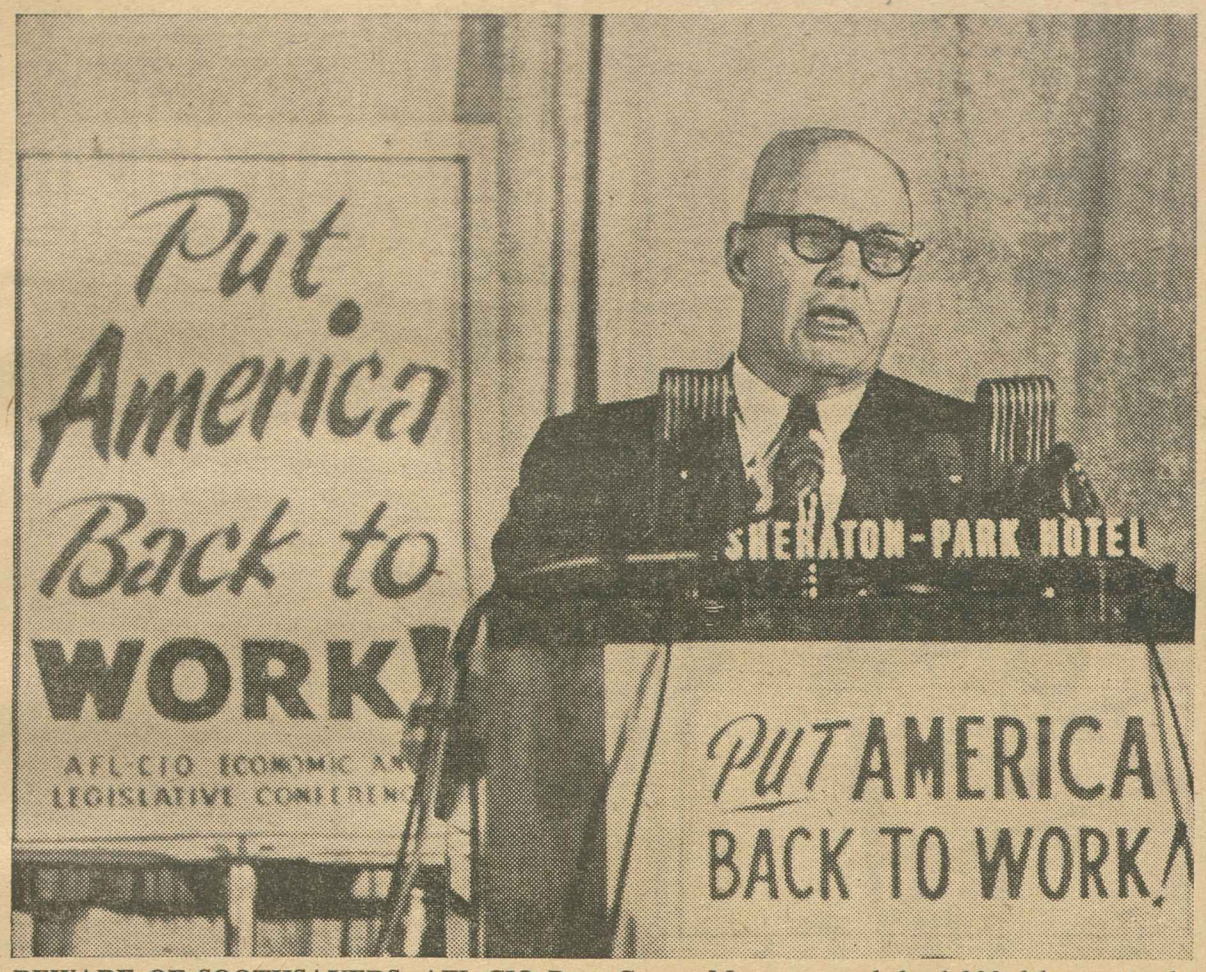
UAW Unit Asks For Aid to Jobless

Detroit—The need for increasing the purchasing power of unemployed and underemployed workers is so urgent it must be done immediately, delegates to a meeting of the Auto Workers National Ford Council said in a resolution adopting the bargaining program of the union's recent special convention.

The bargaining program is based on wage increases, elimination of inequities and a profit sharing plan. The conference warned, however, that "no matter how attractive the company may make the economic package," settlement cannot be achieved at the expense of the working agreement.

The UAW has served notice of cancellation of all national agreements in anticipation of the opening of negotiations. The present contract expires at 11:59 p. m. on June 1.

Views of 'Put America Back to Work' Rally



BEWARE OF SOOTHSAYERS, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned the 1,000 delegates to the AFL-CIO's emergency conference to mobilize action in Congress and the White House to end the recession. Meany warned the Democrats are trying to make political capital of the situation and the Republicans are attempting to cover up.

LABOR SEC. MITCHELL
Tax Cut If Necessary

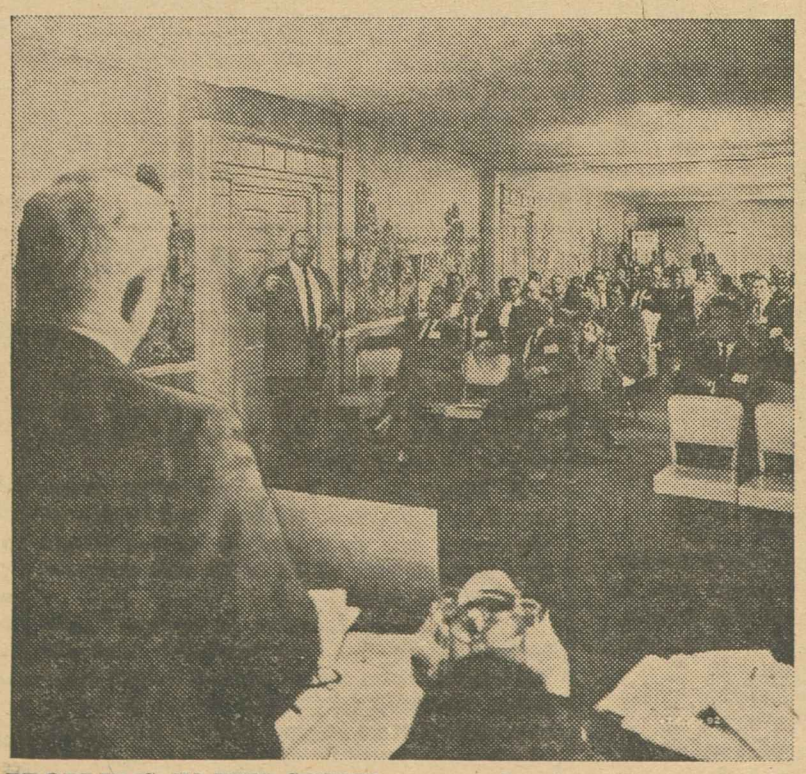
GEORGE M. HARRISON
Situation Critical

STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG
It Can Get Worse

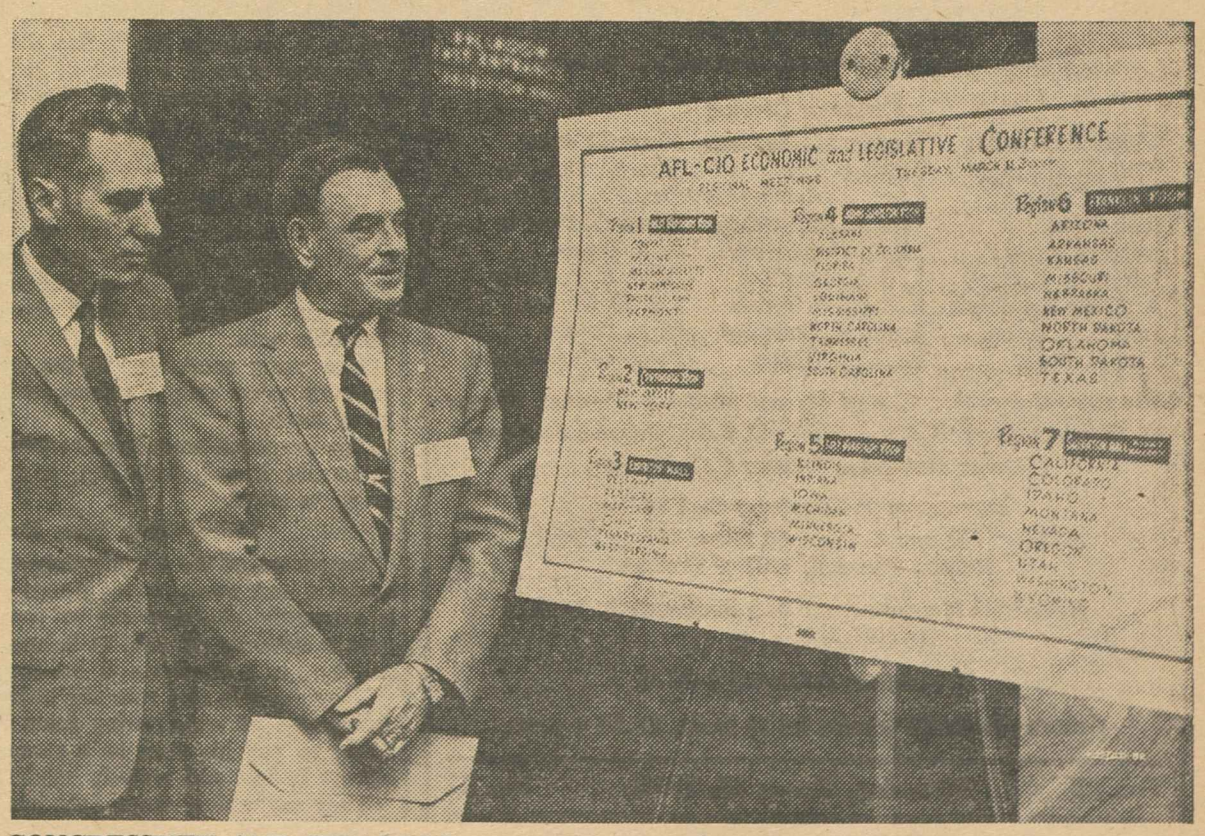
ANDREW J. BIEMILLER
Tell 'em on the Hill

TYPICAL OF THE SEVEN REGIONAL MEETINGS was this one for Region 3 delegates including those from Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware. Addressing the group is Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio), who got an earful in return on conditions in the region.

DELEGATES FROM ACROSS the nation lined up at the registration desk in the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington ready to bring to the attention of Congress, the White House and the country at large the acute problem of unemployment and recession.



PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH were explored at this meeting of Region 4 including most of the southern states. Listening to one of the delegates is AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George Riley (back to camera). The southern delegates did an especially intensive lobbying job on the Hill.



CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS got a fill-in on conditions back home from the delegates who moved onto the Hill after the opening session. Here delegates study the schedule of regional meetings set up to organize the Hill sessions.

The Road Back

WITH THE JANGLING intensity of a fire bell calling all hands to a five-alarm fire, the government's latest report showing unemployment at a 16-year high has finally stimulated action—but not yet sufficient action—in the White House and in Congress.

For six months organized labor has pointed to the signs and called for action to stem the economic downturn before it reached the proportions of a major recession. The reaction in Washington was a general uh, huh.

To pinpoint the dangers of the economic slide for Washington and the nation, the AFL-CIO called a special legislative and economic conference. It was less than an hour old when Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell announced unemployment had reached 5.2 million, the highest level since late 1941.

The White House's complacent confidence is laced with new signs of anxious activity. The "we'll-get-to-it soon" approach on Capitol Hill has given way to new pressures for speedy remedies.

The willingness finally in both echelons of government to face up to the nation's No. 1 problem is heartening. But the remedies must be chosen carefully.

For immediate results to restore America's economic health and to put the nation back to work, the prescription is a tax cut to aid moderate and low income families.

Enactment of adequate federal standards for unemployment compensation runs a close second. And for both immediate and long-range needs, a step up in defense expenditures and a sweeping public works program that will produce badly needed housing, roads, schools, hospitals and airports.

Back to School

THE ADMINISTRATION'S "SKYHOOK" approach to meeting the country's educational needs has come into somewhat ludicrous focus against the backdrop of the recession.

Its proposal for a federal college scholarship program, while totally ignored federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries, is in effect building from the roof down.

The need for classroom space is even more critical today than it was a year ago, and with rising living costs the need for adequate pay scales for teachers is even more acute.

And today the fathers and brothers of the children on split shifts or double shifts or those crammed into unsafe, antiquated buildings need the jobs that come with a long overdue building program.

The Administration's refusal to this point to support a school building and teacher pay program is not only shocking neglect, it's also poor economic planning and judgment.

Design for Victory

THE LADIES GARMENT WORKERS union has scored a signal victory in its new contract with the dress industry, chalking up important wage gains and putting an end to employer chiseling. And milady will be able to spot the skill of union workers by the new union label placed in each garment.

But most important of all, the short strike and the resulting victory demonstrated that the ILGWU, after 25 years of labor-management peace, had the internal strength to stage a tremendously effective strike.

The ability to maintain the militancy and drive of this union over the years of peace is a tribute to the leadership and the alert rank-and-file building a solid core of trade union strength.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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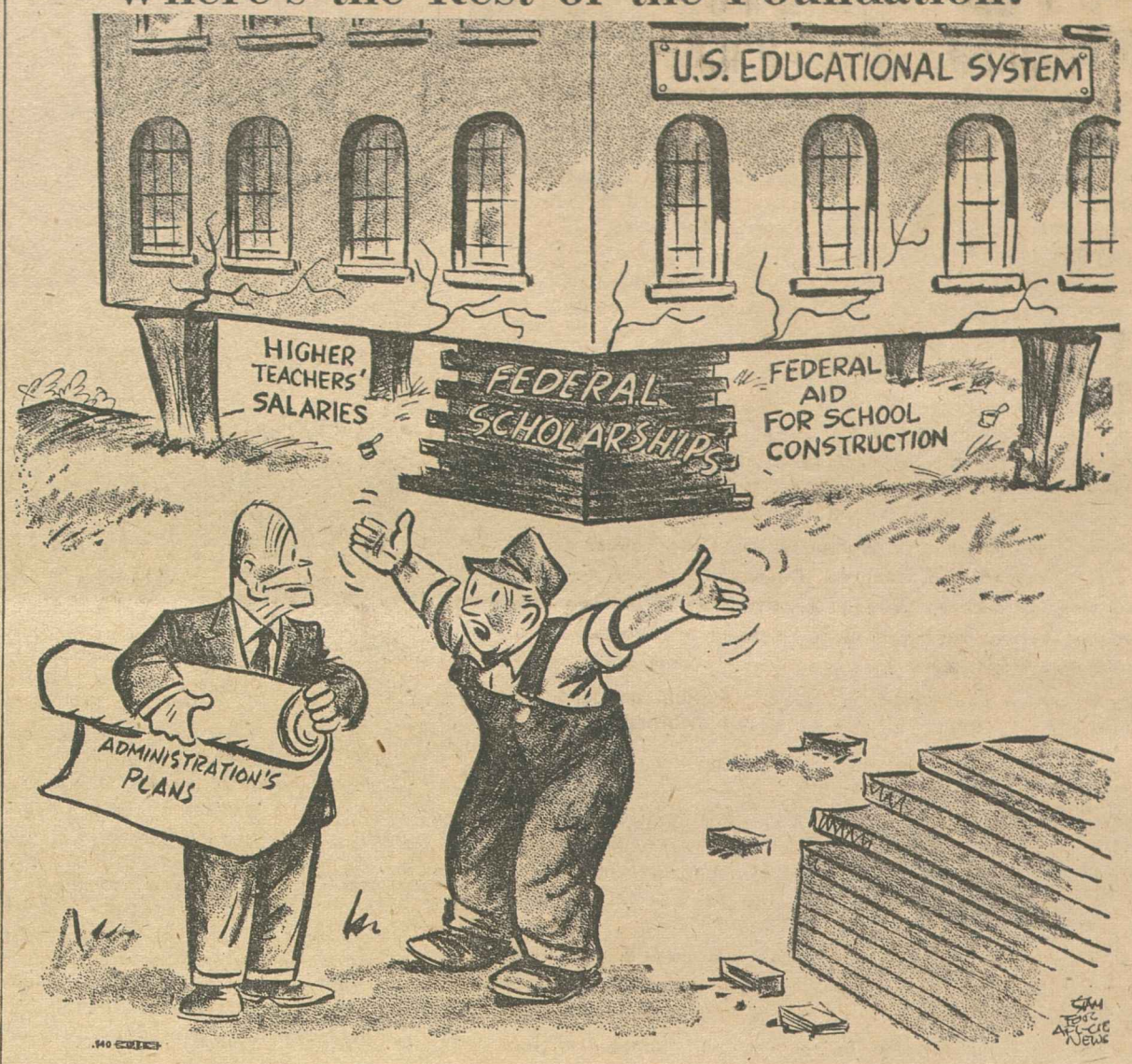
'Where's the Rest of the Foundation?'



Denver Post Editorial Opposes Colorado 'Right-to-Work' Move

The following editorial entitled "'Right to Work' Law a Harassing Tactic" appeared in the Denver Post. Colorado is one of the states where proponents of "right-to-work" legislation are bypassing legislative action in favor of a constitutional amendment initiated by petition signatures.

There is a strong possibility that Colorado voters will be asked to pass on a "right to work" amendment to the state constitution this November.

Twice before, in 1953 and 1955, similar measures have been throttled in the legislature without coming to a vote.

This time, going the initiated amendment route, supporters are confident they can obtain the necessary 48,111 petition signatures to put it on the ballot, principally from registered voters outside the centers of organized labor strength, Denver and Pueblo.

Arguments Beside the Point

There has been a good deal of argument, nearly all of it emotional and much of it beside the point, in what appears to be a nationwide struggle.

We think the issue can be resolved simply by putting it to the test that should govern the validity of any proposed legislation:

1. What "evil" does it aim to correct?
2. How will it improve matters?

Boiled down to its essentials, the amendment seeks to eliminate the "union shop."

A union shop is a plant or business in which a person who is hired must join the union that is the recognized bargaining agent for the employes within a specified time (usually 30 days), or lose his job.

In Colorado labor may obtain a union shop by mutual agreement with management. Otherwise, a union must petition the state industrial commission, which then holds an election of all affected employes. The union must obtain a 75 percent favorable vote.

Last year, according to the commission, there were 19 union shop elections and the unions won 15 of them.

The proposed amendment would make any such agreement illegal, including, it appears, those already in effect.

Union Shop Issue Defined

Supporters of the amendment—and that is mostly business and some farm groups—contend that it is extremely undemocratic to compel any person, even a minority of one, to belong to a union and pay dues as a condition of holding his job.

They say this also robs the union member of his prerogative of withdrawing from the union or refusing to pay his dues as a means of keeping his officers honest and actively working in his behalf.

They say union shops help perpetuate in office the crooks, chiselers, strong-arm dictators and the guys who play footsie with employers at the expense of the workers.

Opponents reply that it is no more undemocratic to compel a man to be a member of the union representing him in negotiations than it is to compel a Republican to live under a Democratic administration or the resident of a neighborhood to pay special improvement taxes for a sewer which he opposes but the majority of his neighbors approve.

Opponents say an employe is much more effective at controlling his officers when he remains within a union than when he pulls out and weakens the union itself. They will, many of them, admit that there are mismanaged and corrupt unions, but they say these are a small minority which labor is busily working to clean up.

Would Weaken Unions

We don't think, as some persons do, that the amendment would destroy Colorado's unions, but it would most certainly weaken them. And this change would hardly be justified by the state's labor relations experience. Last year there were 355 negotiations in the state on wages, hours or working conditions and only 21 actual work stoppages.

This record of industrial tranquility shows, as Chairman Truman Hall of the Industrial Commission said recently, "good intent and respect for law on the part of labor and management."

Perhaps it would be a good thing for this issue to be put before Colorado's voters; it would give them a chance for the first time to express how they feel about it. But if it does get on the ballot, we could not support it.

We do not think that it is the business of the law either to aid or to hamper labor in its attempt to win union shop agreements from employers.

Bay State Resolve Hits 'Wreck' Laws

Boston—The Massachusetts Legislature has memorialized Congress "not to enact any legislation relating to the 'right to work,' so-called, or any similar legislation."

A Massachusetts House resolution, introduced by State Sen. William D. Fleming of Worcester, was concurred in by the Senate by a roll-call vote of 27 to 12 with only one member not voting.

Besides urging Congress to oppose "right-to-work" legislation, the resolution also put the legislature on record against federal legislation "designed to prohibit closed shops or to provide that no employe shall as a condition of his employment be required to join a labor union."

It declared that such "proposed legislation will, if enacted, tend to undermine the strength of labor and of labor unions throughout the country."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

DOES THIS COUNTRY HAVE to have a major depression before Congress and the Administration can be persuaded to adopt serious reforms designed to make future depressions less severe? The question has some pertinence in the light of the record.

In the first five years of the New Deal a great outpouring of legislation established systems that are now recognized as built-in stabilizers of our economy. They include unemployment compensation, social security, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act requiring the prevailing wage on government contracts, plus the Wagner Act, even though that has been modified by Taft-Hartley.

But this burst of creative energy followed three years of intense national suffering ending with between one-fourth and one-third of the workers left jobless. It was encouraged by Roosevelt's energy and boldness. Even so, the steam had run out by mid-1938.

Now we are in the third postwar recession and it looks like the most severe. But leaders in Congress, Democratic as well as Republican, have thus far declined to make a party issue of the two substantial proposed reforms that would make a permanent contribution to checking recessions and easing them before they become dangerous.

No action has been slated on federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation and on a major step to broaden coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

★ ★ ★

EXPANSION OF MINIMUM WAGES to millions of white-collar workers, including overtime pay after 40 hours, would give the same social protection to these groups that 24 million already have. Moreover, it would substantially increase purchasing power, an increasingly important factor in economic health.

Re-establishment of minimum federal standards in state unemployment systems would restore the program to what it was supposed to be—an assurance of approximate half-pay to the worker thrown out of a job. It would increase the counteraction supposed to come into play to prevent a recession from spreading by feeding on itself.

These reforms are not innovations from which the Administration and the Democratic congressional leaders might reasonably shrink. They propose simply to build on already-established principles. Bills are ready, interminable hearings have been held, the testimony of conflicting groups is complete.

But nothing happens, and there is no assurance that anything will happen. Apparently the country has to be worse off.

★ ★ ★

REP. WINFIELD K. DENTON, an Indiana Democrat, tells in a news letter to constituents how he accompanied his state's Gov. Harold Handley (R) in a Pentagon visit seeking defense contracts for Indiana industry.

A worthy recognition of Indiana's "sorry unemployment situation," Denton remarks, but he can't understand why Handley doesn't use "other resources right under his nose which also could help relieve the state's lack of jobs."

Item: By putting up $48 million, Indiana could obtain $134 million in federal highway funds now "lying idle" because the state won't furnish the required "matching" money.

Other items; Indiana has "one of the poorest records for accepting what is offered," either ranking low or not participating at all in federal-state programs for welfare, vocational rehabilitation and rural libraries.

Denton says that Handley and previous Republican administrations have taken the viewpoint that as "a matter of principle" they shouldn't take too much federal money. He thinks it is absurd.

An observer may point out that southern Democrats never carry their states' rights "principles" to the Handley extreme: southern states take the money, and under good governors, take it gladly.

National Church Council Elects Webber to Board

Rev. Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, has been elected a member of the general board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., the country's largest religious organization.

An ordained minister in the Methodist Church with more than 30 years experience in the fields of religion and labor, he was chosen to represent the council's Division of Christian Life and Work on the top executive body. The division includes a department on the church and economic life which deals with union and employer programs.

The National Council of Churches also adopted a statement of basic principles relating to collective bargaining which described employe organization for that purpose as "generally desirable."

Both labor and management, it held, should exercise "a compelling sense of responsibility for the public interest and for what is mutually fair and just" in their relationships with each other; should bargain in good faith and refrain from violence, and should respect "the right of each other to exist."

It also called for "fidelity" in observing contracts, with adherence to agreed upon procedures for settling disputes, avoidance of pressures to break contracts, and protection of the interests of consumers and the public against possible collusion in matters of prices and trade matters.

Morgan Says:

Society Needs to Rehabilitate

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

SOON THE MAN the Chicago papers still call the country's most celebrated convict will be free on parole after nearly 34 years in prison. Why is 53-year-old Nathan Leopold being released? In that summer of 1924, heavy with the heat, the sensation of the Loeb-Leopold trial, their "thrill" murder of Bobby Franks was headlined as the "crime of the century." Society seethed then with cries for vengeance.

Morgan

But old Clarence Darrow saved their lives. Now Richard Loeb is dead—killed in prison—but Leopold, in remorseful middle age, is to have a chance to face life again "on the outside."

In the answer for the "why" of Leopold's release, society can, perhaps, reserve a morsel of credit for itself, though it still must tackle a challenging mass of problems in the field of crime and punishment.

For Leopold, one must believe on the evidence, has been rehabilitated, and society, in being able to accept that fact, has inched civilization a little farther upward. But we hardly need look beyond the nearest magistrate's court to realize that we are still retarded in the salvaging of juvenile delinquents and in the treatment of convicts which they otherwise almost surely become.

Loeb and Leopold were not juvenile delinquents in the ordinary sense of that overworked and inadequate term but their heinous killing looms, in retrospect, as a danger signal of the troubles that were to beset younger generations to come. In an introduction to Leopold's new autobiography, mystery writer Erle Stanley Gardner describes the difficulty, in part, as a breakdown in parental authority and parental responsibility which has let the youth to stumble blindly along a path too free and wandering to lead to maturity.

Society still is not so interested in rehabilitation as it is in punishment. Only two or three days ago in Washington, a Florida psychologist told Senator Kefauver's investigating subcommittee of an institution in which wayward boys were beaten with a heavy leather strap in mass punishment as they gripped the headboards of their cots.

"No evidence has ever been submitted," remarked Committee Counsel Ernest A. Mitler, "to prove that brutality ever accomplishes anything good."

Leopold saw and was subjected to brutality at Joliet and Illinois' Stateville prison where he now awaits release. But his document traces gradual reforms during his own incarceration. These must not go unnoticed.

It is not easy for the public to come around to the point of accepting responsibility for conditions in which are bred crimes and the criminals who commit them. Or to make rehabilitation as important as punishment—for that would mean that we, the public, accept part of the guilt.

Vandercook Says:

Soviets Show New Arrogance

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

FOR A GENERATION the free world, because it has no real choice, has accepted the principle of coexistence with the Soviet power. Repeatedly, Communist leaders, even the redoubtable tyrant, Joseph Stalin, have at least given lip service to that principle.

Vandercook

Lately, as an incongruous accompaniment to their pious demands for a summit conference to make all right with the troubled world, the Russians appear to have come out flat-footedly for a policy of no-existence. Except, of course, for themselves.

The new, heightened arrogance of Soviet policy statements seems to date from the successful launching of the first Red Sputnik. The world was duly impressed by that phenomenon. But the Soviets appear to have been most impressed of all.

It's always been a habit of the USSR to make preposterous proposals. But recently, their soundings-off have been more like orders than proposals. We, for example, have suggested that there should be discussion of prohibiting the use of outer space for military purposes. In reply, Moscow blandly says it will discuss—but only discuss that idea—in exchange for a surrender, by us, of all of our naval, air and military bases overseas.

We will soon have, we hope, a practical ballistic missile of intermediate range. The USSR, though we hope not, asserts that it has a guided missile of extremely long range. So the Soviet Union has the effrontery to propose that the mid-continent of Europe be declared out of bounds for missiles.

We are supposed to be so dense that we won't realize that the effect of such an agreement would be to disarm us—and our allies—while giving Russia *carte blanche* to drop their longer-reaching rockets on western targets at will, without fear of any retaliation in kind.

There's taking place at present an international conference on the sea, and on navigation. A Russian delegate rose to suggest that the open seas be barred as a testing place for nuclear test firings. Since the U. S. has nowhere except the vast sea wastes to conduct its major experiments in the new explosives, that agreement would bring us to a full stop. The Russians, however, have the infinitely vast empty spaces of Siberia and of the Arctic Circle as their atomic proving ground. Their experiments could go on unchecked.

Fortunately, as is the way of the greedy, they have over-reached themselves. Despite the world-wide pressure for a summit meeting to thaw out the cold war, the Russians' insolence has brought about a revulsion of public feeling.

By all indications, Soviet prestige was hurt more than helped when Foreign Minister Gromyko laid down, as the ground rules for a preliminary meeting of top diplomats, the requirement that it perform no function more important than could be accomplished by a reliable travel bureau and a couple of phone calls. That, even in the myopic view of the muddy-minded neutralists, really seems to have been too much.

As We See It:

Public Works Urged by Blatnik

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), chairman of the House Public Works Committee, announced plans to introduce a bill for a public works program.

Speaking on the AFL-CIO public service program, "As We See It," on the American Broadcasting Network, Blatnik said he expected bipartisan support for his measure similar to that being lined up in the Senate for the public works resolutions introduced by Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.)

Blatnik said that the recession situation is critical, and requires "action not talk." He said six million are unemployed, and this "means about 24 or 25 million people are affected economically."

The House bill, like the Senate resolutions, would activate public works projects for which the money has already been appropriated. Blatnik would have a public works coordinator determine project priorities.

"The Dept. of Labor would, under law, be directed to declare any area, or any municipality or state 'critical' in unemployment," Blatnik said. "Let's say unemployment reached 8 percent of the working force. The minute that area is declared critical economically, the problem is taken up by the public works coordinator.

"There would be a systematic selection of sound, needed and justifiable public works projects needed by the area, and also giving employment where it is needed most."

Blatnik said the plan should be set up for permanent operation, ready in case the country is faced with another recession.

He criticized "this business of just waiting and suddenly we have an economic crisis," and no means of meeting it.

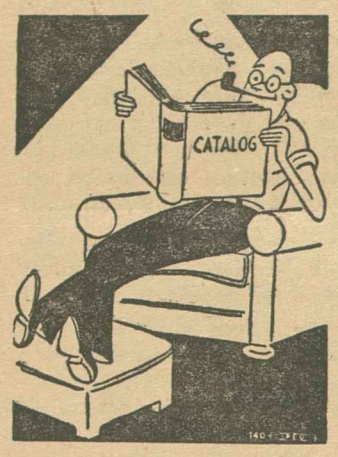
Workers Caught in Income Tax Squeeze

Consumer Expert Lists Little Used Deductions

By Sidney Margolius

WHILE BUSINESS OWNERS and top executives get away with tax-deductible vacation lodges, country-club memberships and yachts, the government puts up a big fight to keep wage-earners from deducting such job expenses as work clothes.

Twice last year the U.S. Treasury Dept. won court rulings, in cases against a painter and a carpenter, that work clothes are not deductible.



The carpenter had deducted $42 for buying overalls, and $20 for laundering them. But the court ruled he had failed to show his employer required him to wear overalls, or that they were uniforms. Anyway, the court said, work clothes used merely to protect ordinary clothing are not deductible.

Maybe the Treasury can't collect full taxes from oil and mining companies. They have special depletion allowances. But certainly it can nab carpenters and mechanics for an additional $11.

Not only are the tax laws obviously rigged against them, but working people themselves tend to give in to the squeeze play.

Here's a checklist of potential tax-savers wage-earners sometimes overlook.

Deductions From Gross Income

Sick Pay: Whether nor not you itemize deductions, you can subtract from gross income (on page 1 of Form 1040) up to $100 a week of sick pay received after the first week of illness.

Sideline Losses: You can deduct from your gross income any losses incurred in a sideline business, as a farm or other venture, as long as you do operate it with the aim of earning profit.

Excess Social Security Tax: Be sure to take credit for excess social security payment if you had more than one employer during the year. You need pay social security tax on only up to $4,200 of total earnings for the year.

Bad Debts: Any unpaid debts, even loans to relatives, are deductible from gross income as long as you did make diligent efforts to collect.

You, your wife and dependent children are $600 exemptions. But also take exemptions for any elderly dependents for whom you pay more than half support, even if they get social security, rail retirement or similar non-taxable income.

If you itemize instead of taking the 10 percent allowance, here are potential deductions:

Interest Payments: Deduct mortgage interest, discount, mortgage brokers fees; penalties for prepaying a mortgage; your share of mortgage interest if a tenant-stockholder in a co-op; interest or carrying charges on debts and installment purchases.

Other Taxes: You can deduct other taxes you pay, including property taxes; state and city income and sales taxes and special local taxes on radio and TV sets, cosmetics, theater admissions, telephone and utilities (but not federal excise taxes); also car and driver license fees, auto "use" taxes, state and city gas taxes.

Casualty Losses: Deduct any non-reimbursed damage to your car from any accident, or to your home, shrubbery, furnishings, car, boat or other possessions from sudden natural forces as wind, fire, flood, landslide, burst water pipes, frozen car radiator, etc. Also deductible are thefts of any of your belongings.

BLOOD DONATIONS were given by AFL-CIO national headquarters staff members when the Red Cross portable laboratory was set up in the first-floor lobby under arrangements with Office Workers Local 2. Here one of the Red Cross staff workers explains the technique to AFL-CIO Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Family of 4 Minimum Need Is $86.76 Weekly

New York—Adequate, low-cost living by a self-supporting family of four here cost $86.76 a week as of last October—an increase of 6.8 percent in three years, according to the Community Council of Greater New York.

The requirement was based on a survey of the cost of maintaining a family budget prepared by the council's research department. The previous survey, in 1954, showed costs of $81.19. Without state and federal taxes, social security and state disability insurance, the costs were $78.32 last October and $73.69 in October 1954.

The highest percentage increase during the three years was registered in personal care items, which include beauty parlor and barber services, cosmetics, etc., and which rose 14 percent from $1.80 to $2.06.

Food prices jumped 6 percent, from $27.45 to $29.10; housing went up 4.6 percent, from $19.10 to $19.99; fuel rose from $1.95 to $2.03, or 4.1 percent, largely because of a gas rate increase, and the recreation, education, communication and tobacco category soared from $4.70 to $5.19, or 10.4 percent.

The council said the quantities specified in the budget for the family, which includes a working man, the housewife, a son of 13 and a daughter 8 years old, conform to standards based on scientific knowledge of average requirements for health and well-being, and to social standards as revealed by actual family purchases.

Public Warned Against Snares

The staff of the Federal Trade Commission, looking back on February actions to curb the larcenous, regards with skepticism the character of many of the opportunities for spending money that mousetrap the average American.

It cracked down on nearly 60 business firms which it alleges slid over the edge of fact, or truth, into the brambles of fiction in advertising gold plated opportunities of all sorts. It issued 35 complaints and 23 orders to cease and desist against sellers whose advertising, it claimed, mislead potential buyers.

Phony Prices Head List

The citations were headed by phony pricing, the sort of advertising aimed at luring overly-credulous bargain hunters from reputable stores to the shops of the fast buck boys by citing "fabulous" savings. The FTC did a little sleuthing on its own account and found that the savings were fictitious rather than fabulous.

So it issued complaints against a score of firms. One was a New York clothing chain which cut topcoats from an "original price" of $55 to a bona fide price of $24.88; another two went to a couple of generous Brooklyn manufacturers for reducing their bed comforters from a $24.95 price nobody had ever paid.

The FTC also turned up some scrambled geography, the practice of concealing the real country where merchandise is made and attempting to pass it off as originating in another of greater prestige.

It tagged a Boston firm for advertising as English Sheffield cutlery knives whose handles could have come only from Sheffield, Japan; a Connecticut company which removed the words "Made in Hong Kong" from the cases of its "Swiss" watches, and three Los Angeles firms for advertising as American optical equipment which was made in Japan.

'Stars' in Their Eyes

Then there was the New York company which advertised that its ventilated contact lenses were recommended by certain stage and athletic stars. The FTC questioned the celebrities, and since it found that they had never worn the lenses and couldn't tell how comfortable they were, issued a complaint.

It also issued complaints against vending machine companies in New York, Des Moines, Ia., and Chicago for lack of restraint in advertising the alluring profits they alleged would result from modest investment and practically no work.

Spring made itself felt, too, in the person of a Mississippi nurseryman who advertised that his "Ophiopogon Japonicus" makes the most beautiful lawn in the world and doesn't need mowing. The FTC found out that it isn't grass and that if it isn't mowed, it won't look much like a lawn.

Soup to Nonsense:

Self-Help Advice Is Upsetting

By Jane Goodsell

I SIMPLY DON'T have what it takes to be a modern, clear-eyed, fastidiously groomed, vivacious, well-informed, aware, relaxed American woman, a charming hostess, an educated voter, a pal to my children, wife to my husband, knowledgeable consumer, pillar of the community and an immaculate housekeeper.

I don't even smoke modern, and I'm not sure of my deordorant.

There now! I've admitted it!

No, no, it isn't that I have an inferiority complex. I am inferor. They've convnced me.

I'm not going to seek psychiatric aid, either, or plunge myself into a cause or take up a hobby. I think I'll just slop around the house in an old kimona and nibble chocolates and ruin my figure and watch the dust settle.

Why am I in such a miserable state of mind? They did it to me. They did it with their constant nagging, their incessant prying, their never-ending complaints and their constant urging to buckle down, straighten up, mend your ways and wake up and live.

They swarm all over me with advice: How to dress well on practically nothing; how to make your marriage succeed; how to build your own tennis court; how to revitalize your complexion; how to take inches off your hips.

It is impossible—absolutely impossible—to satisfy them. On the one hand, they warn me not to overfeed my husband into an early grave and, on the other hand (same magazine, same issue) they urge me to delight my husband by serving him beef Stroganoff and hot apple pie for dinner.

They admonish me not to nag (nagging is a sign of emotional immaturity, and women who nag need psychiatric help), and then they turn right around and tell me to encourage my husband in his work, and to make sure that my children don't read in improper light.

My scores condemn me as a total and complete failure. But, since the Sunday supplements and the women's magazines wouldn't want to be responsible for a rash of mental breakdowns, they try to take a cheery, encouraging attitude toward even hopeless cases like mine. They don't come right out and tell me I'm a failure. Instead they cock an eyebrow at me and murmur, "You can do better if you try."

Well, I don't want to try! I intend to go right on being dishonest in chintzy little ways (nothing spectacular like daring daylight robberies because I'm too cowardly), and when I become an opinionated, demanding, disagreeable, interfering mother-in-law, I'm going to be just as inefficient, unsophisticated, poorly-informed and anti-social as I am now.

There's only one piece of their advice that I'm going to take. They keep telling me to relax. So okay, I'll relax!

But I'm going to do it in my own way. Hand me my old kimono and a 30,000 calorie box of chocolate creams!

Union Action Upheld

Court Upsets NLRB In 'Violence' Case

The Eisenhower-appointed National Labor Relations Board has been reversed by a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in an attempt to "throw the book" at union members for alleged "violence" in the J. W. Banta Towing Co. case.

The Seventh Appellate Court in a unanimous decision refused to enforce an NLRB ruling that reversed its trial examiner and blamed the union members and representatives, rather than the company, for coercion and intimidation.

The board, as appointed by Eisenhower, has persistently tried to place culpability on the union but first its trial examiner and now the appellate court have said the attempt was wrong.

The Banta company is an inland rivers barge-towing firm that apparently didn't like the action of crew members of the towboat Kishwaukee in signing union membership cards with the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee.

Company Crews Were Armed

When the towboat captain found union representatives on the boat at invitation of the crew members, he ordered them off. Later the company engaged two tugboats—not only one that the court found was needed—and loaded them with "oversized" crews armed with shotguns and revolvers to approach a union picket line at Cairo, Ill.

The pickets were "armed" with a screwdriver, a wrench and what were termed "toothpicks"—lengths of pipe—which they "brandished." One of the pickets, however, was shot from the boat in the only injury suffered.

When the Banta company and the union organizing committee both complained to the NLRB, the general counsel, Theophil C. Kammholz, chose to file charges against the union for "coercion" of Banta employes. Kammholz, now departed, was Eisenhower's first appointee as general counsel.

The trial examiner dismissed the Kammholz complaint, holding that the union members used a "minimum of defense steps."

The NLRB, however, overruled the examiner by a three-to-one split with three Eisenhower appointees — Boyd Leedom, Philip R. Rodgers and Stephen S. Bean—voting against the union and the solitary Truman holdover member, Abe Murdock, voting to sustain the examiner.

The board's case collapsed, however, when it applied to the appellate court for enforcement of its decision. The court unanimously called the reasoning of the board majority "far-fetched" and said that the trial examiner had "properly found that the employer instigated" such violence as occurred.

U. S. Mediation Attempt Fails In Ward Strike

Chicago—An effort to end the Retail Clerks strike against Montgomery Ward & Co., made by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, ended in failure here when a bargaining session broke up after a fruitless meeting.

Ben Crossler, RCIA organization director who headed the union negotiators, reported after the meeting that the company still refused to give a general wage increase, to bargain on health, welfare and pensions, and to make any concession on union security.

In addition, he said, company representatives notified the union that scabs had been hired, and that when the strike ended it might not be able to put all the union members back to work if it meant firing the strikebreakers.

Union Opens Essay Contest

The union, which has struck six stores and has informational pickets in front of more than 500 others, announced a weekly essay contest on the topic: "In what ways can union members and the consuming public help convince an anti-union employer like Montgomery Ward, who believes that unions should have no part in determining wages and working conditions of its employes, that its attitude toward labor is all wrong?"

Each week a $100 defense bond will be awarded the writer of the best essay. All entries must be restricted to 100 words, and become the property of the union, whose officers and employes are barred from competing.

The contest will open with the week of Mar. 31 and will continue until further notice. Entries must be postmarked by the following Sunday—Apr. 6 for the first week—and may be sent to the Contest Editor, RCIA, DeSales Building, Washington 6, D. C.

In Los Angeles, the company has filed a damage suit against the union because of the presence of informational pickets at its store there carrying signs proclaiming that the store in suburban Whittier is on strike.

"MAGNIFICENT CONTRIBUTIONS" to the growth of organized social welfare and union cooperation were recognized when Leo Perlis (right, center), director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, was presented with a scroll on behalf of the Urban League by its president, Theodore W. Kheel (left center). At left is Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Urban League trustee and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, while Vice Pres. Thomas G. Young of the New York State Federation of Labor is at the right.

Ohio Labor Maps Fight On 'Wreckers'

Columbus, O.—Strategy for defeating the Ohio Chamber of Commerce campaign for a so-called "right-to-work" law was discussed by a cross-section of organized labor in the state at an emergency meeting here.

Weighed by some 300 union officials summoned by United Organized Labor of Ohio were drives to make every union member a registered voter, enlistment of people outside the labor movement to serve on citizens' committees, the use of radio and television, publicity at both state and local levels, establishment of speakers' bureaus, and education programs within unions themselves.

A resolution was passed sharply criticizing the state C of C as the "worst enemy" of the Ohio worker and citing its long anti-worker record of opposition to unemployment and workmen's compensation, social security, aid for the aged, help for education, FEPC, fair tax programs and dependency allowances for the children of the unemployed.

The fight against outlawing the union shop and making the open shop compulsory in the state found Ohio labor united as never before. Delegates to the conference included representatives of AFL-CIO unions, the Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods.

The state C of C is attempting to secure 354,210 signatures to a petition to put on the ballot a proposed constitutional amendment barring union security clauses in labor contracts.

Governor Asks Test Of Ohio SUB Ruling

Akron, O. — Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers appealed to state officials to accept without appeal a Youngstown court ruling legalizing the payment of supplemental unemployment benefits in Ohio in addition to statutory unemployment compensation.

The Auto Workers made a similar plea in the case, which was fought by the Steelworkers, but Gov. C. William O'Neill (R) ignored the requests and called for an immediate appeal. He urged that the case be "expedited" in the appeals court so the state supreme court can act in time for a final decision to be made before its June recess.

Union Life Insurance Agency Reports Gains

New York—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. has nearly $1 billion in outstanding life insurance coverage, according to its annual financial statement.

The record-breaking figure of $960 million represents a gain of $787 million in the last 10 years and of nearly $100 million in the past year, Pres. Edmund P. Tobin reported in the statement.

The company was formed to provide life insurance at the lowest cost consistent with safety and legal requirements, and is owned and controlled by a number of labor unions. All policies are participating and share in the earnings. Directors include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and the presidents of many AFL-CIO unions.

Records Set in 1957

During a record-breaking 1957 other high marks were set in payment of more than $26 million in benefits to living policyholders, total assets, premium income, mortgage investments and claims paid, the financial statement shows.

"Our greatest satisfaction," Tobin said, "comes from the recordbreaking amount of benefits paid out in 1957 to living policyholders. This figure represents a monument of service to the trade union families of this country and Canada.

"With this protection, many thousands of trade unionists were able to meet the rising costs of hospital and medical care and live comfortably in retirement with the help of pensions, endowments and annuity payments."

Assets Nearly $34 Million

At the end of 1957, the company had nearly $34 million in assets, of which more than $30 million consisted of investments in mortgages, bonds and stocks in accordance with state laws.

Premium income for accident and health insurance showed a "tremendous gain" to approximately $26 million, as against slightly more than $500,000 in 1947. Total claims in 1957 were $33.5 million, compared with $2.3 million in 1947.

Full details of the company's growth and its plans for wider future service to workers will be given by Tobin at the annual stockholders' meeting, which will be held Apr. 16 in the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore.

BILLION DOLLAR MARK in life insurance coverage is being approached by the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., according to the annual financial statement being signed by Pres. Edmund P. Tobin. Behind him, left to right, are Executive Vice Pres. Rudolph Ellis and Vice Presidents Joseph Malzo and H. Willard Allstrom.

Army Security Policy Reversed by Top Court

New York—The Supreme Court decision reversing the Army's security program has been hailed by the Workers Defense League as reasserting "ultimate civilian control over the military affairs of the United States."

In a joint statement, Harry Fleishman, WDL board chairman, and Carl Rachlin, league counsel, said that the court's 8 to 1 ruling "clearly upholds our contention that the Army has been illegally blackening the reputation of many soldiers by giving them a less-than-honorable discharge as 'security risks' on the basis of political activities they had engaged in before the Army accepted or inducted them into service."

Fleishman and Rachlin said the court's decision that the Army must base discharges only on the character of military service was the culmination of a legal battle the WDL had waged for more than five years.

They pointed out that the Army previously had made two concessions to earlier WDL protests by revising its security procedures and upgrading many discharges from "dishonorable."

The court's ruling does not restrict the Army's power to discharge draftees for security reasons, but it does require that discharge certificates reflect only the nature of their service.

JOB EVALUATION INSTITUTE at the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers drew 20 members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Boilermakers, most of whom are shown in this classroom scene as they learned some of the techniques. The institute was sponsored by the two unions and conducted in cooperation with the school by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and Industrial Union Dept.

House Probe Scores, FCC to Review Case

The House subcommittee investigation of the Federal Communications Commission hit pay dirt when the FCC asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to cancel pending proceedings on the controversial Miami, Fla., Channel 10 television case and return it to the commission for inquiry into charges of impropriety. Channel 10 was awarded a subsidiary of National Airlines last year, but the decision has been challenged in the appellate court.

The FCC told the court that the House investigation had uncovered "public charges" that one commissioner voting for National Airlines "should have disqualified himself," and asked for a chance for reconsideration. The reference obviously was to former Commissioner Richard A. Mack, who was forced to resign after hearings.

The subcommittee itself marked time and attempted to clear up odds and ends after Mack was replaced by John S. Cross.

Cross, a State Dept. communications expert, was a candidate for an FCC post three years ago and secured the backing then of the entire Arkansas delegation in Congress. He lost out to Mack when the latter, an Eisenhower Democrat, won the appointment from Pres. Eisenhower after receiving the political support of Florida's two Democratic senators, Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers.

Arkansan Heads Committee

An Arkansas Democrat, Rep. Oren Harris, is chairman of the House subcommittee. Harris took over when the former chairman, Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.), resigned after Harris led a move to oust Bernard Schwartz, engaged by Moulder to run the committee's staff investigations as chief counsel.

Harris said that the new counsel, Robert W. Lishman, would avoid attempting to run the inquiry by "leak." Willingness of Schwartz to "leak" investigation results to newsapers was one of the reasons assigned by his opponents on the subcommittee for firing him.

Neither Harris nor Lishman had yet disclosed the nature of cases the new counsel would first seek to investigate.

Former Commissioner Mack, recalled before the committee after his resignation, repeated his earlier denials that he had been influenced by "pressure" in voting to award the Channel 10 Miami license to National Airlines.

He agreed that Florida "friends" had attempted to bring pressure but said that he was not swayed in his judgment that National should have the license.

Among the "friends" who intervened were A. Frank Katzentine, a competitor of National in seeking the Channel 10 license, whose application was approved after a hearing by an FCC examiner. Another was Thurman A. Whiteside, a Miami lawyer who was interested in behalf of National and who had a long relationship in which he lent Mack money and "gave" him business interests.

Katzentine and Whiteside were scheduled to testify again before the Harris subcommittee. A District of Columbia grand jury subpena for Whiteside was dropped when the lawyer failed to appear before the subcommittee and cited potential grand jury dates as a reason.

Easter Seal Drive Backed by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George has urged widespread support of the annual Easter Seal campaign conducted by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

"The men and women of the American trade union movement," he said, "are keenly aware of the dedicated service to humanity that is the trademark of the society. Of course, the rehabilitation and therapy the society has provided for the less fortunate in our midst depends completely upon the warmheartedness and generosity of all who purchase Easter Seals.

"Again in 1958, I know that the men and women of AFL-CIO will support that great work by purchasing and using Easter Seals.

Civil Liberties Parley Tackles Top Issues

A decade of service to the cause of freedom was marked by the National Civil Liberties Clearing House at its tenth annual conference in Washington.

Over 300 delegates, representing 100 national organizations, turned out for two days of lectures and discussions on the current state of the nation's respect for rights and liberties. In general, while agreeing that real progress has been made in the last few years, practically all speakers warned that momentous problems still await solution.

Resistance to school integration and federal security programs were pointed to as two of the key "trouble" areas.

Harrison Brown, professor of geochemistry at California Institute of Technology, warned that security measures, secrecy and lack of money for research are hampering the nation's scientists.

The latter, he said, "cannot work to best advantages in an atmosphere which is filled with FBI investigations, loyalty checks, loyalty oaths, public condemnation of their fellow scientists, pressures for conformity and accusations such as those which have been aired from time to time by both state and national investigating committees."

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) called on Pres. Eisenhower to make clear to anti-integrationist leaders in Virginia and elsewhere that the federal government will keep schools open with troops if necessary.

"If we make it clear that their die-hard policies will bring in the federal government, then I think they will see that they are destroying the local control they are seeking to uphold," he declared.

On another panel, Francis Pickens Miller, president of the Virginia Council of Churches, said the "tragedy" of the school integration crisis has been Pres. Eisenhower's lack of leadership.

"The President did nothing to create a climate of public opinion conducive to consent," he said, "and then after three years he ordered troops into Little Rock. It is one of the sorriest stories in the history of the Republic."

Two of the panels on civil rights problems were chaired by Thomas E. Harris, associate AFL-CIO general counsel, and Paul Sifton, legislative representative of the Auto Workers.

Strong Civil Defense Urged by AFL-CIO

Washington—Civil defense must be considered as complementing national defense and a strong civil defense can be "a potent deterrent" to World War III, the AFL-CIO has told the House Appropriations subcommittee on civil defense matters.

George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, supporting adequate funds for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, described "the present CD concept of government-in-emergency" as "the most logical and realistic to date." Civil defense is not, and should not be, "a separate arm," he continued, but "should be the ability and capacity necessary to expand government at all levels, under capable leadership, to meet emergencies with existing services."

Anti-Bias Decree Accepted by Local

Chicago—Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers Local 74 has agreed to a federal court consent decree outlawing racial discrimination.

Eight Negroes who started the court action in 1954 on the ground they were denied membership solely because of their race receive $500 damages each from the union, which also agreed to pay $6,000 in court costs. Lea Segal, union lawyer, said the local did not admit the existence of discrimination, and agreed to the consent decree to avoid a long trial that might have cost $50,000.

Canadian Strikes Won By 2,900 Hatters

Montreal — Ten-day strikes of 2,900 millinery workers in Montreal and Toronto ended with wage increases and agreement by management to the union's demand that the forms on which hats are made be purchased from Canadian manufacturers rather than from Czechoslovakia.

The strikers, who are members of the Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers, won packages of 15 percent in Montreal and 16 percent in Toronto. New wage rates range from 65 cents an hour for beginners to $2 for major crafts.

Aims for GM Bargaining Set by IUE

Cleveland—A full guaranteed annual wage, profit sharing and other contracts benefits will be sought by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers when bargaining on a new contract with General Motors goes under way, the union's GM Conference Board determined at a meeting here.

The other goals include a wage adjustment for increased productivity, elimination of wage inequities, an adjustment in the cost of living factor, a shorter work week, severance pay, a prohibition on the farming out of work, stronger protection of seniority in plant movements, and improvements in pension, insurance, vacation and holiday clauses.

The conference also voted to demand a more effective way of handling the problem of automation.

Represents 35,000 Workers

The IUE represents about 35,000 GM Electrical Div. employes. They work in Frigidaire and Delco plants in Dayton, O.; Packard Electric, Warren, O.; and Delco plants in Rochester, N. Y., New Brunswick, N. J., and Chicago.

The present three-year contract expires May 29. Negotiations are due to open in Chicago on Mar. 29.

New Bakery Union Wins NLRB Tests

The AFL-CIO American Bakery and Confectionery Workers have emerged victorious in a series of National Labor Relations Board representation elections in one of which they soundly routed the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The victories were scored in Jacksonville, Orlando and Daytona Beach, Fla.; Joplin, Mo., and Columbus, Ga.

ABC Thumps Expelled Union

At the Sunshine Biscuit Co. plant in Columbus, the ABC thumped the old union, which was expelled by the AFL-CIO convention because of violations of ethical standards by some of its officers, by a vote of 284 to 100.

The rout was made more complete by the fact the Bakery Workers, following it, withdrew from a coming NLRB election in Washington, D. C. It took on added significance because the presence of delegates purporting to represent it at the old group's special convention in Cincinnati, O., a week earlier.

The ABC had no opposition in the other elections, which were agreed to in order to clarify the status of the locals as bargaining agents.

Meantime, the number of locals which had completed the swing to the ABC rose to 110, an increase of six in a week, as ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway called the Cincinnati convention "a shrewd example of steamrolling."

'Whitewash' Charged

The convention itself was "tailor-made" for the "glorification" of Pres. James G. Cross, "a whitewash of his affairs and a synthetic halo for his organization," Conway charged.

He accused Cross of making threats and offering "deals" to swing opposition delegates.

"It is indeed a tribute to the rank and file members of the labor movement, particularly in the bakery and confectionery industry," he said, "that so few delegates were swayed by these tactics.

"It is also worthy of note that of delegations pledged to vote against Cross, only a few succumbed to the tremendous pressures and violated their pledges."

Conway noted that Cross had the proceedings "protected" by armed guards. He recalled violence at the union's previous convention, in San Francisco in 1956, and added that "Cross has now been chairman of two conventions, for both of which he had armed protection."

"Resolutions were passed that were intended to give the impression there would be new honesty and integrity in the Bakery Workers," he observed. "The union leadership will still be self-serving, however, and Cross will be its dictator.

"Many delegates were dazzled by the attention given them and the stage that was set for their benefit. Calm thinking when they return home will change the minds of many. Rational action by local membership will redirect others."

Conway dismissed the convention speech of Pres. James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters, ousted from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt domination, as containing nothing not already in agreements the Teamsters have made with several other unions.

Union Gains Top 11 Percent

Dress Strike Ends In Major Victory

New York—The dress industry's first strike in 25 years has ended in a major victory for the Ladies Garment Workers and 105,000 members who took to picket lines in seven states.

Union negotiators headed by Pres. David Dubinsky obtained estimated average annual economic gains of 11.25 percent; won agreement from the employers on rigid enforcement of the contract so as to cut down on chiseling and stabilize labor costs; consented to rescind special concessions given a small number of employers, and undertook to unionize unorganized spots in the industry.

Most of the strikers returned to work in time to complete orders for pre-Easter delivery to retail stores, and to assure a steady flow of dresses for spring purchasers. However, picket lines were maintained by about 11,000 workers in Pennsylvania and 8,000 others elsewhere who had instructions to stay there until their employers accept the settlement terms.

General Increase of 8 Percent

The new contract, which runs for three years, gives the workers a wage increase of 8 percent—the first pay hike in the industry in five years—with those in some outlying districts, whose rates had fallen below normal, getting 10 percent. Minimum rates were increased $4 to $7 a week, but most workers already were earning more.

In addition, the employers agreed to put one-half of one percent of their payrolls into a severance pay fund from which benefits will be paid to workers whose jobs vanish when companies go out of business, as they often do.

The union also won paid holidays for piece workers, thus assuring them of the same benefits enjoyed until now only by time workers; and overtime for the first time for both piece and time workers.

The union label is going into every dress made after next Jan. 1, and the union agreed to undertake a major promotion campaign to push sales.

The agreement on contract enforcement includes details of policing. One of the more important is the jobbers' assumption of responsibility for seeing that the proper piece rates are paid in contracting shops.

About 65,000 of the strikers came from New York City shops. The rest came from up-state New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island and part of Massachusetts.

The contract was worked out in marathon sessions held under the direction of former U.S. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) and Harry Uviller, the industry's impartial chairman, who were named special mediators by Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Both Lehman and Uviller, who also is chairman of the State Mediation Board, have long records of service in the industry as mediators and arbitrators.

Small Hike 'Enough'

The settlement was expected to send dress prices up, but how much was a matter of speculation. Hourly wages have averaged $2.10 in New York City and from 50 to 75 cents less elsewhere. The labor cost in producing a dress is about 20 percent of the total cost.

Dubinsky said a hike of 25 to 30 cents in the wholesale price was "enough." Employer representatives disagreed with Dubinsky and with each other.

Some said they would be able to absorb no more than 10 or 15 percent of the additional cost in an industry where profits are figured in pennies. Others, particularly in the higher priced field, said they would try to absorb all of it.

Among all of them, however, were indications that any boost would be kept as low as possible so as not to discourage buyers already shopping for bargains during a recession period.

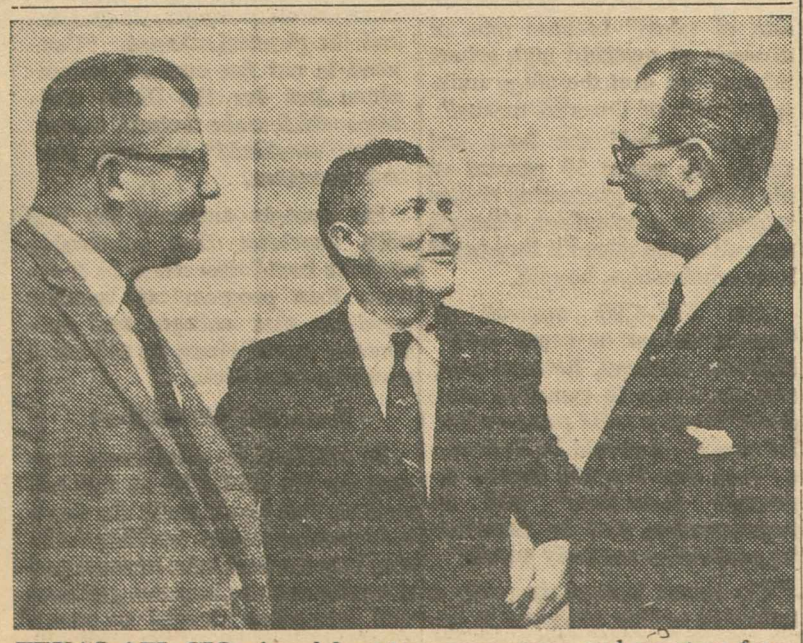
IT WAS 4 O'CLOCK in the morning when these men reached agreement on a new contract ending the first strike in the dress industry in 25 years. Seated, left to right, are Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers; former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) and Harry Uviller, impartial chairman of the industry, who acted as mediators, and Harry Rubin, executive chairman of the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers' Association. Standing are Mgr. Julius Hochman of the union's New York Dress Joint Board; Isidore Agree and Abraham Katz, industry representatives, and New York City Labor Commissioner Harold Felix.

Fur Workers Sign New 3-Year Pact

New York—Some 7,500 fur workers received their first wage increases in six years under a new three-year contract upon which agreement was reached only a few hours before a strike would have become effective.

The settlement, which yielded 11 to 12 percent in wage and fringe improvements, was negotiated by the Furriers Joint Council, representing seven locals in the Fur & Leather Dept. of the Meat Cutters, and Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc. It was ratified at a general membership meeting.

General increases of $6 a week were gained for all workers earning up to $125, and $5 for those earning between $126 and $150. In addition, minimum rates for about 1,650 workers were boosted by amounts ranging from $6 to $30. The two-wage system, under which pay was cut during the slack season, was eliminated to the benefit of workers earning more than $150, the union said.



TEXAS AFL-CIO played host to congressmen and senators from the Lone Star state at a dinner in Washington. Enjoying a quip here are, left to right, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Senators Ralph Yarborough and Lyndon Johnson, both Democrats.

Brownlow Bids U.S. Help 'Blue Collar Worker'

Washington—Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has told Congress that the principle of paying federal blue collar workers wage rates prevailing in private industry is "defeated" when the date of the increase lags behind the date a wage survey is ordered.

In testimony before the House Civil Service Subcommittee, which he presented both on behalf of the department and for 22 individual AFL-CIO unions and federal employe groups, Brownlow declared that "equity calls for an effective date which would be not later than the first pay period after the survey has been ordered."

Relief Held Imperative

"When a survey is ordered," he pointed out, "the federal worker involved is already below the prevailing rates in private industry. Industry wage changes of a significant magnitude must have taken place to warrant the authoritative source at the departmental level to order the survey to be taken."

He said that careful records kept on 135 wage surveys in 30 areas over the last five years showed an average of 703.1 work days lag per survey from the time they started before wage increases became effective.

New Stern Pact Ups Starting Pay

New York—A new minimum starting rate of $1.25 an hour, believed unprecedented in the industry, highlighted a new contract between Retail-Wholesale Dist. 65 and Stern Brothers department store.

The two-year pact covers 1,500 employes. The present starting minimum is $1.05. Under the new contract the minimum goes to $1.30 after six months on the job, and next year the six-month rate advances to $1.32.

The new agreement also contains a 10 cents an hour general increase; adjustments in higher grades based on the increase in the starting minimum; a further general increase of 5 cents an hour, plus the equivalent of the increase in the cost of living, next year; and raises of $10 to $20 a week for warehousemen, $10 for radio and television employes, and $5 with a $70 per week minimum for display men. Severance pay also is provided.

Doherty 'Confident' Of Federal Pay Raise

Confidence that Congress will soon pass the bill giving a "just pay increase" to postal workers was expressed by Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers.

"We expect general agreement among House and Senate conferees on the pay provisions of the Senate bill," he said after conferring with congressional leaders.

Convinced President Will Sign

"Despite warnings to the contrary by unofficial spokesmen for the White House on Capitol Hill, we are convinced that the President will sign the bill. This has been a long fight for a half-million post office employes who have had one modest pay increase in the last seven years, but we are now confident of victory."

The Senate bill would give postal workers an average wage raise of 12.5 percent with a 7.5 percent minimum, at an estimated cost of $320 million a year. Coupled with it are a $700 million increase in postal rates, and wage increases averaging about 7.5 percent for 1 million other government workers in white collar categories.

Now in House Committee

The Senate measure has been sent to the House and is awaiting assignment to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, where it faces more serious opposition because of the postal rate increases than over the pay hikes.

The House committee has approved a bill giving postal workers 15 percent increases and the other government employes 11 percent. Its report called the proposed pay raises "reasonable and necessary at this time."

Weaver Resigns To Take IUE Job

George L-P Weaver, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, has resigned, effective Mar. 15, to accept appointment as assistant to the president and director of the political action program for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, accepting the resignation with "sincere regret," told Weaver that his work "in the field of civil rights as well as the overseas assignments in the international field have been a credit to the merged trade union movement."

Weaver was formerly on the staff of IUE Pres. James B. Carey when the latter was secretary-treasurer of the former CIO. Prior to merger he also served as director of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

2 Arkansans Win 'Wreck Law' Debates

Fayetteville, Ark.—A couple of collegians from this "right-to-work" state are doing an outstanding job of knocking down that law and routing opponents who try to defend it during the current national intercollegiate debate.

They are Gene Raff, of West Helena, and Joe Max Smith, of Rison, University of Arkansas students who have concentrated in opposing right to work laws in the intercollegiate debate series.

They have won 16 of 17 matches on the subject, routing opponents from large schools and small. Their best performance was at the Purdue University Invitational Tournament, where they routed all opposition, including pro-"right to work" debaters from Notre Dame and West Point.

In preparation for the debates, UA teams heard representatives of both sides in the "right-to-work" fight present their points of view.

Ex-Organizer Helped

Among the foes heard were Executive Sec. Bill Williams of the Arkansas AFL-CIO and James E. Youngdale, former representative of the Clothing Workers who is now a student in the university's law school.

Ralph Widener, of the university's speech department, said the team's arguments are based on three main point.

The first is the concept of majority rule in a democracy; the second, the fact that the Taft-Hartley Act with its so-called protections is on the books, and the third, the freedom of association inherent in the Constitution.

Probers Sift Kohler Strike Charges

Company Again Rejects UAW Arbitration Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

informer, Donald Ritchie, for what were thought at the time to be solid facts on the 1948 shotgun-murder attempt to kill Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

He suggested that Mazey had "gone around the (union) constitution" in paying the money before obtaining executive board approval. Mazey replied that if Ritchie, as believed, had underworld contacts and accurate information it was necessary to "protect" him until the information was obtained.

Mundt wanted to know from Mazey what union literature meant in talking about the effectiveness of the union boycott of Kohler products and "eyes inside" the plant. He suggested that "eyes inside" were comparable to the company's admitted engagement of two professional detective firms to spy on strikers.

Detroit Sympathizers Questioned

Two members of the UAW Briggs local in Detroit, William Vinson and John Gunaca, were questioned about incidents of violence when they visited the Kohler strikers in a show of sympathy.

Vinson was convicted of assault and served 13 months in jail. Gunaca is under indictment on a charge of assault with intent to harm but Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams has refused to sign extradition papers unless Gunaca is assured trial in Milwaukee instead of strife-torn Sheboygan.

Gunaca appeared as a witness under a District of Columbia federal court order protecting him from arrest by Wisconsin authorities. He told the committee he would return to Milwaukee for trial if offered a change of venue from Sheboygan. Sen. Curtis expressed skepticism.

William Bersch, Jr., a union member who returned to work in the Kohler plant after mass picketing ended and the company hired strikebreakers, told of being struck by Gunaca. He said that while he was "momentarily" knocked out his father also was struck.

Questioned About Clergy

William Bersch, Sr., was hospitalized for a broken vertabrae after this incident in July, 1954. He died in October 1955 — 15 months later—of what his physician termed a heart ailment. Bersch, Jr., said his father's decline dated from the physical combat.

Mundt and Curtis led Mazey into detailed questioning about his feeling toward the Catholic clergy of Sheboygan in a statement on the assault of which Vinson was convicted. Mazey said the Kohler firm "influenced" the local clergy as well as the bar and medical associations but stated later that he did not intend to reflect on the integrity of priests and ministers.

Curtis expressed dissatisfaction with the work of the committee's own staff after he was unable to pin down "responsibility" for picket-line incidents when a clay boat attempted to land its cargo for Kohler company use.

Manager Angered Pickets

Robert Treuer, a UAW publicist, said his broadcast stating that the union "navy" was expected to "welcome" the boat was intended as a publicity stunt and not intended to provoke violence. He said that pickets became angered when Edmund Biever, Kohler plant manager believed to have started a tear-gas and shooting barrage in a bitter 1934 strike, came on the scene.

Curtis said he was tired of being "kidded" about who was to blame for "vandalism" and said he "wasn't satisfied" with the committee's investigation. McClellan retorted he wasn't going to let the committee be blamed for being unable to pinpoint responsibility that Sheboygan officials and company detectives couldn't fix four years ago.

Reuther in a letter to Goldwater suggested that the Arizona senator and he put aside their personal and political feud and seek a "sane, sensible and just settlement" of the UAW-Kohler dispute in place of the "sad spectacle of recrimination by both company and union" in Senate hearings.

Goldwater accused Reuther in response of trying to "obscure the shocking facts" about the "social evils already disclosed" by hearings. He added that Arizona voters would "not take well to carpet-bagging union leaders" who might try to beat him in his own re-election campaign this year.

Arbitration Offer Renewed

Lost in the shuffle was a sudden, but quickly-dead, flare of hope when the committee heard Mazey renew many previous union offers to settle the strike by arbitration.

This followed testimony from Wisconsin Circuit Judge Arold F. Murphy about his efforts to mediate the strike in 1954. He thought he was at a point of settlement, he said, but learned that the company refused to offer even what he termed a union "face-saving" wage increase.

He wouldn't accuse the company of "bad faith" since that issue is now pending before the labor board, he said, but he got an impression that Kohler counsel Lyman Conger felt the 1934 strike "had resulted in 20 years of labor peace" and that this strike, in which the company "felt it had the union beaten," would bring "another 20 years of peace."

The tense emotions in Sheboygan arose partly because workers recall the killing of two and wounding of nearly 40 when pickets ran from company guards in the 1934 strike.

Conger, called to the witness stand, said that the company would not agree to submit the strike issues to binding arbitration.

GOP Senators Bar Labor Appointee

Lansing, Mich. — A solid Republican bloc in the Michigan State Senate has blocked the appointment of Russ White of the United Automobile Workers as state labor commissioner.

The Republicans, who control the senate, voted 19 against confirmation of White while 10 Democrats and one Republican voted for him.

GOP claims that a union member should not be appointed to the post were challenged by Democrats who pointed out that it was traditional to appoint a labor man as commissioner just as industrial and business representatives are named to appropriate state commissions.

Merle D. Vincent Dies in California

Santa Rosa, Calif. — Merle D. Vincent, former deputy administrator of the National Recovery Administration and later a Labor Dept. official, died here of cancer at the age of 81.

THE "GOLDWATER TRIO" of senators turned the McClellan committee hearings on the strike against the Kohler Co. into a smear-the-union assault on strikers' alleged "violence." Left to right: Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S. D.), Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), John J. McGovern, committee assistant counsel who serves the GOP.

Ike's 'Shocking Neglect'

AFL-CIO Urges Federal Aid For Schools, Teachers' Pay

Pres. Eisenhower's "shocking neglect" of the nation's school needs "must be remedied by the Congress, and it must be remedied now," the AFL-CIO told a Senate subcommittee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified in general endorsement of proposals to set up a federal college-scholarship program. Such proposals have been advocated by the Administration and broadened in bills sponsored by Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) of the Senate subcommittee and Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.) in the House.

Biemiller went beyond the immediate subject of college scholarships, however, to call for a major federal program of aid to school construction and "prompt and sufficient federal financial aid for teachers' salaries."

"Those of us in the free trade union movement," he declared, "are appalled by the failure of the President to even mention the classroom shortage" in his messages to Congress this year, he declared.

Ike Mum on Classrooms

A year ago, Biemiller pointed out, the Administration proposed a $1.3 billion four-year plan of federal assistance for school construction, but this year "advances no program of any description to solve the general classroom shortage."

"We cannot accept (the) contradictory assumption" that a program of aid solely to college students, without provision for sound primary and secondary education, will produce scientists, linguists, teachers and scholars "necessary to the nation's survival," he said.

In a time of widespread unemployment, he said, school construction could become "an important tool in the battle against recession." But the "paramount consideration" still is "the need of the children themselves."

There was a classroom shortage of 140,000 last September, the Office of Education estimated, and there is a "demand for 44,000 new classrooms" by next September to meet the needs of higher enrollments alone. The AFL-CIO "cannot agree" with the President, Biemiller said, that school construction should now be "deferred."

Asks Teacher Salary Aid

Biemiller urged federal aid for teachers' salaries to overcome the "substandard" incomes they now receive.

The 1957 average teacher's salary, he declared, was $4,330, and teachers "suffered a net loss in income" as a result of rising living costs.

Some 91,000 full-time teachers, conducting classes for millions of pupils, hold substandard certificates, and there is some indication that the "emergency" producing this situation "will become permanent," he said. The facts show that "competent new teachers" cannot be attracted into the profession "with marginal pay."

"The labor movement," he said, "does not believe for one moment that federal scholarships can replace the need for prompt increases in teachers' income. We need not make an agonized choice. We can afford both."

Talent Being Wasted

On the scholarship program, Biemiller cited Office of Education studies indicating a "monumental waste of talent" because tens of thousands of qualified high school graduates are denied college training by "lack of financial means."

About one-half the boys and girls in the upper 30 percent of their high-school graduating classes are unable to go to college, although nearly all would attend if they could obtain scholarships, he said.

The AFL-CIO opposes a "means test or a needs test," Biemiller declared, because federal assistance to qualified students "is not a relief measure for the poor." It should be, instead, a "long step forward toward a stronger democracy" and a demonstration that in America "opportunities are truly equal."

"We cannot believe that only a totalitarian society can provide opportunity to its most able youth. We believe that a free society can and will provide meaningful advanced educational opportunity, not restricted to short-term goals."

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ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
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Biemiller opposed two features of a bill sponsored for the Administration by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R.-N. J.). These were a "needs test" and a 10,000 annual limitation on the number of federal scholarships, which he called "inadequate on its face."

He opposed restriction of scholarships, according to terms of both the Hill and Smith bills, to make grants primarily to students in mathematics, languages and the physical sciences. "Our need is not for material things alone but for the ideals and ideas which make material things serve mankind," he told the subcommittee.

He strongly endorsed the Hill bill's provision that scholarship students could also share in a defense loan program and another provision that colleges and universities would share in aid on a matching-fund basis.

Backs Hill Bill Sections

In addition, he gave warm support for the AFL-CIO to Hill bill sections that would assist the states in improving science teaching facilities, help teachers take summer and extension courses, improve guidance and counseling services to young students, and greatly expand and strengthen vocational education to provide "mechanics of the highest skill" and retrain workers dislocated by technological changes.

Worst Postwar Recession Grips Nation

AFL-CIO News

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Yardsticks on Economy Still Point Down

The worst recession since the end of World War II gripped the country this week as signs multiplied that the economic outlook would get worse before any real recovery sets in.

All the major yardsticks of economic activity pointed downward and firmly established the 1957-58 recession as exceeding in intensity and damage the setbacks suffered in 1948-49 and 1953-54.

Situation Summarized

This was the situation as Congress and the Administration scurried for solutions:

1—The Federal Reserve Board reported a 3 point drop in industrial production in February bringing the decline in the current recession to 15 points or 10.3 percent—more than the drop in either of the previous postwar slumps.

The board summarized the economic situation:

"Recession in economic activity continued in February. Industrial production, employment incomes, and retail sales again declined and unemployment rose to a new postwar high."

2—The Commerce Dept. reported a $2 billion drop in personal income in February as compared to January and a $3.3 billion decrease from a year ago.

Wages and salaries exceeded the general drop, falling off $2.4 billion from the January rate and $6.8 billion from February 1957.

3—The Labor Dept. reported that new claims for unemployment insurance, a rough measure of new layoffs, rose to 447,614 in the first week of March—a week that normally shows a decline in claims.

In the last week of February the number of workers collecting jobless benefits rose to 3,358,308 compared to 1,756,070 a year ago.

4—The Commerce Dept. reported that business plans to spend $5 billion, or 13 percent, less for new plant and equipment in 1958 than last year. Except for public utilities all major industries expect to reduce their outlays during the year. The 13 percent drop would be the worst since 1949.

5—The Federal Reserve Board, with the aid of the Univ. of Michigan's Survey Research Center, reported that consumers were concerned about the general business outlook and viewed their financial positions and prospects less favorably than a year ago.

The sampling of consumer confidence showed fewer families planning to buy durable goods and

(Continued on Page 3)

Ike Flashes 'Go Slow' Sign On Action to Fight Slump

CAPITOL HILL and the White House have become the focal points of labor's drive for enactment of an anti-recession program. The recent AFL-CIO emergency legislative and economic conference is being followed by a number of legislative institutes conducted by AFL-CIO unions. Here Joe Sauter of Rubber Workers Local 154 in Englewood, Colo., checks his schedule of visits on the Hill.

Congress Steps Up Legislative Pace

By Willard Shelton

Congress headed into its final weeks before Easter recess with committee action pending in many public-works areas but only a housing bill actually passed in the anti-recession field.

In the teeth of continued bad news in all economic indicators, Pres. Eisenhower and the Administration re-emphasized a "go-slow" policy of delaying tax cuts and speeding up public-works spending only to an extent that would not encourage what they consider a danger of future "inflation."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany carried to Capitol Hill labor's message that the economic situation demands "urgent" action. In conferences with House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), Meany repeated warnings previously conveyed to Pres. Eisenhower that the recession was deepening and delay was dangerous.

The pace in Congress seemed unusually active as the party leaders encouraged rapid committee votes on a broad range of measures to create jobs directly or stimulate the economy and as the House joined the Senate in passing two resolutions expressing the "sense of Congress" that military and civilian spending should be hastened as much as "practical."

But action was postponed at least until mid-April on major measures such as tax relief, federal funds to supplement unemployment compensation and prompt increases in social security benefits.

Hearings were scheduled but no action was close on another major anti-recession measure urged by the AFL-CIO—the Kennedy-McCarthy bill to establish permanent federal minimum standards to require state jobless-compensation systems to function as they were originally designed to function.

Administration Stalls Further

The Administration, which early in March refused to make up its mind on tax reduction until Apr. 10, when the March unemployment figures become officially "available," suddenly showed a desire for still another month of fence-sitting.

Meany and the AFL-CIO Executive Committee had urged Pres. Eisenhower to move for an "immediate" tax cut, warning things were getting "worse rather than better." But on Mar. 18 Sen.

(Continued on Page 2)

Status of Recession Measures

Here is the status of major anti-recession measures and proposals in Congress:

- **Tax reduction. Action postponed until after Easter recess and Apr. 10 report on March joblessness. Pres. Eisenhower and Republican leaders seek delay "at least" until mid-May.**
- Jobless compensation. Hearings now scheduled on Kennedy-McCarthy bill establishing permanent federal standards below which states could not fall.
- Supplementary unemployment insurance. Administration program of grants to states to supplement benefits to jobless workers whose compensation is exhausted, delayed by state commissioners' lobby opposition.
- Speed-up in spending. Resolutions approved expressing "sense of Congress" that spending should be expedited for civil and defense projects already appropriated for. are in committee
- Housing. Sparkman bill to increase home construction passed. Hoped-for effect will be 200,000 more housing units, 500,000 jobs.
- Highways. Senate action near on bill to increase by $1.5 billion early expenditures on federal interstate highway program, despite Administration opposition to measure as too big. Action previously completed on step-up in regular federal road-construction aid.
- Public works. House action completed on $1.5 billion rivers and harbors authorization bill after Administration substitute beaten. Bill returned to Senate for concurrence in amendments. Measures to increase expenditures for hospitals and other public works are still in committee.

Senate Debates Propriety

Tactics of Kohler Probers Denounced

Widespread dissatisfaction with the McClellan committee's hearings on the Auto Workers strike at Kohler Co. erupted in Senate debate as senators challenged the operations of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.).

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), a committee member, bluntly charged that the group was engaged in a "farce" that "purports to be" an investigation of the strike.

Good Name Endangered

"The committee," said McNamara, "should have quit when it was ahead"—when its earlier objective work had earned the "general confidence of the people" and its place in history was "well secured."

Its good name now, he declared, is "on the verge of complete destruction if, indeed, the damage has not already been done."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said the committee's bipartisan makeup of four Democrats and four Republicans had allowed GOP members to "force" chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) into procedure permitting Goldwater, Curtis and Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.Dak.)

(Continued on Page 12)

New Laundry Union To Be Born in May

The AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union will be formed in Washington May 12-14 to replace the Laundry Workers Intl. Union, ousted at the 1957 convention for corrupt leadership.

Peter J. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who has helped bring the new union into existence, will chair the convention.

Council Authorized Charter

McGavin said the convention call had been issued in accordance with the action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting authorizing issuance of an international union charter.

The call has gone out to 75 locals representing between 50,000 and 60,000 members. The new Laundry Workers union currently represents about half the membership of the ousted union. The new union grows out of the Laundry Workers Council composed of directly affiliated unions that left the ousted unit.

McGavin, acting as trustee, will give the convention delegates a detailed report on the violations of ethical practice codes that led to the ouster of the Laundry Workers by the AFL-CIO convention.

C of C Head Finds Recession Solace

The new president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has found a silver lining in the current recession.

William A. McDonnell, board chairman of the First National Bank in St. Louis, said the recession would increase productivity because "jobs are treasured more and most people work a little harder.

Box Score on Congress

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Hearings are expected to begin shortly on the Kennedy-McCarthy federal standards bill, HR 10570, before the House Ways and Means Committee. Several other bills, including the Administration's temporary program, will be considered.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Ways and Means Committee hearings will probably also cover the Forand bill, HR 9467, to raise benefits and provide for hospital and medical care for benefit recipients.

TAXES

Hearings on general tax revisions have been concluded, but the Ways and Means Committee has not reported a bill. Both Administration and congressional leaders are holding back on using tax cuts as an economic stimulant right now, but sentiment for a cut is growing. The AFL-CIO is urging an increase in personal exemptions from $600 to $700.

HOUSING

Both houses have passed the $1.9 billion Sparkman bill to spur home-building. The AFL-CIO has asked for additional measures for public housing, urban renewal, slum clearance, etc.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

While supporting a broad program of federal scholarship aid, the AFL-CIO has also requested a multi-billion dollar school construction program embodied in the Kelley-Neuberger bills, HR 1 and S. 777. Senate hearings have been concluded, House hearings are continuing.

PUBLIC WORKS

Progress is being made on accelerating highway, military, post office, reclamation and other construction programs. Extension of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, with authorization for increased expenditures, has not yet begun to move.

MINIMUM WAGE

Neither House nor Senate Labor Committee has yet reported a bill, although extensive hearings have been held. AFL-CIO supports the Morse-Kelley bills, S. 1267 and HR 4575.

DEPRESSED AREAS

The AFL-CIO supports the Douglas bill, S. 964, and the Spence bill, HR 6215. House hearings begin Apr. 15. The Senate Banking Committee is continuing its hearings.

WELFARE FUNDS

The Senate Labor Committee is still considering S. 2888, Sen. Douglas' bill, which is supported by the AFL-CIO. No action has been taken by the House committee.

OTHER LABOR LEGISLATION

The Senate Labor subcommittee is expected to start hearings March 25 on Administration and other proposals, not supported by the AFL-CIO, relating to union fund reporting, trusteeships, etc.

FEDERAL PAY

Pay raise measures for postal and classified employes have passed the Senate and been reported by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Both Parties Weigh Recession As Political Jockeying Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) said after a long White House visit by GOP congressional leaders that a decision could not be reached for "at least" two months.

Eisenhower desired to wait, Knowland indicated, to see the scope of re-employment resulting from stepped-up defense expenditures and whatever public works are put into motion. The new timetable, if the Administration is able to make it stick, would postpone until the middle of May—four and a half months after Congress entered its new session—a solid commitment on taxes.

Congress Speeds Housing

The housing bill sent to the White House by House concurrence in a Senate-originated measure would provide $1.9 billion in loan guarantees and other steps to stimulate construction and provide jobs. Sponsored by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), the bill went through only after Republicans had forced through a provision raising interest rates on veterans' housing from 4½ to 4¾ percent.

Vice Pres. Nixon cast a tie-breaking vote to copper-rivet this language in the bill after a Democratic amendment had failed to remove it.

Votes were all but unanimous in both the House and Senate asking the Administration to speed expenditures for military and civilan construction already appropriated for. The resolutions, however, have no force of law, and Republicans were able to water down their impact by getting acceptance of an addition "commending" the Administration for stepped-up spending it had already approved.

A Senate Public Works subcommittee voted approval of a bill to spend an additional $1.5 billion this year on the federal interstate highway system. Despite direct opposition by Pres. Eisenhower to the measure as "too big," Senate floor action was scheduled before Easter recess. The bill was temporarily delayed by a dispute over anti-billboard provisions.

The Senate passed a bill to "correct" existing law on life insurance company earnings by reducing the tax the companies must pay on 1957 income by $124 million. It defeated as "premature" amendments by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) to reduce income and excise taxes and by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) to raise personal tax exemptions from $600 to $800.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, introduced a measure to authorize $2 billion in federal long-term loans to states and cities for local public works. Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.) called for revival of a large-scale Reconstruction Finance Corp. to lend federal money to business enterprises, such as railroads, that face trouble.

Political Jockeying Continues

In this flurry of activity, political jockeying between the two parties continued. Fulbright took the Senate floor to complain that Eisenhower in a letter tried to create an impression that he was "pressing" Congress and that Congress, in turn was showing "reluctance to act" on anti-recession measures.

Nothing of the sort, said Fulbright. The Administration requests were either "routine," "meaningless" or stymied by the Administration's own shortsightedness and delay.

The President's upcoming program for federal assistance to supplement the exhausted unemployment compensation of growing thousands of workers was delayed by an internal quarrel over whether money should be advanced as loans or outright grants.

A powerful lobby of state employment security officials — state bureaucrats whose local "empires" would be damaged by federal "intrusion" in their programs—fought hard against grants. Eisenhower called in the executive committee of the Governors' Conference before reaching a decision on a detailed program already delayed for two weeks after its announcement in principle.

Bottle Up Tax Relief

The issue of tax reduction was bottled up, for all practical purposes, when a "gentlemen's agreement" was reached between House Democrats and the Administration that neither would "jump the gun" by offering its own tax-relief program without advance notice to the other on timing.

The "gentlemen's" pact, it was understood, applied only to timing and not to the content of any program finally offered. Democrats in the House, which under the constitution must originate all revenue measures including tax cuts, tended to ridicule the Administration's desire to delay a decision a month longer than previously proposed.

But Democrats themselves had not yet reached a formal agreement on the kind of measure they would finally sponsor and seek to drive through, possibly against massive White House opposition, when Congress returns from its vacation and the Apr. 10 figures are published on March employment and joblessness.

Across-the-Board-Cut Asked

Vice Pres. Nixon and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, two Administration spokesmen who have spoken in favor of early tax cuts, also committed themselves to "across-the-board" relief. This phrase, generally, means cuts to favor corporations and high-level taxpayers rather than to emphasize increased purchasing power by concentrating tax reduction among low-income families.

Law Aims at Halting Chiseling by Employers

Employers who hang on to the withholding taxes they lift from their workers' pay envelopes will have tougher going under a new law recently signed by Pres. Eisenhower.

Under the old legislation, the government had to prove the embezzling employer with "willful failure" to turn the money over to the Internal Revenue Service, a task that often was impossible.

Now, the old excuse won't do. An employer who doesn't make withholding payments to the IRS when they are due will be required to open a special bank account in which he must deposit all future withholdings. If he doesn't, he is liable to up to a year in jail and a $5,000 fine, plus court costs.

Workers whose employers fail to turn in their withholdings have less to worry about.

Conference Hits Mark:

Labor to Maintain 'Heat' on Congress

By Saul Miller

Organized labor opened the second round of its drive to "Put America Back to Work" as over 1,000 delegates to the emergency legislative conference in Washington returned to their homes to encourage continued efforts to influence Congress and the Administration. Their mission: to take the "Washington story" to their locals, central and state bodies, arrange for Easter recess visits with congressmen and senators and maintain a steady stream of mail asking action on the AFL-CIO program.

(See picture stories on Pages 5 and 8)

The job at hand was spelled out in the final day of the three-day emergency conference in the nation's capital after days of intensive lobbying on Capitol Hill and presentation of labor's views directly to Pres. Eisenhower by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the Executive Committee.

Encouraging Signs

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, told the delegates after seven regional leaders had reported encouraging signs that Congress was becoming increasingly aware of the seriousness of the recession:

"I hope when you get home you will be carrying the story of this conference and our program to your local unions, to your central bodies." He added:

"The congressmen will be returning home for an Easter recess soon. Take your members around to see them. It is also important to keep in touch with them by mail."

The delegates will concentrate on mobilizing support on a program to:

- Cut taxes for lower and middle income groups.
- Adopt federal standards for unemployment insurance.
- Increase defense spending.
- Initiate a broad public works program.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter Schoemann, who chaired the report session, told the delegates the Administration had made no effort to "tap the vast and able resources of trade unionism" to help fight the recession and that this was a "basic shortcoming in the thinking of those who govern . . . during these trying times."

McDonald Cites Jobless

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David J. McDonald reported on the White House visit, indicating that Pres. Eisenhower was impressed with the views of the AFL-CIO leaders and "terribly concerned" about the state of the nation's economy.

McDonald, president of the Steelworkers, reported that 214,000 members of his union are unemployed and an additional 353,000 are working less than 40 hours a week.

He called for support of the foreign aid program, increased government expenditures, a boost in consumer purchasing power and incentives for business to continue expanding.

The reports on lobbying on Capitol Hill made by the spokesmen for the seven regional groupings indicated that there was a definite concern about improvement in unemployment compensation, with lesser emphasis on housing and school construction and mixed response on a tax cut.

Delegates reported a generally good reception and hearing and a growing anxiety about the spread of the recession to all areas.

Reporting for the regions were Walter Mason, Hyman Bookbinder, and George Riley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation; Joseph McDonald of the Steelworkers; Paul Sifton of the Auto Workers; George Nelson of the Machinists; and Cyrus Anderson of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Can't Insult a Lady Even If You Smile

Portland, Ore.—There are some names you can't call a lady—even if you smile.

A 50-year-old woman quit her job when her employer, a Portland florist, called her an "old bag."

When she applied for unemployment compensation, the florist protested that he was only joking. But a state appeals referee ruled that she had a right to quit—joke or no joke—and granted her request for compensation.

Canadian Office Goes to Cushing

Ottawa, Ont. — Executive Vice Pres. Gordon G. Cushing of the Canadian Labor Congress has been named assistant deputy minister of labor, Canadian Labor Minister Michael Starr has announced.

The appointment is effective May 1, which means he will not be a candidate for reelection at the CLC convention scheduled for Apr. 21 to 25 in Winnipeg. He will be one of two assistant deputy ministers in the department, the other being George V. Haythorne.

Cushing will succeed M. M. MacLean, former secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and Other Transportation Workers, who is retiring.

Top Economist Denies Wages Cause Inflation

East Lansing, Mich.—One of the nation's top authorities on wages says flatly that wages "have not been the aggressor" in the inflationary spiral. Most of the time wages are merely trying to keep up with increased prices.

Dr. Lloyd G. Reynolds, head of the economics department at Yale University, told a Michigan State University audience that attempts to pick on wages and hold unions responsible for provoking inflation have been "very much over done."

Government spending on war and defense was tagged as the major factor in price increases in the last 15 years by Dr. Reynolds. He added it's not reasonable to expect workers and other consumers to simply sit by and take the brunt of the inflation.

"I think it is perfectly natural for unions to make catching up demands to overhaul the price level and to keep up with it," he said.

Union Leaders Ask Slump 'Action Now'

Worst Recession Since War Still Is Moving Downward

(Continued from Page 1)

that prospects for new car sales were the lowest since 1951.

6—Rail Retirement Board reported that the number of jobless railroad workers doubled since a year ago with 11 percent unemployed in February and increasing in March.

Jobless Benefits Running Out

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security, told a House Labor subcommittee that the number of persons exhausting unemployment benefits is rising and can be expected to move upward sharply in April and May.

He told the House group that the rate at which unemployed persons are exhausting jobless pay benefits has been rising since December.

There was only one favorable indicator in the lot. The Commerce Dept. reported that cash dividend payments in February were up $11 million over January and that for the first two months of 1958 dividends were running at the same rate as January and February 1957.

While Congress and the Administration maneuvered on anti-recession programs the Federal Reserve Board moved in on the monetary front for the second time in a month with a one-half percent cut in reserves required of member banks.

Could Reduce Interest

The move is aimed at making making more money available for loan purposes and possible heavy Treasury financing. The larger reserves available to banks could possibly help in lowering interest rates.

The continuing deepening of the recession brought new calls for government action from union leaders.

The United Steelworkers executive board adopted a resolution calling for action now "not next month", adding that a "real depression" exists in the steel industry. The board urged a nine-point program including tax cuts, raising jobless benefits and standards, a public works and expanded federal housing program, school construction, aid for distressed areas, increase in the minimum wage and "implementation" of the Employment Act of 1946.

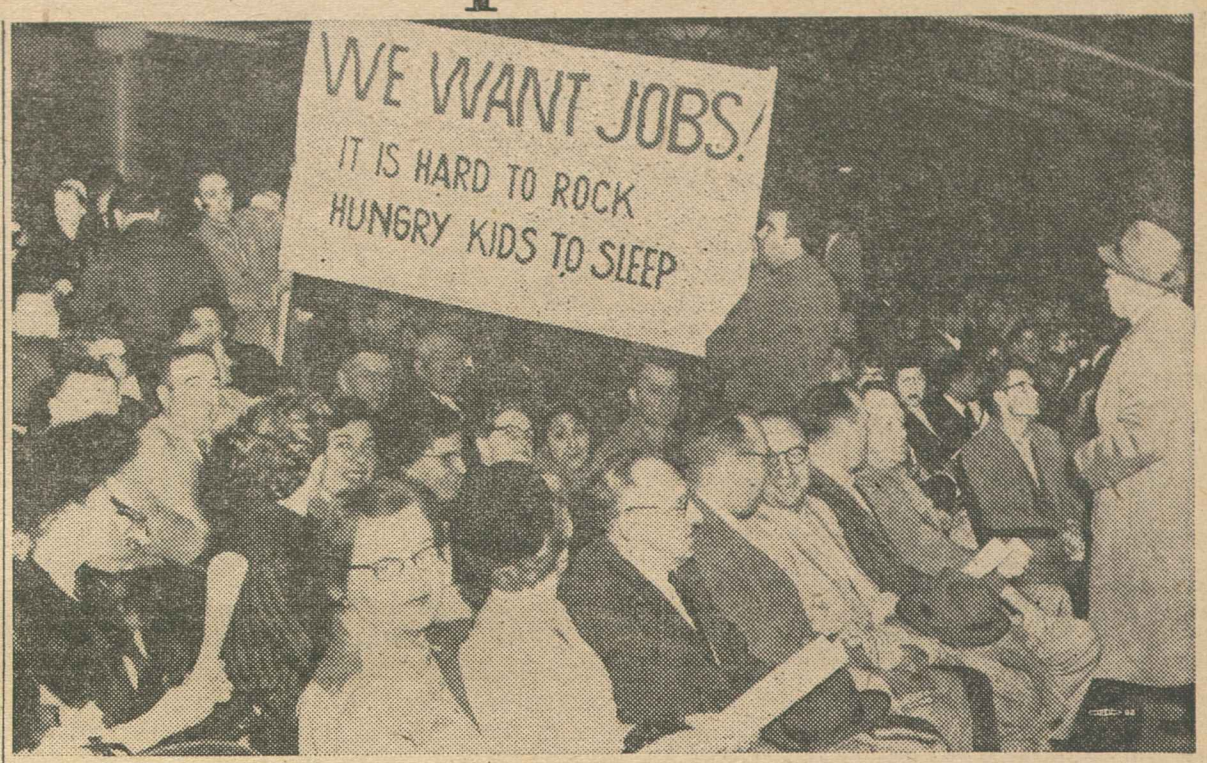
Kennedy Asks Excise Cut

W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, warned that legislative action is needed on the railroad front and called for strong support of the AFL-CIO program. He urged also the elimination of the present 10 percent excise tax on passenger travel and 3 percent on freight.

Carl Megel, president of the American Federation of Teachers, urged immediate action by Congress on a school construction program and an income tax cut.

The American recession apparently was having its counterpart in Canada with 834,544 persons registered for unemployment insurance—or 20 percent of the insured work force.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that average weekly wages and hours were down in January.



THE CRITICAL UNEMPLOYMENT situation in Connecticut brought out over 2,000 persons to a Connecticut AFL-CIO rally to urge the special session of the legislature to enact emergency anti-recession legislation. The joint legislative committee refused to shift its hearings to Bushnell Memorial Hall.

AFL-CIO Memo Warns President Against Waiting for March Upturn

The AFL-CIO has supplied Pres. Eisenhower with a detailed memorandum supporting labor's contention that the nation's economic health will be "worse rather than better" at the end of March.

The memorandum is a direct outgrowth of a White House meeting between the President and the eight-man AFL-CIO Executive Committee at which the labor leaders made a direct plea for immediate action to stem the deepening recession.

The Executive Committee told the President that the statistical evidence of suffering and hardship is so overwhelming that it would be "unnecessary and unwise" to wait for next month's unemployment figures.

In a covering letter AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted that at the White House session the group made plain its belief that the "recession had not hit the bottom," and after reviewing the economic indicators it's even plainer that "things are not growing better; they are in fact growing worse."

Notes Further Cutbacks

He noted also that the latest figures showing unemployment at 5.2 million were based on joblessness through the week of Feb. 15 and that during the week of Mar. 9 steel and auto production had dropped sharply.

The memorandum to the President cited the following economic indicators complete with tables as upholding the contention that March will not produce an upturn:

- Industrial production has dropped from a rate of 146 in January 1957 to 130 in February of this year.
- New orders placed with manufacturers have dropped from $28.9 in January 1957 to $24.2 billion in January of this year.
- It is estimated that business investment in new plant and equipment will be $32 billion in 1958 as compared with $37 billion in 1957.
- Retail sales were down from $16.3 billion in January 1957 to $16.2 billion in February 1958.
- Hours worked per week in manufacturing were down from 40.2 hours in January 1957 to 38.5 in February of this year.
- Unemployment as percent of labor force in January 1957 was 4.2 percent. In February of this year it was 6.7 percent.

The memorandum concludes that on the basis of the evidence "waiting another month will only further confirm the present downtown."

"No important economic indicator holds out hope for an upturn in the next month," it said.

Mitchell Again Asks Improved Jobless Pay

The Eisenhower Administration, which has been appealing without too much success to the states to strengthen their unemployment compensation systems, has launched a new appeal for improvements.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has sent a letter to the governors of the 48 states, Hawaii and Alaska suggesting that "in this period of economic readjustment and its attendant unemployment," they take a new look at their benefit programs.

Still Fall Short

While stating that some improvements have been made, Mitchell pointed out that "coverage size of benefits and duration still fall short of the standards the Administration has been recommending in recent years."

"I should like to take this opportunity to express a concern which I know you share," he wrote, "that during this period of unemployment compensation claims be processed with, if possible, even greater dispatch than in normal times, and that employment services be fully maintained to the end that unemployed workers get back on the job as promptly as possible."

Failure of the Administration thus far to induce the states to enact adequate unemployment compensation has led organized labor to reiterate its demands for improved federal standards. The Kennedy-McCarthy bill, now before Congress, which calls for federal standards, is strongly supported by the AFL-CIO.

Beirne Asks Hike In Social Service

Columbus, O.—Prevention of the social ills that afflict the "human resources" which are "the nation's most valuable asset" is "better than remedy," Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee told some 300 union members at a statewide conference on labor's stake in social health and welfare programs.

Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Communication Workers, called for the expansion and modification of existing social services, and the creation of new agencies and facilities required to meet needs which may be unmet.

He emphasized labor's role in voluntary social agencies, through the channels of Community Services Activities, and pointed out that union members "have accepted the challenge of this responsibility."

Beirne lauded Chairman Ray Ross and Sec. Irvin Ryan of the Ohio State Community Services Committee not only for setting up the conference, "but more importantly for their year-round efforts in developing responsible labor participation in the network of health and welfare agencies that exists for the betterment of all the people of Ohio."

Steel Output Drop Not News—No Strike

America has lost more steel production in the current recession than was lost "in every steel strike during the current century," Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald told the AFL-CIO emergency legislative conference.

During a steel strike, he added, there is a "vast hue and cry" about lost production. But today with a tremendous number of tons of steel not produced because of the recession there is no hue and cry, he said.

CWA Asks Saulnier To Pass on Demands

The Communications Workers have appealed to Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, to take on the job of passing judgment on their contract demands.

The request was made by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne after Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell had rejected an earlier plea that he name a panel of "eminent Americans" to tell the union if its proposals are timely and reasonable.

Ask Substantial Increases

The CWA has voted to ask for substantial wage increases and liberalized vacations in its 1958 bargaining as a means of giving the economy a "shot in the arm" by increasing purchasing power among its members.

The aim, Beirne explained in a letter to Saulnier, is to follow Pres. Eisenhower's injunction "to act wisely, to act reasonably, to keep the lid on, to have confidence."

He expressed regret that the bid to Mitchell was turned down "on the grounds that it was none of his business" and "with the advice that we work out the answer with management of the communications industry."

Cites Public Interest

"It is our present hope that you may be able to give us the kind of answers we seek," he continued.

"You and your colleagues are the highest governmental authorities on economics. We believe that the public interest would be served if you accept our request to hear our demands as we intend to present them to industry, documented by facts and figures.

"We agree in advance to be guided by your opinion as to whether or not our demands are wise, and reasonable, and whether they would help to end the present recession. If you tell us we ask too little, we will revise our demands upward; if you tell us we ask too much, we will pare our demands.

Subordinate to Public Good

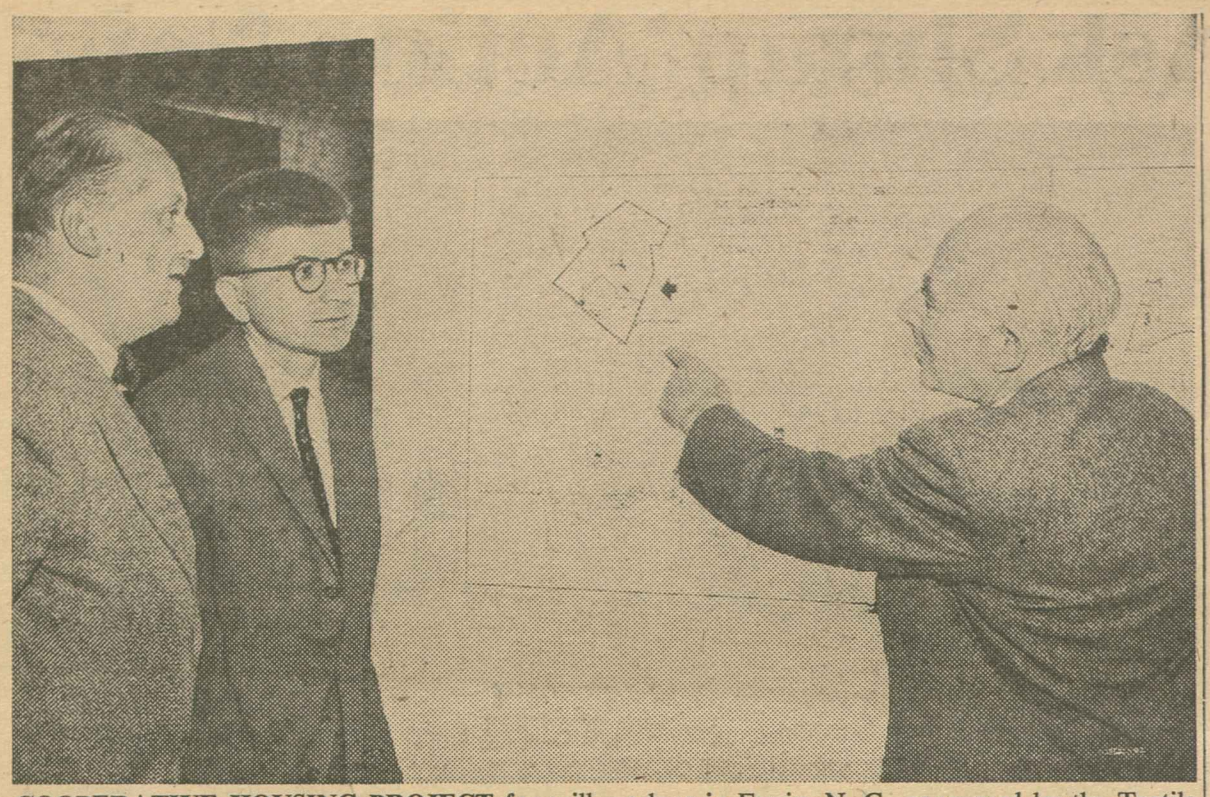
"We subordinate ourselves to the public good, and stand ready to appear before you at a time and place suitable to your convenience."

The original request that Mitchell name a board to examine the union's demands was authorized at a conference of about 1,000 CWA local union officers in Chicago which got the 1958 bargaining campaign off to a start.

Radio and TV Unions In Canada Okay Unity

Ottawa, Ont.—Members of the National Association of Broadcast Employes & Technicians and the Association of Radio & Television Employes of Canada have approved in a referendum the principle of a merger between the two affiliates of the Canadian Labor Congress.

About 87 percent of the NABET members and 62 percent of the ARTEC members approved.



COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROJECT for mill workers in Erwin, N. C., sponsored by the Textile Workers Union, drew a lot of favorable comment at the first National Conference on Cooperative Housing, held in Washington. Here Sec. Boris Shishkin (left) of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee and Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economist, get an explanation of the details from John W. Edelman, TWUA legislative representative in Washington.

Cooperative Housing Conference Told How Unions Aid Program

Cooperative efforts to get people into housing they can afford were given new impetus and strong backing at the first National Conference on Cooperative Housing, held in Washington.

Co-sponsored by the National Housing Conference, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials and the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., delegates heard a thorough airing of the problems—and how they have been overcome—by experts and promises of backing from congressional leaders.

They spent two days planning how co-op housing can create better housing for wage earners.

Union officials told the conference that labor has a big stake in how its members spend their money for housing and what the government does to help all people get homes.

Offered as typical of what unions are doing to help their members were the experience of Local 3, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with its huge Elechester cooperative apartment development in Queens, N. Y., and plans of the Textile Workers Union for a cooperative housing project at Erwin, N. C., where members of the union's Local 250 have been suffering from a serious shortage.

Not a Single Loss

Business Mgr. Harry Van Arsdale of IBEW Local 3 described how the union made 650 loans to its members, "without a single loss," largely for down payments in the project, where apartments cost about $17 per room per month.

The union also convinced many members on a $5 a week savings plan. When a member had accumulated $100, Van Arsdale explained, he got a bond and a home. The plan enabled the sponsors to make up the difference between the members' down payments and the amount that could be borrowed from banks to pay for construction costs.

"People have to learn how to make their money work for them," he commented. "We learned a lot about credit and interest when we got into our housing program — and about ourselves."

The union's combined savings and loan plan, he said, was aimed at ending the drain on family finances caused by the fact that "people work six years of their working life to pay for time charges, credit charges and other costs of financing."

Companies Fail to Act

The housing crisis in Erwin was caused when the two companies in which the 2,000 members of Local 250 work failed to provide facilities for an expanding population.

"Having severed the apron strings of dependence on the mill for providing shelter," said TWUA Research Dir. Sol Barkin, "the textile worker must now look to his own resources to obtain adequate housing."

A union-conducted survey showed that more than half the workers were in the market for new homes. So the TWUA acquired title to 37 acres for a housing co-op and on it has planned for modern, attractive ranch-type homes, on large lots. These will be sold with a $500 down payment and monthly carrying charges of about $60, made possible through an FHA-guaranteed mortgage.

Other speakers from unions included John W. Edelman, TWUA legislative representative in Washington, who participated in a workshop discussion of organization of co-ops, and Sec. Joseph Keenan of the IBEW, who as a panel member helped explore the financing of cooperative housing.

Pennsylvania Dress Strike Continuing

New York—More than 11,000 members of the Ladies Garment Workers continued to walk picket lines this week, as some 300 dress manufacturers in Pennsylvania refused to join with the rest of the industry in accepting the terms which led to settlement of the dress industry's first strike in 25 years.

The shops which remained struck were among ones which recently had bolted from the industry associations and which therefore refused to be bound by acceptance of the settlement which gave ILGWU members average annual economic gains of 11.25 percent plus agreement on rigid enforcement of contracts to cut down employer chiseling.

A union spokesman said talks were continuing with the manufacturers on an individual basis. He pointed out that since the general settlement some of the larger hold-outs had capitulated to terms ending the walkout.

It was indicated that the contracts being arranged with the Pennsylvania employers generally will give ILGWU members greater economic gains, principally because of the fact that these shops were paying wages well below the industry average.

Labor Hits Budget Cut For Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Div. of the Dept. of Agriculture is "literally not able to fulfill its job" because of lack of inspectors, Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd of the Meat Cutters told a House Appropriations subcommittee in pleading for increased funds.

Lloyd, who also spoke for the AFL-CIO, warned that the current "desperate shortage" of inspectors will push up the price of meat unless it is relieved.

"While the number of plants for which meat inspection must be supplied has increased 55 percent," he said, "the number of inspectors to carry out the inspection has decreased 6 percent in the last 15 years."

He described as "completely inadequate" the Eisenhower Administration budget request for $17.3 million for meat inspection, explaining it would result in an even smaller staff than this year. He urged an appropriation of $19.2 million to permit hiring some 412 additional inspectors, and submitted a detailed statement showing the need for them.

Lloyd supported the Administration's request for $5.3 million for poultry inspection.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley, who accompanied Lloyd, filed a statement pointing out that red meat inspection is mandatory under the law "despite the ready manner in which the Bureau of the Budget has refused to permit a request for sufficient sums."

AFL-CIO Calls Conference:

Job Injury Benefits Lag Behind Needs

A half-century of effort to provide medical care, income and rehabilitation for the worker injured on the job will be reviewed at the AFL-CIO National Conference on Workmen's Compensation to be held Apr. 15 to 17 in the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington.

Delegations are expected from national and international unions, departments and state central bodies.

The golden jubilee of the legislation first enacted in 1908 for a restricted number of federal employes by Congress at the request of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt finds state laws not only behind the times, but still failing to meet even "the limited objectives which its early advocates had set for it," according to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"It is my wish," said Meany in his call to the conference, "that the conference review the experience of 50 years of legislation; evaluate the basic concepts of workmen's compensation within the framework of the total private and public social insurance programs; and explore programs to see if workmen's compensation can be made to accomplish the recognized objectives of this oldest of social insurances in America."

Meany stressed that it is the job of the labor movement and union members to see "that workers injured on the job and their families are cared for."

In 1956, last year for which full statistics are available, only between 41 and 42 million of the country's 62 million workers were covered by workmen's compensation. Many of those who thought they were covered have been deprived of benefits by legal gimmicks.

Laws Vary Widely

Twenty-five states give the employer the option of accepting or rejecting workmen's compensation for his employes. Two states make no provision at all for those injured by occupational diseases, and 18 states allow benefits for only a limited number of diseases.

But even the covered worker finds himself inadequately covered. In 15 states and Alaska medical benefits are limited to a fixed time or a maximum amount. More than 25 percent of the states cut off medical benefits arbitrarily, and often at a time when they are most needed.

Wage loss benefits, like medical benefits, fall so far short of meeting the mark that the seriously, permanently injured are condemned to poverty. Costly and wasteful lawsuits have crept into the administration of the law in many states, and in five it is administered through state courts.

In 1956 employers paid $1.6 billion to cover their workers with insurance against injuries on the job. The workers got only a little more than $1 billion of it. The rest went to the insurance companies.

Negro College Drive Backed by Meany

Contributions to the 1958 campaign of the United Negro College Fund have been urged on the presidents of affiliated unions and central bodies in a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany expressed pleasure at again serving on the fund's national council, and gave the drive for $2.5 million his personal endorsement as well as that of the AFL-CIO. The money sought, he pointed out, represents that part of the operating budgets of the 33 member colleges which is not met by tuition and endowment.

"The member colleges of the fund," he wrote, "constitute a vital source of leadership for millions of Americans."

Wiretapping Trial of Hoffa Set for April 8

New York—The wiretap trial of Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa was postponed in federal district court until Apr. 8.

U. S. Judge John M. Cashin granted a prosecution request for the postponement because U.S. Atty. Paul Williams is currently engaged in trying an important narcotics case here.

The first trial of Hoffa and two co-defendents ended in a hung jury last December at which time he jury stood 11-to-1 for conviction. On trial with the Teamster president are Owen (Bert) Brennan, a vice president of the union, and Bernard Spindel, a professional wire tapper.

The government charges that the three had conspired to tap telephone wires at the union's Detroit headquarters so that Hoffa and Brennan could eavesdrop on Teamster business agents who allegedly had been supplying information to a one-man grand jury.

Machinists Vote Approval Of Special Defense Fund

A special defense fund from which strikers will be paid benefits of $35 weekly has been approved in a referendum vote by members of the Machinists, Sec.-Treas. Eric Peterson announced.

The vote, conducted in local lodges during February, was 110,187 in favor of the proposal, 65,891 against. A record-breaking 1,759 lodges participated in the balloting.

The membership action amended the IAM constitution so as to increase from $1.30 to $2 a month the portion of each member's dues which goes to the grand lodge. Of this, 50 cents is to be set aside in the special strike fund, which may be used for no other purpose. Benefits will be paid when $2 million has been accumulated.

The increased per capita also will give each IAM member a subscription to the Machinist, the union's weekly newspaper, and pay for bonding up to $2,500 local and district lodge financial officers.

Labor Carries War on Slump to Congress

REPORTS BACK TO THE DELEGATES to the AFL-CIO emergency conference on the recession indicated that the over 1,000 delegates had made a sharp impact on the Hill on the need for legislation. The reports were "encouraging" but disclosed a need for intensive work back home.

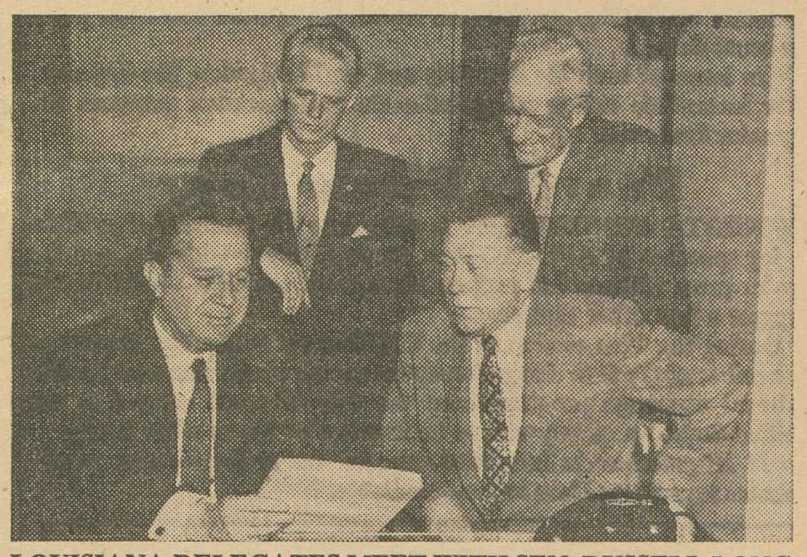
CY ANDERSON
Visits Encouraging

GEORGE NELSON
Keep the mail coming

PAUL SIFTON
Congress is listening

JOE McDONALD
Take the story back home

SEN. IRVING M. IVES (R-N. Y.) GETS A FILL-IN ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK



LOUISIANA DELEGATES MEET WITH SEN. RUSSELL LONG

ILLINOIS DELEGATES CONFER WITH SEN. PAUL H. DOUGLAS (D-ILL.) ON RECESSION

SEN. KENNEDY (D.-MASS.) HEARS NEW ENGLAND

CRITICAL MICHIGAN UNMEPLOYMENT IS DISCUSSED WITH SEN. PAT McNAMARA

GOP SENATORS CASE AND SMITH MEET N. J. GROUP

Forum for Slander

THE McCLELLAN COMMITTEE'S usefulness as an agency for ferreting out improper activities in the field of labor-management relations can be permanently impaired by its investigation of the Auto Workers' strike against the violently anti-union Kohler Co.

The hearings have deteriorated into a partisan political attack on the UAW by Senators Goldwater, Mundt and Curtis. They have created an atmosphere that could be prejudicial to the National Labor Relations Board's independent consideration of the evidence and the findings by a trial examiner that the Kohler Co. is guilty of unfair labor practices.

Last December, at the AFL-CIO convention, labor expressed "deep concern" that the McClellan committee "may allow itself to be used for political retaliation and as a forum for the display of anti-union propaganda."

This concern has become a reality. Whatever contributions the committee earlier made to exposing wrongdoing are being overshadowed by the current demonstration of hostility to the aims and objectives of unions to improve the economic and social conditions of their members.

The AFL-CIO has made its position clear. It will continue to "cooperate fully with all proper legislative committees . . . seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement or any other segment of our society free from any and all corrupt influences."

But it will not respect a committee whose members abuse its processes to viciously slander the trade union movement.

Recession Danger Abroad

AMERICA'S ROLE AS a leader of the free world is being seriously endangered by the worst U.S. recession since the end of World War II.

The seriously weakened state of the American economy is impairing our ability to combat Soviet subversion and imperialism among the world's uncommitted nations.

Our military strength, already weakened by Administration budget policies, is further endangered by the economy's downward slide.

The Communist world has been waiting since the end of World War II for a major U.S. depression as its best hope for achieving its goal of world domination without firing a shot.

The plight of America's unemployed is serious enough. But coupled with a deteriorating condition in relation to the struggle to maintain and strengthen the free world, the current recession poses an acute danger.

In terms of both the domestic and world situation, the urgency for immediate action on a full-scale anti-recession program is greater than ever.

Pravda: Please Copy

IF NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV is going into the business of publishing speeches by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—it's reported the Soviet press will run full text on his recession speech—we'd like to suggest a few other topics.

During the 12th session of the UN General Assembly, Meany as a member of the U.S. delegation spoke on the phony nature of Soviet cultural exchange programs and the role of trade unions in the United States vs. phony unions in Russia and the satellite lands.

If Khrushchev is interested we can make these—and some choice reports on slave labor—available.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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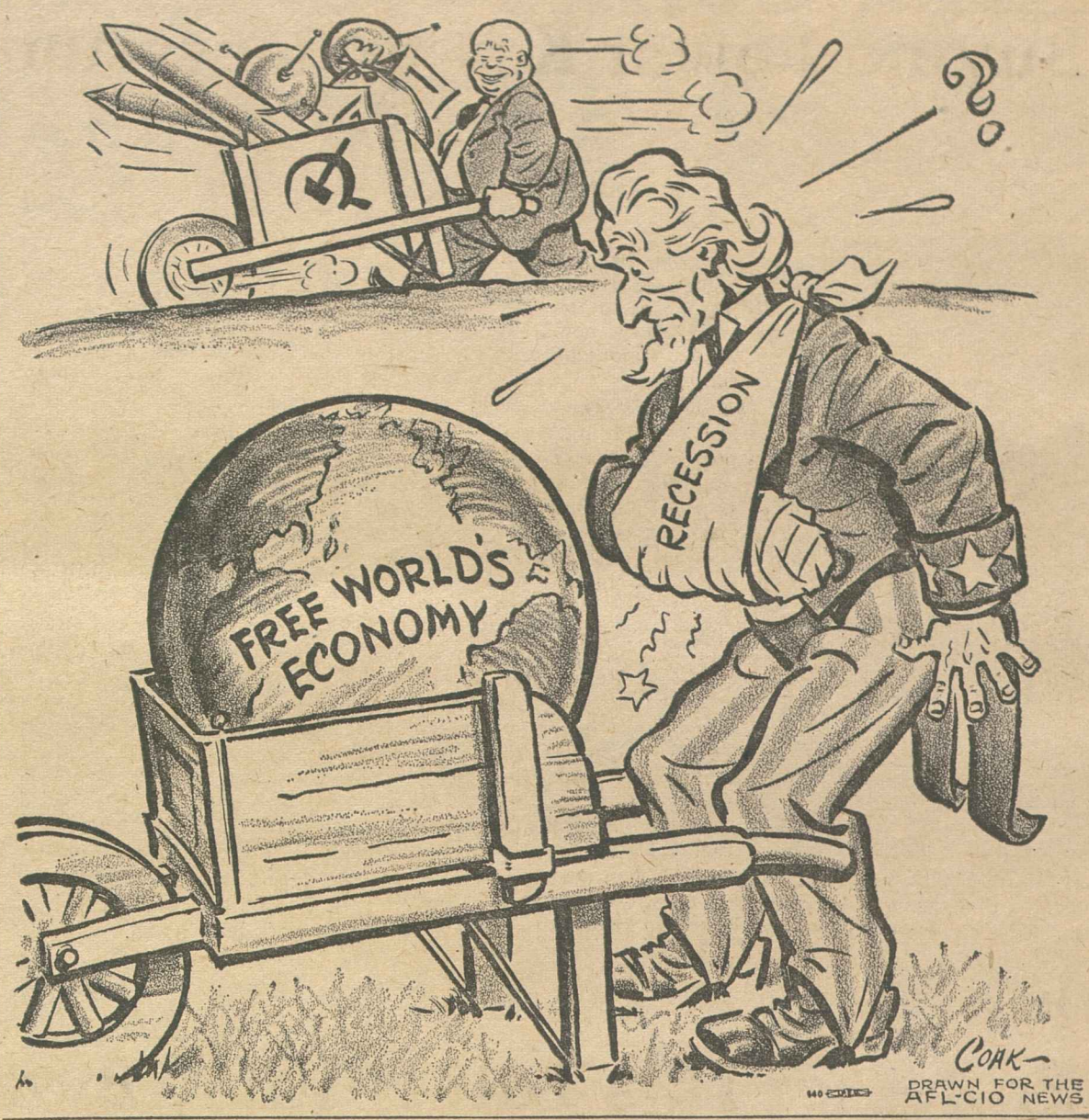
Both Hands Needed for This Job!



Compulsory Open Shop Goal Of 'Right-to-Work' Campaigns

The following article is excerpted from "The Compulsory Open Shop" by Clair M. Cook, executive director of the Religion and Labor Foundation, which appeared in the Jan. 1 issue of The Christian Century.

Today's campaign against "compulsory unionism" is the latest phase of a drive against what labor students call "union security." The drive dates from 1903, when forces seeking to weaken and destroy labor unions were first organized. The current phase is a no less powerful, albeit more subtly disguised, effort to curb the "increasing aggressiveness of organized labor."

That familiar-sounding phrase was enunciated in 1903, in the address of Pres. John E. Edgerton to the National Association of Manufacturers, then eight years old. At its convention that year the NAM adopted its often reaffirmed "Declaration of Labor Principles."

Point 3 of that 10-point statement declares: "No person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization." Point 9 underlines this policy: "This association declares its unalterable antagonism to the closed shop and insists that the doors of no industry be closed against American workmen because of their membership or non-membership in any labor organization."

41 Years Later in Florida

Forty-one years later, Florida passed a constitutional amendment whose wording, strikingly similar, is repeated in numerous so-called "right-to-work" laws: "The right of persons to work or not to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization."

Three years later the Taft-Hartley Act forbade the closed shop on a national scale and specifically permitted states to forbid, if they wished, the modified form of union security known as the union shop. Now there is a widespread, highly organized campaign to make these further restrictions federal law—in short, to promote the open shop by compulsion.

If the phrase "closed shop" was not used for the first time in the 1903 NAM declaration, at least the drive for an "open shop" which followed succeeded so well in supplanting the older nomenclature that even labor was compelled to accept the repugnant, emotionally colored term.

By 1907, Samuel Gompers was commenting to the AFL convention: "Those who are hostile to labor cunningly employ the term 'closed shop' for a union shop because of the general antipathy which is ordinarily felt toward anything being closed, and with the specious plea that the so-called open shop must necessarily be the opportunity for freedom."

In the pattern Gompers had discerned, the "specious plea" was for the open shop as the "opportunity for freedom" (a theme whose changes are being rung again today). The open shop was proclaimed as the "American plan," so that opposition to it was made to look unpatriotic and even treasonable. The NAM's new department assiduously courted support from every possible quarter (as Fred Hartley's "National Right to Work Committee" is doing now).

But what about this business of "compulsory unionism"? Is it any worse, practically and morally, than a "compulsory open shop," which is the legal objective of those who raise the issue, purportedly for the good of the worker?

As a matter of fact, the "open shop" is the vital opening wedge for anti-unionism, as the NAM saw in 1903. Certainly the "open shop" is not open to every applicant for an available job; the "right-to-work" is never more than a right to apply for work.

The strongest "compulsory unionism" possible in any state since Taft-Hartley outlawed the closed shop (i.e., one requiring union membership prior to hiring) is the "union shop" in the modern sense, which still allows the company to hire anyone it pleases, union or nonunion. For a specified period, usually 30 days, the new employe is subject to the company only, not at all to the union. But if he is satisfactory to the company and is still at work at the end of the probationary period, he must become a union member to hold his job.

To forbid agreement on this right to a company and union is to thwart the will of the majority, which we usually consider the true basis of democracy. From 1947 until 1951 Taft-Hartley required supervised voting by the workers to approve such a clause wherever negotiated with an employer. Of the 46,119 such polls taken, 97 percent resulted in ratification.

Less than one in ten workers among more than 5.5 million voted against such clauses. Approval so overwhelming made it clear that further voting would be expensive waste motion, and the law was amended.

Churches Back Union Security

The religious leaders who support "compulsory unionism"—i.e., union security—are probably aware of these findings. Thus it was only after the most intensive and prolonged study that the executive board of the National Council of Churches' Division of Christian Life and Work declared that "union membership as a basis of continued employment should be neither required nor forbidden by law: the decision should be left to agreement by management and labor through the process of collective bargaining."

"Compulsory unionism"—using the term accurately instead of as propaganda—would seem to require a law compelling workers to join unions, something that we do not have and that no one is proposing. The compulsory open shop, under the deceitful name of "right-to-work" laws, is equally undesirable.

Vandercook Says:

Buying Power Key to Recession

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

FEW Americans any longer doubt that the economic recession has reached serious proportions. The count of the unemployed, with all that that means in terms of heartache, weariness and worry, now stands well over the combined total populations of the big cities of Los Angeles and Philadelphia.

Vandercook

Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald has pointed out that cutbacks in steel production now amount to more than one million tons a week, and, that, if the current slowdown lasts for many weeks, "the loss of steel production in this recession will exceed the total loss in all the great steel strikes put together."

Thanks to the once roundly condemned, but now universally accepted, legislative acts of the New Deal-Fair Deal era, bank deposit insurance, old age and unemployment benefits, and minimum wage act, and many other cushions against collective and personal disaster, there's complete agreement that this recession will not, and cannot, reach the black depths of the Great Depression, which assures Herbert Hoover his unenviable place in history.

Nevertheless, memories are stirred. The question is being asked aloud whether the basic philosophies of the American political parties have a direct relation to these drifts in our economy? Democrats say yes. Republicans, just now, seem to prefer to say nothing.

Certainly the record of neither party is either all black or all white. There have, though, been repeated indications since a Republican President has returned to the White House that the GOP top leadership does cling to certain economic theories which are as obsolete as they are dangerous.

We much of the time now have more productive capacity than we need. Were it not for the waste of wars, we would long ago have risked being overwhelmed by our own titanic output. It has been the genius of the Democratic party, under its modern leadership, that it has made the economic discovery that wealth, in this mid-century, now rests solely upon the ability of multitudes to buy.

At a time like the present, when our existing industrial capacity is one-quarter idle, we can afford to put off further investment. We can restore the necessity for investment capital only by making customers. We cannot make customers by increasing the amount of capital. We want not more steel mills, just now. We do want tens of millions of citizens to have the money in their pockets to buy the nails, the toasters, and the cars which use up steel.

As has belatedly been recognized, we need soft money which circulates quickly; not hard money which circulates slowly. It is a lesson, like many others, which the GOP's learned slowly.

Morgan Says:

Professor Hits Taft-Hartley Bias

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

UNIONS say they are threatened with an expansion of so-called "right-to-work" laws, which have already been passed by 18 states. Why are they concerned? Isn't a ban on the union shop simply protecting the public, the individual worker, against union abuses of power?

Morgan

One of the clearest treatments of the subject I have seen comes from Professor J. Fred Halterman who has taught labor economics at the University of California's Santa Barbara College for more than 20 years.

Halterman reminds us of a fact we are too often apt to forget: organized labor's slow, painful, even bloody struggle to win decent working conditions.

"It is but a short time ago, historically speaking," he said, ". . . that workers . . . were not recognized as people with desires like other members of our society. . . . Of all the elements in American society labor was the last to reach any legal recognition of its rights of association." For a long time, "unions were generally considered by the authorities as criminal conspiracies."

Against that backdrop he cites a quirk in the Taft-Hartley Act which he believes threatens the living-standard improvements gained by collective bargaining because it threatens collective bargaining.

A Taft-Hartley provision, he explains, "makes state laws superior to federal laws in the fields of union security. It permits a state to apply harsher restrictions than the federal law, but denies the state the right to apply more liberal standards of union security than those contained in the Taft-Hartley law. . . . We have no other legislation in the United States," Halterman emphasizes, "that forbids an employer from making an agreement with an association that has legal status."

Springing from this provision, right-to-work laws are "short, simple and to the point: . . . they outlaw all forms of union security arrangements worked out in collective bargaining by management and labor."

As for the individual's "right-to-work" under such statutes, he quotes a labor economist, Dr. Florence Peterson, who says "in the absence of collective bargaining, all the rights an individual worker has . . . is the right to go from employer to employer in search of work and to accept any job which may be offered on the terms and conditions prescribed by the employer."

"The conclusions drawn from reliable sources of labor specialists," observes Halterman, "is that union shops are the best means for labor and management to conduct their business. . . . Where you have the union shop and wages are usually higher, the productivity of the worker is greater. He contributes more to our economy."

Washington Reports:

Cuts in Welfare Program Hit

"This year, when we are in an economic recession, is the worst time of all for cutbacks in welfare programs," Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) declared on the AFL-CIO public service program, "Washington Reports to the People."

"These programs can play an important part in helping maintain the economy," the Missouri congressman said. He charged that the Administration is trying to kill welfare programs by cutbacks and returning operation of public assistance, slum clearance, hospital construction and other programs to the states.

Defends Administration

Rep. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) defended the Administration.

"It seems to me that what the President had in mind (in his budget message) was the avoidance of waste and unnecessary expenditures in domestic programs," he said.

Scott asserted that some programs need increases due to the economic situation.

"Federal public works should be greatly expanded," he said. "And I think we ought to seriously consider a tax cut this spring."

Scott declared that the Administration proposed increases, instead of cuts, in some programs such as the "obligational authority for housing." He said the same was true of disaster insurance, loans and relief.

Bolling said that one apparent reason for proposing a return of some of the programs to the states was because most federal taxes are based on ability to pay, while state taxes are regressive and tend to hit hardest those who are in the lower income brackets.

The Missouri Democrat said Congress will probably appropriate more for some welfare programs than asked by the President.

"Congress will restore the funds cut from proposed hospital construction, for instance," he said. "I wouldn't be surprised if Congress restored all or most of the cuts proposed in the President's budget on federally-impacted school districts."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE POLITICAL REALITIES in this capital, at the moment, is that regardless of delay, regardless of the apparent reluctance of the country's Administration and congressional leaders to commit themselves, Congress will vote a tax cut and Pres. Eisenhower will approve it.

A second reality is that, when it is voted, it will be a "conservative" or "across-the-board" tax cut, with something tossed to corporations and high-bracket taxpayers, rather than a measure exclusively designed to increase purchasing power and correct inequities that are perennially talked about but never acted on.

The bill will not be in the same category as the Eisenhower 1954 tax "revision" that gave 85 percent of its indulgence and relief to the well-to-do and to business. It will not be anything compared to the proposal steadily plugged by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Sadlak-Herlong bill to slash taxes in all brackets by level percentages across five years.

The bulk of the relief this time is likely to go to wage earners and relatively small-salaried people either through an increase in the personal exemption or a reduction in the rate on low-bracket income.

But there is almost certain, also, to be a reduction in corporation taxes and in the theoretically high-level rates imposed on incomes of a million dollars and more.

★ ★ ★

THE SENATE OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED two tax-slashing proposals by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) but the votes should not be interpreted as indicating the eventual fate of tax proposals.

These bills were attached as riders to an insurance-company bill that had been passed by the House and cleared by the Senate Finance Committee in the regular manner. The riders had not been cleared. The Senate is disinclined to bypass its standing committees and take floor action without the routine of committee reports.

This is particularly true when the committee involved is the finance unit, from which Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) wields enormous influence. An added factor is that even Democratic liberals are badly split over the question of which should come first—public works or tax cuts. (The argument is made, and many respectable economists offer it, that a tax reduction is of no benefit to the jobless worker who doesn't pay taxes because he has no income.)

★ ★ ★

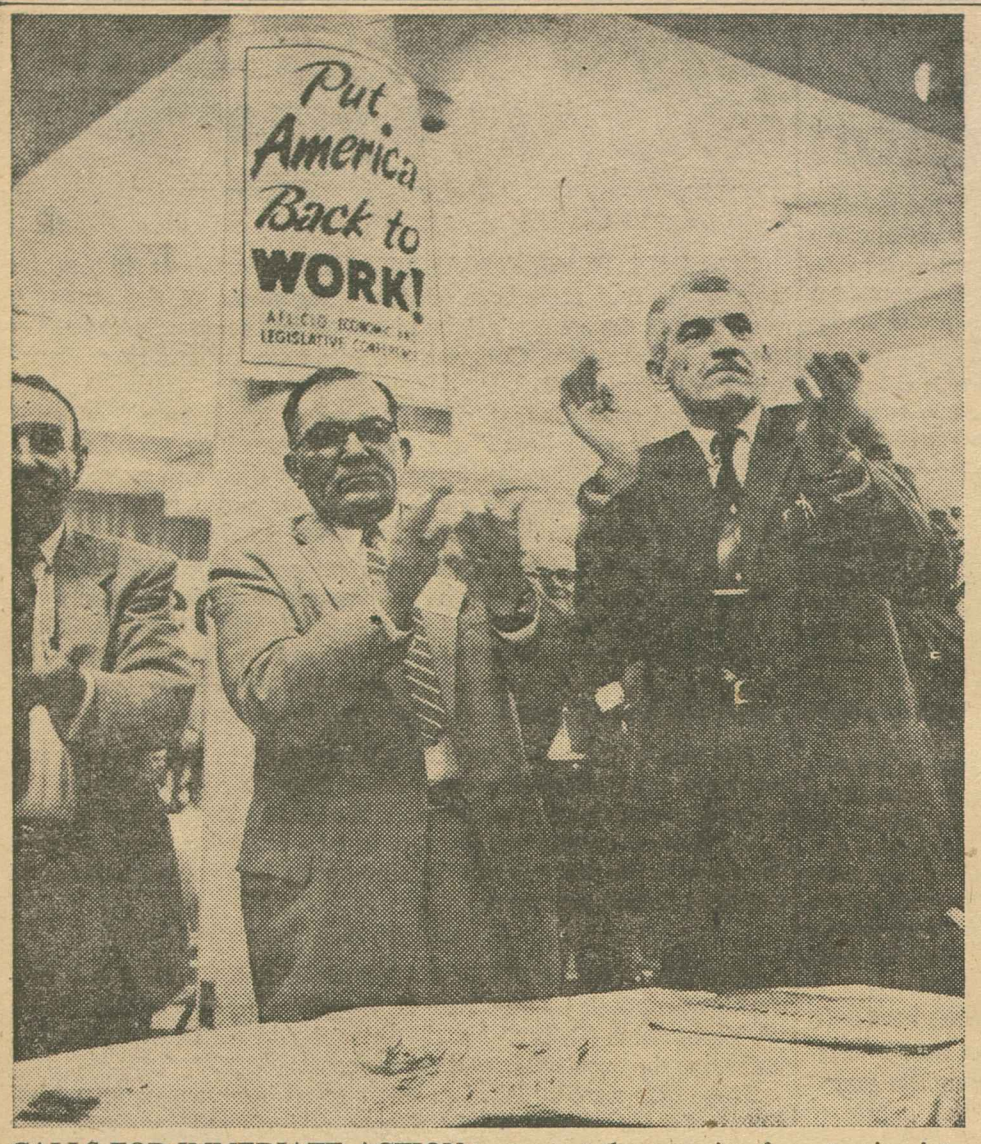
THE TAX CUT, NEVERTHELESS, IS COMING, because increasing majorities in both houses of Congress and in the executive branch now tend to view it as inescapable.

The Administration is inclined to favor tax reduction to public works because public works alone, as a recession cure, might leave the government with long-range commitments for spending that would be impossible to reverse. Vice Pres. Nixon and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who are about as "liberal" as any two individuals in the executive wing, both have indicated dislike of "massive" spending projects.

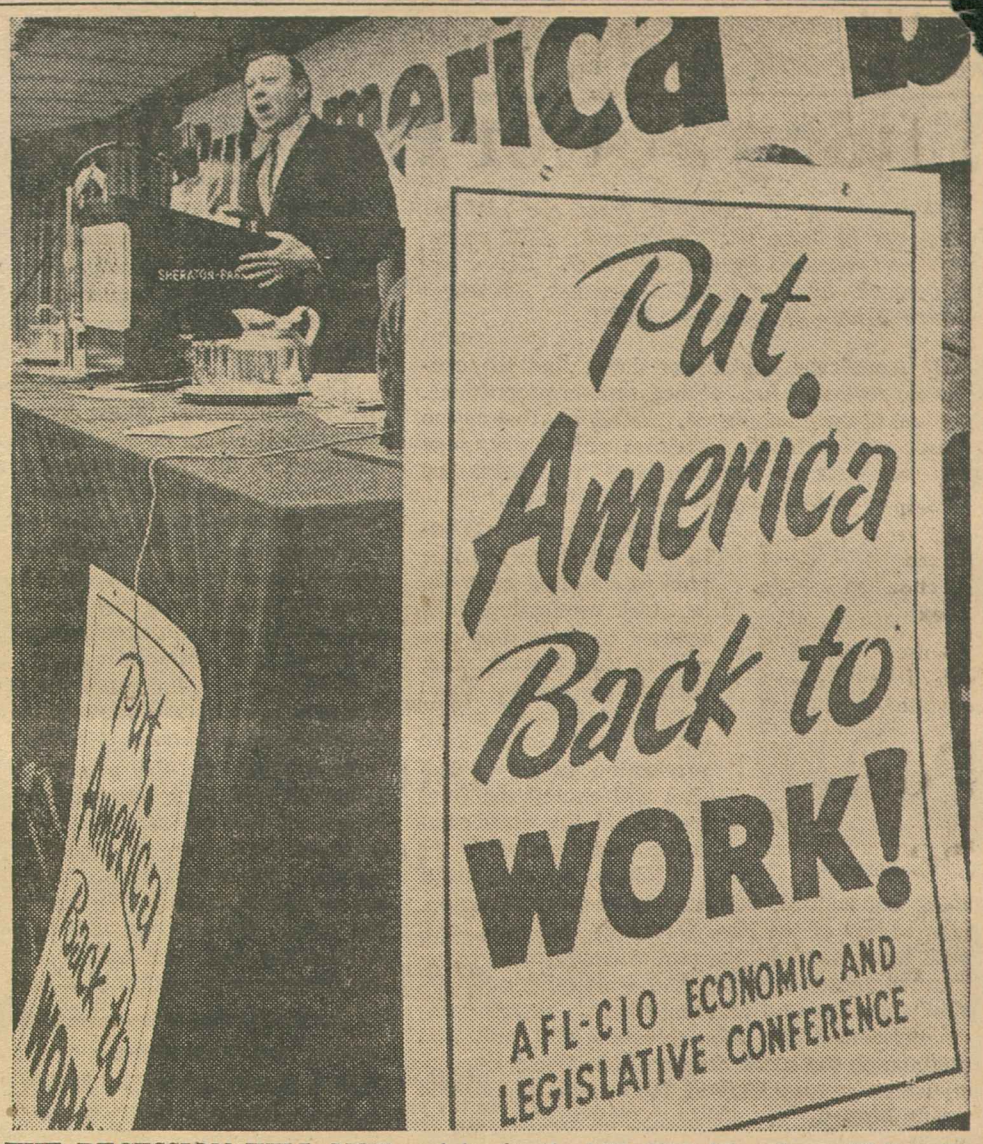
Many in Congress favor both tax cuts and public works, the latter because they will promote actual jobs, the former because they will spread purchasing power and give a shot in the arm to business generally.

The only factor that would check tax reduction is a sudden and startling reversal of the whole economic trend, and if there is an expert in the Labor or Commerce Departments or the Federal Reserve Board who expects such a reversal he hasn't been found by reporters. The Administration and Congress insist on "waiting until later," but the professionals know what the findings will be.

"Mrs. Van Dooper is certainly fond of that dog."



CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION to prevent the recession from turning into a full-blown depression brought delegates to their feet at the conference to "Put America Back to Work." Over 1,000 attended from all sections of the nation.



THE RECESSION WILL NOT end by itself, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned delegates to the AFL-CIO's emergency legislative and economic conference. Reuther spoke at a special panel session with four senators on the outlook for anti-recession action on the Hill.

AFL-CIO Alerts U.S. to Recession Danger

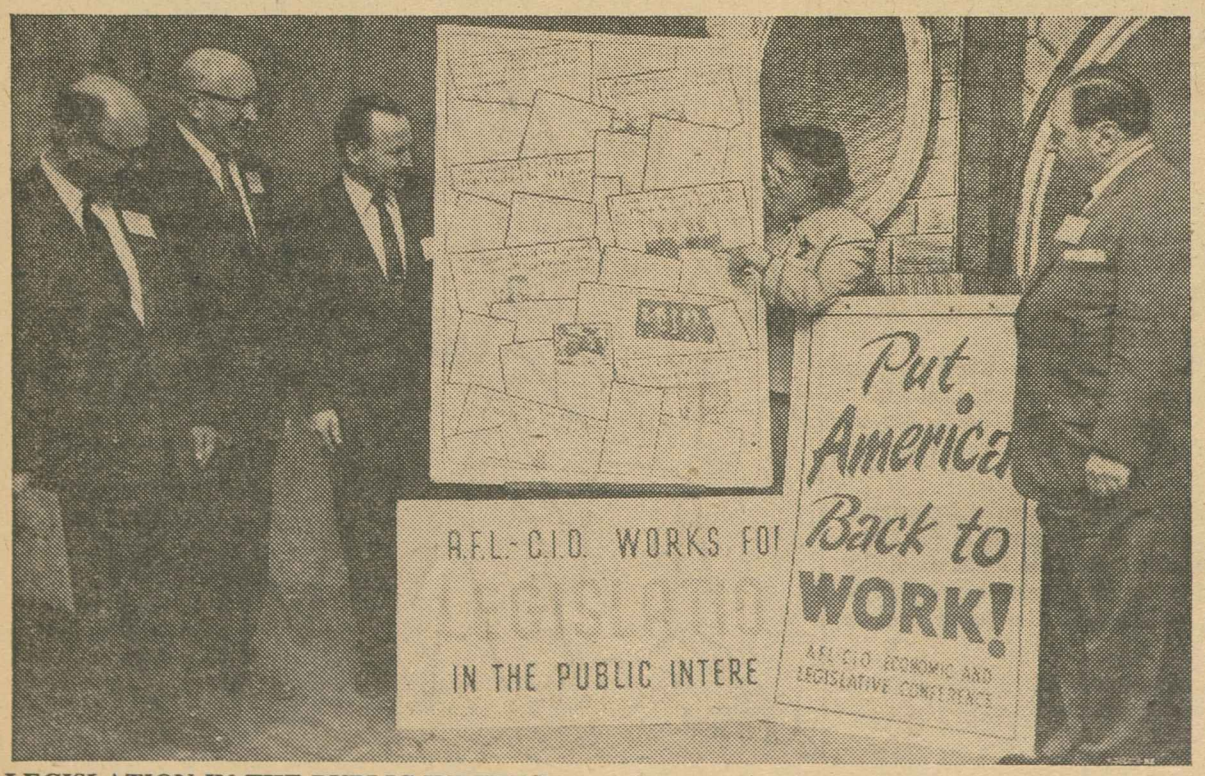
LABOR SEC. MITCHELL LISTENS as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany makes a point as they both wait to address the conference. Meany blamed both Congress and the Administration for lack of action to date. Mitchell said the Administration was keeping a close watch on the recession.

DAVID J. McDONALD
The situation is critical

PLUMBERS' SCHOEMANN
Administration ignoring labor

SEN. FREDERICK PAYNE
Help depressed areas

REP. EUGENE McCARTHY
The unemployed need aid



LEGISLATION IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST to bring America back to full production and full employment keynoted the conference. Delegates stopped to examine the exhibit of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation detailing its work for action in the public interest.

SEN. JOHN S. COOPER
Backs school construction

SEN. PAUL H. DOUGLAS
Tax cut top priority

Hill Acting to Halt Benson Effort to Cut Farm Subsidy

By Milton Plumb

Congressional approval of a bill to prevent Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson from carrying out his threat to lower farm price supports still further seemed certain as farm leaders in both House and Senate rallied to try to halt a farm depression.

By a vote of 25 to 8, the House Agriculture Committee passed a resolution which would impose a one-year freeze on both price supports and acreage limits at not less than their 1957 levels. Earlier, by a 50 to 43 margin, the Senate had voted to impose the ban against new Benson cutbacks indefinitely.

Despite threats of a presidential veto, the House was expected to pass the one-year restriction before the end of this week.

Benson has sharply criticized both freeze measures and indicated that he would recommend a veto. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) told the Senate that the measures were "opposed by the President."

Ike Backs Benson

Pres. Eisenhower, addressing the Republican National Women's Conference, described the freeze legislation as "a 180-degree turn in the wrong direction."

Last January the President asked Congress for new legislation to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to fix price supports as low as 60 percent of parity. The present law permits a parity rate between 75 and 90 percent.

Benson has announced that he will cut 1958 supports of wheat, dairy products, rice and some feed grains. He told his press conference that reports that he might alter his order reducing dairy price supports from 82 to 75 percent were incorrect.

Vote of No Confidence

The Senate vote was thus a clear expression of no confidence in the Administration's farm program. Farm income in this country has been declining steadily under Benson's so-called "flexible" price support policies, marked by repeated lowering of the price levels on government-supported crops.

Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-N. C.) of the House Agriculture Committee said that the House might approve the freeze by a margin wide enough to override a presidential veto. The Senate vote, however, fell far short of this margin.

Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) said he "guessed" Eisenhower would veto the measure keeping props at last year's prices.

Would Deepen Recession

"I hope and pray he doesn't because it will deepen the recession," Ellender said.

In another action, Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D-N. Y.) announced that the House Consumers Study subcommittee which he heads will hold public hearings Apr. 16 and 17 on proposed legislation for the distribution of surplus foods through the use of a food stamp plan.

"The primary purpose of such legislation," he said, "is to aid the needy and the undernourished in our country" by giving them "surplus" foods purchased under the the government's farm price support program.

Postal Pay Measure Sent to Conference

The Senate postal rate increase bill was sent to a conference committee, carrying with it the proposed wage increase for 500,000 post office employes, when the House rejected its terms in a pro forma vote.

The main bone of contention was expected to be the rate for mailing out-of-town letters. The Senate approved a five-cent rate, while the House last year voted for four cents for both local and out-of-town letters.

House Wage Bill Pending

The House also has not acted on a postal wage increase bill, although its Post Office and Civil Service Committee has approved a separate measure under which post office workers would receive boosts of 15 percent. Rates would be raised by $525 a year at the bottom of the pay schedule and $1,600 at the top level.

The Senate version called for a flat 7.5 percent minimum increase for all postal employes, with an average hike of 12.5 percent.

Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letters Carriers has voiced confidence that the conferees will agree on the pay provisions of the Senate bill.

The Senate also has passed another bill giving about one million civil service white collar workers average increases of 7.5 percent. The House committee included in its postal raise recommendations a proviso under which the other federal workers would be given 11 percent pay raises.

AFL-CIO Backs Recognition

In another area of governmental housekeeping, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley urged the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to approve legislation extending congressional recognition to unions of federal employes.

He specifically approved the intent of bills introduced by Representatives George Rhodes (D-Pa.) and John Lesinski (D-Mich., which were endorsed by the December AFL-CIO convention. Their effect would be to require government departments to confer with unions as the representatives of their members.

Riley also spoke for the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., which includes 17 international unions having members in the federal service.

Texas Labor Asks Halt to Braceros

Austin, Tex.—The Texas State AFL-CIO executive board has called for an end to the importation of Mexican contract farm workers into south Texas "until the unemployed people in those areas are given the opportunity to avail themselves of such farm work at wages which prevail in that area."

In a resolution, the board pointed out that over 200,000 Texans are completely unemployed and that "untold thousands" are working part time or reduced hours. Noting that 78,000 persons, half of them in 11 south Texas counties, are being given federal surplus foods by the State Dept. of Public Welfare, the resolution stressed that the very fact that they were eligible to receive such food showed the recipients to be in need of work.

AFL-CIO Convention Proceedings Ready

Bound copies of the printed proceedings of the AFL-CIO's second constitutional convention, held in Atlantic City in December, are now available from the AFL-CIO.

Also available are bound printed copies of all policy resolutions adopted by the convention. Copies of either may be ordered from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The convention proceedings are priced at $2 for the two-volume set. The policy resolutions cost 50 cents per copy or $45 per hundred.

SHUT-INS ARE GETTING OUT for the first time in years in Boston thanks to Paul Murphy and fellow-members of Div. 589, Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes. Now aided by members of the Office Workers, they are providing three-hour sightseeing tours for hospital patients who in some cases have been confined to their beds for years. Here is Mrs. Florence Tibbetts, Quincy, enjoying a "para tour" that got her out of the hospital for the first time since 1955.

MISS PAGE ONE of 1958, in private life Barbara Sechko, a bookkeeper on the Daily News, is seen being crowned Queen of the New York Newspaper Guild's Page One Ball by Pres. Joseph B. Kommer. A panel of seven beauty judges selected her, on her fourth try for the title, over 41 other contestants from 15 newspaper and news magazine shops.

AFL-CIO Hits Jenner Bill To Limit Supreme Court

The AFL-CIO told a Senate subcommittee that the Jenner bill, to cut down the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain classes of cases, is "inappropriate and unworkable."

Testifying before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris pointed out that the bill would deny the high court the right to review lower court decisions dealing with contempt of Congress, internal security and the "control of subversive activities" under state law.

Based On Assumptions

The Jenner bill, sponsored by Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.), is apparently based on the assumption that "recent decisions dealing" with these subjects "are deplorable" and that the court will "continue to fall into error," Harris said.

It is based on the further assumption, he testified, that "a proper remedy is to restrict the appellate jurisdiction" of the court in these fields.

The AFL-CIO has not taken a position regarding the decisions which Jenner disapproves, he said, but it does disagree with "the remedy the bill proposes." The bill's "main product would be confusion."

Congress has unchallenged power, he observed, to pass a law overruling the decision of the court in any case where it disapproves the decision, including the Nelson case in which a state sedition law was held to be "superseded" by Congress in passing the federal Communist control statute.

Foresees Contridictions

To adopt, instead, the course of simply denying the Supreme Court power to review state court decisions, he said, would possibly lead to contradictions at the lower level by various state courts.

It would also allow various federal district courts to reach different conclusions, with no authority in the high court to settle the contradictions for all jurisdictions.

Similarly, confusion could arise, he pointed out, if federal courts in various areas should adopt different rules from those of the District of Columbia courts in deciding contempt-of-Congress cases.

"We urge the subcommittee that it reject entirely the device of curtailing the jurisdiction" of the Supreme Court, he said, and "seek a more appropriate means" of reversing decisions if Congress is "dissatisfied" with their effect.

Strike in Peoria Won by Newsmen

Peoria, Ill.—A 68-day strike by the Peoria Newspaper Guild against the Journal Star has been settled with agreement on a contract containing major gains for the union.

Settlement came after management agreed to a Guild proposal calling for arbitration of the issue which caused the walkout—whether sick leave would be paid from the first day's illness, as has been the practice, or from the eighth day.

Contract improvements included pay boosts, increasing the top minimum from $110 a week to $113.50, a $4 a week general increase, a modified Guild shop, a night differential, job security including full grievance procedures, six paid holidays and three weeks of vacation after five years.

Unionist Is Counsel Of N. Y. Labor Dept.

Albany, N. Y.—Joseph Mazur, for the past decade education director of Dressmakers Local 22 in New York, has taken office as general counsel of the State Dept. of Labor.

He was active in promoting legislation of benefits to workers both in Albany and Washington while on the Local 22 staff.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS' CHALLENGE to the military might of Russia (above) is one of the highlights of the pictorial record of 40 years of the Soviet empire being displayed in Washington under the co-sponsorship of the AFL-CIO and the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

Display Sponsored by AFL-CIO Documents Communist Brutality

An exhibit of photographs documenting 40 years of Soviet expansion and the Communist brutality that fired it opened in Washington with a formal program in which organized labor, the government and refugees from behind the Iron Curtain participated.

The display, "The Soviet Empire: 1917-1958," is being presented by the AFL-CIO and the Assembly of Captive European Nations. It is scheduled for showing in Washington's Union Station from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily for the next month. Admission is free.

Assembled by Refugees

In addition to photographs, it includes texts, maps and charts, largely from Communist sources, which were assembled by refugees from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty president of the Letter Carriers, presided at the opening exercises.

The speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.); Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn.); Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D-Ill.); George Dimitrov, former member of the Bulgarian parliament; former Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of Poland, and Vilis Masena of Latvia, chairman of the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

The exhibit comes to Washington after being on display for two months in Grand Central Station in New York.

Shows 40 Years of Communism

In presenting the 40-year record of Soviet Communism, it shows the grim reality in true focus. It shows the connection between Russian imperialism and Communist tyranny at home, and demonstrates that only the united determination of all free people can meet and overcome the Soviet threat.

The dramatization includes photographs of Russian terrorism and purges in Poland, Korea and other captive countries, and others which show what happened when the freedom-hungry people of Hungary, East Germany and other countries rebelled against the tyranny imposed on them.

It gives the record of treaties glibly made and casually broken by the Soviet Empire, and presents charts showing the discrepancies between Soviet economic and social promises and the reality. It also dramatizes the great differences between wages in the so-called "people's paradise" and in the free nations, and points up the resulting gap in standards of living.

WORKERS' PARADISE for this woman behind the Iron Curtain, as shown in the pictorial exhibit of 40 years of the Soviet empire, is a spot deep in a coal mine where a man would be found in most other nations. The exhibit is co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

North African Unions Assail French Stand

Geneva—Relations between North Africa and the free world will remain "seriously compromised" and the peace of the world threatened so long as Algeria is denied its independence and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the other nations are not respected, labor leaders from the four countries declared at a meeting here.

The conference was called by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Attending were spokesmen for the Moroccan Labor Union, General Union of Algerian Workers, General Federation of Tunisian Workers and Lybian General Workers Union.

The delegates paid tribute to the memory of victims of "the inhuman bombardments which have been condemned by the whole civilized world," and expressed hope for the success of mediation in Algeria.

"As the Algerian war is the essential cause of all the other North African problems," they said in a statement, "France has the duty of recognizing the Algerian people's sacred right to independence."

France can end the war, the conference maintained, by adopting a program which would include restoration of all freedoms and release of all those held because of the liberation campaign; negotiations with the National Liberation Front "on the basis of the recognition of the Algerian people's right to independence and the respect of the freedoms and interests of the whole of the population of North Africa," and once agreement has been reached, a cease-fire.

Mutual Security Backed

AFL-CIO Says Aid Vital to Free World

By Gervase N. Love

The United States cannot turn its back on the underdeveloped countries and still maintain leadership of the forces of freedom, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the mutual security program.

"We strengthen the chance that democracy and justice will win over tyranny," he said in urging more funds for mutual security than the Eisenhower Administration has asked, "by helping to make possible sound economic growth in places where for countless centuries the people have known only hunger, disease, poverty and stagnation.

"What we do or fail to do could spell the difference between success and failure of the beginning efforts toward economic growth in the underdeveloped countries."

If we don't do it, Biemiller said, the underdeveloped areas will turn, "indeed have turned already," to Russia.

"Once the Soviet rulers are able to establish economic ties with the underdeveloped countries," he continued, "their opportunities for political penetration will inevitably increase."

Convention Resolve Stressed

Biemiller touched in some detail on the main points in the AFL-CIO convention resolution on mutual security extension.

He stressed that such programs must continue to encompass several types of assistance, including both military and defense aid, and that these two should not be allowed to erode support for effective economic and technical help.

He urged "substantially larger" funds for the Development Loan Fund and for technical assistance than Pres. Eisenhower has asked, and recommended both continuation of the low interest rate on loans and making available grants for projects during early stages of development when the country is unable to repay.

Minimum Standards Asked

In advancing the AFL-CIO view that the benefits of economic programs be widely distributed among the people of underdeveloped countries, he particularly urged that minimum labor standards be required on projects receiving economic assistance, and that the development of democratic institutions like trade unions and co-ops be encouraged.

He also voiced the AFL-CIO belief that the U.S. should join with other countries, including action through the United Nations, for programs of broad multilateral assistance to the economic advance of underdeveloped nations.

Texas AFL-CIO Gifts Aid Unions in Latin America

Tela, Honduras—A mimeograph machine received as a gift from the Texas State AFL-CIO is being effectively used by the new North Coast Federation of Labor to promote trade unionism here.

The gift is already being utilized in educational work and in the federation's public relations, Andrew McLellan, Central American representative of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, said.

Is Really Appreciated

"This is the sort of cooperation which these trade unionists down here understand and really appreciate," McLellan declared. "One gift from a stateside trade union means more than a host of Point IV scholarships. It gives meaning to 'brotherhood' and 'companerismo' and makes them feel that they are not fighting the battle alone."

Urging other state labor groups to follow the international cooperation program of the Texas State AFL-CIO, McLellan recalled that Texas labor has made three major contributions to Central America in the last year.

"Early last year," he said, "a check for $500 was sent to ORIT-ICFTU in Mexico City for organizational work in Central America. The check was utilized effectively in Costa Rica."

Later, Texas labor also cooperated in the purchase of a herd of milk goats destined for El Salvador and distributed among colonists who had just moved into newly opened agricultural communities.

Austria, Haiti Adopt Forced Labor Ban

Geneva—Two more nations have ratified the Intl. Labor Organization convention on the abolition of forced labor—Austria and Haiti.

They were the third and fourth countries to give their approval to the treaty, which was passed by the ILO last June after a decade-long fight by the labor movements of the free world. The United Kingdom and Denmark had already filed ratifications. The convention goes into force for those nations which ratify it on Jan. 17, 1959.

ICFTU Cites Czech Ties to Free Labor

Brussels — A reminder that the ties between free and enslaved workers are as strong as ever was sent by the Intl. Confedration of Free Trade Unions to the Communist-controlled workers of Czechoslovakia on the 10th anniversary of the Red's seizure of power in that nation.

In a message to the Czech workers, ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbrook recalled that the Communists seized power by order of the Kremlin in 1948 after careful preparation which included usurpation of control of the unions.

"With that hypocrisy typical of Soviet methods," he said, "the Communists described this attack against democracy as 'the way to socialism.' In fact, it paved the way for extension of Soviet colonialism to a highly developed democratic state.

"In the 10 years which have passed, the Communists have deprived the workers of the right to elect their trade union leaders by free vote, banned strikes and abolished other basic trade union rights. They degraded the unions to tools of the Communist party mainly existing for the purpose of speeding up production.

"The Communist regime then robbed the workers by introducing a so-called monetary reform in 1953. The standard of living of the Czech worker, which was one of the highest in this part of Europe, today is as low as that of the other nations under Communist rule."

AFL-CIO to Review Action:

New Heads Named By United Textile

Some 400 delegates attending a special "clean-up" convention of the United Textile Workers of America have elected a new slate of officers headed by Pres. George Baldanzi and Sec.-Treas. Francis Schaufenbil.

The two-day convention, which was chaired by Peter McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, also adopted the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes.

The action taken at the convention will be reviewed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council when it meets in Washington on Apr. 29 to determine whether the union has corrected violations that led to its being placed on probation.

Baldanzi told the delegates "that we will have a clean, honest democratic union that will carry out the wishes of the membership."

The new president was elected without opposition. Schaufenbil defeated Radford Cope of Salisbury, N. C., by 2 to 1.

The UTW had agreed to the special convention in order to remain in good standing in the AFL-CIO. It was also agreed that the three top officers of the union—Pres. Anthony Valente, Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert and Southern Director Joseph Jacobs—who resigned under charges of corruption, would be ineligible for re-election.

The delegates heard a preliminary report on the audit of union funds by Main and Company which noted that since Schaufenbil had succeeded to the top posts of the union as acting president and secretary-treasurer there were nine instances of financial practices of which they were critical.

McGavin's Recommendations

These included such actions as personal loans to officers, poor procedures for use of petty cash and confusion over insurance policies on union officers and per diem payments to the acting president above payments for restaurant, hotel and other items.

The first resolution adopted by the convention approved the action of the UTW executive council to correct each instance under criticism.

McGavin made four recommendations to the incoming executive council:

1—Put into effect the resolution correcting the criticized practices listed in the audit report.

2—Recover the insurance policies of Klenert, Valente and Jacobs and realize their cash surrender value.

3—Properly bond all officers handling union funds.

4—Institute an investigation of each local to ascertain its soundness.

Baldanzi served as executive vice president of the Textile Workers of America from 1938 to 1952 when he ran against Emil Rieve for president. Following his defeat by Rieve he led a large group of TWUA members into the UTW and became director of organization.

In 1953 Baldanzi was on loan to the AFL in the campaign to help clean up the waterfront. Following this he was a business agent for the Teamsters Union in New Jersey. He announced that following his election as president of the UTW he was severing his membership in the Teamsters.

Merger Talks Set

On the question of merger with the large Textile Workers Union of America, Baldanzi said that UTW would have an "open mind." The two unions have agreed to meet in Washington on Mar. 26 to discuss the issue.

"Such a merger must not be made," Baldanzi said, "just to assure jobs to individuals. We will agree to merger if it provides the textile workers with a strong, effective organization protecting their interests."

The 20 vice presidents elected by the convention are: Robert Cole, Edward Hirshberger, Burt Hyman, Joseph Krause, Louis Rubino, Charles Sobol, Herman Ackroyd, Jack Cipolla, Kenneth Clark, Frank Lyons, Philip Salem, Frank Sgambato, Johnnie Brown, Everett Dean, William D. Howell, Calvin Ray, William Silcox, Ray Whitmire, Roy Groenert, Roger Provost.

Douglas Asks Greater Civil Rights Effort

A call for increased efforts by all supporters of civil rights legislation was issued by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) at the tenth annual Bill of Rights Award Dinner of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the American Veterans Committee.

Robert Ming, Chicago, national AVC chairman, presented a citation to Douglas for his leadership in the successful fight for a civil rights law at last year's session of Congress.

Backs Pending Bills

The senator called for all-out support for pending civil rights legislation which would enable the attorney general to act as a public defender of persons denied civil rights guaranteed under the 14th Amendment and would empower him to act in school segregation cases. The law enacted last year was specifically aimed at protecting voting rights under the 15th Amendment.

"Our Southern friends," Douglas said, "believe that the high mark of interest in civil rights was reached at Little Rock and that interest is abating, and they may be right. It is in groups like this all over the country that the hope of progress lies."

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights was represented by Boris Shishkin and Theodore Brown, director and assistant director respectively.

Others Also Cited

The AVC chapter also gave citations to Morris Milgram, Philadelphia, for his success in building integrated housing developments; David H. Scull of the Fairfax County (Va.) Human Relations Council for his continuous opposition to segregation forces in Virginia, and Angier Biddle Duke, president of the Intl. Rescue League for aiding refugees to escape from Hitler's Germany and the Iron Curtain Countries.

Miami Beach Hotels Grant 'Agency Shop'

Miami Beach—The president of the Miami Beach Hotel Association has agreed to a union request for an "agency-shop" clause in the 1958-59 contract between his organization and Hotel Employes Union Local 255.

Charles Posner, president of the association and owner of the Algiers, once a bitterly anti-union hotel, announced his "full support" for the proposed union security clause.

OFF FOR BRUSSELS and a meeting of the Executive Board subcommittee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) and Vice Pres. James B. Carey. The subcommittee meets between sessions of the Executive Board.

Hayes Scores Plans For 'Supervised' Unions

Berkeley, Calif.—Chairman Al J. Hayes of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, addressing the annual assembly of the industrial relations department of the University of California here, lashed out at proposals to put the labor movement under government supervision. "What many of us in the labor movement really resent most," he said, "is the implication—contained in so many articles in academic journals—that union members and officers are no longer capable of running their own unions. The inference is that workers need intellectuals and government officials to tell them how to run their unions."

Labor Helps All

Hayes, who is an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Machinists, continued:

"Well, I don't believe it. In fact, I think that up to now organized labor has done very well in advancing the welfare of all workers—both union and non-union. But more important, it has done this without hurting employers and without damaging the political and economic institutions of the nation as a whole."

Quite the opposite, he added, organized labor has "strengthened democracy and the free enterprise system."

New Central Body Crosses State Line

Waverly, N. Y.—A central labor body that crosses state lines was set up here when the Bradford-Tioga Central Labor Union received its charter from AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Henry J. McFarland, of Philadelphia.

Bradford county is in Pennsylvania and Tioga county is in New York State. Some 200 members of the nine locals represented in the new body attended a dinner at which the charter was received by Pres. Desmond Lesher.

Speakers included Hugh J. Mullin of Pittsburgh, area representative of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. He and others emphasized the need for more interest in politics by union members, and Mullin warned that "if we are not careful we will be legislated out of business" by anti-labor legislators elected because of workers' indifference.

Pennsylvania's $1 Retail Wage Floor Nearer

Harrisburg, Pa.—Hearings have been held on a proposed state schedule of minimum wages under which all minors and women in the retail trade occupations eventually will receive at least $1 an hour.

The schedule, recommended by a nine-member tripartite board and accepted by Sec. of Labor and Industry William L. Batt, Jr., will go into effect May 26 unless objections raised at the hearings are sustained. An estimated 95,000 persons, or 38 percent of the industry's employes, will receive wage increases on that date above their 1956 rates.

The rate schedule sets up three zones, based on population, in which the $1 minimum would be reached at different dates.

In the first, consisting of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the $1 would apply on the effective date. In the second, composed of cities, boroughs, towns and townships ranging from 10,000 to 500,000 population, the minimum would be 85 cents on the effective date, 90 cents in six months and $1 in a year.

In the third, made up of all other places, the initial rate would be 75 cents an hour. It would rise to 85 cents in six months, 95 cents in a year and $1 in 18 months.

Ward Refuses To Show Union Welfare Pact

The Retail Clerks have charged the Montgomery Ward Co. with flatly refusing to give the union a copy of its master health and welfare insurance contract so it can check the details and see if greater benefits can be obtained for the premium paid.

The refusal came during a fruitless negotiation session in Chicago arranged by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service—despite the fact that the National Labor Relations Board and the courts have upheld a union's right to bargain on health and welfare benefits.

A. B. Crossler, chairman of the union's National Montgomery Ward Negotiating Committee, said the RCIA asked for a copy of the agreement so it could determine the amount of rebate and dividends, and how the accumulated money from these sources is handled in buying more benefits.

He pointed out the union did not negotiate the plan, but that it was put into effect unilaterally by the company.

Crossler, on behalf of RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge, has sent a letter to all national and international unions and state and local central bodies expressing appreciation of support in the dispute with Montgomery Ward, and correcting allegations the company has made in replies to letters of protest from them.

Crossler pointed out the union called strikes at six retail stores and put informational picket lines in front of 500 others beginning Jan. 6. This was more than five months after negotiations for a new contract started, more than three months after the agreement expired, and six weeks after the union cut its original demands from more than 30 to five.

These, he said, were a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour; an increase of one-half of one percent in the commission rate for those paid on a commission basis; a 40-hour week for all stores; uniform time-and-a-half for overtime, and the union shop, except in states with compulsory open shop laws.

'Divide-Conquer' Policy

Crossler flatly charged that the company's replies to protesting union central bodies, signed by its secretary and labor relations director, Charles J. Barnhill, are typical of the firm's "divide and conquer" policy, which it also applied in negotiations.

Thus, he explained, it offered small wage increases to some—but not all—employes covered by union contracts, a proposal "no self-respecting union could accept"; refused any uniform standards for hours or overtime, and declined to consider the union shop "as a matter of principle.

Pilots Ask to Use Stockholder Lists

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots have demanded that Western Air Lines make stockholder mailing facilities available to the union so the true facts in the month-long strike that has grounded the firm's planes may be made known.

The demand was served by ALP Pres. Clarence N. Sayen on Pres. T. C. Drinkwater of the company after the latter had circularized stockholders and employers with what the union declares was a "misrepresentation of facts" in the dispute.

Sayen told Drinkwater in a telegram that the misrepresentations were "deliverately contrived in our opinion in an attempt to conceal the facts and justify the inadequacies of your management in personnel relations."

Goldwater-Curtis-Mundt Operations In UAW Probe Denounced in Senate

Six Democrats Take Floor To Condemn Smear Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

to "amble through a rehash" and "fishing expedition."

The "damage," he said, is "damage to the Senate's effectiveness" and he filed a resolution to restore "responsibility" by increasing the Democratic membership to five.

Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Richard L. Neuberger (D-Oreg.), William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and John A. Carroll (D-Colo.) joined in condemning misstatements of fact and errors of emphasis in which Goldwater, Curtis and Mundt paraded evidence of alleged UAW "violence" and ignored a National Labor Relations Board examiner's report holding the Kohler Co. guilty of unfair labor practices.

'Disgusted and Disturbed'

Referring to Curtis, Neuberger said he was "disgusted and disturbed" when the Nebraska senator "became proccupied with the private marital life" of one of the union witnesses and engaged in "prying and snooping."

Referring to a charge by Goldwater that the UAW had a "pattern" of "violence" and that "37 people" had been "killed in CIO strikes," Douglas placed in the record a table showing that out of 26 identifiable "killings," 25 of the victims were strikers or sympathizers.

Carroll put in the record testimony that the Kohler Co. had armed itself with a private arsenal in advance of the UAW strike, spoke of the "true pattern of violence" revealed by investigation of stubbornly anti-union companies.

Douglas inserted reports in which the Rev. J. W. Maguire, "one of the noblest and most truthful" federal mediators of the time, denounced the Kohler Co. for its "needless and ruthless killing" in the bitter 1934 strike which the company broke.

Proxmire Gives Details

Proxmire gave details on refusal of the Kohler Co. to settle the strike through mediation or arbitration offered by state and federal officials, state and federal judges, members of the Senate as long ago as June, 1955.

The company, he said, "angrily turned down" one such proposal by then Wisconsin Gov. Walter Kohler (R), a nephew of the company's chief executive officer, and criticized the governor for "interfering with (the company's) private business."

Goldwater, who was ill, was not on the floor when the Democrats branded his insinuations against the UAW as false. Curtis, who appeared briefly, did not defend what Neuberger called his "prying and snooping" but claimed that the committee had "gotten along" internally "in a very affable manner."

Ives Defends Action

So did Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), who attacked Morse's resolution as a "partisan" one and blandly said the committee's only dispute had arisen because "four of us agreed that we did not want (UAW Pres. Walter P.) Reuther to testify on the first day."

Chairman McClellan could have ordered Reuther's appearance and "forced it down our throats," Ives said. "As it was, we forced down his" the procedure followed of barring Reuther until later.

What Ives did not mention was the bitter partisan split in the committee that is known to have existed at least since last July, with Goldwater and Mundt feeding out "information" to friendly news magazines and radio commentators charging McClellan and Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy with a scheme to "protect" Reuther to further the alleged political ambitions of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a committee member.

Ignores McClellan's Ire

He did not mention, either, the UAW's charge that the purpose of denying Reuther an appearance was to allow Goldwater, Curtis and Mundt to "smear" the union in long-drawn-out hearings before the Auto Workers' president was permitted to answer.

He did not mention the obvious anger and indignation of Chairman McClellan before reporters after the Republicans threatened to "bolt" the committee unless they had their way, nor his own comment to the press that if Reuther appeared first everything else would be an "anti-climax."

McClellan, who came to the floor for the debate, confined his own remarks to a statement recounting how the bipartisan committee came into existence and confirming the fact that when the union again offered arbitration of the dispute before the committee, company spokesman Lyman C. Conger turned it down.

In the committee hearings, Conger acknowledged under questions from counsel Kennedy that the company hired two detective agencies and paid for information charging some UAW representatives with being "subversive."

Charges Plot Against Industry

The targets of inquiry, Conger said, included UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey about whom the "information was negative," but some others, he claimed, had a purpose to "destroy" not only the Kohler Co. but "all American industry."

The company set its detectives also on an NLRB attorney, Conger admitted, because it was "suspicious" of delays in the labor board hearing.

On working conditions in the Kohler plant, Conger said he would "rather" work if he had his choice in the enamel shop than anywhere else. Testimony shows that temperatures by the enamel tubs rise far above 200 degrees and that the workers are allowed two and a half minutes to eat lunch, Kennedy commented.

Would Dock Workers

Conger said the workers had been "offered 20 minutes" but had turned it down. When counsel Kennedy asked whether the "offer" did not mean the workers would be docked the 20 minutes lost, Conger replied it was "not unfair not to pay people for time not worked."

The "people" could earn more than they did if they wanted to, Conger said, "as shown by the fact that they quit work half an hour early."

He acknowledged that a Wisconsin agency had allowed unemployment compensation to workers fired when they struck against removal of fans in the enamel shop. But the strike was "illegal" he said, and some of the workers had "never had fans."

Barking Up the Wrong Tree

Kohler Hearings Called 'Political'

Press Raps Probe For 'Partisan' Bias

Two influential newspapers—the New York Times and the Washington Post and Times-Herald—have denounced the McClellan committee's "political" hearings on the Auto Workers strike at the Kohler Co.

Other newspapers including the respected Louisville Courier-Journal and the Christian Science Monitor have joined in charging three Republican committee members—Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Karl Mundt (S. D.)—with "partisan maneuvering" designed to damage the union.

Change For the Worse

Said the Times: The committee's operation has "seemed to change—and for the worse."

The "bad seed" was sowed a year ago by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) then a member, recalled the Times, when he announced publicly that when the committee should "get around to (UAW Pres. Walter P.) Reuther, it would make Dave Beck and the Teamsters smell like attar of roses."

"Since McCarthy's death Sen. Goldwater has been carrying the anti-Reuther, anti-UAW ball." The committee, said the Times, has an "urgent need" to conduct its operations "so as to avoid even the impression of a premeditated attack on any union or union official."

Lack of Objectivity Hit

The Washington Post charged angrily that the committee had "lost all pretense of objectivity" and that Goldwater, Mundt and Curtis "appear to have designated themselves counsel for the Kohler Co., while the Democratic members either absent themselves out of understandable boredom or sit silent in an attempt to impersonate aloof jurors."

If the committee wants a "trial" of the "still-smouldering" UAW-Kohler dispute, said the Post, the company "is entitled to counsel less fumbling and bumbling" than the three GOP members and "the UAW is entitled to representation on the tribunal."

The Louisville Courier-Journal declared the Goldwater-Curtis "efforts to make the Kohler people appear oppressed saints of free enterprise and the UAW as devils from some Communist-inspired hell holes are ridiculous." The newspaper called on Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) to reassert control and "remind his colleagues that the present lack of objectivity may bring sharper criticism."

'Atmosphere of Partisanship'

The Christian Science Monitor said the "truth" about Kohler and the UAW "would be difficult enough to ascertain under the best of court conditions, let alone the atmosphere of partisanship that pervades the Senate hearing chamber."

24 Workers Die In New York Fire

New York—At least 24 men and women, all presumed to be members of Undergarment Workers Local 62, Ladies Garment Workers, died when one of New York's worst fires in history swept a five-story loft building in the heart of the garment section.

The death toll, highest in a New York fire in 12 years, was largely attributed to panic and hysteria. Several of the dead were found huddled under work benches and tables and at a doorway, while others leaped four stories to the sidewalk without waiting for fire nets which could have saved lives. At least 14 persons were injured.

The fire apparently started in a gas curing oven in the S.G.S. Textile Co., on the third floor, and spread to the Monarch Underwear Co. on the floor above. The holocaust took place only five blocks from the scene of the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. blaze that took 145 lives in 1911, and came almost on the anniversary date—Mar. 25.

FCC Probers Air Possibility Of Perjury

The possibility of perjury charges developing out of the House Legislative Oversight subcommittee investigation of the Federal Communication Commission's award of a Miami television channel to National Airlines grew as additional witnesses presented conflicting testimony.

The possibility was raised directly by Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R-N. J.), a member of the subcommittee, and indirectly by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, with indications of support from Pres. Eisenhower.

Wolverton broke into the hearings to observe that the record must contain "untrue statements" either by Col. A. Frank Katzentine, owner of a Miami radio station who had sought the television license, or by four witnesses who denied in whole or in part the statements he made. The conflicting evidence should be sent to the Justice Dept., he said. Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) said the department is getting daily transcripts.

"Perjury is just as infamous a crime as any attributed to anyone in this case," Wolverton added.

Justice Dept. Investigating

Rogers, addressing the Republican Women's Conference in Washington, said the Justice Dept. is making a "full investigation" of testimony before the subcommittee. He said anyone found guilty "will pay the full penalty of the law—it makes no difference who they are."

Eisenhower told the same group that in government there is no way to assure that high standards of integrity will always be met.

"But all of us can make certain," he added, "by prompt, decisive and fair corrective action, that public confidence in the integrity of government is maintained."

8-22-58

ELLSWORTH C DUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
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No names were mentioned. Two weeks ago, Richard A. Mack resigned as an FCC member after testifying he had received gifts and loans from a Miami lawyer, Thurman A. Whiteside, who was interested in getting the television license for National Airlines. The FCC has since asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to cancel pending proceedings on the license and return it to the commission for inquiry into charges of impropriety.

Testimony Is Disputed

Testimony disputing that of Katzentine was given by Harry Plotkin, Washington lawyer; Harry McDonald, a Washington businessman; Col. George Gordon Moore, Mrs. Eisenhower's brother-in-law, and Lou Poller, a former broadcasting executive who raised funds for the campaign of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1956.

Moore denied "emphatically and positively" that "in any way, directly or indirectly" he had given National Airlines any help in the license fight.

He admitted, however, having been manager for a few months in 1955 of a Dominican shipyard, built for the Trujillo government, with which George W. Gibbs, Jr., and John W. Gross, National Airlines directors, were associated.

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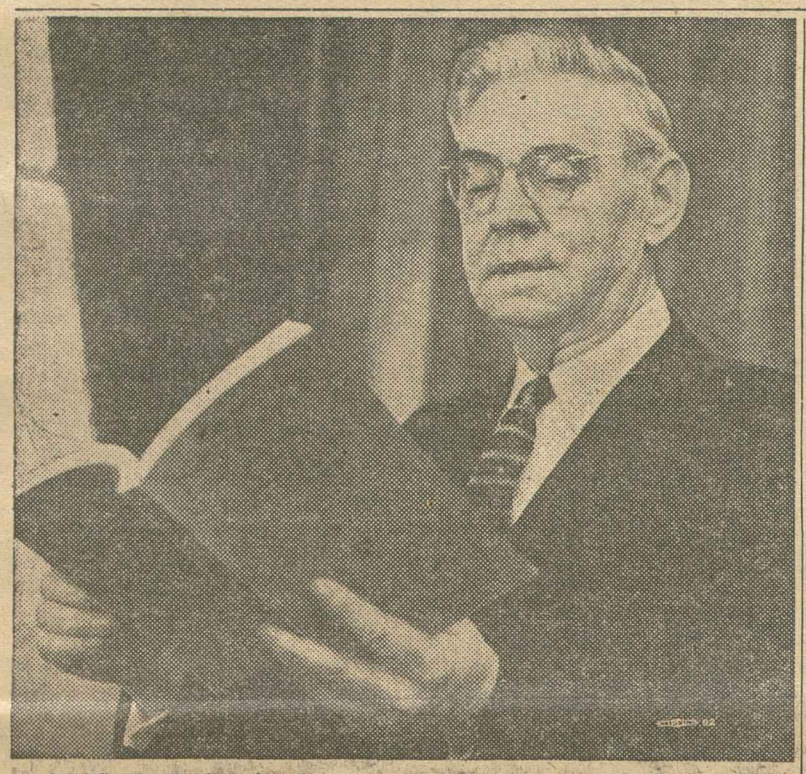
Meany Opposes New Laws To Weaken, Punish Unions



A BLISTERING minority report to the general findings of the McClellan Committee was filed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) in which he charged the majority of the committee "had damned the entire labor movement for the sins of a few."

'Bottom Is Close'—Ike

Congress Puts Off Action on Tax Cut

Congress headed toward its final week before Easter recess with no break foreseeable in the solid bipartisan lineup against immediate tax cuts and with the scope and nature of job-creating public works projects still uncertain.

As available economic indicators carried storm warnings of continued trouble and as both the AFL-CIO and business groups urged action on tax cuts, Pres. Eisenhower cheerfully announced that the "bottom is certainly close" in the "downward movement" and that his own feeling was "we are going through the worst of it right now."

Won't Be 'Stampeded'

"If we go frantic on this, like some people wanted to do on Sputnik, we can be doing the wrong thing," the President told a news conference as he explained that he and Democratic congressional leaders didn't want to be "stampeded" into tax cuts.

On the affirmative side, the Administration and Congress moved in these ways:

- Eisenhower in a special message to Congress asked about $600 million for loans to the states to provide a 50 percent extension in the state-imposed duration of unemployment compensation.
- The Senate prepared to pass the Gore federal highway bill authorizing $600 million in new funds for road construction in the fiscal year beginning July 1. Despite Administration opposition to the program as "too big," its enactment by Congress was considered certain.
- Senate Republicans voted 17

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Ike Urges Public To Hunt Bargains

Commenting that "many people" are holding off automobile purchases in the hope of an excise tax cut, a reporter asked Pres. Eisenhower whether he thought any such cut should be "retroactive."

The President declined at his news conference to answer directly but said there is a "great field for expansion of business by better salesmanship."

"We have got great savings," he said. "I believe that we have got to offer things in a better-packaged way, we've got to do better advertising, and above all things let the public buy when they think they are getting a bargain and not worrying about what is going to be the possible future of some possible future action."

AFL-CIO Clean-up Ignored:

Labor Hits Bias In Probe Report

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee completed its first year of work with a report calling for legislation in five areas involving unions, management or both and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany promptly labeled it "little more than a publicity-seeking document" which despite "qualifiers" had the "net effect" of indicting "the entire labor movement for the sins of a few."

The report, signed by all members of the committee except Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), charged that $10 million was "stolen or misused" by officials of five unions. It promised further legislative proposals to meet "significant," "widespread" or "flagrant" improprieties and abuses by unions or management.

Meany Raps Sensationalism

Meany said the document was a "disgraceful example of the use of sensationalism" and asserted that "anti-labor bias is inherent" in the accusations hurled in a field that "deserves a mature, sober analysis—not a press agent's release."

He said the effect of the report was to "ignore the great strides labor has made to clean its own house" and declared that the publication, added to the "committee's disgraceful partisan maneuvers" in its hearings on the Auto Workers strike at the Kohler Co., "raises grave doubts as to the impartiality, objectivity and integrity of its future operations."

"The AFL-CIO," he said, "is going to continue its own campaign for a clean labor movement."

The report was filed with the Senate by Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) with the backing of two other Democrats and all four Republicans.

The Democrats were Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N. C.) Republicans were Committee Vice Chairman Irving M. Ives (N. Y.) and Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Karl Mundt (S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.).

In 453 pages the report summarized its hearings and findings, made a special finding castigating leadership of the AFL-CIO-expelled Teamsters Union and its former Pres. Dave Beck and Pres. James R. Hoffa, and listed the committee's legislative recommendations.

Eleven "overall conclusions" were reached, seven involving unions alone, one involving management alone, three covering labor-management relations.

Study of primarily five international unions, the committee said, revealed "significant lack of

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Reuther Rips Kohler On Violence

The Auto Workers strike at the Kohler Co. occurred and has continued because the company flagrantly violated "the letter and the spirit" of the law, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther charged before the McClellan Committee.

Appearing as the final witness after three Republican senators had protracted for nearly five weeks testimony centering on alleged "violence" by strikers, Reuther declared the whole "tragic" conflict arose from "the human emotional background" of the company's long record of anti-union antagonism.

"I do not condone violence no matter who is responsible nor how severe the provocation," he said.

"I have been on the receiving end" of beatings, bombings, at-

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Backs Bills On Funds Safeguards

"It would be criminal" for Congress to pass laws weakening unions and punishing union members "who are the victims of crooks" by stripping unions of "their rights and powers," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Kennedy Senate subcommittee.

"We in the labor movement have been shamed," Meany declared, by violations of trust, and "there is a need for some legislation."

But "punitive legislation" advocated by men whose "sole desire is to destroy" the labor movement "is not and never will be justified," he warned. "The self-regulatory steps" of the AFL-CIO will "prove far more effective" than legislation proposed by those "who do not understand the problems of workers or the operations of a trade union."

Meany gave this summation as he completed a detailed analysis of bills sponsored by the Administration and by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to fill four of the "areas" in which the McClellan special Senate committee claimed legislation was desirable.

As the spotlight of attention moved from the McClellan unit to the standing Kennedy subcommittee with jurisdiction over actual legislation, the AFL-CIO president

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March Upturn Fizzles, Unemployment Rises

By Saul Miller

The hope for a seasonal drop in unemployment that has dictated the "go-slow" approach to the recession has failed to materialize in March.

Initial claims for unemployment benefits are levelling off in a slow decline in contrast to the sharp drop a year ago. In the 4-week period ending Mar. 15 initial claims were almost double the number in 1957.

Total insured unemployment has risen over 300,000, or 10 percent, between the weeks of Feb. 8, 1957 and Mar. 8, 1958.

For the week of Feb. 8 total insured unemployment was 70 percent higher than a year ago; for the week of Mar. 8 the increase in joblessness was 90 percent over the same week in 1957.

Economists generally were predicting that the March unemployment figures to be released in mid-April will show a further increase in unemployment.

Pres. Eisenhower has declared that the Administration's decision on a tax cut would be made on the basis of the March figures. He had expressed hope for a seasonal upturn in the spring. Other GOP leaders have talked of waiting until mid-May.

The depth of the recession—the worst since the end of World War II—was further underscored by a new report from the Commerce Dept. on the decline in plant and equipment spending by business, showing that the drop in new projects is much greater than the drop in anticipated total spending.

Meanwhile the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that living costs reached a new all-time

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A RIGHT-TO-EAT LAW for school teachers was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature at the behest of the Teachers and here is being signed by Acting Gov. Robert F. Murphy (left). His smiling audience is made up of (left to right) Intl. Rep. Sally Parker of the Teachers; Kenneth J. Kelley, secretary-treasurer and legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and Martha O'Neil, Teachers' legislative representative. The new law requires that teachers be given at least 30 minutes, free of all duties, for lunch.

Meany Bids Ike Sign Bill to Aid Farmers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged Pres. Eisenhower to sign the bill passed by Congress which would forbid Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson from cutting farmers' income an estimated $500 million this year by reducing price supports.

The bill, earlier approved by the House, was accepted by the Senate without change and sent to the White House. It would freeze both farm price support and acreage allotment minimums at their present levels for one year.

"Simple justice and economic wisdom would be served by this action to prevent further drop in farmers' income," Meany said in a telegram to the President.

Pointing out that farm income has declined by about one-third in the last nine years, Meany said that "declining farm income is a definite forerunner of a decline of the economy as a whole." He added that any further drop in farm income at this time "would still further depress our present faltering economy. Until and unless other solutions to farmers' problems are developed, present price supports should not be reduced."

Repudiates Benson Policies

Congressional approval of the "freeze" measure, which, in effect, repudiates Administration farm policies, left Eisenhower confronted with an explosive election year veto decision. This was further complicated when Senate Republicans, previously the main stumbling block to congressional moves to overturn Benson's "flexible" price support policies, voted 17 to 14 to urge the President to approve the one-year freeze.

Similar action was also urged by Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters, who wired Eisenhower urging him to reject what they called an "extremely dangerous 'divide and conquer' technique."

"From 1955 to 1957, Sec. Benson attempted to blame workers' wage gains for farmers' economic plight," they said. "Now he is trying to blame farmers' price supports for high food prices workers must pay."

Benson Backed by Ike

Earlier, Benson and Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), who both strongly opposed the measure, had predicted a presidential veto. Eisenhower has called the measure a "180-degree turn in the wrong direction."

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), however, warned the Administration that the expected veto would be a "crushing blow" to the nation's farmers.

Political experts also have pointed out that such action would hurt reelection campaigns of many Republican farm state lawmakers. Significantly, Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), ranking GOP member of the Senate Agriculture Committee and previously a leading supporter of the Administration's controversial farm policies, urged the Senate to adopt the House measure.

Senate approval was by a roll call vote of 48 to 32. The House vote was 210 to 172. Neither was sufficient to over-ride a veto.

The effect of the bill, should it become law, would be to cancel price-support cuts already ordered for dairy products, wheat, rice, barley, dry beans, flaxseed, rye, grain sorghums and cottonseed and to bar future reductions below 1957 levels for all other farm commodities. It also would prevent cuts below 1958 levels in 1959 planting allotments for all crops except tobacco.

Johnson pointed out that already under the Eisenhower Administration farm prices have dropped 16 percent and farm income has fallen by 20 percent.

Congress Readies Anti-Slump Actions in 'Go Slow' Mood

(Continued from Page 1)

to 14 to ask the President to sign the farm bill "freezing" price supports for one year as a recession-fighting measure. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a telegram also asked Eisenhowerd to sign the bill, urging that farmers had already lost one-third of their income in nine years and that a further drop "would still further depress our faltering economy."

Eisenhower maintained his "hold-the-line" position against tax cuts, with the aid of Democratic congressional leaders, in the face of a mounting tide of demands for action.

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee called for tax reduction of "$6 to $8 billion," divided between low-income taxpayers, "drastic" reductions in excise levies on automobiles, appliances and transportation and small business.

A "modest" cut of $3 to $4 billion might have been sufficient a few months ago to stimulate the economy, the Executive Committee said. Now unemployment has risen, business and consumer spending plans are reduced, and the trends indicate that joblessness "is even higher" than in February.

CED Asks 'Preparation Now'

The Committee for Economic Development, a businessmen's group usually influential in Administration circles, urged "preparations now" for a $7.5 billion or "20 percent" cut in personal income taxes if, by early May, there is no "unmistakable evidence" of a quick business bounce-back.

The CED acknowledged that it was not recommending an immediate tax cut, but warned that even in February the recession was as deep as any in the postwar years. "Another two months" after February, it said, would show that conditions were "clearly worse." Two members of the eight-man CED Program Committee argued, "We are closer to the time of decision than the statement seems to suggest."

One of Eisenhower's closest economic aides, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, in a speech in Chicago called for an "immediate," broadly-based and "permanent" $5 billion tax slash.

Former chairman of the President's council of Economic Advisers and still a White House familiar, Burns said that "delay more than a very few weeks" would invite the risk of really "drastic medicine" later on.

Warns Against Delay

"My only hope," he told a management conference, "is that we will not take too long in seeking the perfection which we shall not find."

Eisenhower's formal request to Congress for federal funds to supplement exhausted benefits among jobless workers came 19 days after the intent to offer the program was announced.

The delay, reliable sources said, arose from a fierce dispute on whether federal funds should be offered as grants or mere advances the states would have to repay.

A potent lobby, the trade association of state employment security commissioners, agitated in congressional and Administration circles on a "states' rights" plea for loans rather than grants. The President eventually decided for loans.

The program would advance money to the states to add 50 percent to the maximum number of weeks payable to unemployed workers under state laws. The jobless in states with a 26-week limit would get 13 weeks in supplemental benefits; those in states with a 20-week limit would get 10 weeks more.

Ike Opposes Standards

Eisenhower specified that while still recommending that the various states improve their state jobless insurance programs permanently, he remained opposed to a federal minimum standards law compelling them to do so.

The federal highway bill, according to Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), its sponsor, would stimulate 550,000 jobs directly by raising to $2.5 billion money authorized for each of the next two years on all kinds of road construction given federal assistance.

In another field, the AFL-CIO generally endorsed before the Senate Banking Committee the Fulbright "community facilities" bill that would pour $2 billion into construction of state and local projects.

The Administration, said spokesman John C. Hazeltine, had not had time to study the measure but would "probably" oppose it.

The House Labor Committee flatly rejected Eisenhower's proposals that federal aid to school districts where federal activity has swelled population be reduced. It voted to extend and liberalize federal assistance.

Meany Asks Postal Pay Bill Enactment

Senate-House conferees on the postal pay bill were urged to give the Senate measure their support by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The measure would give post office employes average pay hikes of 12.5 percent with a 7.5 percent minimum. It is tied to a bill raising postal rates which is expected to meet some opposition from House conferees.

In wires to the committee members, Meany told them their backing of the pay raise bill is "urgent."

"It is too late in the session to inject such items as hospitalization, longevity or other fringe matters into this basic measure," he added.

The House has passed a postal rate bill with a schedule of increases different from the Senate's. It has not acted on a postal pay hike.

AFL-CIO Backs Plan To Aid Public Works

The AFL-CIO called for immediate enactment of a bill authorizing a $2 billion revolving fund to finance local public works programs but urged a more "flexible financing" plan geared to lower interest rates and possible grants-in-aid.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the Senate Banking Committee that the measure should include also minimum labor standards set up under Davis-Bacon procedures including determination of prevailing wage rates and a maximum 40-hour work week.

Introduced by Fulbright

The measure introduced by Sen. William J. Fulbright (D-Ark.) as part of the Democratic leadership's anti-recession public works program would make available loans for community facilities projects including streets, hospitals, schools, parks, water works, sewage facilities and others at a total interest rate of about 3 percent with repayment over a period of 50 years maximum.

The program would be administered by the Community Facilities Administration of the Housing & Home Finance Agency.

Biemiller urged the committee to make available funds for planning local public works projects to assure maximum speed in readying projects. The program authorized by the Fulbright bill, he said "will not really begin to have a significant impact on economic activity and employment until about a year from now" unless more planning funds are made available.

But even in the spring of 1959, he added, it could contribute importantly to economic recovery if action on other measures with a more immediate impact is taken now—increasing exemptions under the income tax law, raising unemployment benefits and extending their duration, improving social security benefits and extending coverage under the minimum wage.

Asks Other Amendments

Biemiller called on the committee to consider the possibility of a lower interest rate and also grants covering one-third to one-half of the cost of the project, with the balance available in the form of a low-interest, long-term loan.

Declaring that with the modification proposed the measure deserves immediate action as part of the anti-recession program, Biemiller added that construction of the community facilities is required also "because of their intrinsic value for community development."

Hope for March Upturn Fizzles As Unemployment Continues Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

high in February. The index has been moving up steadily since August 1956.

Between mid-January and mid-February the index rose two-tenths of one percent, with a four-tenths percent increase in food prices leading the increase. The new index figures resulted in 1 to 2 cent wage increases for about 100,000 workers in aircraft, metal working and transportation.

No Hope for Price Drop

Ewan Clague, the Labor Dept.'s commissioner of statistics, commented that there's only an "indirect and somewhat remote link" between current business conditions and the price index. Clague said the index "tends to lag behind business conditions" and that it is not expected to "respond quickly" to a recession. He said there is little hope for a drop in the index in the next few months.

Throughout the country AFL-CIO unions and state and local groups focused attention on the seriousness of the situation, calling on state governors and legislatures for action on unemployment insurance improvements, public works programs, a tax cut and other measures to stem the slide into a full-blown depression.

H. E. Gilbert, president of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, noting that rail workers have been "exceptionally hard hit" by the recession, called on the Administration and Congress to get behind a tax cut and end the hard money policy, which he said was responsible for the drift into economic trouble.

In Canada, Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, repeated the necessity for action by the government, citing the over a half-million Canadians out of work.

Congress Warned on 'Punitive' Laws

Meany Bares Basic Flaws In Ike, Kennedy Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

reiterated support organized labor previously has given to measures proposed to safeguard both welfare money and union dues money by public disclosure of financial facts.

He riddled with criticism, however, more sweeping proposals to impose special restrictions on union officials, to regulate trusteeships of local unions by sometimes stringent requirements, to impose federal regulation in an attempt to safeguard union "democracy."

He criticized both the Kennedy and Administration bills as proposing "unprecedented" burdens on unions while failing to provide, for example, that corporations report their "labor relations" expenses as unions would be required to report, and by making embezzlement of union funds a federal crime while embezzlement of corporation funds would be left uncovered.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, on the other hand, demanded in testimony for the Administration that the Kennedy subcommittee go beyond the scope of hearings it had set forth and deal with basic labor-management relations subjects such as secondary boycotts and organizational picketing.

The people need "reassurance" about unions, said Mitchell, and legislation should be approached in "the broadest way." The "irregularities and abuses that have come to light," he urged, could not be met by "one or two changes" serving as a "panacea."

Employer Opposition Cited

Meany reminded the subcommittee that the AFL-CIO has long advocated protection of employe welfare and pension plans by requiring all administrators — management or union—to file financial reports with the federal government. Opposition, he pointed out, has come only from "large insurance companies and employers" who are "unwilling to reveal what they are doing with welfare funds."

He also reiterated labor support for public disclosure of financial reports on dues money already filed by unions with the Labor Dept. under the Taft-Hartley Act. False statements in such reports or willful failure to file should be made "criminally punishable," he agreed.

But he lashed failure of any bills before the subcommitee to impose comparable financial disclosure requirements on employers. "If an employer chooses to hire a professional union buster to break a union or prevent his employes from joining one, he should at least be required" to admit "what he pays out to destroy the union."

A Kennedy proposal requiring detailed financial reports of union officials Meany ridiculed as "discriminatory." How about financial reports from members of Congress, he suggested. He termed the proposal an ineffective "nationwide fishing expedition, not worth the few sardines it might trap."

Union-Busting Ignored

Meany pointed out that Administration proposals would impose only one new restriction on employer "anti-union malpractices" and that "all union-busting devices" exposed by the McClellan committee were "ignored by Sen. Kennedy."

"We in the labor movement are rather taken aback," he remarked. "Surely some steps should be taken to assure to workers and unions more adequate protection of the rights" to self-organization and good-faith collective bargaining now "nominally" guaranteed by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The labor-spy activities of the Kohler Co., he said, seem "fully as contemptible" as the union-busting of Nathan W. Shefferman's "labor consultant" services, but neither the subcommittee nor the National Labor Relations Board offers an "adequate or efficient remedy" against this and other kinds of employer misconduct.

Meany urged larger appropriations for and basic reforms in the NLRB to make its operations against unfair labor practices "practically meaningful, instead of the academic postmortems which they now are."

Kennedy proposals for regulation of union trusteeships, he commented, are "objectionable" and "reflect lack of information," he said. They would actually reduce present legal protections of the rights of union members by transferring jurisdiction from the courts, which can move swiftly, to the much slower NLRB.

Proposals "Over-elaborate"

Administration proposals that would dictate union election procedures are over-elaborate, he suggested, and far too stringent.

The AFL-CIO was "no more favorably impressed" than others with the "antics of the rubber-stamp convention which elected (James R.) Hoffa as president" of the now-expelled Teamsters Union, he said.

But he pointed out that Congress has "never sought to use federal power" to regulate local congressional elections. He cited the "gerrymandering" on congressional districts that make elections a "travesty," and said that if respect for local customs restrains Congress from acting in this field "these considerations may be applicable, too, to a proposal to regulate 60,000 union elections."

Just as elections by a show of hands can lead to "strong-arm tactics," he commented, so can "secret ballots be falsely counted."

Meany also objected to a proposal that detailed union financial reports be opened to all members, with the union paying attorney fees in any suit based on such examination. If as the Administration contends this is "necessary," then "we propose equal justice—that the same statute be applied" to business and propaganda outfits like the "Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers and the National Right-to-Work Committee founded by Congressman Fred Hartley."

Certain other Administration proposals would impose "preposterous" and "gratuitous" reporting requirements and enforce them by penalties that are "harsh," he said.

Painters Launch Organizing Drive

Lafayette, Ind. — The Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers have begun an intensified organizing campaign aimed not only at workers on construction jobs but those in the industrial field as well, Pres. L. M. Raftery has announced.

The union has found that much work within its jurisdiction which formerly was handled on building sites is now being performed in pre-fab factories, and for that reason will begin organizing industrially.

Heading the drive will be O. T. Satre, who has been named the union's director of organization. He formerly was executive secretary of the Los Angeles District Council of Painters.

O'SULLIVAN STRIKERS check congressman's heels during Rubber Workers legislative institute as part of the union's continuing boycott of O'Sullivan products. The congressman being "checked out" is Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.).

AFL-CIO Hits Delay In Fixing Wage Floors

The AFL-CIO expressed "deep concern" over the Labor Dept.'s delay in issuing minimum-wage findings for four important industries despite hearings held "from nine months to two years ago."

In a letter to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that minimum-wage findings under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Law must be "as up-to-date as possible." Otherwise, in a "period when the general level of wages is rising," he said, the minimum stated as required for employers with government contracts "will be far below the actual prevailing minimum in the industry."

(A few days after Meany's letter reached the Labor Dept. Mitchell announced a wage determination of $1.20 for the scientific instruments industry. The AFL-CIO had urged a rate of $1.35 and tagged as "unrealistic" the $1.20 figure proposed a year ago.)

Hearings were held by the Labor Dept. in the period from Apr. 16, 1956, through June 10, 1957. A proposed wage determination was made last May for the scientific, industrial and laboratory instruments industry, but no final determination was announced.

"We are extremely disappointed" that minimum-wage determinations have not yet been made, Meany wrote, because minimums "subsequently made will be sadly out of date.

"I urge that you do everything possible to issue the determinations now pending" and take "whatever measures may be necessary" to reduce the length of time between hearings and final determinations.

Pending cases include industries producing flour and cereal preparations, drug, medicine and toilet preparations, soap and related products.

NLRB Tests Won by New Bakery Union

The Teamsters have emerged as apparent stand-ins for the Bakery & Confectionery workers in NLRB contests for collective bargaining rights sought by the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, a series of elections has disclosed.

The Teamsters showed on NLRB ballots for the first time in three elections, covering a total of 11 plants, involving locals which had voted to shift from the Bakery & Confectionery Workers to the ABC. The old union did not appear on the ballot.

Involved were votes in one unit covering seven plants in Memphis, Tenn., and one each in Jackson, Tenn., and Clarksdale, Miss., which the ABC won by a tally of 447 to 10 for the Teamsters; the Kroger Baking Co., Memphis, where the ABC triumphed with 116 votes to 8 for the Teamsters; and the American Bakeries, Winston-Salem, N. C., where the count was 35 for the ABC and 17 for the Teamsters.

The ABC also won another election in Little Rock, Ark., with a vote of 154 to 4 for no union.

Auto Workers Open GM Contract Talks

Detroit — A total of 38 negotiators moved into seats on opposite sides of a long table here to get 1958 collective bargaining sessions between the Auto Workers and the General Motors Co.

Union spokesmen were headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock. At stake are UAW demands for a general wage increase for its 350,000 members employed by the company; a profit sharing plan to include rebates to purchasers of GM cars under specified conditions; higher supplementary unemployment benefits, and other improvements.

115-Day Strike In Puerto Rico Won by IUE

San Juan, P.R.—Members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers ended a 115-day strike at the Sunbeam Electric Corp. here with a parade and street dancing in celebration of a contract that gave them a 12 percent wage increase and a long list of other benefits.

The agreement was worked out by a committee headed by IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett and Gen. Counsel Benjamin C. Sigal.

Win 'Complete Victory'

The 225 members who walked out on Nov. 26 because the company refused to recognize the union or consent to an NLRB election remained solid throughout the strike. Hartnett called the settlement "a complete victory."

In addition to the wage increase, the company agreed to a 10 percent night shift bonus; triple time for holidays worked; double time for Sundays worked; time and a half for Saturdays as such; company-paid grievance time; a seventh paid holiday, unprecedented on the island, and maintenance of membership with the checkoff.

Two union members who had been dismissed were reinstituted with full back pay. Insurance coverage and weekly sick benefits were doubled, and payments for hospital rooms were increased one-third.

Backed by AFL-CIO

In addition, the company consented to grant the IUE bargaining rights if it opens another plant in Puerto Rico. The agreement runs for one year.

The AFL-CIO convention in December called the strike "wholly justified" and branded the attitude of the company, which has three plants in Chicago, "vicious."

Ward Still Won't Budge on Wages

Chicago—Meetings between the Retail Clerks and the Montgomery-Ward Co. are continuing under the direction of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, but without result.

Union negotiators under the leadership of A. B. Crossler, chairman of the national negotiating committee, reported the company has refused to move from its previous wage offer, under which the employes would be split into three groups for small increases of varying amounts.

The RCIA is on strike at six of the company's retail stores, and has placed informational picket line before more than 500 others. It estimates the firm's February sales were $4.3 million less than in February 1957.

Flight Engineers Win Jet Rights

New York — The Flight Engineers and American Airlines have signed a new contract yielding substantial wage increases and insuring use of the union's members in jet airliner crews for the five years of its duration.

Flight engineers on piston planes will receive pay boosts ranging up to 10 percent, with earnings based on a formula composed of hours worked, mileage and aircraft weight. When jet liners go into operation next year, senior flight engineers may make up to $1,400 for an 80-hour month.

The agreement becomes effective May 1 and covers about 550 flight engineers. It includes the checkoff of union dues and a wage reopener at the end of three years.

They Can't Wait

THE ADMINISTRATION'S stubborn refusal to move on a tax cut for lower and middle income groups until at least mid-May, and Congress' overriding concern with an anti-recession program geared to public works, is endangering the nation's economic future.

A strong revival of purchasing power is a critical necessity at this point—dollars placed in the hands of consumers by an immediate tax cut concentrated among persons earning less than $5,000 a year.

A program to increase and lengthen unemployment insurance benefits will put badly needed dollars in the hands of the jobless.

To delay in these areas is to allow the recession—already the worst since the end of World War II—to deepen, spread and take root to the extent that it will be a year or more before the economy can be restored to full production and full employment.

America can't "wait and see" much longer, it must be put back to work—now!

Well, Mr. NAM?

THE AFL-CIO HAS invited the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to join with it in a drive in a non-controversial area—job safety.

Labor's long effort to improve safety legislation to prevent death, maiming and injury to workers has been hobbled by refusals of state legislatures to provide the necessary funds.

If the NAM and C of C can drop their anti-labor attitudes and join forces with labor the grim record of "progress through tragedy" can be rewritten.

Indicting By Omission

THE McCLELLAN COMMITTEE'S report on its first year of operations was released with headline-grabbing fanfare designed to wean away attention from the vicious slanders against the trade union movement made during the Kohler hearings.

Its biased, non-discriminating report and its legislative recommendations, however, do not jibe with the facts.

Of its five legislative recommendations, the AFL-CIO has been on record for years in strong support of across-the-board disclosure of welfare plans regardless of who administers them. The AFL-CIO also favors publication of union financial statements required under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The copious committee document has little room to report this while using thousands of words to indict the labor movement for corruption.

The AFL-CIO has adopted ethical practices codes dealing with union democracy and has made these codes mandatory on all affiliates—the committee is not interested.

The committee's concern with need for legislation covering so-called middle men operating as management-hired union-busters is phrased so generally it is in reality a whitewash for employers who hired men like Nathan Shefferman.

Its fifth recommendation urging legislation to clarify the "no-man's land" in labor-management relations is entirely outside of its jurisdiction. The committee has collected no real evidence on which to base recommendations.

AFL-CIO action to clean its own house is given scant passing notice in a report obviously designed to create an atmosphere rather than to produce solutions.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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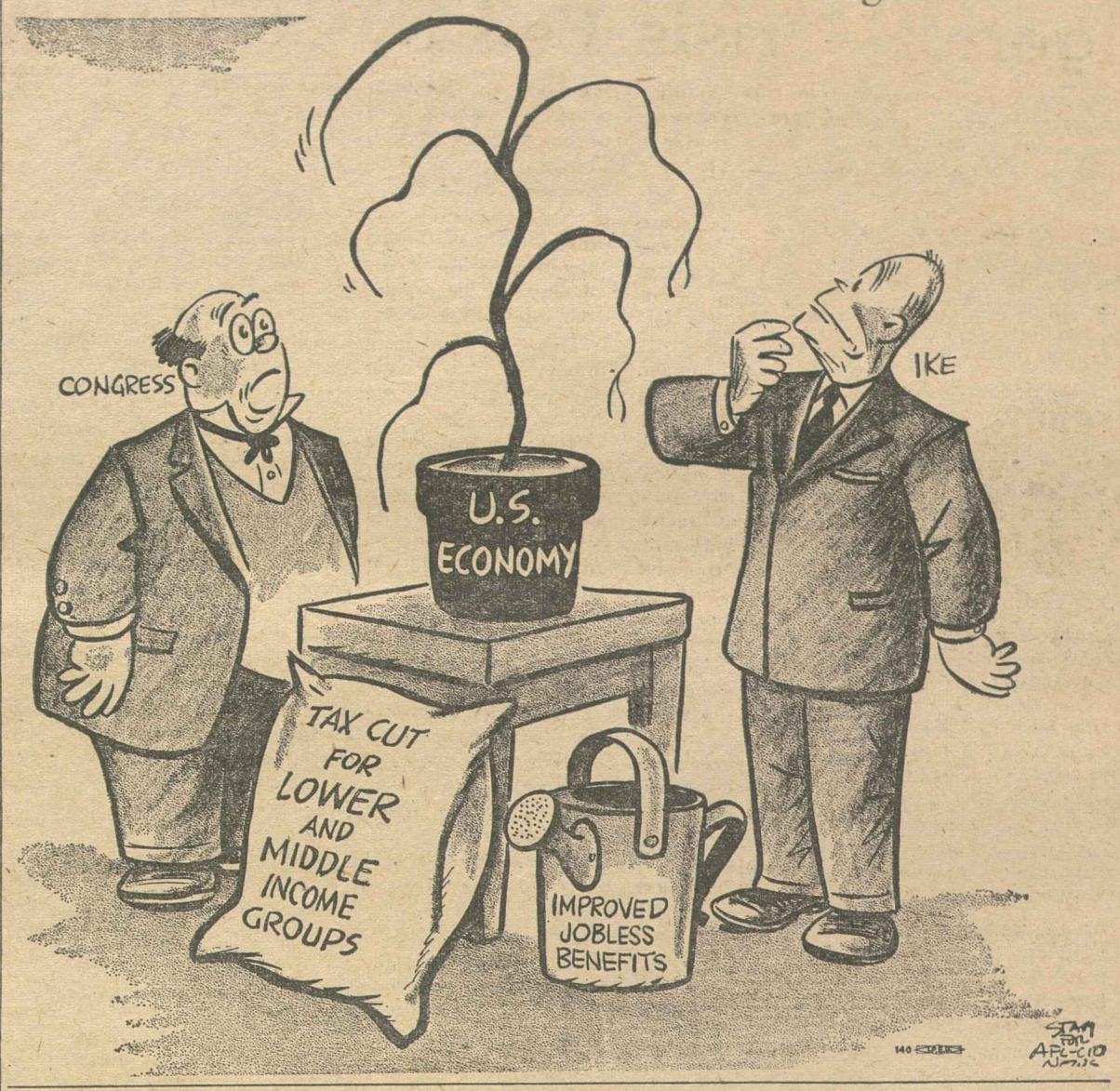
'Don't Stand There—Do Something!'



State Intervention 'Unwise'

Ohio's Catholic Bishops Oppose 'Right-to-Work' Amendment

The following statement was released by the Ohio Catholic Welfare Conference and signed by bishops of the six sees in the state explaining the basis of the conference's opposition to a proposal for a "right-to-work" amendment to the Ohio constitution.

ON PREVIOUS occasions attention has been called to the necessary distinction which must be made between the wisdom of enacting a law and the moral right to do so. Laws at times have been morally valid in themselves but inept and mischievous in their results. "Right-to-work" laws seem to fall into this category where a distinction is necessary.

Man has a right and a duty to work for his livelihood. This right cannot be circumscribed to the extent that a man loses his liberty of choice of a vocation; nor to the extent that he is deprived of an opportunity to support himself and his family. It does not follow that a man has the unconditional right to work in any and every industry or business at will.

For reasons of social justice it may be desirable and often advantageous to the common good that man's right be restricted by certain specified conditions. One of these imposed conditions may require that he belong to a labor union or at least be obliged to join the union subsequently, so as to share responsibility with his fellow workmen in support of the union.

Just as a citizen of the United States is free to live in Ohio, Kentucky, or Pennsylvania, yet is obliged to observe the laws of the particular state as a condition of citizenship, so also in respect to his right to work; he is free to work in any industry of his choice, but only on condition that he abides by the rules adopted by that particular industry as a condition of employment.

State Intervention Unwise

In other words, the right to work is a general right and cannot be denied to men in the aggregate; but the right to work in a specific industrial plant or business can be subject to special conditions.

If state statutes were to make such a condition of union maintenance mandatory, we would oppose them as unwise, if not unjust. If state statutes however were to forbid the enforcement of such a condition, when mutually accepted by management and labor through collective bargaining, then we would be equally opposed. We believe it is unwise to encourage state intervention in this matter, whether it be in favor of "right-to-work" laws or against them.

There are certain abuses which sometimes creep into the labor movement, but we are convinced that "right-to-work" laws are not the proper means to correct them. Corruption of certain labor leaders has been one of these current abuses. The denial of the democratic processes and the denial thereby of responsibility to the rank and file of union membership, whether in election to office or in the determination of union policy, are prolific causes of these abuses.

The right to strike, for instance, cannot be denied under certain definite conditions; but it is a right which must be carefully circumscribed and limited by ethical or moral considerations. It cannot be exercised willfully, that is, without just and adequate cause, and even then only in matters of grave importance; with a favorable issue reasonably secure; and lastly but most important, after all other peaceful means have failed.

The right to picket is a concomitant right if a justified strike is called, but violence against persons and property is absolutely wrong and indefensible in conscience. Even the right of mass picketing is a very questionable procedure because of the physical intimidation involved and the proximate danger of overt acts of violence ensuing.

Labor's Increased Responsibility

There have been other issues which cause public concern, such as jurisdictional disputes where innocent third parties are made the victims. There are questions also of secondary boycott which involve serious moral questions. All of these should be solved by an increased sense of social responsibility on the part of labor; and if that procedure fails to correct the evils then recourse would be had to regulatory legislation.

If we have pointed out certain abuses in the labor movement, we do so not because we think their leaders alone are at fault. There have been serious abuses also on the part of management, such as unreasonable and unjust opposition to the right of union organization, monopoly prices and profits, misrepresentation of products, and bribery and corruption not infrequently. Two wrongs however do not make a right; and the two evils do not cancel each other, but intensify the damage done to the common good.

Much progress has been made in creating mutually satisfactory conditions in recent years in our labor-management relations. It would be socially undesirable to jeopardize the gains achieved by precipitating new causes of strife and ill will.

Would Not Solve Problems

We think it is high time to introduce sound ethical standards into all phases of our economy. The present preoccupation with "right-to-work" laws may be a good occasion for all our leaders in the field of labor and in the field of management to examine their consciences as to their honest motivation, their ideals, and their practices.

As to the present issue before the electorate in Ohio, we are convinced that a "right-to-work" amendment would not solve our problems, but might lead to a more intensified struggle for domination and thus postpone an era of peaceful cooperation.

Morgan Says:

Algerian Crisis Fed by Hatred

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE STRUGGLE in Algeria has long since ceased to be just a political controversy over independence for the Algerians. It has become a mad maelstrom stirred by one of the worst of all human emotions: hatred. Like an acid, this is eating away the moral fibre of France itself.

Morgan

The country which gave the world Voltaire and his passion to defend to the death a person's right to speak, whether he agreed or not, is now suppressing newspapers and magazines and individual opinion daring to challenge the government's position on Algeria. The people who so heroically endured the hideous tortures of the Gestapo are now countenancing equally hideous tortures themselves in North Africa.

Ironically, the man who perhaps has done more than any other individual to goad the national conscience on the indefensible government practices in the Algerian crises is a Communist. Henri Alleg, one of the leaders of the Algerian Communist party, was captured and tortured by French paratroopers. His book La Question, about his experences—undenied by authorities—has shocked Europe. Publications quoting from it have been suppressed in France; copies of Sartre's own tract on the subject have been confiscated.

Now, however, the revulsion of Frenchmen themselves has begun to register. And, highly significantly, the French Catholic Church has just denounced the practice of torture in Algeria and the suppression of free speech in France.

This tragic and insufferable stituation is mightily important to us Americans. In the first place, we have now been drawn directly into the whole North African problem;

This perhaps was an inevitable outcome but the risks for us are almost unmeasurable. France is an important NATO ally and North Africa expects us to perform on our policy of anti-colonialism. We are almost surely to be hit from both sides no matter what we do—and we seem to have been too timid to do much of anything so far.

This brings us to the second main reason why the French-Algerian situation is so important to us. There is a lesson in it for us to apply against our own hatreds. We are letting racial strife in this country corrode with bitterness. The situation is drifting without responsible leadership. The Civil Rights Commission, authorized by Congress last August, has not yet begun to function.

We cannot in good conscience criticize the folly and intransigence of France without recognizing our own weaknesses in these directions and doing more than we have done to correct them.

Vandercook Says:

Time Passes; Jobless Increase

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has expressed his personal sympathy to "every unemployed worker, every housewife trying to keep the family going on an unemployment check," and for other recession victims. And Mr. Eisenhower has promised that his Administration will do everything it "constructively" can to bring about better times.

Vandercook

Those are welcome words. They represent a welcome retreat toward realism from Mr. Eisenhower's statement, as recently as last January, that he was sure that the budget could be balanced and there might even be a surplus.

But time is passing. The Administration publicists have talked encouragingly about what would be done, or could be done, to turn the recessionary tide.

And unemployment continues its dreary, upward climb. Unfortunately, in duplication of a GOP tradition which history will long remember, this Administration has already compiled a much longer list of the things it will not do to arrest the downward drift in the economy than of the things that it will do.

Eisenhower will not let the federal government take over the responsibility of continuing unemployment benefits after their expiration dates. All that he will propose are some bookkeeping changes by which the federal government would lend the states the sums needed, with the understanding that the states will repay those loans, with interest.

If a veto will accomplish it, the President will not let Congress freeze farm price support payments at their last year's levels. He believes, with Sec. Benson, that they should be reduced still further.

The Administration will not entertain the idea of a tax cut; at any rate for "several" months more, and until the recession has still further deepened. And Eisenhower is opposed, with special vehemence, to all schemes of economic pump-priming by great federally-undertaken public works projects.

Practically every item on the agenda for halting a recession by government action has thus been stricken off. Inaction inspires inaction; action inspires action.

A public works project may put no money in my pocket, but if I pass by it I am stimulated by the spectacle of work. The sight of constructive enterprise is a glimpse of the continuing, creative process. It is that in which our government must quickly restore our faith.

WORKERS WITHOUT JOBS cannot wait and see whether economic conditions will get better, two members of AFL-CIO unions asserted on the American Broadcasting Co. national television program, Open Hearing. In the studio in Washington(left to right) are Richard Lynch, member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Bloomfield, N. J.; Robert Fleming, ABC newsman; Anthony L. Giglio, member of the Machinists, Utica, N. Y., and John Secondari, Washington news director for ABC.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE RULES OF AMERICAN POLITICS allow a party leader to make the best case he can for himself at the expense of the other party. Vice Pres. Nixon and Labor Sec. Mitchell could make a better case for Republicans as friends of labor if the loudest right-wing GOP spokesmen didn't dominate present events in the McClellan committee and in the party's national committee structure.

Nixon recently paid unions the not-earthshaking tribute of acknowledging them as an affirmative good. Mitchell commented, on McClellan committee legislative proposals, that he was glad they "generally follow" Pres. Eisenhower's recommendations. He used the opportunity to make his usual pitch that he would like the foot-dragging Democrats to schedule some action.

On the other hand, we have the Goldwater trio, Senators Goldwater, Curtis and Mundt, engaging in a despicable campaign of slander against the Auto Workers in the Kohler Co. strike.

We had in the capital on Mar. 17 a Republican Women's National Conference in which ranking officials of the GOP National Committee poured denunciations of union political activity into the ears of 1,800 Republican ladies.

Speaker after speaker got up, at a conference graced by the presence of the President himself, to scare the GOP campaigners with horror warnings about "left wingers" from the ranks of labor who are scheming to get "political control."

★ ★ ★

THE CHAIRMAN of the Republican Finance Committee, Ike's former Navy Sec. Charles Thomas, charged that "labor leaders" are "using workers' money to get control." It may be surprising, but Thomas claims that the "free enterprise system" is in danger because the poverty-stricken GOP can't raise its budget money from campaign fat cats who seem suddenly to have turned coy and reluctant.

Sen. Schoeppel of Kansas, who runs the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee, complained that his party is confronted with "foundation money." This, he said, consisted of "political money put up by labor leaders who always put Republicans on the blacklist."

Robert Humphries, a highly skilled veteran in Republican publicity, hit the note that the "old-time political machine" of the Democratic Party no longer has its historic strength. It's "organized labor as represented by labor leaders" that bothers Humphries, and he claimed that the leaders, "without the consent of the rank and file," are "spending union money" as well as voluntary political contributions of members.

A lady from Michigan was scheduled as a speaker, one Mrs. Albert Koeze, and she contributed the happy thought that "Walter Reuther is the biggest menace this country has ever had."

Meade Alcorn, Republican National Committee chairman, also spoke about the "left wingers,"

Maybe this is smart, maybe it will win votes in November. Union members who in their states and localities prefer to vote Republican will do so. But a calculated strategy of choosing "labor" as the political "enemy" isn't a policy that seems likely to yield longterm dividends to an American political party.

★ ★ ★

REP. RALPH W. GWINN (N. Y.) is a far-right Republican who frankly thinks unions ought to be disemboweled, but at least he doesn't insult the intelligence of people by pretending unions can be terrorized and driven out of political activity.

In a speech to the Allegheny County, Pa., League of Women Voters, Gwinn instead strongly suggested that businessmen are being cheated and hoodwinked by the National Association of Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce to which they pay company dues.

These business organizations, he said, ought to furnish leadership for "political action" instead of kidding their members with "ineffective claptrap" about the bills they "endorse." Gwinn seems to think that in America political activity is normal and desirable; he just wishes his side would do more of it. His position is a good deal more respectable than that of the Goldwaters and Alcorn-Thomases.

New York News Guild Honors Fleisher, Pearl

New York—The Newspaper Guild of New York has voted a special citation to Philip Pearl and Henry C. Fleisher for their achievements in the field of labor public relations.

The citations were among 20 page one awards and 11 citations voted by the New York Guild, largest unit in the American Newspaper Guild.

The labor award went to Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., in recognition of his work within Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and as president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, to promote internal democracy and combat exploitation of Puerto Rican workers.

The citation for Pearl and Fleisher noted "their tireless efforts to persuade union leaders that the welfare of the country and of their own organizations required the fullest cooperation in making facts available to the press."

Pearl, formerly director of the Dept. of Public Relations for the AFL-CIO, and Fleisher, formerly director of the Dept. of Publications, have set up their own public relations firms.

FOUR DECADES OF EXPANSION of the Soviet Empire, with its accompanying brutality and terrorism, are shown in photographs in the exhibit in the Union Station, Washington, co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Assembly of Captive European Nations. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (upper right photo) spoke at the opening exercises, after which the display drew a steady procession (left photo) of observers.

Soviets Cry 'Foul'

Anti-Red Exhibit Warning to America

By Gervase N. Love

The pictorial record of 40 years of Soviet terrorism, brutality and imperialism, co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO and Assembly of Captive European Nations, which opened in Washington's Union Station promptly drew a vociferous blast from the Moscow newspaper Trud.

The exhibit, "Soviet Empire: 1917 - 1958," consists of photographs—most of them smuggled out of Iron Curtain countries by refugees—which show how the Russian Communist empire has grown in the last four decades, and how that growth was achieved.

It was opened with a ceremony at which government, labor and the Assembly were represented by speakers, with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty presiding.

Called a Provocation

Trud, the organ of Russia's so-called unions, described it as a provocation against the Soviet government and charged the organizers with trying to minimize the "good impression" it claimed the Soviet has been making on the rest of the world, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow.

"The growth of sympathy for the Soviet Union among ordinary Americans," the AP quoted Trud as saying in one of its frequent excursions into fiction, "probably frightened the ruling circles of the United States."

The Moscow paper condemned AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for his role in the exhibit, said he is well-known for his hostile attitude toward the Soviet, and blamed him for U. S. opposition to exchange of union delegations between the two countries, the AP story said.

Meany Sounds Warning

Meany, in his address at the opening of the exhibit, called the "panorama of life under the hammer and sickle" a "warning to all free people."

"It is a warning to the American people," he added. "It's an indication of what we must do, of how vigilant we must be, to retain our freedom. It should be a warning to those who are falling for the so-called sweet words and tactics of the Soviet Union personified by that wonderful actor they've sent here as ambassador.

"This shows what happens to people who lose their freedom. And this should be an inspiration to the people of America to present to the Soviet Union not the threat of preventive war, but the absolute certainty that America will be able to deter and turn back Communist aggression."

Eternal Vigilance Needed

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) said the exhibit should recall that our freedom was purchased by the blood of our forebears, and that "we must always be on the alert to be certain that our freedom, our liberties, our rights, our privileges, our opportunities shall not be denied to us or to our children."

Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D-Ill.), lauding U. S. labor as "the vigilant guardian of freedom," recalled that organized workers have been the "first target of communism." But for the vigilance, courage and determination of the AFL and CIO, "now happily merged," our freedom today would be threatened, he added.

Rep. Walter H. Judd, (R-Minn.) emphasized that what the Communists fear most is not attack by the U. S., but "the threat within" from the enslaved peoples of the satellite countries and their own Russians. They cannot break the will of such people for freedom, he declared, unless the people themselves feel abandoned by the free world, and especially by the United States.

Present True Picture

Dr. Vilis Masens, chairman of the Assembly, said the exhibit presents "to the people of this great capital of freedom and democracy a true picture, the true face, the present-day face of the enslavers of our nations who cynically and shamelessly claim to be champions of freedom, peace and independence." He called the photos "grim and brutal," but also "true and authentic, a picture of the Soviet as our people see it, not as our enslavers would like to present it."

Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark and Atty. Gen. William Rogers also were introduced to the audience.

Extension of Reciprocal Trade Held Essential to U. S. Welfare

What Congress does about extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and continuing the drive for lower tariffs will not only have a major bearing on our own prosperity but will determine the future of the U.S. role in leadership of the free world, according to Labor's Economic Review.

The monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research spells out the reasons why organized labor has long supported reciprocal trade and lower tariff barriers, with emphasis on the addition of fair labor standards to pending legislation.

"The need for an effective program for reducing barriers to trade is probably greater today than ever before," it notes. "If the U.S. were to renounce its leadership in efforts to reduce tariffs, this would be a signal to our free world allies that we were returning to economic isolation and that we were callous to the economic requirements of other nations.

"Confronted with contraction or closing of markets for their products in the U.S., many of our free world allies might in desperation seek new opportunities for trade with the Soviet Union, Red China and their satellites. The Communist leaders are only too ready and eager to take advantage of such opportunities. For them, trade is a weapon in the cold war."

The publication cites the fact that Russia has already offered trade deals to several non-Communist countries.

Warns of Soviet Threat

"It would be the height of folly," it continues, "for the U.S. to strengthen our military position against the Soviet Union while permitting them to enhance their economic and political position by opening up new avenues of trade with free world countries."

If we "choose the path of restrictionism" and try to keep foreign goods from our markets, the Review asserts, we must be prepared to pay the consequences.

"If we drastically reduce our imports," it explains, "inevitably our export markets will wither away. Millions of workers whose jobs depend on foreign trade will face unemployment."

International trade, it emphasizes, is a "two-way street" on which exports and imports must even up in the long run. U.S. exports have run ahead of imports during the last few years,

Some safeguards against destruction of American industry by imported goods exist in the escape clause proviso of the trades act, the Review notes. Additional protections are spelled out in the trade adjustment program, which has been proposed as an amendment to the act and which the AFL-CIO has endorsed.

Labor Unit Hits Farm Lobby's Censorship Try

Strangers in Our Fields, the publications of the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee which farm employers have sought to suppress, has been reissued in a new edition containing the identical text—plus three additional paragraphs.

Recalls Controversy

In a preface, the committee noted that "a controversy arose" when the first edition appeared and that "farm employer association spokesmen in California charged that the pamphlet was full of inaccuracies and misreperesentations." It pointed out that "the secretary of labor was urged by farm employers to prevent its circulation" and added:

We remind those who previously denounced Strangers in Our Fields and attempted to suppress it, that truth thrives on controversy and that mere denunciation never altered a fact. Censorship in a democracy is never called for except by those who fear the truth."

"Careful examination of the documentation on which the pamphlet was based," it continued, "revealed that no substantial revisions are necessary.

The 80-page illustrated booklet is based on a four-month field survey in Arizona and California undertaken by Sec.-Treas. Ernesto Galarza of the Agricultural Workers, the committee's field representative in California.

The publication may be obtained from the committee, Room 504, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. for 50 cents a copy.

Texas Miller Hat Co. Recognizes Hatters

Corsicana, Tex.—The more than 500 employes of the Texas Miller Hat Co. here signed membership applications so enthusiastically during an organization campagn by the United Hatters that the company agreed to recognize the union without the formality of a National Labor Relations Board election.

Mrs. Carmen Lucia, vice president of the Hatters in Dallas, was in charge of the drive, in which AFL-CIO Assistant Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley played an important part.

Survey of Freedom of Association Voted by Governing Body of ILO

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization will undertake a continuing factual survey of conditions relating to freedom of association, the Governing Body determined at its recent meeting.

The decision grew out of proposals made by ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse. In approving the study, the Governing Body noted that freedom of association "cannot in practice be a reality" if there is no respect for individual freedoms such as freedom of assembly and of speech. It was decided that the survey must be wide enough in scope to cover all aspects of national life relevant to freedom, or otherwise it would be unrealistic. This course, it is expected, will permit the ILO to define more closely the problems and how they may be overcome, and may also result in requests for help on industrial relations problems from governments.

The Governing Body in addition authorized a special plea to governments which have not done so to take steps to ratify the convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, and also the convention on the right to organize and to collective bargaining.

The creation of an African Advisory Committee, to be concerned with labor problems in the area south of the Sahara, was approved after defeat of an effort to include Morocco. The committee will meet every two years and will advise the Governing Body.

U.S. Votes No

The 1959 ILO budget was fixed at $8.4 million, with the U.S. government delegation the only government group to vote against it. It compares with $7.9 million for the current year, and means that for the second successive year this country will be assessed more than it can pay under existing legislation. A bill to raise the ceiling has passed the Senate and awaits House action.

The opening of ILO branch offices next year in Buenos Aires, Cairo and Moscow was authorized.

A report to the Governing Body showed that ILO technical assistance programs were carried on during 1957 in 56 underdeveloped countries, five more than in 1956. Most of them were financed through the United Nations' expanded program of technical assistance.

More than half of all the 1957 projects were in the field of manpower and vocational training. Another 25 percent came under the broad heading of labor conditions and administration,

Thirty-four percent of the overall assistance was spent on Latin America, due to greater expenditures in the program aimed at integrating the Andean Indians into the economic and social life of their countries. Asia received 27 percent; the Near and Middle East 16 percent; Europe 11 percent and Africa 9 percent.

American workers are represented on the Governing Body by AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney.

Meany Invites NAM, C of C To Fight for Safety Laws

An open invitation to the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers to "stand shoulder to shoulder with the AFL-CIO" before legislative bodies and fight for badly needed safety laws was extended by Pres. George Meany at the President's Conference on Occupational Safety. Meany spoke on the safety problems of the future at the concluding session of the 10th anniversary conference, which attracted some 3,000 scientists, labor leaders, businessmen and government officials.

'Progress Through Tragedy'

He based his invitation to the two management organizations—and later included the federal government—on the contention that "inhuman is it may sound, our record of safety development is clear — America has made progress through tragedy." It must not continue that way in the future, he said.

Nobody is publicly opposed to legislation to prevent "death, maiming or injury to workers," he asserted.

"Yet the sum total of legislative deeds is that progress in the area of safety is not only tortuously slow but it is wilfully hobbled by refusals to provide funds for enforcement and effective staffing," he continued.

"We know full well what has to be done if future government action is not going to be a carbon copy of past failures. First, labor and management must take the leadership in focusing the full glare of public disclosure on the 'Yes, but . . .' attitudes of legislators. We must jointly appear before every legislative body and demand the conversion of words into deeds.

"We must jointly demand enactment of legislation that is so badly needed now and we must be equally alert in the future when new problems require legislative action.

"It means too that the ever-growing number of private organizations whose purpose for existence is establishment of safety standards and programs must step out of their research laboratories more often to let legislators know what is happening in the fields of scientific and industrial development."

Eisenhower Greets Delegates

Pres. Eisenhower, in a brief welcoming address, praised the delegates for progress made thus far in reducing industrial accidents.

But "eternal vigilance is the price of safety," he warned, adding that "true vigilance will do much to cut down this loss" of manpower.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell presided at the full sessions. At the opening meeting he asserted that "saftey first" has changed from a slogan to a grim necessity in the age of space and the atom.

The country cannot afford even one accident with nuclear devices, he made clear. He called for accelerated research in accident prevention.

Jerome Pollack, social security consultant to the Auto Workers, discussed "Safety Progress and Problems in the Labor Movement" at a symposium, "Prologue to the Next Decade."

Labor Takes Part

A large number of labor spokesmen participated in a day-long series of workshops.

They included Pres. Emeritus Charles F. McGowan of the Boiler Makers and Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, who spoke on radiation; Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists; Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council; Sec.-Treas. Neil C. Sherburne of the Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor; Assistant Dir. Clinton Fair of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Lloyd D. Utter, director of the UAW Industrial Health and Safety Division.

LIST OF ASSETS of the former Michigan State Federation of Labor is formally turned over to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Patrick F. McCartney (left), AFL-CIO organizer in Michigan, and Ray Rappaort, attorney who handled case for the AFL-CIO. The former federation withheld the assets at the time of the formation of the Michigan AFL-CIO.

Monopoly Probers Hit Utility Tax Handouts

The Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee has charged that "grave consequences" followed grants of fast tax amortization certificates to electric power companies and that consumers have "fared badly."

In a report on hearings held last year on the Eisenhower Administration's award of rapid tax write-offs to Idaho Power Co. for construction of the two controversial dams in the Hells Canyon area of Idaho and Oregon, the committee majority said the legality of such writeoffs for utilities is "questionable." Senators Everett M. Dirksen (R.-Ill.) and Alexander Wiley (R.-Wis.) filed dissenting minority views.

The report, signed for the majority by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D.-Tenn.), subcommittee chairman, said that a Federal Power Commission survey showed that "to an unsuspected extent, tax-free dividends were being paid" by electric utilities. Of $52 million in "partially tax-free" dividends distributed by utilities in 1955, the survey disclosed that the tax-free amount was over $19 million.

Charging that the Idaho Power Co. and Ebasco Services, Inc., knew of the tax amortization award to the former 12 days before it was granted last Apr. 17, the report noted that there were increases in volume of trading on the company's stock in the period immediately before the announcement.

The amortization permits, which allowed fast writeoffs of a total of $168 million on two dams on the Snake River, were later returned by the company in the face of widespread public criticism.

The report pointed to testimony that between the end of 1955 and April 1957, the cost to the government of fast tax amortization by electric utilities was over $787 million. During this period, benefits to electric power companies from tax amortization was estimated at $2.6 billion.

Dirksen, Wiley Dissent

Dirksen's dissent called the majority report "a fantastic and transparent effort to put the tarred stick on American industry." Wiley said that, although there may be doubt that certificates should have been issued to the Idaho Power Co. after fighting ended in Korea, it was "a moot question" since the company relinquished its certificates.

ITU Suspends Publication of Labor's Daily

Bettendorf, Ia. — Labor's Daily on Mar. 29 suspended operations after more than five years of continuous publication.

Suspension of the publication, which was started Sept. 16, 1952, by the Typographical Union, was announced by its editor, Ralph "Scoop" White. He said that the failure of international unions to provide support led to the suspension.

Last December, in a meeting following a session of the AFL-CIO convention at Atlantic City, ITU Pres. Woodruff Randolph announced that the paper would cease publication if the labor movement did not contribute more generously to its support. He was also willing to sell the assets of the publication, including its big plant here.

A committee was set up under the chairmanship of Arnold S. Zander, president of the State, County and Municipal Employes, to seek a wide basis of support for Labor's Daily. The needed support, said White, was not forthcoming and the ITU could not keep the publication operating indefinitely in the red.

Clothing Firm Locks Out 500 In Montreal

Montreal — Some 500 employes have been locked out by Hyde Park Clothes, Ltd., as the result of an organizing drive by the Clothing Workers, the union has charged.

Picket lines were established—with the pickets singing French songs—after the company had discharged several workers despite a union-obtained injunction restraining the firm from "threatening and coercing" its employes in their relations with the ACW.

The union signed up a clear majority of the employes, who paid advance dues as Quebec law requires, over the last few months, and filed a petition for certification with the Quebec Labor Relations Board early in February. The company promptly went into Superior Court and obtained an injunction which prohibits the QLRB from taking any action in the dispute.

Record of Anti-Unionism

It has now obtained another injunction aimed at halting picketing and enjoining even the "encouragement and stimulation" of its locked-out employes. The firm has a record of anti-unionism going back to the early days of the century.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress has called on the entire Canadian labor movement to support the workers and the ACW.

Engineers Revoke Five Trusteeships

Washington—The new leadership of the Operating Engineers has revoked trusteeships over five locals with a total of 6,500 members, Pres. Joseph J. Delaney has announced.

They are Stationary Engineers Local 94, New York, with 2,200 members; Hoisting and Portable Engineers Local 136, Port Washington, N. Y., 350 members; Hoisting and Portable Engineers Local 410, Binghamton, N. Y., 450 members; Hoisting and Portable Engineers Local 98, Springfield, Mass., 2,900 members; and Hoisting and Portable Engineers Local 377, Great Falls, Mont., 550 members.

Delaney took office Feb. 14 following the resignation of former Pres. William E. Maloney, who had been accused of misusing union funds and exercising autocratic power over the union in testimony before the McClellan Committee.

FCC Member Admits Industry Paid Bills

A member of the Federal Communications Commission who admitted he had let the broadcasting industry pick up some of his hotel tabs while he collected expenses from the government staunchly defended himself against charges of wrongdoing before the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight. Rosel H. Hyde, the FCC's senior member, challenged the subcommittee to find any "impropriety" in the fact that he had taken a total of $192 in government expense money for five "official" trips, four of them to industry conventions at which the industry-listed payments of $265 for his hotel bills.

He still insisted he had done nothing amiss after Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) read into the record a ruling by Comptroller General Joseph Campbell that it is a "penal" offense for a government official to permit outsiders to pay his hotel bills when he is on government duty.

Hyde called it "outrageous" to apply the ruling to an action taken under a former and conflicting opinion. Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R-N. J.) agreed with him and praised Hyde's "honesty."

Hyde also testified he had never heard any complaint from former Commissioner Richard A. Mack, who resigned under fire two weeks ago, about "pressure" brought on him in connection with the Miami Channel 10 award, which touched off the subcommittee's investigation.

Hyde is a Republican named to the FCC in 1946 by former Pres. Truman.

Earlier, the subcommittee at great length questioned Milt Dean Hill, public relations man for National Airlines, which got the Channel 10 award through a subsidiary, about a $2.40 telephone call on Dec. 19, 1956, to Charles Steadman, a Cleveland lawyer. Steadman was supposed to be "closest" to George C. McConnaughey, Republican who was then FCC chairman, and to be "keeping close" to him on the case.

Hill said he did not recall what the phone call was about, and that he had listed it as a TV channel award expense item because he was pressed for an explanation by an officer of National Airlines.

USIA Workers Get Provisional Charter

A provisional charter as Lodge 1812 of the American Federation of Government Employes has been granted to U.S. Information Agency workers.

Officers of the new lodge include Bernard Wiesman, USIA adviser on labor and minorities affairs, president; Liston Oak, Voice of America labor editor, first vice president; Albert E. Hemsing, second vice president; Madeline Knotts, secretary; Frances Huggard, assistant secretary, and Bert L. Werner, treasurer. W. J. Caldwell is sergeant at arms.

The constitution of the lodge includes provision for membership of USIA employes in overseas posts.

Highway Signs Ban Held Bar To More Jobs

Washington — Pending bills to prohibit outdoor advertising on the 41,000-mile interstate highway system would "outlaw" job opportunities for many thousands of workers, Bryce Holcombe, general organizer for the Painters, told a Senate Public Works subcommittee.

Would Hurt Union Labor

Declaring that the proposed prohibition concerns the AFL-CIO and constituent unions because it "raises the possibility of unemployment," Holcombe added: "When we are confronted with the unprecedented step of prohibiting an industry that employs union labor, we have a moral obligation to speak out."

Holcombe said he found it "hard to reconcile" the calling of a hearing to accelerate a public works program with the proposals to "outlaw work opportunities under free enterprise."

Under the proposed bills, the federal government would offer the states up to $1.5 billion in "inducements" to adopt and enforce the ban.

A resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO convention last December pointed out that "the defraying of such costs most certainly must detract from the sums otherwise available to the fundamental proposition of laying down the greatest mileage of roadways, in the least time and at the lowest possible costs."

Meany Hits Bias in Probers' Report

Majority View Is Denounced By McNamara

(Continued from Page 1)

democratic procedures," misuse of union funds, violence to an extent that may "justifiably be labeled a crime against the community," abuse of organizational picketing, abuse of power in trusteeships, infiltration of unions "sometimes at high levels" by "gangsters and hoodlums," and a "dubious role" played by some lawyers "in their relationships" with some union officials.

Management Collusion Blamed

Management and some union officials were blamed for engaging "extensively in collusion" to enrich themselves by exploiting workers and controlling competition.

A "no man's land" was discovered in which workers were exploited "because employers had no recourse" to the National Labor Relations Board or any state agency, the report said. And in some cases "rampant violence" has existed because law enforcement officers "have been lax" in handling cases arising from labor-management disputes.

The report said that "certain managements and their agents" have violated the Taft-Hartley Act by employing labor spies, organizing company unions and breaking legitimate unions.

On this basis the report recommended legislative action to regulate pension, health and welfare funds and to regulate union dues money, to promote union democracy, to "curb activities of middlemen" in labor-management relations and to "clarify" the "no man's land."

More Recommendations Later

"Further legislative recommendations" would be presented later, the report said.

McNamara in a statement of individual views filed a point-by-point dissent that ridiculed the language and to some extent the "overall conclusions" of the report.

On the "stolen or misused $10 million," McNamara said, there is "nowhere any explanation" of how the figure was reached, and the further claim that this represented $5 "taken from the pockets" of each member of the unions studied was "statistical perversion" reduced to a "ridiculous state" in relation to a 15-year period covered.

The "colorful language and some of the findings" of the report "are more related to the old Police Gazette than to a supposedly objective" congressional document, the Michigan Democrat said.

Picture Grossly Distorted

The committee's "qualifying phrases will be too easily ignored" in view of hearings that previously had given a "grossly discolored and distorted picture" of the way unions actually function, he stated.

It might be "too much" to ask the committee to "give equal publicity to clean and honest unions," he continued, but it was "not too much to ask" that it "fairly inform the public of the many steps" taken by labor before the committee existed to "deal with improper activities in its ranks."

The AFL-CIO had expelled unions adjudged guilty of corrupt influence, McNamara said, and this is in "sharp contrast" to the reactions of management to "evidences of unethical activities." "It is my understanding," he declared, that "few, if any," of the long list of business clients of Nathan W. Shefferman's union-busting firm "dropped his services after the nature of his operation was exposed."

Meany Cites Shortcomings

Meany's statement, issued after the McClellan report was discussed by the AFL-CIO Executive Committee, reported that the document had the net effect of ignoring "the great strides the labor movement has made to clean its own house."

"While the committee has gratuitously insulted the entire labor movement," he said, "it has carefully avoided a similar indictment of management which has done nothing to eliminate evil from its own ranks."

On the committee's listing of five "areas" in which it recommended legislation, Meany commented:

Long before the McClellan unit was established, the "trade union movement pleaded for enactment of disclosure legislation in the field of pension and welfare plans." There is a committee "inference" that "management generally" supports such a plan, but the fact is that "legislation has been blocked by opposition of employer groups and the insurance lobby."

"Every member" of the McClellan committee "is fully aware of this opposition," he charged.

On protection of union funds, Meany said, the AFL-CIO has supported a resolution already passed in the Senate and pending action in the House to "make public union financial statements now required under the Taft-Hartley Act."

On union democracy, he pointed out, "the AFL-CIO has adopted codes of ethical practices" and ordered these codes "to become mandatory as of Apr. 15, 1958." Yet the "trade union movement is singled out for a sensational smear" despite the fact that the McClellan group has "exposed unethical practices of business and unethical actions of some lawyers" and no clean-up action "has been taken by business or the bar association."

Of the committee's "concern with curbing the activities of middlemen," Meany branded it a "clear attempt to absolve employers who are bribe-givers."

Ignore Shefferman's Clients

Shefferman's clients "knew what he was doing" and "paid for what they got," yet the committee "has not investigated his list of clients to see how many, if any, have cancelled their contracts after his nefarious activities were disclosed."

The committee's concern with what it calls the "no man's land" of labor-management relations "deserves no comment," Meany said, because "it is clearly not in the committee's jurisdiction" and "no evidence on this point has been put forward."

'I Stand for the Rights of Labor!'

Reuther Cites Kohler For Strike Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

tempted kidnapping and shotgun blasts.

"After all the violence every problem is still there, only the problems are harder to work out," he said.

"But strikes do not take place in a vacuum. The bitterness and hatred that divided the community" of Sheboygan, Wis., he said, were the "by-product of the pattern of violence" created by the company in strikes as far back as 1897 and as recently as 1934, when two strikers were killed and 47 others shot while fleeing company guards.

Reuther got his chance before the committee after Herbert V. Kohler, company president, testified he would not bargain with the UAW for a contract because the union "no longer represented a majority" in the plant.

Thinks Union "Lost"

Asked by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) if the union had "lost" the strike, Kohler replied:

"I have to be a little modest about it. I think they've lost."

Asked by Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) whether the company had engaged in "any improper practices," Kohler said, "No, sir."

Asked if the company "bargained at all times in good faith," he replied, "Yes, sir."

An NLRB trial examiner's report has branded the company guilty of unfair labor practices.

Reuther told the committee he had "taken to bed at night" the problems of the Kohler strikers.

"We knew when we were certified (1952) that we had a hard problem," he said.

"We asked the Kohler workers not to strike in 1953 when they voted a walkout (on a wage reopener clause) but to nurse this thing along."

The UAW and the automotive industry had "begun battling," he said. "Twenty years ago when there were company spies, private arsenals, underworld thugs, but we worked it out," he added.

"Now we have more mature, more responsible industrial relations," which he pointed out had been called by business publications" peace treaties instead of an armed truce. "We hoped for the same kind of thing at Kohler."

But the company, he charged, "prepared for war" even during its first UAW contract by "increasing its private arsenal, its stocks of guns and tear gas.

Cites NLRB Report

In a formal statement filed with the committee—the same statement Republican senators blocked him from presenting five weeks earlier—Reuther spelled out his accusations against the Kohler Co. and recommended five changes in the laws to prohibit conduct it engaged in.

He quoted the NLRB trial examiner as having found that the "futility" of bargaining was due to the company's efforts to "avoid agreement," to "teach the union a lesson," to reduce the union to "impotency" as a bargaining representative.

On changes in the laws he made these recommendations:

- That the Taft-Hartley Act be amended to remove the "union-busting" provisions that bar "fired" strikers from voting in NLRB elections.
- That "preparation" for violence, such as Kohler's stocking of arms, be made unlawful.

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- That NLRB processes be speeded up and that the general counsel be "directed" to seek injunctions against flagrant and deliberate employer unfair labor practices. Such mandatory action by the general counsel now is largely confined to action against unions.
- That the government adopt as a policy that it will not reward strikebound companies with federal contracts.
- That a company be prohibited from hiring "strangers" and other outsiders to take the jobs of its own employes who have struck.

'Work' Move Again Killed in Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky.—The third consecutive Kentucky Legislature which failed to act on a so-called "right-to-work" proposal has adjourned not to meet again until 1960.

One bill was reported out favorably by the Senate Rules Committee, but never got to a vote on the floor. A House measure was killed in committee.

Easter Seal Appeal Backed by Barbers

Chicago—Barbers in nearly 10,000 union shops throughout the nation will display special posters and coinboards in support of the 1958 Easter Seal appeal for crippled children.

The Barbers will be working to increase the total of $175,000 raised since 1953 through similar special events for state and local Easter Seal societies affiliated with the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Funds raised through the efforts of the Barbers have provided special camping, wheelchairs, braces and equipment for hundreds of handicapped youngsters.

Endorsing the project, Barber's Union Pres. William C. Birthright urged all union barbers to "do our part to help crippled children in our home communities through this important project undertaken voluntarily by union barbers throughout the nation."

Steelworkers Defeat Mine-Mill in Ontario

Red Lake, Ont.—The Steelworkers have knocked the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers out of bargaining rights at another mine, the Madsen-Red Lake Mines near here.

The USWA polled 221 votes to 67 for retaining Mine-Mill. The victory was the Steelworker's first in this northwestern Ontario mining area.

ACLU's 'Labor Bill of Rights' Parallels AFL-CIO Ethics Codes

The American Civil Liberties Union has proposed a labor "bill of rights" closely paralleling the Codes of Ethical Practices adopted by the AFL-CIO.

In releasing the statement, the ACLU congratulated the AFL-CIO and its Ethical Practices Committee for demonstrating its determination "to eliminate practices which have heaped so much criticism on (labor) officials."

The statement covers six sections dealing with freedom of speech and assembly, freedom of elections and balloting, trusteeships and local union rights, accounting of union funds, equal treatment by the union and due process within the union.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and international union presidents, the ACLU said its statement was motivated by a desire to aid unions in eliminating abuses.

At the February meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Meany announced a letter was going out to all affiliates calling for full compliance with the six ethical practices codes ratified by the 1957 convention. The letter called for action by Apr. 15, 1958, to change union rules and regulations necessary to bring about compliance or for indications of proposals to be placed before conventions for action.

The Meany letter paid particular stress on Code Six pertaining to union democratic practices.

The New York Times, commenting editorially on the ACLU proposals, noted that most of the provisions paralleled the AFL-CIO codes, adding that "it is even more pertinent in the case of unions which are outside the AFL-CIO and are not bound by its ethical codes."

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Jobless Figures Due

No Spring Pickup Seen in New Data

By Saul Miller

A reversal of the normal job pickup in March is expected on Apr. 8 when the government's unemployment figures are scheduled for release.

On the basis of all economic indicators the report is expected to show instead of the usual decline of about 200,000, an increase in the number of unemployed, brining the total to above the February figure of 5.2 million.

The April job report has been given national importance by the Administration and Congress as the basis for possible action on a tax cut, although Republican leaders have indicated the White House may delay action until May.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, noting the importance attached to the report, called on Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks Apr. 2 for immediate release of the March unemployment figures. He told Weeks that he understood that these figures were "normally available" in the department on the first of the month.

Since so much current attention is centered on the figures, Meany said, "it would be in the best national interest if you were to issue a preliminary release. . . ."

Weeks promptly turned Meany down.

The expectancy of an increase in the unemployment figure was based on several key reports:

1—Labor Dept. figures for total insured unemployment showed an increase of about 140,000 from mid-February to mid-March. These figures do not cover rail employment nor those unprotected by the jobless compensation system.

2—A Labor Dept. report that 80 percent of the nation's major employment areas showed increases in unemployment in mid-March with 70 of the 149 areas having unemployment of 6 percent or more—a figure on which the government bases its contract aid.

Auto, Steel Output Down

Reports from the auto and steel industry showed continuing production declines, with the steel industry operating at about 50 percent of capacity and auto output down 20 percent from March 1957.

At a news conference Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said

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New Union In Laundry Downs Foes

(See picture, Page 7)

Milwaukee — The AFL-CIO Laundry Workers scored a major victory here winning representation rights at three linen supply firms despite a strong campaign by the expelled Laundry Workers Intl. Union and the Teamsters.

In elections conducted by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board Local 3008 of the new union triumphed by large margins. At a fourth plant the vote ended in a tie and a runoff will be held.

Arno Schulz, Local 3008 president, hailed the victory as a "repudiation" of charges by the LWIU that the AFL-CIO campaign was a failure.

Schulz said the election victories came despite efforts of Teamsters Local 360 to pressure employes into voting for LWIU Local 174.

The LWIU and the Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO convention last December for failure to clean out corrupt leadership.

The extent of the new union's victory is reflected in these figures:

At three plants of the American Linen & Supply Co. the vote was 112 for Local 3008 to 31 for Local 174, with all but eight workers voting.

At Mickey's Linen and Towel Supply Inc., the vote was a unanimous 29 to 0 in favor of Local 3008. At Veterans Linen Supply Co. the vote was nine for Local 3008, to three for Local 174.

Area Plants Sign Up

Schulz announced also that as of the end of March all laundry and dry cleaning plants in the Milwaukee area have signed agreements with Local 3008.

The new Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union to be formed at a convention in Washington May 12-14 was authorized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting. The convention call has gone out to 75 locals representing between 50,000 and 60,000 members.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who has helped bring the new union into existence, will chair the opening sessions of the convention.

Florida Labor Forms Merged State Council

By Robert J. Wentworth

Tampa, Fla.—Delegates representing over 75,000 AFL-CIO members in Florida formed the Florida State Federated Labor Council at a special merger convention here.

The delegates elected Frank G. Roche, former president of the Florida State Federation of Labor, president of the merged group. William E. Allen, federation secretary-treasurer, was named to the same post in the merged organization. Edward Earhardt of the for-

(Continued on Page 3)

Congress Recesses, To Sample Slump

UNEMPLOYED NEEDY in St. Louis lined up by the hundreds to make application for surplus food to be distributed to them. Registration scene shows the jobless giving the required information to volunteer workers at registration desks. Many reported they had been without jobs since July and were living day by day.

'Disclosure' Prospects Better

Committee Clears Welfare Funds Bill

Prospects for passage of the AFL-CIO-endorsed bill to protect employe welfare and pension plans got a major boost when the Senate Labor Committee voted overwhelming to send the measure to the floor. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and now co-sponsored with Administration backing by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), would require reports to the federal government on management of all money reserved for the benefit of employes under welfare and pension programs.

In addition to requiring disclosure of financial facts, whether the plans are administered by management, unions or management and unions jointly, the measure would make embezzlement of welfare money a federal crime.

The bill has not yet been scheduled for Senate floor action but committee sources point to the bipartisan majority favoring it in expressing a belief that passage is probable "sooner rather than later."

Goldwater, Allott Opposed

All committee Democrats except Sen. Strom Thurmond (S. C.), who was absent, voted to report the bill favorably. Three Republicans voted for it and one absentee, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), also is on record as supporting the measure. The only negative votes were cast by Senators Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz) and Gordon Allott (R-Colo.).

In the House parallel welfare-and-pension-plan measures are now pending before the full Labor Committee headed by Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.). Liberal sources say they will move to get

(Continued on Page 2)

Bates Says Housing Bill 'Falls Short'

The AFL-CIO charged that the emergency housing bill signed by Pres. Eisenhower "falls far short of meeting America's housing needs," although "it is a move in the right direction."

Vice-Pres. Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, said the new bill does not meet the needs "aggravated by the current recession" for "a comprehensive program designed to bring good housing within the reach of every American family."

Charging that the Administration was "still wedded to a housing-as-usual policy," Bates said that it put high interest rates for bankers ahead of homes for families and jobless workers.

Action on Key Bills Is Delayed

By Willard Shelton

Congress closed shop for its Easter recess on Apr. 4 and went home to consult the people on tax cuts, public works and a ecession-conscious nation's mood at the approach of elections.

The legislators left behind an Eisenhower Administration apparently committed more deeply than ever to go-slow policies.

Its watchword on tax cuts was delay, and its dominant figures seemed more concerned that the government might do "too much," and thus invite future "inflation," than it might do "too little" to prevent the economic decline from feeding on itself.

Congress itself had demonstrated a somewhat hospitable attitude toward job-creating public works, particularly through stepped-up spending for programs already authorized and through increased federal loans and loan guarantees.

It held off on tax plans, however, through a gentlemen's agreement with Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson that neither the Administration nor the Democratic leadership would "jump the gun" but would give advance notice on timing.

The first public works measure, the Gore bill increasing funds for highway building to $5 billion over a two-year period, was sent to the White House after the House and Senate approved a conference committee report.

Action was just beginning, if that, on basic reforms to shore up the country's economic defenses by strengthening and broadening the so-called built-in stabilizers of social security, minimum wages and unemployment compensation.

Price Support Freeze Vetoed

The Administration distressed farm-state Republican congressmen, already apprehensive about election returns next November, when Pres. Eisenhower vetoed the bill to freeze farm price supports for a single year.

The veto did not surprise the GOP, since the President had branded the bill previously as moving "180 degrees" in the wrong direction.

An effort to override the President's veto will be made after the Easter recess, but the necessary two-thirds majority in each house is considered beyond reach. Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson renewed his request for new authority, instead, to cut minimum supports on "basic" crops from 75 percent to 60 percent of parity levels.

Tax Cut Postponement

On tax reduction, apparently dependable White House reports circulated that Eisenhower now wants to wait until "late in May" before making up his mind.

This represents a second postponement from the President's

(Continued on Page 5)

McDevitt Says Economic Crisis Calls for More Political Action

The nation's economic crisis calls for redoubled effort by union members to elect candidates in the primaries and general election who will support a program to put America back to work, James J. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education declared.

In a statement noting current reports of increasing unemployment, McDevitt called on "working men and women and their families and friends to support candidates for office who pledge themselves to work for a program to halt the deepening recession and put the jobless millions back to work."

This program, said the COPE director, includes a tax cut for low and middle income groups, a public works program keyed to public housing, hospitals, schools and highways, increased levels and duration of jobless benefits. It means also, said McDevitt, improved social security benefits, aid for distressed communities and extension of minimum wage coverage.

"The simplest and easiest way" to support candidates who will back this program, he added, is to contribute to COPE, register and vote.

Production Declines:

Recession Costing U. S. $25 Billion

The United States is losing $25 billion a year in national production as a result of the six-month old recession, an AFL-CIO publication declared.

The current issue of "Economic Trends and Outlook," a monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, based its charge on an estimate of the gross national product.

The publication noted that national production should grow at a minimum rate of $5 billion per quarter. Instead, there has been a steady drop at the rate of $7.5 billion in the past two quarters.

On this basis the gross national product, during the first three months of 1958, was running at an annual rate of $425 billion instead of what should be the annual rate—$450 billion.

Official Commerce Dept. figures on the gross national product, which stood at $432.6 for the last quarter of 1957, have not yet been issued for the first quarter of 1958 but Economic Trends said they would show the annual rate to be $425 billion.

The publication also listed other economic indicators, all of which pointed to the AFL-CIO's contention that prompt governmental action is necessary to pull America out of this deepening slum.

It concluded:

"The issue is not public works versus a tax cut, as posed by some political leaders in recent weeks. Both are needed. A substantial tax cut would have a quick effect in stemming the sharp economic decline, by bolstering consumer incomes and consumer markets.

"A public works program would take effect more slowly, over a period of months of completing plans, placing contracts and obtaining building sites, but it would add jobs, and the demand for construction materials, later this year and in 1959.

"A sound public works program would attempt to meet the needs of a growing population for educational and hospital facilities, housing, urban re-development and roads.

"A socially useful program of public works cannot be based on pet pork-barrel projects of ambitious politicians who are busier building political machines than combatting a perilous economic slump."

Labor Urges Wider Use of Surplus Foods

New York—Wholesale expansion of the Agriculture Dept's. surplus foods program to help offset some of the tragic effects of the current recession has been called for by the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

In a special booklet being rushed to Community Services staff representatives in more than 65 major industrial cities, the CSA emphasized that the surplus foods program "is not a substitute for relief or other assistance, but rather is supplemental to such programs."

The booklet, designed to show CSA staff representatives how to achieve community action for getting surplus foods to needy families, pointed out that, in many states, the program operates under limited distribution which includes only school lunch programs and charitable institutions.

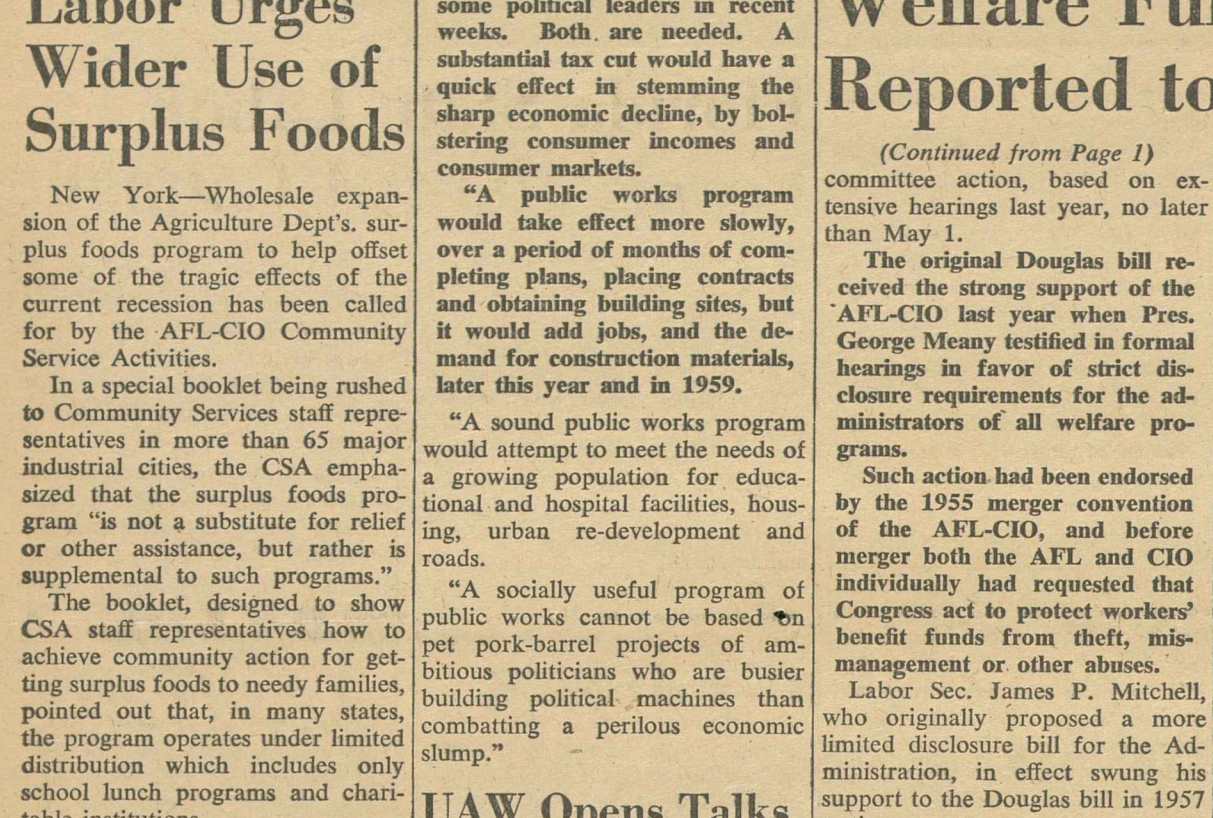
It called for enlarging the scope of the program to persons receiving state or county public welfare, handicapped people receiving social security or other limited retirement benefits, people receiving insufficient unemployment compensation benefits, and people receiving insufficient workmen's compensation.

The booklet hit out at attempts in many communities to establish unrealistic eligibility requirements that, in effect, limit distribution of surplus foods to families reduced to pauperism.

UAW Opens Talks At Chrysler, Ford

Detroit—The Auto Workers opened negotiations this week with the remaining two of the industry's Big Three—the Ford Motor Co. on Mar. 31 and the Chrysler Corp. on Apr. 1.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther is sitting in on both sets of negotiations, at which the union is seeking wage increases, profit-sharing and other contract improvements approved at meetings of councils representing the two employe groups.



AFFECTIONATE TRIBUTE was paid former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) at a luncheon in New York given by groups within the Liberal Party in honor of his 80th birthday. Among the 1,500 persons who joined in toasting Lehman (center) were (left to right) Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Sen Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

Bring Him Home!

Welfare Funds Bill Reported to Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

committee action, based on extensive hearings last year, no later than May 1.

The original Douglas bill received the strong support of the AFL-CIO last year when Pres. George Meany testified in formal hearings in favor of strict disclosure requirements for the administrators of all welfare programs.

Such action had been endorsed by the 1955 merger convention of the AFL-CIO, and before merger both the AFL and CIO individually had requested that Congress act to protect workers' benefit funds from theft, mismanagement or other abuses.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who originally proposed a more limited disclosure bill for the Administration, in effect swung his support to the Douglas bill in 1957 testimony.

Insurance Companies Fearful

Opposition has come only from insurance companies, which have quietly but insistently claimed that they feared an opening-wedge to federal "regulation," and from management trade associations.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Retail Federation have argued in hearings that pension and welfare programs administered solely by management should be exempt from disclosure requirements.

Nothing "wrong" in the handling of such programs was exposed in hearings conducted in 1954-56 by a subcommittee led by Senators Douglas and Ives, the employer spokesmen claimed.

Douglas Argues Need

Douglas hotly disputed this and pointed out that the exemption of employe-managed plans would excuse from coverage plans affecting the vast majority of protected workers. Ives, after sponsoring the more narrow Administration program originally, made it clear he supported the broader approach. So did Sec. Mitchell.

Allott is expected to sponsor floor amendments seeking to exempt employer-administered programs.

AMA Attack On Union Plan Is Defeated

Frankfort, Ky.—With both the state AFL and State CIO whipping up strong support, the United Mine Workers' medical-care program was saved here when the Kentucky House of Representatives adjourned without taking action on an American Medical Association-backed proposal.

The measure, which would have declared void any contract that denied the beneficiary of a medical-service plan the right to choose his own physician, had previously passed the Kentucky Senate.

Dr. Warren F. Draper, head of the UMW program, announced that the medical-care service would not be continued in Kentucky if the bill passed. This, said Draper, would mean discontinuance of the program despite an investment of $15 million a year.

NABET Members Reject Contract

Chicago — Members of the Broadcast Employes have turned down in a referendum vote new contracts proposed several weeks ago by the National and American Broadcasting companies.

The tally, compiled at the union's international headquarters here, was 1,075 against ratification and 825 for. All groups within the bargaining units returned majorities against accepting the contract.

The agreement would have run for two years, and would have given the union jurisdiction over television tape work; a 6 percent wage increase; an additional holiday, with improved holiday pay.

Jobless Rise Is Expected In New Figures

(Continued from Page 1)

he doubted that unemployment "will be much different" from the 5.2 million recorded in February and generally was optimistic about an upturn by midyear.

Another indication of the job scarcity popped up in the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on factory labor turnover which revealed that the quit rate had dropped to a postwar low of 6 per 1,000 in February. Total separations for all reasons exceeded total hirings during the month by 16 per 1,000.

Major Unemployment Spreads

The report on major employment areas found 25 major locations moving into the substantial labor surplus category along with 32 smaller centers. The total of smaller areas with substantial unemployment rose to 121 compared to 59 a year ago.

Thirteen major areas moved to the category of at least 9 percent unemployed and five—including Detroit and Providence—moved to the category with 12 or more percent jobless.

IAM Rejects Republic Bid; Votes to Strike

Members of Machinists Lodge 1987 voted to strike against the Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, N. Y., after voting down a contract offer as unacceptable.

John Scala, spokesman for the lodge, said its officers were authorized to call the strike but that action would be withheld in an effort to reach an agreement in last-ditch negotiations. The old contract expired Mar. 31.

The vote pointed up the charge of IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes that "almost everywhere" in negotiations involving more than 500,000 members of the IAM and the Auto Workers in the aircraft and missile industry, "management representatives are vigorously opposing and in some cases ridiculing fair and legitimate union proposals."

"Thus we are confronting," he said, "the unsightly picture of one of the nation's most profitable industries, living on fat federal subsidies, refusing to concede that its employes have any legitimate economic problems such as rising prices, such as loss of overtime, such as cutbacks, contract cancellations and plant relocations."

The IAM and the UAW are working closely together in current bargaining situations.

Freeman Endorses Local Facility Aid

Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has strongly endorsed the Fulbright Bill to increase to $1 billion the funds available as loans to local communities for the construction of needed community facilities.

He warned, however, in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, that the measure should carry safeguards against the breakdown of prevailing wages and labor standards. "Federal money should not be used to subsidize substandard employment conditions," Freeman declared.

The Senate is expected to act on the bill shortly after the Easter recess.

AFL-CIO Calls for Action:

3-Point Jobless Aid Program Urged for Recession Victims

By Gervase N. Love

The AFL-CIO urged a three-point program on Congress to ease the back-breaking burden that has fallen on the unemployed.

In testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee on the Administration program for extending unemployment compensation payments through federal loans to the states, Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Social Security, proposed:

1—Enactment of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill, which would permanently liberalize the unemployment compensation laws, and as an emergency step, increase the amount of benefits and their duration until the states can pass laws meeting new federal standards.

2—Establishment of federal "recovery benefits" similiar to unemployment compensation benefits for the jobless who are not covered but who have records of recent employment.

3—Authorization of federal grants for general assistance to relieve those not eligible for either unemployment compensation or recovery benefits.

Cruikshank voiced AFL-CIO endorsement of the Administration's emergency program. He warned, however, that it constitutes no "substitute for basic improvements" needed in the present law and envisioned in the Kennedy-McCarthy bill.

Three Basic Shortcomings

"The shortcomings of unemployment insurance are of three kinds," Cruikshank told the committee.

"First, benefits are being paid only to 6 out of every 10 of the unemployed. Second, workers fortunate enough to draw benefits are averaging less than $30 a week; benefits average only about one-third of past weekly earnings. Third, about 40,000 claimants each week are using up the last of their benefits.

"Taking the exclusions, the exhaustions and the low benefit levels into account, unemployment compensation is returning to the economy less than 17 percent of the total wages lost. Because of this loss to our national purchasing power, these hearings are concerned not only with the plight of the laid-off worker, but also with the plight of his butcher, his grocer and his landlord."

Cruikshank pointed out that more than 800,000 jobless workers have exhausted their benefits since September. Some 3.3 million unemployed who are now drawing benefits—at rates varying from state to state—face the same prospect. Another 1.8 million jobless are ineligible for benefits, he added, and only about 25 percent of them would benefit under the Administration plan.

He presented statistics showing that when unemployed compensation was enacted in 1939, only one of the 51 states and territories—Alaska — provided benefits lower than 50 percent of average weekly wages. Today only five—Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, North Carolina and Wyoming—pay more than 50 percent.

Can't Wait on States

Cruikshank emphasized that in the face of the "clear" need for supplementation of benefits, it is impractical to wait for the states to act.

"It is also clear," he added, "that if federal action stopped at the point of appropriating funds . . . it would have certain damaging effects on the future soundness of the federal-state program.

"The federal government is now contemplating action because it recognizes the inadequacy of the state laws, and it is therefore essential that it should, at the same time, tie into whatever action it takes legislation which would shore up the state systems so that the federal government will not have to step in again each time a future recession threatens."

Cruikshank asserted that by "bold and imaginative" action, "we can turn the threats and dangers of this recession, and even its accompanying human suffering, into opportunity to build stronger defenses for our free economy and our democratic way of life."

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell urged the committee to give speedy approval to the Administration program, emphasizing its temporary nature and the fact that it would leave state legislation undisturbed. To try to "fiddle with" permanent legislation, he declared, would delay or kill the program.

NAM Opposes Administration

The National Association of Manufacturers strongly opposed the Administration proposal. R. T. Compton, NAM social security adviser, called it "one of the most fantastic proposals of all time."

Compton was one of several industry witnesses who opposed the plan.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. called the Eisenhower program "inadequate and little more than a sop to tens of thousands unemployed through no fault of their own." America's industrial workers, he declared, "are more than disappointed" by Eisenhower's proposal "as well as by his half-hearted program for meeting the recession." He urged passage of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, hailing efforts of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), co-sponsor of the bill, to get help for the jobless, wrote him that if any of his Senate colleagues doubts the need, to extend "an invitation to visit the steel centers of the nation as our guests, so they may study the unemployment problem at first hand."

Possible Relief Plan

Meantime, the first intimation the Eisenhower Administration has under consideration a relief plan for the unemployed came in disclosure that the Social Security Administration has circularized the states to see if they have legislative authority and funds available to administer such a program should federal funds become available.

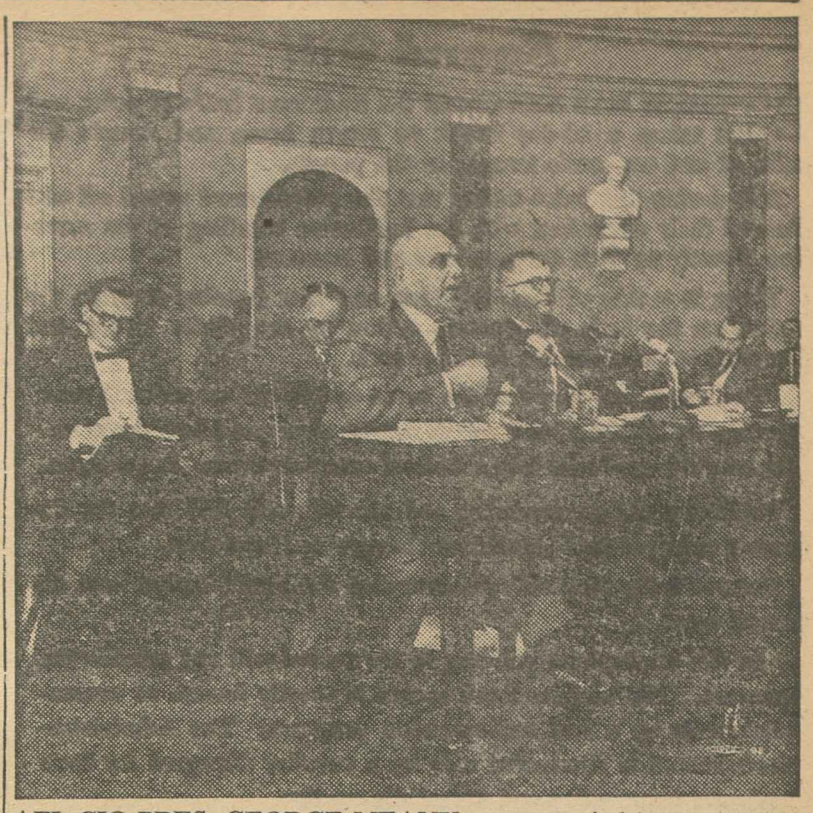
Relief programs are now financed by the states. The SSA query stressed that no federal relief funds are now available, but that it is seeking to find out what legal barriers may be in the way of making U.S. grants effective should they be allotted.

2 State Groups Buy 'News' for Schools

The Missouri State Labor Council has voted to send the AFL-CIO News to the libraries of all high schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges and universities in the state.

A total of 707 subscriptions were authorized by the council as part of the group's overall public relation program of getting labor's story to the general public.

The Arizona State AFL-CIO, in a similar move, voted to send 85 copies of the News to the libraries of all high schools in the state.



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY, accompanied by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, testifies before Kennedy Senate Labor subcommittee on Kennedy and Administration bills affecting unions. Also shown, rear, are Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel, and J. Albert Woll, general counsel.

Florida State Labor Forms Merged Council

(Continued from Page 1)

mer CIO, was named executive vice president.

The convention also elected 10 vice presidents, seven from former AFL unions, four from former CIO groups.

R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presided at the merger convention which adopted a new constitution unanimously.

The convention, attended by 586 delegates from 309 local unions, ended more than two years of strife between the state organizations over officers. Nine of the executive positions in the new group went to former AFL leaders and three to former CIO organizations.

Meany wired the convention, "It is an urgent necessity that the few remaining states that have not fulfilled their merger obligations do so as quickly as possible. Unmerged states represent a roadblock that the AFL-CIO must hurdle before labor can present a united front in fighting its enemies at state and national levels."

Thomas told the delegates: "Unity is more important today than ever before in the history of labor. Merger means the end of a house divided and offers a challenging opportunity to go out and fight to build a stronger labor front in your state."

Walter L. Mitchell, president of the Intl. Chemical Workers Union, told the convention that merger will result in a stronger labor movement and with strong state bodies the job of organizing the unorganized should progress.

The delegates adopted a resolution calling for the repeal of Florida's "right-to-work" law. They also chose Lakeland as the first convention spot for the newly merged organization in October. New officers will not be elected until the 1959 convention.

Florida is the 36th state in which AFL and CIO groups have merged.

Wagner Signs City Workers Labor Code

New York—A new labor code guaranteeing nearly 100,000 New York City civil service workers the right to join unions and negotiate on wages, working conditions and grievances has been signed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The code, an executive order, sets up machinery to allow civil service workers to designate by majority vote the union of their choice for bargaining purposes. It will apply to departments directly responsible to the mayor, but other municipal agencies and borough offices will be urged to adopt identical procedures.

Firemen will be covered by the code but there will be further study on the problem of covering uniformed police. Exempt from the Wagner order are employes of the Board of Education and the Transit Authority whose labor relations are governed by state law.

Labor Commissioner Harold A. Felix will administer the code, ascertaining bargaining units, conducting elections and mediating disputes not settled directly by the union and agency head involved.

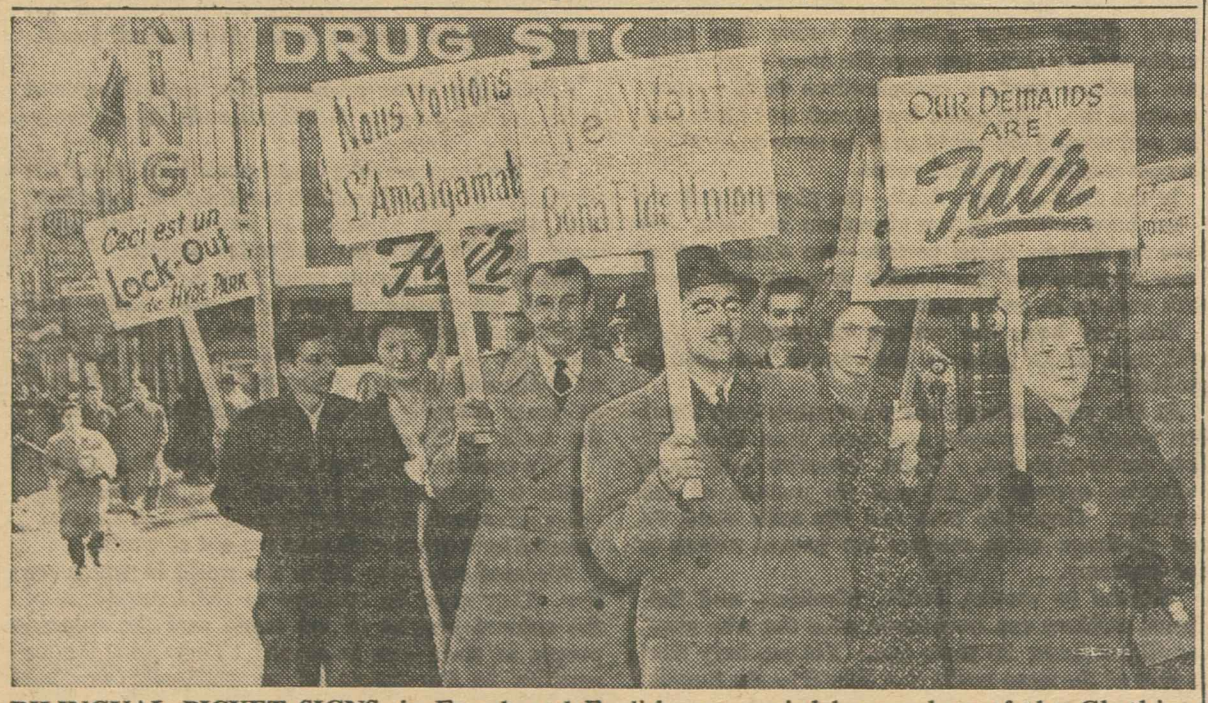
Steelworkers Join Union Label Dept.

The United Steelworkers of America has affiliated with the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept. and announced plans for participation in the 1958 AFL-CIO Union Industries Show, to be held in Cincinnati, April 25 through 30.

The Steelworkers became the department's 72nd affiliate and the latest organization to set its sights on an overall promotional campaign to create a greater demand for union-made products and union services denoted by the union label, shop card and service button.

Most recent affiliates include the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and the National Association of Broadcast Employes and Technicians.

In extending the department's welcome to the new affiliate, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis noted that the tremendous Steelworkers' membership would benefit from the promotional and educational activities being carried out by the department on the local level through its chartered union label and service trades councils.



BILINGUAL PICKET SIGNS, in French and English, are carried by members of the Clothing Workers who were locked out by Hyde Park Clothes, Ltd., in Montreal. The company has resorted to the courts to block a representation election, and forced out the workers despite an order the union obtained restraining the firm from coercing the employes.

Sound Off!

CONGRESS HAS REACHED the traditional halfway point and has taken a 10-day break to return home and sample the political and economic temper of the people.

It is during this pulse-taking that the people must sound off and channel their discontent with the ineffective handling of the recession directly to their congressmen and senators.

There is a tide of dissatisfaction and fear running through the nation on the lack of concrete action by the White House and Congress to put America back to work.

There is a real fear that the seven-month-old recession is now feeding on itself and that unless drastic steps are taken the country may slip gradually into a state of complete economic paralysis.

Politically the congressmen and senators will find that the discontent may produce significant changes in November.

Economically they will discover that the entire nation is a distressed area.

In this atmosphere pointing to the record will not provide the answers. The congressional record is mostly barren of accomplishments on a real anti-recession program. The Administration's record is dominated only by a cavalier disregard for facts and an overpowering and unrealistic caution.

There has been in both places too much talk, too little effective action.

The gentleman's agreement between Speaker Sam Rayburn and Treasury Sec. Robert Anderson for neither side to initiate action on a tax cut without informing the other is the dominant characteristic of the anti-recession program atmosphere in Washington.

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THE ANSWER TO an ineffectual government in American political history is to improve it or to replace it with one that will do the job. And it's not too early to start.

Primary elections around the country start this month.

The men and women who will be the candidates for the next Congress, for the state legislatures, for the governors' mansions will be named in these elections.

It is the people's job to get these seekers of public office on record on the anti-recession program formulated by the AFL-CIO.

It is their job to see that their families and friends are registered to vote.

During this Easter recess it is their job to visit congressmen and senators and acquaint them with the severity of the recession and the need for immediate action.

Congress does not operate in a vacuum; when the people speak it listens, but the voice must be loud and clear and positive.

This is the opportunity to convert a go-slow Administration and a hesitant Congress into an effective weapon for ending the recession and returning the nation to full production and full employment.

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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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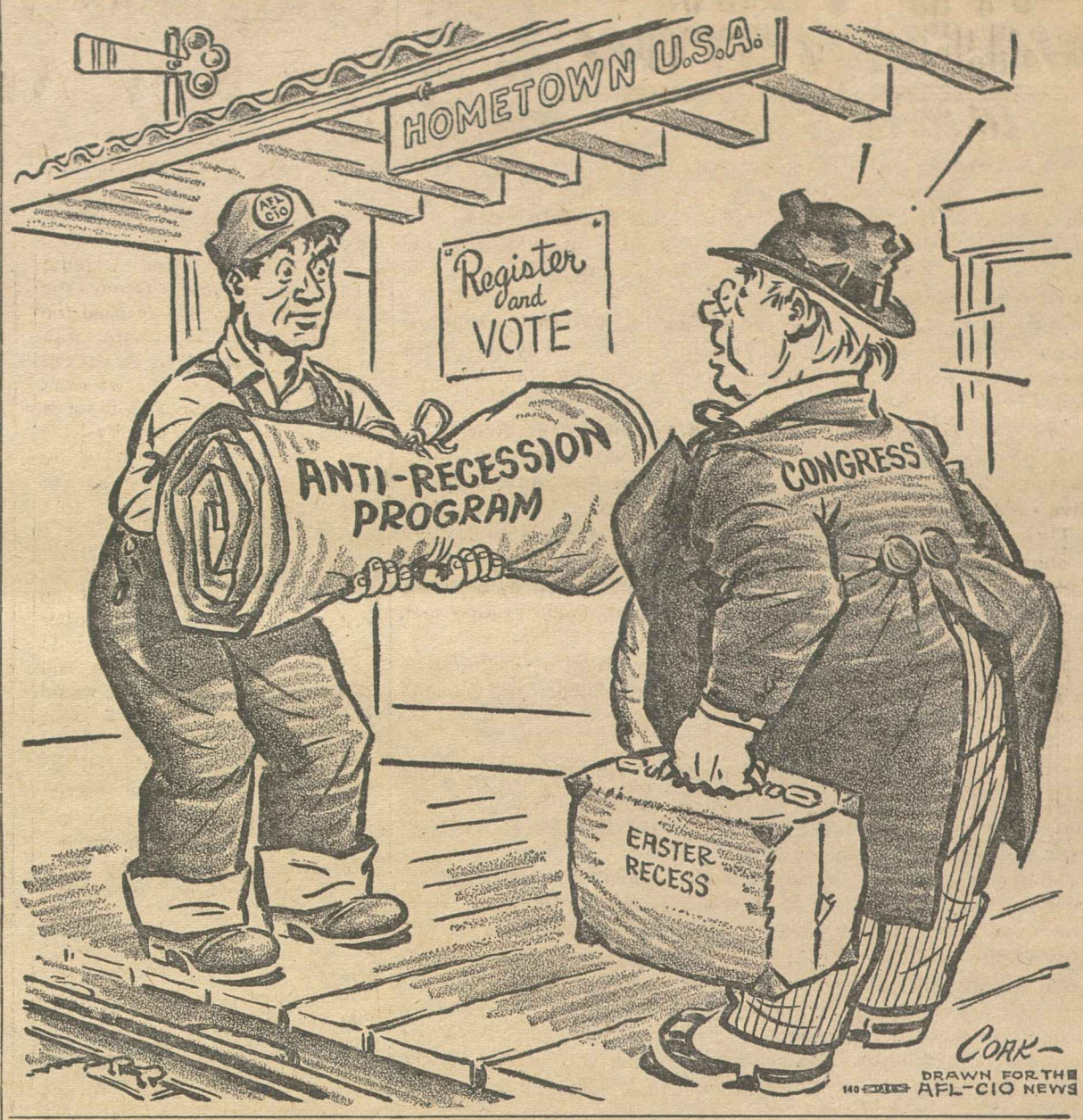
Welcome Home!



Lehman Speaks at 80:

Fighting Liberalism Holds Key To Peace, Freedom, Abundance

The following is excerpted from an address by Herbert H. Lehman, one of the nation's outstanding champions of liberalism and the goals of the trade union movement, made at a luncheon given by the Liberal Party of New York to mark his 80th bithday.

The citizen who has not been part of the great struggles of our times may rightfully be said not to have really lived. And may I add that the citizen who is not now preparing to engage in the great efforts and events of our own times and the future is letting life pass him by.

This has been a century of whirlwind advance in three major areas: in our capacity to produce commodities; in our capacity to communicate thoughts; in our capacity to discover and to harness the secrets of the physical universe.

Push Button Economy

In the first of these fields—our capacity to produce—our century has moved toward a push button economy. We have factories where autos are produced, where thousands of tons are lifted into place, where office records are kept, where higher equations are solved, where personnel is selected—all by the push of a button.

In the second of these fields—communication—our century has seen the once rare telephone invade almost every American home; has seen radio and television, has seen the diesel engine and the airplane become commonplace items in our national life. The globe has shrunk and ideas can be sent around the world as if we were conducting a conversation in a small room.

In the third of these fields—the physical universe—we have moved in two directions at once. We have cracked the tiniest particle—the atom—and we have reached out for worlds beyond our world with rockets in outer space.

This has been the century of progress. And with each bit of progress has come a new load of problems.

At this very moment, there are more than 5 million people unemployed and more than three million underemployed. Great factories and great industries operate at 60 and 50 percent of full capacity. These idle men and idle mills mock us, and challenge us to reassert the human values of our economy.

Thanks to movies, radio, television, and the press, children can now know what the wise man could not know 50 years ago. Yet precisely this power of the mass media that should be the firmest base of a democracy threatens our democracy.

These media can be and have been perverted to penetrate man's most private and intimate worlds: his telephone conversations, his business conferences, even his idle talk with his family over the breakfast table. In the field of communication, as in the field of production, the great media can only serve the cause of freedom if they are made subordinate to human values.

Finally, in the realm of the physical universe, we are entering a new era of exploration and discovery. We are embarked in unknown spaces to explore worlds outside the earth and worlds inside the atom. And, yet, as we stand trembling on the brink of this new era, we are threatened with sudden and total death. Once more, we are reminded that our wisdom may all come to ashes unless our great knowledge of the physical universe is made subordinate to the moral universe of man.

To me, this harnessing of knowledge in the field of economics, in the field of communication, in the field of science—this utilization of knowledge in the service of man—this is the heart of the liberal philosophy.

Should anyone ask me whether in this second half of the Twentieth Century, there still is need for liberalism, I should answer that it is now more needed than ever.

For only through the intelligent application of the liberal philosophy can we utilize production in the interests of consumption, can we utilize mass communication in the interests of freedom, can we utilize physical science in the interests of world peace.

Solving the great problems that arise from our technological progress is the responsibility of everyone in our democracy.

Yet the responsibility rests most heavily on the shoulders of those in public position, for these men and women are expected to recognize our social needs and to guide our collective actions.

What kind of people must they be?

First, we must elect people to public office with a sense of total integrity. I am not now talking about the obvious need for honesty in the handling of funds and power. I am talking about the kind of inner integrity that compels a man to admit the truth to himself.

We cannot afford men in office who then, faced with a rising unemployment, try to convince themselves that such unemployment is just a rumor started by a few people who are out of work.

We need men who know the world in which we live. They must be sensitive to the frustrations of the colored peoples of the world and the colored people in their own backyard. They must be as sensitive to the claims of an underpaid working girl in a fire-trap along lower Broadway as they are to the claims of a corporate giant in a midtown penthouse.

To find and to elect such men is our most immediate task.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A LEGEND IS BEING fostered that union leaders in 1947 made a "mistake" in tactics and by their failure to offer "constructive" amendments to the old Wagner Act brought the Taft-Hartley Act on themselves. Don't make the same "mistake" in 1958, they are urged, and goad or invite Congress to load the law books with new restrictive new legislation.

Opinions may differ about the nature of laws that should be supported today by those who have both an informed sympathy for the needs of workers and a decent concern for the good name of unions.

But the myth that union officials are somehow to blame for the passage of Taft-Hartley, that they might have prevented some sections from becoming law if they had made their own affirmative suggestions, has no relationship to the facts.

There is no evidence drawn from the nature of Congress in 1947 to support the notion that the intent, scope and language of the Taft-Hartley Act would have been significantly altered by a parade of union witnesses asking Congress to do something else, rather than what it actually did, to amend the Wagner Act.

The delusive doctrine is based on a misreading of the political facts of those times and a downgrading of the influence and capacity of the late Sen. Taft.

★ ★ ★

TAFT WAS NOT just another senator. He was the dominant force in the 80th Congress, acknowledged leader of Republicans who had just won the 1946 elections and regained control of Congress after 16 years in the wilderness.

Harry S. Truman's election triumph in 1948 over-shadows in memory the hard fact that in 1946-47 he was on the skids, at a low point in prestige, the beaten Democratic leader whose party had just fallen flat on its face and who was presumed to be facing total repudiation the next time the voters had a chance at him.

In 1947 Taft was riding high. He was preparing to make his second big drive for the presidential nomination. He was Senate GOP Policy Committee chairman and the man you talked to when you wanted to learn what the Republicans really planned to put through.

And Taft was more than just a party leader generally. He was, specifically, a profound, if academic, student of labor relations. A highly-skilled legislator with a passion for detail, he was chairman of the Senate Labor Committee with his own handpicked and equally expert lawyer, Thomas Shroyer, as committee chief counsel.

The mood of Congress, with conservative southern Democrats and majority conservative Republicans in their strongest position in history, was simply one of union-curbing. Conservatives were alarmed and irritated by wartime and postwar strikes, and they were patsies for the cunning industry lawyers who exploited their mood, working in close cooperation with the GOP committees, to write a law as restrictive as Taft would allow.

★ ★ ★

THE LAW THAT EMERGED bore an unmistakable Taft stamp. The Hartley House bill was thoroughly modified in the Senate committee, and the ultimate product was substantially drafted in conference committee where Taft was the dominant force, emerging with startling new sections never approved previously by either House or Senate.

This observer, who covered the process, is unable to think of a section that would have been dropped or meaningfully modified if labor spokesman had been, as it is called, "constructive."

The law contained exactly what Taft thought it should contain in so far as Taft was able to get it (he lost on the Senate floor on an amendment to restrict industrywide bargaining and he had to permit House spokesmen to "beef up" the bill—but only in ways he approved).

It is a legend invented by 1947-vintage legislators now somewhat defensive about Taft-Hartley to claim that union spokesmen could have changed anything substantially by testimony saying, "Oh, sir, don't do **this** to labor, do **that**."

Kentucky Jury to Probe 'Work' Bill Bribe Charge

Frankfort, Ky.—A Franklin County grand jury will be asked this month to look into charges of bribery and solicitation attempts in connection with "right-to-work" and other measures during the session of the Kentucky legislature just ended.

Reports of such activities have been widespread here the past few weeks. The Louisville Courier-Journal of March 18 quoted John Steger, lobbyist for Associated Industries of Kentucky, as saying in a speech that he had been solicited by a member of the legislature for a $10,000 bribe to obtain passage of the AIK-backed "right-to-work" bill. The legislature adjourned without acting on the measure.

A special house committee looking into the bribery charges held two days of hearings, heard several witnesses and adjourned with a recommendation that house members "behave themselves in a manner consistent with their duties."

Steger, who told the legislative committee that he had been misquoted and had not used the words "bribe" or "solicit," is expected to be called before the grand jury this month for further questioning.

In addition, the state's attorney general has asked the state's 96 registered lobbyists to report any bribery or solicitation attempts that have come to their attention.

Congress Puts off Decisions On Key Anti-Recession Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

original program of delaying only until about Apr. 8, when the mid-March unemployment figures would become officially available.

It produced restiveness in House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democratic leader who personally reached the anti-gun-jumping agreement with his fellow Texan Sec. Anderson.

Said the Speaker: "If we can't pull out of this thing without a tax cut, I will be for it. We have got to have a determination in April or early May."

Mitchell Optimistic

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell also said flatly that the "April reports" on joblessness would be "critical." Clinging to an earlier prediction that the summer would see an economic upturn, he said the April figures nevertheless would give a "pretty good guide" as to how things are.

Mitchell's optimism about a midsummer upturn is not shared by most government economists, who expect that March unemployment, in a reversal of seasonal trends, will be higher than February's.

The first anti-recession bill of the session became law when the President signed the Sparkman $1.8 billion housing measure. The law revives the dying Veterans Administration mortgage-guarantee program and increases government authority to guarantee other housing loans but contains nothing to stimulate public housing, urban redevelopment and slum clearance or middle-income housing.

Eisenhower complained, however, that the legislation went too far in interfering with "private investors" and that it would load "a wholly unnecessary burden of up to $1 billion" on taxpayers.

The Democratic public-works drive was temporarily checked when the Fulbright community facilities bill, already scaled down from $2 billion to $1 billion in authority for loans to states and cities, was blocked on the floor by Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.).

Knowland moved to postpone consideration until after the Easter recess and Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), GOP Policy Committee chairman, advised the Senate that the delay was endorsed by the President. Knowland won on roll calls that split the senators generally on party lines.

The Senate Finance Committee headed by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.), extreme conservative, opened hearings on tax policy with testimony from Bernard M. Baruch, one-time adviser to Democratic presidents, that tax cuts now would be "folly." Taxes should be raised, he told the gratified Byrd.

Jobless Benefit Hearings

The House Ways and Means Committee opened hearings on a major measure to supplant unemployment compensation for some workers among the 800,000 who already, under the varying state systems, have exhausted benefits to which they are entitled.

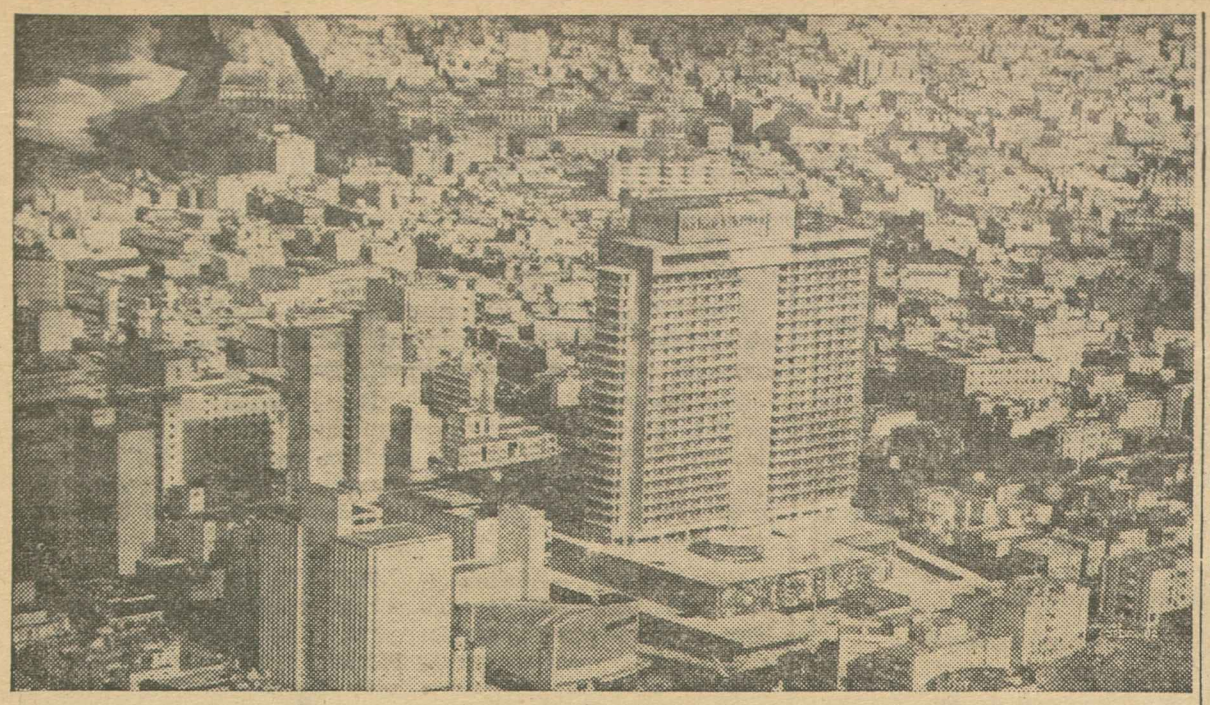
The National Association of Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce flatly opposed any federal "intervention" in the state jobless-insurance programs and argued that there were "signs" of improved economic conditions.

Before the Easter recess, no action had been taken by either House or Senate committees to make fundamental improvements in the social security laws or to expand the protection of workers now excluded from coverage under the Fair Labor Standards (minimum wage) Act.

Box Score on Congress

Listed at left are anti-recession and other programs in which labor has a vital interest. At right is summary of action, if any, as Congress recessed for Easter holiday:

TAXES—AFL-CIO asks increased purchasing power through reduction of excises, rise in exemptions from $600 to $700; also asks tax relief for small business.	House Ways and Means committee hearings on broad revision completed, but major changes delayed by agreement of Administration and Democratic leaders.
JOBLESS PAY—Administration and Democratic leaders have sponsored plans to supplement unemployment compensation for some workers whose benefits have been exhausted.	AFL-CIO has testified in favor of broader emergency program. Also urged Ways and Means Committee to approve basic Kennedy-McCarthy federal standards law.
MINIMUM WAGE — AFL-CIO endorsed Morse bill to cover 9.6 million now unprotected workers, also asks $1.25 an hour. Administration proposes coverage of only 2.5 million.	No action since compromise bill to cover 6 million workers reported without recommendation in 1957 by Kennedy Senate Labor subcommittee. No action in House after committee hearings.
SCHOOLS—Revised Administration program abandons federal aid to school construction, proposes "eyedropper feeding of starving system" by scholarship grants.	AFL-CIO endorsed broader scholarship principles of Hill-Elliott bills, also urged aid for improved teacher salaries, school construction as in Murray-Metcalf and Neuberger-Kelley bills.
PUBLIC WORKS—Administration proposes limited speed-up as anti-recession measure, including post office "stimulation" plan termed "phony."	Gore highway bill passed, Fulbright bill for local public works delayed. AFL-CIO also urges expansion of Hill-Burton hospital program, swift action on other needed public works.
SOCIAL SECURITY—Labor endorses Forand bill increasing benefits and granting hospital, nursing home and surgical care to beneficiaries.	No hearings held or scheduled in House or Senate, but increased benefits listed by Democratic leaders as "probable" program.
DEPRESSED AREAS—New compromise Douglas-Payne bill offered to expand Eisenhower proposals, give realistic federal aid to areas of chronic economic distress.	Senate Banking and Currency Committee will take up immediately after recess, House committee hearings scheduled at same time.
HOUSING—Recession gives new urgency to AFL-CIO program to stimulate construction at fair cost, expand public and middle-income housing.	Sparkman bill, reviving veterans' housing, raising federal mortgage-guarantee funds, completed. No action yet on public housing, middle income housing, slum clearance, urban renewal.
WELFARE FUNDS—AFL-CIO has strongly urged Douglas bill to protect workers' equity in all welfare and pension plans by financial reports to federal government. Administration endorses general principles.	Logjam broken when Senate Labor Committee voted approval just before Easter recess. House committee hearings—already lengthy—may be reopened in May or action may be forced.
FEDERAL PAY—Salaries of postal and civil service workers now in six-year lag. AFL-CIO urges swift increase to overcome effects of Eisenhower veto of 1957 bill.	Administration trying to hold raises to 6 percent. Senate-passed bill for postal-pay 12½ percent increase, tied to rate increases, now in conference committee. Senate also voted 7.6 percent raise for civil service workers.
TAFT-HARTLEY—Administration offers program expanded from 1954 proposals, including restrictions on picketing, secondary boycotts, "guarantees" of union "democracy." Other internal-affairs bills proposed by Democrats, more drastic measures offered by Republicans.	Senate subcommittee hearings restricted to union administrative and financial practices. AFL-CIO endorsed protection of welfare and union-dues funds, opposed burdensome and unnecessary restrictions, criticized lack of bills on employer "anti-union malpractices." House Labor subcommittee voted not to hold Taft-Hartley hearings.
FOREIGN POLICY—Major issues are mutual aid program, renewal of reciprocal trade, maintenance of strong defense and NATO alliance.	AFL-CIO has endorsed mutual security proposals but emphasized larger funds for technical assistance and loans. Urged trade pact renewal with "adjustment" amendment safeguarding affected workers and industry. Backs defense funds to repair damage of 1957 "economy" cuts.
CIVIL RIGHTS—"Right-to-vote" law passed last year; AFL-CIO endorses measures to guarantee equal opportunity to all citizens.	New Civil Rights Commission members confirmed, but not staff director, and Congress has given commission no appropriation. Funds bill faces possible fight in Senate.



CUBAN CULINARY WORKERS UNION owns Latin America's largest hotel, the new Habana Hilton in Havana, through its pension fund. It is being operated by Hilton Hotels Intl., and was dedicated at a ceremony attended by a group of U. S. labor leaders.

Cuban Union Pension Fund Builds $24 Million Hotel in Havana

By Arnold Beichman

Havana, Cuba—The new $24 million Habana Hilton Hotel, owned by the pension fund of the Cuban Culinary Workers Union, has opened for business as Cuba's latest bid for a tourist trade hit hard by the country's internal strife.

A delegation of AFL-CIO leaders, representatives of other U. S. unions and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and reporters for several mainland labor papers attended the formal dedication ceremony.

The 630-room, 30-story hotel is the property of the people who work in the hotel and belong to the 25,000-member Culinary Workers Union, the equivalent in the U. S. of the Hotel and Restaurant Union. It was built by union retirement funds to which workers and employers contribute.

Complete With Casino

The rooms all have balconies and outside glass walls, are air-conditioned and have pre-tuned, built-in radios. Furnishings range from comfortable to ultra-lavish. There are numerous restaurants and eating shops and a gorgeous roof-garden dining room which overlooks all of Havana and its beautiful harbor. And, of course, there is the inevitable gambling casino which is supposed to produce a substantial income to the union pension funds.

Cuban labor laws require unions to invest their retirement funds instead of merely banking them. Therefore most Cuban unions have gone into the real estate field. The Culinary Workers Union decided on a hotel and started financing negotiations in 1951. The pension fund has invested directly $10 million and got a $13 million mortage at 4½ percent interest from a government credit bank.

The Hilton Hotel interests have guaranteed $1,000,000 annually for 20 years as a performance bond. Annual profits over $300,000 are prorated, with two-thirds to the retirement fund, one-third to Hilton. The $1,000,000 annual rent for the gambling casino goes directly to the pension fund.

Batista Poses Problem

Whether the Habana Hilton venture succeeds or fails depends almost entirely on how soon the political situation here is straightened out. There is no question that the Batista regime is utterly detested. If the opposition forces were united — Fidel Castro, the rebel leader in the mountain fastness of Oriente province, is only one of several oppositionists — Batista conceivably could be overthrown but not without a bloodbath. But with the existing disunity—although events are forcing unification — Batista policemen dominate through terror and brutality.

To the Cuban Confederation of Workers, the Batista regime represents an almost insoluble problem. There is little question that the overwhelming majority of CTC labor leaders dislike Gen. Fulgencio Batista, who seized power unconstitutionally on Mar. 10, 1952. But what keeps the CTC from taking the field against Batista via the general strike route is the deepest uncertainty as to what comes after.

Eusebio Mujal, CTC general secretary, has no particular use for Batista, although by his "neutrality" he helps to keep Batista in power. One of his officials, Paul Valdivia, general secretary of the half million member Sugar Workers Union recently became a Batista cabinet member, minister without portfolio.

From the standpoint of CTC, Batista has not been its enemy. He has not forced the CTC into becoming a subservient Hitler Labor Front. Wages are high, working conditions quite good, trade union recognition and organization strongly grounded. Cuban labor's big problem — unemployment — was there before Batista, exists now and impartial observers agree, will exist after Batista is gone in this one-crop-sugar-country. More than half a million workers of the 2 million plus work force is either unemployed or underemployed.

Machado Rule Recalled

What CTC leaders remember and as it was expressed by Francisco Aguirre, an ICFTU vice-president and head of the labor pension fund which built the hotel, is that in 1934 when the labor movement took after the bloody Machado dictatorship, the aftermath was the labor movement's destruction. It took years to rebuild

The AFL-CIO delegation included Vice Presidents Emil Rieve, A. Philip Randolph and Paul Phillips; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi; Vice Pres. David Ramos of the Maritime Union; Pres. William Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Field Rep. William H. Bowe of the Sleeping Car Porters. Fred Strauss represented the ICFTU, Paul Reed the United Mine Workers.

In a welcoming address at a special luncheon honoring the delegation, Aguirre said:

"Today we have a strong labor movement and high wages. You can't open an hotel in Cuba unless you sign a collective bargaining agreement in advance. We are in a strong economic position. You can't fire a worker in Cuba except for dishonesty.

"Our big fight is to keep out of politics. We are under strong pressure to take part in the political struggles of Cuba. We will not participate in such struggles. Ten years ago we were called the instrument of Carlos Prio Socarras. Today we are supposed to be the instrument of the Batista government. We are defending the advantages and advances of the workers.

"We are asked to put at stake for political reasons the gains of our workers. But whatever government we have in Cuba, we'll have to fight, always fight, for better living conditions. That is why we want to be on the middle track."

But the question is whether the CTC can stay on the "middle track." There is a tremendous head of steam building up here which may force the CTC off "the middle track." The nightly shootings and arrests throughout the island, the fact that virtually every family on the island has a friend or relative who has suffered at the hands of Batista, the fact that church leaders are opposed to Batista as is the throttled press—all of these factors are making a showdown inevitable.

The important thing at the moment to the top CTC leadership is to prevent a split in the 1,200,000-member Cuban federation, to have some idea of what will come after Batista when the dust dies down and to make sure that the postlude is not a possible resurgence of communism which the CTC has successfully fought in recent years.

ICFTU Intervenes In Spanish Strikes

Brussels — The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has filed complaints against Spain with the Intl. Labor Organization and the United Nations as a result of current strikes.

The ICFTU demanded that the two international bodies call on the Spanish government to restore civil rights, release arrested workers and return deportees to their homes, and give employers permission to settle strikes by accepting the workers' terms.

Democracy in Spain Goal of ICFTU Group

Brussels—A manifesto urging support of world democracy and free labor for a seven-point program aimed at restoring freedom in Spain was proclaimed by the subcommittee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at its meeting here.

The "urgent objectives" the subcommittee listed included establishment of a non-partisan provisional government representing all democratic and anti-totalitarian forces as a prelude to free elections, with repeal of legislation which instituted the Falangist syndicates, restoration of free trade unionism and establishment of the exercise of all individual freedoms, including the right of association.

The manifesto in addition called for the release of and amnesty for all political prisoners and the recall of exiles wishing to return, with compensation for the losses they have suffered; a program for economic rehabilitation and improvement of "deplorably low living standards," a genuine land reform program and large-scale international financial and technical aid for carrying out the development programs.

In other actions the subcommittee, after studying negotiations for a summit conference, pointed out that "the immediate dangers for the future of mankind resulting from the armament race" have become so great that no effort should be spared to bring about "serious conversations" which might bring "relief" in the atomic weapons race.

It approved the applications of three new member-bodies and accepted the new Trinidad and Tobago National Trade Union Congress as successor to the Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Trade Unions, an ICFTU affiliate. The ICFTU now includes 137 organizations in 97 countries and territories with more than 55 million members.

The subcommittee called on affiliates to urge generous contributions by their governments to refugee relief; voted to send a delegation to Venezuela to aid in the restoration of free trade unionism in the wake of the fallen dictatorship; voted to send missions to Algeria, French West and Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons; and recommended that further assistance be given Algerian refugees, especially trade union refugees, in Tunisia and Morocco.

"The free world owes it to the people of Spain and to itself," the manifesto asserts, "to come to the help of this great and ancient nation so that it may once more find the road open to peaceful democratic development and prosperity for all."

Strikebreaking Cited

The subcommittee in a separate resolution voiced its "greatest indignation" at the Franco government's suspension of civil rights and wholesale arrests of workers to break the coal miners' strike in the province of Asturias.

"This measure has been taken against workers engaged in a strike involving purely economic issues," the resolution said. "By doing so, the Franco regime has again demonstrated before the world its utter disregard for human rights, even for the few rights which it has itself recognized in the so-called Charter of Rights for Spaniards."

The AFL-CIO was represented at the subcommittee meeting by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. James B. Carey.

Workers Defy Edicts

Additional labor troubles were brewing in Spain as the ICFTU manifesto was made public. Thousands of workers in Northern Spain, particularly in Barcelona, defied Franco's anti-strike edict and walked away from their jobs despite the arrest of 30 shop stewards; other thousands staged slow-downs.

Behind the discontent, which is most apparent in the metal trades and textile industries, lies resentment over inflation and the steady increase in the cost of living, and dissatisfaction with working conditions. The Franco government blames the trouble on Communists, as it usually does in case of labor unrest, regardless of the facts.

'Aura of Sweetness' Engulfs FCC Probers

An aura of sweetness and light engulfed the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight as it prepared to report to Congress on hearings into misconduct charges against members of the Federal Communications Commission.

It was manifested in praise by many of the subcommittee members for the honesty and integrity of those under investigation despite testimony that the broadcasting industry picked up hotel, luncheon and entertainment tabs for some commissioners while they also collected expense money from the government; installed fancy television sets into their homes and even put up prizes for a bowling league made up of the FCC's girl employes.

FCC Commissioner Robert E. Lee told the House probers he sometimes let broadcasters' groups pay his hotel bills when he attended their conventions or meetings, even though he billed the government for all or part of his $12 a day expense allowance. So did Commissioner Robert T. Bartley, and Commissioner Rosel H. Hyde repeated testimony to the same effect.

Lee said he lost money on trips to industry meetings despite the combined efforts of the broadcasters and the General Accounting Office. Bartley indicated a desire to "break even." All three stoutly maintained they had done nothing wrong, and that the broadcasters' generosity had not influenced them in making decisions.

Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) told Hyde the subcommittee did not doubt his "integrity and honesty." Rep. John J. Flynn, Jr. (D-Ga.) said he agreed with Bartley that there had been nothing illegal or improper in what he did. Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) declared he thought Lee gave a "very reasonable explanation" of his expense accounts.

The only adverse note—it was slightly tart rather than sour—came from Harris. In his "humble opinion," he said rather gently, some instances of "impropriety" cropped up during the investigation, but there was "no intent to do wrong" in following a practice of some years' standing.

As subcommittee members went into executive session to prepare an interim report, there was some informal discussion of the advisability of raising the government's per diem allowance to the point where it takes care of all expenses, and forbidding payments of hotel and similar bills by outsiders.

Union Heads Tell Railroads 'Stop Whining, Give Service'

America's railroads should be made to "stop whining" and "start pushing and selling" their services instead of trying to live in a "dream world" based on their "gaudy" past, Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association told the Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation.

Leighty, who also is president of the Railway Telegraphers, testified on behalf of the association at hearings on proposals for legislation to strengthen the railroads.

Also testifying were Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Pres. T. C. Carroll of the Maintenance of Way Employes, and Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept.

Leighty was sharply critical of the railroads for many of their operating, administrative and financial practices, and in effect accused them of being largely responsible for the poor condition they allege they find themselves in.

He called their proposals to cut down on the services they offer "suicidal," and accused them of fear of meeting the competition offered by other carriers.

Monopoly Position Hit

"In short," he charged, "what the carriers want is to restore their complete monopoly position. . . . They are trying to strip themselves down to the point where they won't have anything to handle but the best. They really want to discard the obligation of common carriers and want to retain only its monopolistic advantages. They have in mind remaking their systems into special—and well-favored—financial enterprises.

"The railways should be fighting to regain their position in every field. Instead of finding means of cutting down on train revenues in order to justify a basis for discontinuing service, they should be sending salesmen into the field, holding meetings, improving facilities, speeding up service and reducing fares and rates so as to attract back their lost passengers and ton-miles."

Leighty emphasized that the railroads as a group are in "good" conditions despite their complaints, although they do have some problems.

Workers Have Problems

Rail workers also have problems, he said — particularly unemployment. The number of men and women working in February was 861,928, "the lowest level of the 20th century," he said, compared to "not quite a million" at the bottom of the great depression and to more than 2 million in 1920.

"If railway managements will formulate a fighting program aimed at recovering their strong and pre-eminent position as a transportation leader," he concluded, "they will find the railway workers and their organizations solidly behind them."

Leighty discussed the carriers' legislative proposals in some detail, supporting some, opposing others and suggesting modification of still others.

He agreed that rails should have increased freedom in making competitive rates and that wartime excise taxes should be repealed. He proposed that commuter service, instead of being abandoned, should be made a charge upon the affected community as a whole when operations are at a loss; opposed giving the rails "complete freedom" to enter into other forms of transport, and opposed giving them additional authority to abandon stations or discontinue trains.

Productivity Soars

All of the labor witnesses emphasized the importance of railroads and trained men to rùn them to the nation's defense. Gilbert, in addition, demolished long-standing charges of "featherbedding" by citing Labor Dept. statistics showing that productivity in the industry has increased since 1947 at a higher rate than all but one other industry.

Fox discussed the impact of dieselization on employment. Carroll pointed out the "serious effect on safety" that reductions of force have led to, and proposed legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to inspect tracks, bridges and structures of the railroads, and to make and enforce orders for correction of unsafe conditions.

Chairman Howard Freas of the ICC "wholeheartedly" urged the repeal of the transportation excise taxes; proposed a "sweeping" study of transportation subsidies to assure that all forms are being treated "equitably" and described a federal loan program for the railroads as "imperative."

Actors Help U.S. At Brussels Fair

New York—Actors Equity has given $5,000 to improve this country's participation in the live performing arts at the Brussels Fair this summer and in the hope that additional organizations and individuals may be prompted to bolster the prorgram in view of the limited congressional appropriation.

The union recently joined leaders in the theatrical and operatic worlds in a sharp criticism of the extent of U.S. participation in the fair. This country's total expenditure is estimated at $12 to $14 million, compared with an estimated $60 million to be spent by Russia.

Ward Says It Won't Rehire Any Strikers

Chicago — The Montgomery Ward Co. has flatly refused to reinstate striking members of the Retail Clerks should a settlement be reached, union spokesmen reported after another negotiating session here.

'Permanently Replaced'

The strikers who walked out of six of the company's retail stores will not be rehired, spokesmen for the firm said, because they have been "permanently replaced."

The company stated its position after a three-man panel of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service had asked both parties to see if they could not end the dispute with new compromise proposals.

"Ward would not change its position," said A. B. Crossler, chairman of the union's negotiating committee. "Ward will only sit, listen, talk, but not bargain, same as the Kohler Co. has done all these years."

The RCIA also is picketing more than 500 of the company's retail stores to give the public information as to Ward's anti-union position. The dispute grew out of contract negotiations in which Ward rejected the union demands for wage increases, overtime and other improvements.

Fleisher Member Of New Agency

Henry C. Fleisher, former director of publications for the AFL-CIO, has joined in the creation of a new advertising and public relations agency handling general and labor accounts.

The new firm, Maurer, Schuebel & Fleisher, will be located in Washington with offices in New York. It has concluded an agreement with a San Francisco agency for West Coast representation.

The new agency will be located at 1025 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sunday School Week Endorsed by Meany

Observance of National Sunday School Week, scheduled for April 14 to 20 under the auspices of the Laymen's National Committee, has been warmly endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"America's Sunday schools provide a unique and vital need in these critical days in world history," he wrote T. M. Martin, national chairman for the event. "It is here that the youth of the land, our most precious resource, are taught faith in God and understanding of the dignity of man.

"These are the bedrock upon which to build a democracy of men and women who are good citizens and good neighbors; men and women of moral character, judgment and courage."

Shoe Workers Elect Fecteau, Georgian

George O. Fecteau has been re-elected president of the United Shoe Workers and Angelo Georgian of Boston defeated Charles Scudder for the post of secretary-treasurer.

The referendum vote showed 19,490 for Georgian to 6,878 for Scudder. Fifteen executive board members were named, nine without opposition.

CONGRATULATIONS on the victory of AFL-CIO Laundry Workers Local 3008 in Milwaukee in the first election tests with the old Laundry Workers Intl. Union are extended by Peter M. McGavin (left), assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, to Arno Schulz, president of the local, as AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Charles Heymanns (right) looks on.

Trade Pacts Essential To U.S., Says McDonald

A continuing and effective reciprocal trade agreements program is more necessary today than ever in the eyes of organized labor, according to Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

"Trade liberalization and the gradual reduction of tariff barriers are essential to the prosperity of America and the security of the entire free world," he told the National Conference of Organizations on Intl. Trade meeting in Washington.

"I am aware of the fact that from time to time you have heard certain trade unionists speak against this program. I can assure you they are only a small minority. We in the labor movement are for reciprocal trade first and foremost because it is good for America."

The United States can "ignore" the economic interests of the rest of the free world, he maintained, "only at the peril of our own national security."

Other countries, McDonald added, cannot buy what we produce unless they can sell their goods in the U. S. If they cannot sell here, he added, they inevitably will trade with "the only alternative," the Soviet bloc.

He emphasized that the jobs of 4.5 million American workers depend on foreign trade, whereas imports "take very few jobs." He said it has been estimated that even if all tariff duties were temporarily suspended, only between 200,000 and 400,000 workers would be displaced.

INSURANCE CONTRACT for the union's comprehensive health and welfare program was signed recently by Pres. Ray Muehlhoffer (left) of the Metal Polishers and Russell J. Reece, field representative for the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

Bakery Union Schedules Its 1st Convention

The first constitutional convention of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union will be held in Atlantic City, Sept. 8-12.

The ABC is the new union of bakery and confectionery workers that was chartered by the AFL-CIO in Atlantic City last December after the federation's national convention had expelled the old Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union on charges of corruption.

Conway Issues Call

Call for the convention was made by the ABC's acting president, Daniel E. Conway.

Commenting on the site, Conway said, "We felt it appropriate that we return to that city for our first constitutional convention, inasmuch as that city was our birthplace."

Conway said that since the charter was issued by AFL-CIO, membership has grown from zero to approximately 75,000. "I am hopeful that by convention time our numbers will have grown to 100,000," Conway added.

The call to the convention went out as three additional locals, with a total of 1,600 members, voted to shift from the old union to the ABC.

They were local 45, Boston; Local 348, Cambridge, Mass.; and Local 458, Somerville, Mass. They raised to 116 the number of locals in the old union which have voted to move to the ABC.

McDonald Joins Council Of Atlantic Union

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers has become a member of the national council of the Atlantic Union Committee, Elmo Roper, president of the committee, has announced.

Reuther on the Stand:

No 'Paydirt' in Kohler Probe, UAW Head Tells GOP Trio

As the McClellan committee convened on Mar. 27, Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy called the name of Walter P. Reuther, and the president of the AFL-CIO Auto Workers took the witness stand in the climax of hearings on the union's four-year strike against the Kohler Co.

Two and a half days later, as it ended, three Republican committee members who had hoped to make political capital from the inquiry showed no visible confidence they had done so.

Senators Goldwater, Curtis and Mundt had strung out the Kohler hearings for five weeks, placing all the emphasis they could on "violence" by UAW members.

They had successfully delayed Reuther's personal appearance, by threatening to bolt the committee, until the end—rather than at the beginning—of the hearings.

Question Lists Prepared

They had dominated the sessions, reading from long lists of typed-out questions, while Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) presided sardonically and Counsel Kennedy amiably sat back and let those who had clamored for the pursuit do the pursuing.

They even succeeded in keeping out of the record, at the beginning of Reuther's appearance, testimony from the committee's expert financial detective, Carmine S. Bellino, on the UAW's books and Reuther's personal finances, based on an examination that Reuther had demanded for himself and the union.

But in the end the Bellino sworn testimony went in — the union's financial records are kept as public accountants would keep them, no union funds are used for officials' "personal expenses, no matter how small," all checks issued are supported with documents showing "exactly" how the money was spent, the "procedures" in the UAW are "different" from those of unions whose practices the committee had criticized.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) remarked to a reporter that the Kohler Co. "case" maybe wasn't exactly the case the committee should have "chosen" for a UAW inquiry.

Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S. D.) wanted to know about the financing of "Political Memo," issued by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Reuther said he understood that half the money came from individual subscriptions, half from funds contributed by AFL-CIO unions. And he read some headlines of items that he said were the "kind of thing we get out to our people."

They included headlines on rising unemployment, the Democratic trend in traditionally Republican farm districts, the now-famed $100,000 Texas "oil" dinner in "appreciation" of GOP House Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.). They included an item on campaign contributions of "$2,500 of Texas oil money" in 1954 for Sen. Karl Mundt.

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.) claimed that the UAW showed a "pattern" of an attempt to "obstruct the administration of justice" through instances he cited of criticisms of the courts.

Replied Reuther: This was "ridiculous." He had a copy of the Congressional Record with the text of a speech by "one of the three Republicans who sit there" using language about the Supreme Court.

"It would be easy for me to pull that out and prove you are trying to undermine the court."

Curtis claimed that Reuther was "cluttering" the record with attacks on the committee and showing "disrespect." Reuther retorted that he had never himself been "treated so disrespectfully" as by the three GOP committee members, and McClellan drawled:

"This chair is not going to permit anybody to show disrespect and contempt of this committee, knowingly. If any is being shown here, it hasn't penetrated me yet.

"I think a witness has a right to answer. I would like the witness—I don't mind telling him—to shorten his speeches and let's get along."

"I would like to shorten this whole affair, Senator," smiled Reuther, "if we can stick to the Kohler strike."

Goldwater complained that Reuther had publicly called him a "political coward and moral hypocrite." Reuther said he was "very much hurt" himself when Goldwater had told (Teamsters Pres.) James Hoffa that he "very much hoped" Hoffa's "philosophy" would prevail over Reuther's.

Support for Ike

Said Goldwater, he was talking only about Hoffa's "philosophy" disclaiming interest in union political activity. But Reuther pointed out that Goldwater himself had placed in the Congressional Record newspaper stories on Hoffa's political operations. Curtis intervened to complain that Reuther was "interrogating" Goldwater and McClellan ruled again:

"This particular series of hearings has gone far afield. The chair is not going to take the responsibility."

Mundt wanted to know how come labor seemed to support more Democrats than Republicans. Reuther retorted that the AFL-CIO gave "more support" to such Eisenhower policies as foreign aid and reciprocal trade than "Senators Goldwater, Curtis and Mundt."

He pointed out that a Republican legislature in Indiana had denied workers there the right to supplementary unemployment benefits under the Auto Workers contracts.

"Everybody is in favor of collective bargaining like everybody's in favor of motherhood," he said scornfully. "You tell me that when we support a Republican or a Democrat" to relieve such legislative roadblocks "we are violating a sacred principle. I say No."

Reuther suggested that Goldwater might want to "reconsider" a television statement that "maybe Mr. Kohler doesn't want a union" and "I maintain it's his right not to have a union if he can win a strike."

Not so, said Reuther. Under the law "no one but the workers" has a right to say whether they "want" a union—and Herbert V. Kohler hasn't anything to say about it.

"We'll have to get together some time and talk about that," said Goldwater.

"We're together right now," shot back Reuther, and Acting Chairman Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) gaveled down the audience laughter.

The subject never came up again.

WALTER P. REUTHER, president of the Auto Workers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, counterattacks against three Republican members of the McClellan committee who, he charged, tried to "destroy" him and the union in hearings purporting to be centered on the UAW strike at the anti-labor Kohler Co. "You'll have to do something about unemployment and farm income," he told Senators Goldwater, Curtis and Mundt. "You won't find political paydirt in smears of our union."

Coronet Documents 'Labor of Love'

"Labor's Labor of Love"—a full-length article on the activities of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee—will appear in the May issue of Coronet magazine.

The pocket-size publication will be on the newsstands on April 17 with the article, Coronet officials said.

Five New Hearings Called by by McClellan

The strife-torn McClellan special Senate committee headed toward a new group of hearings, involving alleged corruption and gangster penetration in some unions as it finally wound up a politics- laden inquiry into Auto Workers strikes at Kohler Co. and Perfect Circle.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, the final witness in the Kohler hearings, repeatedly suggested that three Republican members might persuade the Kohler Co. to accept findings of the National Labor Relations trial examiner as a basis for settlement of the four-year-old strike.

The union, he pointed out to Senators Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Karl Mundt (R-S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), had made this offer to the company, with no luck.

The Perfect Circle "case" was brushed off by the committee with only two days of hearings.

Five Hearings Announced

In an unprecedented action Chairman John McClellan (D-Ark.) announced during the Kohler inquiry that "at least" five hearings would be held later and that a number of other matters were under investigation.

He named affairs of the Teamsters Union in Philadelphia as the subject of the first upcoming inquiry. The opening date has been set for Apr. 14 or 15.

Other hearings, the chairman said, would involve Meat Cutters and alleged labor-management collusion in New York, alleged jukebox racketeering and collusion involving some locals of the Hotel Workers, and finances of the Carpenters.

Another case, he said, would explore so-called "Mafia" and gangster infiltration of unions and tieups with management associations. The unions were not named.

Announcement Unusual

McClellan has never before announced publicly far in advance claims about improprieties the committee intended to expose. Even the list of witnesses is generally given to reporters, for background purposes, only on the eve of hearings

Some sources have suggested that political efforts are being made to shut off the committee. A 1954 investigation of James R. Hoffa and the Teamsters was halted in midflight, they recalled, when House Committee Chairman Clare Hoffman (R-Mich.) was called off by an unidentified power "high" in Washington.

Harrison Cites Labor Action on Corruption

Chicago—The American labor movement of the future will be cleaner, more effective and bigger unless its enemies hamstring it by legislation, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison told the 10th annual John A. Ryan Forum here.

"We don't need punitive legislation and we don't want the Russian type of government regimented-unions," he added.

Harrison recalled that the AFL-CIO had moved to take action against corruption in its affiliates before the McClellan committee began its investigation.

"However, as soon as that evidence was (brought) out into the open (by the McClellan committee), the AFL-CIO acted," he said. "It acted in two ways: First, it expelled unions which had been proven guilty of corruption; second, it spelled out rules for the future conduct of unions in its six ethical practices codes.

Harrison, a member of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practice Committee, is president of the Railway Clerks. The forum he addressed is sponsored by the Catholic Council on Working Life and honors the memory of the late Msgr. John A. Ryan, social action pioneer who was widely known in the labor movement.

Harrison said that in the past five years the labor movement has been investigated by the Hoffman committee, the Ives committee, the Douglas committee and now the McClellan committee.

They were able to turn up only some 40 corrupt union officials—including eight the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee had discovered first—out of 16,000 full-time, paid national and international officers and 420,000 local officers.

"What other business, social, professional or financial group would fare as well after five years of investigations?" he demanded.

"Would you be able to find only 40 doctors in half a million who didn't split fees or engage in some unethical practice, or 40 business men in half a million who didn't profiteer and pad expense accounts, or 40 lawyers in half a million who always did only the things which were morally right?"

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Harrison cited instances of corruption or alleged corruption in business, finance and government to show that "there is more to this problem than just cleaning up the labor movement."

"Yet it is labor alone which is making some attempt in this direction," he added.

"I think it would profit the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies of business and professional men if they would follow the lead of labor and pass ethical practices codes for their own members.

While labor has been cleaning its own house, Harrison said, it has not "seen any brooms flying any place else."

"So, on behalf of the American labor movement, I would like to issue an invitation to every other group in the country to grab a few cleaning utensils and start working on their own property," he said.

"After all, we're going to be awfully embarrassed if we wind up with the only clean house on the block."

After his talk, Harrison was questioned by a panel composed of Rev. Joseph Donahue, CSV, chaplain of the Chicago Building Trades Council; Robert Lewin, labor reporter for the Chicago Daily News; Robert Perkins, Chicago correspondent for the railroad union's paper "Labor," and Sec. Patrick F. Crowley of the Catholic Council on Working Life.

McNamara Quits Probe Committee

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) resigned from the McClellan special Senate committee, stating that he had "more important things to do, comparatively, than waste my time on that committee."

McNamara recently rejected the McClellan unit's first-year interim report and filed a dissenting statement saying the majority "had damned the entire labor movement for the sins of a few." During the Kohler strike hearings he also attacked the committee on the Senate floor, suggesting that it should have "quit while it was ahead."

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Economy Continues Slide As Jobless Hit New High

CHART SHOWING INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT by states was used by AFL-CIO spokesmen in testimony during House Ways and Means Committee hearings on proposed extension of benefits. From left are Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank, Assistant Dir. Kitty Ellickson and Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Recession Is Deepening, Meany Says

The nation's economy continued its downward slide in March as the worst recession since the end of World War II produced new record unemployment figures.

Government reports indicated at least 25,000 were added to the jobless rolls, a sharp reversal of the normal drop of 200,000 in unemployment in mid-March.

Employment increased 323,000 from mid-February to mid-March in contrast with a normal increase of about 500,000 at the start of the spring season.

New Postwar High

The result: the rate of unemployment rose from 6.7 percent to 7 percent, a new postwar high.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the figures in the joint report of the Labor and Commerce Depts. "indicate a continued deepening of the recession. . . . There is nothing . . . to indicate that the recession has hit bottom, let alone any sign of a pick-up."

He added: "There is nothing that we in the AFL-CIO would welcome more than an end to this recession. But facts are facts and there isn't a single ray of sunshine" in the report.

"The only way to change the situation is for the government to act now. Optimistic press releases won't end this recession but legislation can."

The White House, however, claimed that the figures indicated a "slowing up of the decline," and Labor Sec. Mitchell, in a statement

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Ike Bars Emergency Tax Cut, Cool to Public Works Projects

By Willard Shelton

Congress comes back from its Easter recess facing a President and Administration that have turned more strongly than ever against anti-recession tax cuts and remain unsympathetic to large-scale public works.

Interpreting the latest employment-joblessness figures with high optimism, Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference that he saw "no need for emergency action now" on tax reduction. He indicated that a "decision" would be made "when the conditions require" it, and that studies to determine when and what is required "of course could run right along until the end of the (congressional) session."

He couldn't estimate, he told reporters, how long it would be before new highway and housing spending would produce actual jobs for the 5.2 million people unemployed as of Mar. 15.

He thought, however, that pushing hard on "those things that are already in progress" would be better in "accelerating employment than to start new and untried projects."

Asked About Meany's View

Asked about AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's viewpoint that the Mar. 15 unemployment figures meant "a deepening of the recession rather than a slowing of the decline," Eisenhower said Meany was "entitled to his opinion."

He himself had "only one recourse," the President remarked, and that was to get "the very finest opinions from bankers, businessmen and everybody I can think of, and I have had the labor group in to give me their views, and I think it is just a question where we have to do what we believe best."

He acknowledged having been disturbed by the fact that living costs go up while business declines. But he "went into the history of these depressions" and found "that this is not an unusual phenomenon; that this has been more, you might say, the normal than the abnormal."

His recommendation to the people for combatting the recession was to "buy" almost "anything," but he observed that maybe the people were getting "a little bit disenchanted by a few items that have been chucked down their throats."

Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson clearly indicated in a New York speech that the Administration was more worried about possible future inflation than about recession now. The government, he said, must "try to avoid those things which would create doubts."

NPA Sounds Warning

The National Planning Association issued statements based on a profoundly different attitude—the belief that recession is "costing" the nation $25 billion a year now and that a failure to end the decline would reduce production $40 billion below the potential by the end of 1958.

The Planning Association, composed of spokesmen of business, agriculture and labor, urged "long-range" programs for putting the jobless back to work and immediate tax cuts to expand purchasing power and "improve the tax system." Tax reduction, the NPA said, should eliminate business-burdening excise levies and slash individual income taxes "especially in the lower brackets."

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Meany Asks Disclosure Bill Action

Speedy Senate action on the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill to protect the pension and welfare money of millions of workers has been urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In a letter to Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), Meany pointed out that the benefits involved in the plans now are "extremely large," that workers "rely on these funds for security in their later years," and that prompt congressional action to protect the money is "vital and necessary."

The bill has been reported favorably by an overwhelming majority of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, the AFL-CIO president noted, and he asked Johnson as Senate majority leader to schedule the bill for floor action "as soon as possible."

Johnson promptly replied with an indication of a green light for the bill.

"I believe," he wrote Meany, "that this measure should be passed without crippling amendments and certainly I will do what I can to achieve that objective."

The Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill would require the administrators of all large employe welfare and pension plans to file with the federal government financial reports disclosing their stewardship. It would also make false statements and embezzlement of the funds involved federal criminal offenses.

Thoroughly Investigated

Meany observed that welfare plan administration had been thoroughly investigated by Senate subcommittees headed in 1954-55 by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) and that legislative remedies to correct abuses had been the subject of hearings by a subcommittee of which Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was chairman.

The Douglas-Ives investigations revealed some abuses in the management of welfare-and-pension money and Meany's letter to Johnson said:

"While the great majority entrusted with the responsibility for administration are honest men, we recognize the temptations now

(Continued on Page 2)

New Distillery Union Calls Convention

The Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' Intl. Union will hold a three-day convention at the Willard Hotel in Washington, Apr. 12-14, to adopt the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes, hear a report on its finances, adopt resolutions aimed at strengthening the union and elect a slate of officers.

Approximately 400 delegates representing the union's more than 30,000 members in 90 local unions will hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's monitor for the union, Peter M. McGavin, urge the delegates to take their rightful place in the labor movement as a clean, ethical organization.

McGavin has made it clear that any officer or board member who uses his high union office for personal gain is not worthy of election by the convention to any office.

The convention also is expected to create a department of organization, a department of education and research and an official union publication.

Kohler Hearing Films Costs Paid by NAM

A television showing of the McClellan committee's hearings on the Auto Workers' strike at the Kohler Co. turns out to have been stricken by disappearing-angel trouble.

The angel was the National Association of Manufacturers, and the NAM's disappearing act was staged just before the climax when UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther was scheduled to take the witness stand.

'Case' Interested NAM

As dug up by the Washington staff of the magazine The Reporter, the NAM had sufficient interest in the Kohler "case" to arrange for television kinescopes to be made by a Washington, D. C., TV station and to arrange for 27 other TV stations around the country to run one-hour summary films of the McClellan hearings for six days spread across two weeks.

But in the final week, when Reuther and Kohler Co. Pres. Herbert V. Kohler were scheduled to testify, the Washington station, WTTG, stopped its "live" broadcasts to its local audience and the NAM halted its purchase of the film summaries for the 27 other stations.

The Reporter says the 27 stations that showed the NAM-furnished films neglected to announce before and after the programs, as required, the identity of the group that subsidized the stations to the extent of giving them one hour of free program material they could advertise as "public service."

Dropped Main Witnesses

Malcolm M. Burleson, assistant manager of Station WTTG, said there was no significance in the fact

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THE 1958 CANCER CRUSADE, which has AFL-CIO endorsement, opened with a Cured Cancer Congress in Washington to which delegates were those who have been cured of the disease. They included George Koyne (right), a member of Bricklayers Local 1, Baltimore, who is shown with another Bricklayer, Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.). Their meeting was more than fraternal: Fogarty is chairman of the House Labor and Health subcommittee which passes on federal appropriations for medical research.

Harrison Predicts Recession Is Due to Last 'Long Time'

Predicting that the "man-made recession of the Eisenhower Administration" will get worse, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks has called on top officials of his organization to gird themselves for battles against labor in the days ahead.

Addressing some 125 general chairmen, the chief union officers on the nation's railroads, and other ranking BRC officials attending a four-day organization conference in Cincinnati, Harrison said, "I think things are going to get worse because unemployment feeds on unemployment."

He estimated there are now 5,560,000 to 5,575,000 people out of work despite the seasonal increase in employment and said "it will be a long time until we can get the machine back on the peak of the hill."

In addition Harrison called on BRC officers to observe all the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes and to abide by a U.S. Supreme Court decision (Steel Case) which obligates unions to represent non-members in grievances cases which have "merit."

Sees Unfriendly Climate

Harrison said that while he does not think any drastic labor legislation will come out of the present session of Congress, with the possible exception of laws regulating health and welfare funds, labor must remember that it is operating in an unfriendly climate.

He said there is a planned campaign now underway, sparked by business interests, to whip up demands for tough labor legislation through anti-labor stories in newspapers and magazines.

This legislation, Harrison declared, reflects not only the exposures made before the McClellan and other committees, but also "the venom and the spleen that the enemies of labor feel they can now pour forth to hinder the labor movement."

Hits Knowland Proposals

He said the legislation proposed by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) "is worse than the Taft-Hartley law" and that other proposals are "just as bad."

The BRC chieftain declared that labor was facing the most difficult times in its history because it has become big enough to do something for the working man and woman.

"You will find through history," he said, "that when the masses try to get a better deal, businessmen and politicians join together to stop them through legislative means."

Commenting on the state of the railroad industry, Harrison said he could see "nothing but less and less employment on a long-term basis."

"That," he said, "is painful, but it is realistic; I doubt we will ever see the same level of employment as before the recession."

NAM's Kohler Probe Broadcasts Disclosed

(Continued from Page 1)

that the "live" local broadcasts were dropped the week that Reuther and Kohler were slated to appear.

The hearings had "dragged on," Burleson said, and the station couldn't find out exactly when they would end. They were getting "dull," an entire "remote crew" of camera and newsmen was tied up, and WTTG was "in the middle of getting ready for the baseball season." Spot commercial sponsors, he said, were getting "restive" about having their advertisements moved from the preempted time.

Edward Maher, NAM vice president for public relations, told the AFL-CIO News that the idea of buying film summaries of the hearings originated when he and NAM Executive Vice Pres. Charles R. Sligh, Jr., discovered that WTTG was broadcasting the hearings for a local audience and decided that people elsewhere "ought to have the chance" to learn things, too.

(The Reporter says the idea "originated" when Sligh congratulated Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) for a speech calling Reuther "more dangerous than the Russian sputniks" and Goldwater demanded "help" instead of "congratulations.")

Asked about the coincidence that the NAM-purchased films disappeared just before Reuther and Kohler testified, Maher said, "If you think we quit just because Reuther was about to be on, you're wrong. We were disappointed that we didn't get Reuther when we were on."

'More Harm Than Good'

He said that the NAM recognized Reuther as a "controversial figure" and added "there is always the possibility that you will do yourself more harm than good" by screening his testimony.

The NAM arranged for the 27 TV stations to carry the NAM-paid-for films, Maher said, by sending its "field representatives" to the local stations to say they "could have them if they wanted them." There were "no special instructions," he said, about whether the NAM should be mentioned or not mentioned as paying for the kinescopes.

Sec. 317 of the Communications Act makes it a misdemeanor for a TV station wilfully and knowingly to fail to announce the person or "association" which is furnishing a "service" that the station accepts. A commission regulation requires identification before and after a program of the person furnishing material that is "controversial."

Report Urges Organizing of Farm Workers

New York—The National Sharecroppers Fund has called for "the opening of a full-scale farm workers organization campaign backed by the labor movement."

In the annual report submitted to NSF board, Fay Bennett, executive secretary, praised the recent accomplishments of the National Agricultural Workers in aiding migrant workers and noted that the union had "uncovered many areas where Mexican nationals were being used in defiance of the law while domestic workers were unemployed."

"The widespread violations of the Mexican nationals' contracts, and the exploitation of American farm workers who work without benefit of contract or protective legislation, is in strong contrast to the benefits accorded Puerto Rican and British West Indian seasonal workers in this country," the report said.

"To the credit of their representatives, offices are maintained in this country and careful supervision is given to the work contracts which include guaranteed hours of work, minimum or prevailing wages (whichever are higher), and group insurance. Decent housing, transportation and meals are also carefully stipulated and enforced. No such contract benefits accrue to American migrants."

The Fund also called for extending coverage of minimum wage and unemployment insurance legislation and urged a tripartite investigation of foreign contract labor programs.

Rails Warned They May Be Run by U. S.

A warning that the federal government may have to run the country's railroads was sounded by Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association as he concluded testimony before the Senate subcommittee conducting hearings on the "precarious" plight of the carriers.

"If the railroads are going to be operated to the benefit of corporate financiers, as some are at present," he said, "consideration must be given to government ownership and operation in order to protect the public."

Earlier Leighty, president of the Railway Telegraphers, and other rail labor spokesmen had accused the railroads of "whining" instead of fighting for business, and of trying to kill passenger and some other services in favor of the more profitable carload lot freight.

Deny Featherbedding

The labor witnesses also rebutted charges of "featherbedding" raised by the railroads during their testimony and pressed by Sen. Frank Lausche (D-Ohio), a member of the subcommittee.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, in reply to a question, told Lausche that the rule that 100 miles of travel earns an operating employe a day's pay was instituted by the railroads themselves in the 1880s. Not until 1956 did they ask for a change, he said, and then voluntarily withdrew the request. At any rate, he added, the rule applies only to about 25 percent of all railroad workers.

"I challenge anyone to demonstrate the existence of featherbedding on the railroads by anyone in labor," he said. "It is high time for them (the railroads) to come forward with proof of it or hold their peace."

Meany Asks Johnson To Speed Funds Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

present. By placing these funds, whether run unilaterally or jointly by labor and management, in a goldfish bowl where all operations take place before the public gaze, temptations would be removed."

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly asked Congress, in 1954 before merger of the two groups and since then as the united labor federation, for disclosure legislation, Meany said.

Backed by Administration

The Eisenhower Administration also has endorsed the "total disclosure" principle of the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, he continued, and support is now "bipartisan."

The "only opposition comes from some employer groups and insurance spokesmen" and personally, he said, "I find this opposition to honest administration of the funds completely incomprehensible."

The sums involved in welfare and pension plans, Meany urged, "actually represent deferred wages" for the workers covered. The Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill would not impose federal regulation of management of the money but its requirement for complete public disclosure of operations, backed by penal sanctions against false reports, would powerfully stimulate honest and prudent administration, the theory runs.

"I know the importance of the major legislation, including the anti-recession measures, awaiting senatorial action at the end of the Easter recess," Meany told Johnson.

Asks Prompt Action

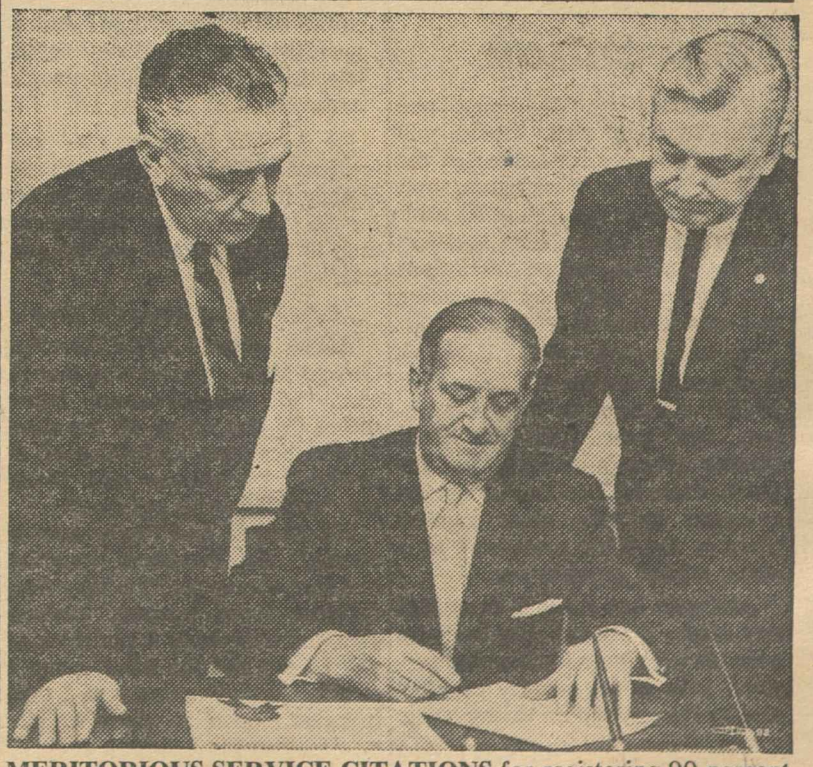
"Nonetheless I believe this matter (of welfare disclosure) to be so meritorious that I trust you will give it your early attention and that the Senate will pass it promptly and without crippling amendment."

The AFL-CIO "applauds heartily" the heavy bipartisan vote by which the Senate Welfare Committee approved the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill Meany said. The tally was nine to two in favor, with only Republicans Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Gordon Allott (Colo.) recorded in opposition.

Passage by the Senate is considered certain when the bill reaches the floor, although Allott is expected to file an amendment exempting from coverage plans guaranteeing a "level of benefits" to workers who become sick or who retire on pension.

A "level-of-benefits" plan means, in translation, a plan with fixed promised payments to workers. Adoption of the amendment would deny protection of "total disclosure" reports to the great majority of workers who are beneficiaries of welfare and pension plans administered solely by employers, even though bargained for by a union.

The House also is believed likely to adopt the bipartisan welfare-plan bill without crippling amendments if and when it can be forced out of pigeonholes in the Labor and Rules Committees.



MERITORIOUS SERVICE CITATIONS for registering 90 percent on more of their eligible members are signed by COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt (seated) for 21 locals of the Firefighters in the presence of Pres. William D. Buck (left) and Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus.

'Corporate Fifth Amendment'

Price Data Refusal By Auto Firms Hit

The auto industry has been accused of hiding behind "the corporate equivalent of the Fifth Amendment" in refusing to divulge information during its testimony before the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee's investigation of administered prices and their inflationary effect upon the economy.

In a 55-page "reply statement," Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed to the refusal of the Big Three auto manufacturers "to produce the only kind of evidence that could settle conclusively the question of whether wage increases were in fact responsible for their price increases—evidence that appears in their own books and is available nowhere else."

Details Spelled Out

Referring to the industry's attempt to place the blame for price increases on wages, he added:

"Here we have the strange situation of the accuser rather than the accused resorting to the corporate equivalent of the Fifth Amendment."

In documented detail, the UAW president spelled out the following main charges:

1. The corporations, on the flimsiest of grounds, refused to supply essential information specifically requested by the committee, and in so doing followed the pattern set by General Motors in 1945.

2. Company opposition to the price hearing proposal was unsupported by any effective rational argument.

3. The companies failed to show that competition affects automobile prices, and in fact their evidence demonstrated that there is no real price competition among the companies.

4. The companies failed to support their claim that wage costs were a major factor forcing them to increase prices.

5. Analysis of Ford data shows productivity of Ford workers increasing by 5.7 percent per year from 1948 through 1955.

6. Many of the labor cost figures and comparisons submitted by the companies were exaggerated, contradictory or distorted.

7. The quick response of manufacturers to an auto excise tax cut proposal belies their claim that price cuts would not substantially increase sales.

8. The sole effort made to break down the union's data does not stand up under analysis.

9. The companies evaded the issue of their resistance to publication of and their refusal to supply data for computation of an auto industry productivity index.

10. The union's rebate proposal would affect government revenues much less per dollar of extra buying power distributed than the tax cuts proposed by company representatives.

Meanwhile, the Justice Dept. opened in Washington a grand jury investigation of alleged price-fixing by automobile dealers associations. The government is seeking to bring down the retail price of cars by breaking up a nationwide practice among local dealers of agreeing on "packed prices" said to be as much as several hundred dollars above the manufacturer's suggested price list.

Film Unions Survey Movie Industry Ills

Hollywood, Calif.—The Hollywood Film Council, composed of unions and guilds representing more than 24,000 employes, has sent to 35 film industry leaders a copy of an independent survey of the decline in the economic performance of the motion picture industry since the end of World War II.

The printed 78-page document is titled Hollywood at the Crossroads —An Economic Study of the Motion Picture Industry. It is the work of Dr. Irving Bernstein, historian, economist and official on the staff of the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations, who was engaged by the film council to conduct an independent study of the nature, extent and causes of the problems facing the motion picture industry.

In a letter accompanying the book, signed by Film Council Pres. Pat Somerset, the organization urges a united effort by all interests in the industry in "at least four projects":

1—A demand for an American counter measure which would encourage production in America of American interest films.

2—A demand for full governmental assistance in the field of foreign exchange and the negotiation of reasonable regulations on earnings' remittances.

3—Continuance of the fight for general modification of tax structures which operate to discourage domestic film production.

4—Exploration of the possibility of legislative or judicial correction of industry problems arising out of the Paramount decree.

IBEW on Strike At 7 CBS Units

About 1,400 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed as technicians by the Columbia Broadcasting System in seven cities walked out on strike after long negotiations for a new contract broke down at a meeting in Washington.

Affected are radio and television workers in New York, Chicago, Boston, Hartford, Conn.; Milwaukee, San Francisco and Hollywood, where CBS owns stations. The company was forced to substitute film for a number of its usually "live" television programs.

Union spokesmen said the most important issue is a demand for jurisdiction over video tape programs. This involves the use of magnetic tape to record and then reproduce TV programs, much like the wire tape used for radio broadcasts; jurisdiction is sought to give the union members a measure of job security because of the threat of automation.

Machinists Score Gains At Republic

First fruits of 1958 bargaining with the aircraft and missile industry were plucked by the Machinists when settlement on a new agreement was reached with the Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, L. I.

The contract provides for a top labor rate of $3.10 an hour, which is the highest in the industry. It gives the 6,100 members of IAM Lodge 1987 immediate pay boosts ranging from 10 to 14 cents an hour, with another 10 cents next April.

It also includes what is believed to be the first cost-of-living clause in the Long Island aircraft industry, yielding an increase of 1 cent an hour for every rise of one-half of 1 percent in the Consumer Price Index.

Discharged employes will receive a cash settlement in lieu of accumulated sick time, and job classifications were grouped so workers can exercise seniority over a wider area.

Settlement was reached a week after the workers voted to strike if necessary.

Lockheed Makes Offer

On the opposite side of the country, Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in bargaining at Los Angeles offered 16,000 IAM members in its California plants a two-year agreement with a wage increase of 15 cents an hour, a cost-of-living clause and the upgrading of some job classifications.

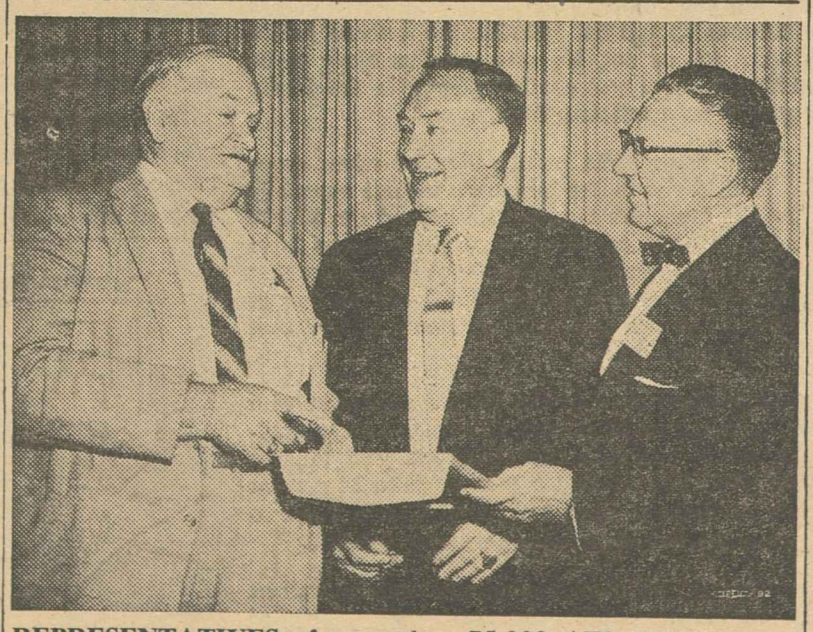
Pres. John Snider of Lodge 727 said the negotiating committee will recommend to a mass meeting that it be rejected because it is "grossly inadequate."

The IAM also is negotiating with Convair, Boeing, Douglas and Rohr. The Auto Workers are bargaining with North American.

American Motors, Auto Workers Open Talks

Detroit—The Auto Workers went into collective bargaining with the American Motors Corp. after turning down a pre-negotiation public appeal by the company for a "freeze" of wages and economic benefits, and elimination of cost-of-living and annual improvement wage increases.

Edward L. Cushman, vice president in charge of industrial relations, said the company wants a two-year wage freeze, but admitted the UAW agreed to lower wages and benefits than it gave the industry's Big Three when the present pact was negotiated in 1955. The company also wants its appliance and special products workers set apart from automotive workers.



REPRESENTATIVES of more than 75,000 AFL-CIO members formed the Florida State Federated Labor Council at a convention in Tampa. As top officers they chose Pres. Frank G. Roche (left) and Sec.-Treas. William E. Allen (right), who are seen with R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

AS OLD AS THE KOHLER STRIKE of Auto Workers Local 833 at Sheboygan, Wis., are these two youngsters who are shown with their fathers on the picket line on Apr. 5, four years after the start of the walkout. They are Ricky Lee Weber (left), who was born the day after the strike started in 1954, and Jimmy Justinger, who was born a month later.

Economy Continuing Its Downward Slide

(Continued from Page 1)

for the newsreels, termed the figures "encouraging" and said that the nation's economy is "basically sound."

Factory Employment Dips

The 323,000 rise in employment was concentrated in farm labor and construction contrasting with the 200,000 drop in manufacturing, a much greater than seasonal decline.

Jobs in manufacturing were down by 1.5 million from a year ago and non-farm employment was 1,749,000 below the March 1957 figures.

The government report showed also that:

- The number of persons out of work 15 weeks or longer rose sharply by 300,000 to a postwar record of 1,446,000.
- The number of persons working a short week was up 200,000 to 2,290,000. The average factory work week was unchanged from February at 38.5 hours and weekly wages averaged about the same as the preceding month but were down $1.35 from a year ago.
- State insured unemployment showed a continued increase in 33 states in March with the national rate moving from 7.5 to 7.8 percent.

Nine states had unemployment exceeding 10 percent, including Michigan with 14 percent and Kentucky, West Virginia and Montana with more than 12 percent.

Negroes Hit Hardest

A separate Labor Dept. report showed that Negro workers had been hit much harder by the recession than white workers with the non-white rate of unemployment running 16 percent compared to 7 for white workers.

The report noted also that about half of the nation's jobless in February were married men.

The deepening of the recession reflected in the unemployment figures showed up in other reports also.

Steel output, down to 48.6 percent of capacity in the first week of April—a nine-year low—was expected to drop even lower to 48.4 percent in the second week.

The auto industry reported additional shutdowns and layoffs. March auto production registered 357,049 cars compared to 578,356 in March 1957.

A study by the National Industrial Conference Board showed that payrolls shrank by an est. mated $1.5 billion in the first seven months of the recession with only 30 percent of the loss in wages and salaries offset by unemployment benefits.

In addition to the unemployment benefits provided by the federal-state system, an estimated $25 million in union-negotiated supplemental employment benefits in the auto and steel industries have been paid out since the onset of the recession.

Metal Trades Turn Back Raid By Independents

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has defeated an attempt by an independent welders' union to carve out a bargaining unit of members who devote 50 percent or more of their time to welding.

The National Labor Relations Board in a unanimous decision upheld the department and dismissed a representation petition filed by the independent union. The board held that "welding is normally a function of a particular craft, and that welders are appropriately represented by the craft unions having jurisdiction over the basic craft."

Metal Trades Dept. Pres. James A. Brownlow hailed the decision, declaring that an attempt to set up a bargaining unit based on the use of a welding torch is "just as ridiculous as it would be to try to base a bargaining unit around those who use the hammer."

Safety Record Set By Rubber Workers

Mishawaka, Ind.—A new world safety record of 11,400,483 man-hours has been worked without a lost time accident by members of Rubber Workers Local 65 at the U. S. Rubber Co. Ball Band plant here.

The plant operated without accidents from Nov. 28, 1956, to Jan. 8, 1958. The record won for the workers three safety awards, two from the National Safety Council and the company's first place symbol. The previous record was held by the company's Naugatuck, Conn., plant, which worked 10,250,040 man-hours without a lost time accident.

A Tarnished Silver Lining

THE ADMINISTRATION is misleading the American people in its efforts to put a silver lining in the dark clouds of the current recession.

It contends that the March unemployment figures are "encouraging," that they show a "slowing up of the decline."

There's nothing encouraging about adding another 25,000 persons to the unemployment rolls in a month that normally produces a 200,000 drop in joblessness.

There's not much slowing up in figures showing steel production at 48.6 percent of capacity or automobile production off about 225,000 cars for March.

There's no silver lining in an economic situation that finds 1,446,000 people out of work 15 weeks or longer as of mid-March or nine states with insured unemployment exceeding 10 percent.

The nation's economy is dangerously ill. The remedy is strong, decisive action on an immediate tax cut for lower and middle income groups, an action that should originate with the Administration.

This will prove a more fruitful field than trying to tack silver lining into clouds that refuse to disappear.

The Modest Subsidizers

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers has been caught with its "public interest" slip showing.

As part of its well-financed, unending campaign to sway American public opinion to the cause of virulent anti-unionism it has conducted numerous undercover programs. Its latest escapade has been to provide television kinescopes of the McClellan Committee's hearings on the Kohler strike to 27 TV stations without charge and without claiming credit for the group providing the free films.

The NAM's apparently unaccountable modesty in shielding the fact that it paid for the films shown by the TV stations is perhaps better understood in light of the public's general disdain for the NAM and its avowed goals.

But the NAM's modesty in this case is of perhaps more public interest than the films it so quietly subsidized; a violation of the Federal Communications Act by the TV stations may be involved. The FCC should initiate an immediate investigation to establish facts about the NAM's efforts to sway public opinion without disclosing its identity.

Glory Once Was Spain's

TOTALITARIAN BRUTALITY always sounds a little unreal when it comes to light on what Americans regard as "our" side of the Iron Curtain. But it is a fact of life nevertheless. An equally clear fact is that nowhere has it existed longer or more broadly than in Spain.

The glory that once was Spain's had long been dimmed by decadent royalty when the Iberian Hitler, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, appeared on the scene. The new luster he promised for that old glory he has never, of course, been able to deliver. Instead, the tarnish has grown deeper under his despotic rule.

In a world where the area of freedom is under constant threat, free men will heartily support the complaints against Franco's viciousness to workers that the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has filed with the United Nations and the Intl. Labor Organization.

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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

'Labor's Monopoly Must Go!'

Two Breadwinners Needed

Number of Working Couples Reaches Record 10.8 Million

American families, more and more, need two breadwinners if they are to maintain high American standards of living.

Latest statistics from the Bureau of the Census show that since the end of World War II the number of working couples has reached a record 10.8 million or 28 percent of the estimated 39 million married couples in the country. At the end of World War II the proportion was only 20 percent.

Analysis of the statistics shows that in the vast majority of cases the economic status of the husband is the single most important element in whether a wife works or not. The number and age of her children also is an important factor but here, too, the husband's earning capacity directly influences the figures.

Here are the various groupings as of early 1957 when the survey was made:

1—The wife is more likely to be working if her husband has a job than if he is unemployed. This was especially true in the prime working ages of between 25 and 64. Whether the husband held a full-time job or not, his wife was less likely to be working if there was another person in the family employed on a full-time basis.

2—The labor force participation of wives drops with a rise in the husband's income especially when the husband's income gets beyond the $7,000 bracket. About one-third of working wives have husbands whose income is $5,000 or less. After that the number of working wives drops—27 percent at $7,000, 20 percent at $10,000 and only 11.5 percent at $10,000 and over.

3—Education changes the picture somewhat with as many as 50 percent of women college graduates whose husbands earn $6,000 a year holding down jobs. The proportion then drops to 24 percent when the husband earns $10,000 and again drops to 18 percent when his income goes over $10,000.

4—Taking into consideration part-time as well as regular jobs, wives were more likely to find themselves working at some time during the year in proportion to their husband's incomes and the stability of his job. The over-all pattern was this: 5 out of 10 working if the husband obtained less than $4,000 during the year; only 3 out of 10 if he made $7,000 to $10,000 and 2 out of 10 if he received $10,000 or more.

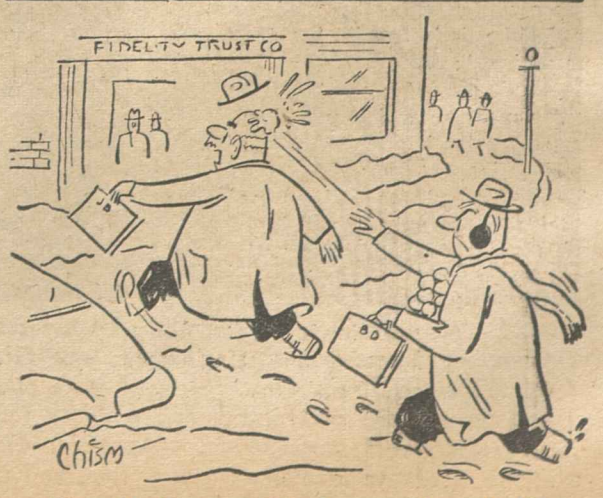
5—The presence of children also was important in the working wife pattern. The younger the children the less likelihood there was that the mother would be working. Thus, 60 percent of working wives, 20 to 44 years old in proportion to population in the labor force, had no children under 18 years of age; 39 percent had children between 6 and 17 while only 17.6 percent had children under 6.

But here again, the economic status of the husband was an important factor in whether wives went to work or not. The rate for husbands in the wage brackets under $4,000 was between 20 and 24 percent; for husbands earning between $7,000 and $10,000 only 10 percent; and for husbands in the bracket over $10,000 an even lower 7 percent.

There were 7 million working mothers with children under 18 in the household in the spring of 1957—a new record.

In each classification the percentage of non-white mothers in the work force was considerably higher than for white mothers, reflecting the lower earnings of non-white husbands.

On a regional basis the South showed the highest proportion of working mothers, especially in the category of working mothers with children under 6 years of age.—(PAI)



"Stop it, Hooper, I'll give you the raise!"

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE MOST BAFFLING fact of American politics is the immunity of Pres. Eisenhower to criticism that would seriously damage most political figures and would wither, certainly, the human being of ordinary personal sensitivity.

Perhaps Ike finds comfort in the reasonably safe assumption that if he had to submit himself to the voters again, right now and on the basis of his five-year record, he would obviously be triumphantly re-elected again.

There is a great gulf between the thinking of Washington about him and the thinking of the voters across the country.

In this city, where government is serious business and politics is not an amateur's game, the experts have simply given up on Dwight David Eisenhower. By "experts" is meant the hardy civil servants, who make our government work, plus the elected office-holders who wouldn't be here unless they represented something, plus the experienced newspaper observers who have watched more than one change of administration and will be around when the next batch of new brooms arrives.

It is no overstatement to say that in this group practically no one expects very much of the President. They do not expect him to work hard; they don't expect him ever to learn much about the details of the government he is supposed to administer; they don't expect him to "carry through" on a program no matter how much he protests he intends to.

They consider him intellectually flabby and lazy, a man who won't read, something close to a sycophant toward bankers and corporation executives who flatter him by enjoying—or pretending to enjoy—bridge and golf as much as he does.

But that is not what the country thinks about him. The country, so far as can be judged from opinion polls and simple observation, is satisfied with the bargain it bought in 1952 and again in 1956.

★ ★ ★

IN THESE OBSERVATIONS there is nothing partisan. Republicans in Congress have a more intense aversion for what passes for his "leadership" than Democrats.

It is noticeable, for example, that Ike doesn't talk any more about "progressive conservatism" and "moderate liberalism" and "modern Republicanism." The Democrats laced him with ridicule for using such terms, but the GOP Old Guard made them practically dirty words.

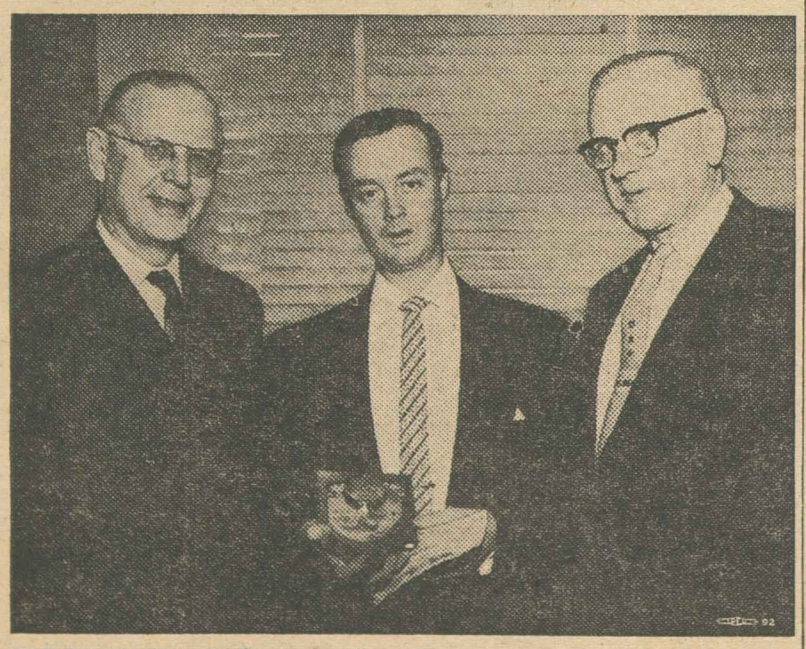
What Republicans think about him emerges every once in a while on a vote on some issue that is scarcerly noticed.

One such recent test came on a Jenner-Bridges amendment to a bill for disposal abroad of farm surpluses. Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.) "beefed up" an effort by Sen. William Jenner (R-Ind.) to harass Eisenhower's program of using our surplus to aid countries which are not wholly tied to our foreign-policy kite. Bridges is chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, senior member of the GOP delegation and a man of power in the Appropriations Committee.

How did the Republicans vote? Twenty-two voted against Eisenhower and only 12 voted for him. A central part of the President's foreign policy had to be saved by Democratic votes.

Another test is coming on Eisenhower's proposal for reorganization of the Defense Dept. The President says he will "fight" for this, going to television and radio as often as he can get there. The Republicans have seen him falter before on promises to "fight" and they expect him to falter again. They don't believe in what he offers and they don't expect him to take the trouble to try to build an unanswerable "case."

Still, they wouldn't deny he is "popular," for whatever that's worth.



FIRST CANADIAN to receive the monthly safety award of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was George W. Helsing (center), Niagara Falls, Ont. He received a plaque from Premier L. M. Frost (left) of Ontario, and a check for $250 from Ray Scott (right), brotherhood secretary-treasurer. Helsing, a Canadian National Railways fireman, saw a woman and child step in front of his train and was able to halt it in time to avoid hitting them.

In Proper Perspective:

New Union Publications Expose 'Work' Law Aim

The drive for "right-to-work" laws on the state and national levels has for its objective the weakening and eventual destruction of the trade union movement.

Its proponents chatter about denial of individual rights and "immoral" compulsion but the goal is to replace strong and stable unions with ineffectual organizations that cannot bargain in any real sense for a fair share for American workers.

Two New Publications

This theme is strongly supported in two new publications issued by the trade union movement in the campaign to create a proper understanding of the issues involved in the "right-to-work" fight.

"Work for Rights" is a 108-page booklet published by the Steelworkers analyzing "right-to-work" legislation and documenting the above thesis that the legislation is designed to cripple effective trade unions in America.

"The Case for the Union Shop," a 32-page booklet published by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., is a detailed presentation of the basis of and the continuing need for stable labor-management relations and the union shop as the best method of attaining this goal.

In a letter announcing the Steelworkers publication, Pres. David J. McDonald wrote:

"More and more, we shall be ready and able to answer the phony emotional appeals which the phrase 'right-to-work' makes to many uninformed people."

The booklet, he said, will help expose the "right-to-work" appeal for what it really is, "a well-financed, well-organized effort to hamstring and gradually destroy the labor movement."

Union Security Needed

The booklet outlines the history of "right-to-work" legislative efforts and explains the need for union security and how it operates. It cites numerous examples of opposition to "right-to-work" laws by leading citizens and influential newspapers.

Albert Whitehouse, director of IUD, in a foreword to his department's publication, writes:

"Although the union shop has created more stable labor-management relations, union security has been falsely held up as a denial of individual rights and as an immoral form of compulsion."

The drive against the union shop, he says, is in reality a "drive to undermine collective bargaining and to eliminate unions as an effective force within the workplace."

The pamphlet describes why it is imperative that unions be free to negotiate the union shop as one of the many working conditions covered by collective bargaining contracts.

Seeks Open Shop

"All Americans," says Whitehouse, "have a stake in beating back the open shop drive which travels under the sanctimonious name of "right-to-work."

A copy of "Work for Rights" can be obtained from the United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. The price per copy is 50 cents.

The IUD publication is "The Case for the Union Shop" available from the Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. There is no charge for a single copy.

Courier-Journal Hits 'Work' Laws

Louisville, Ky.—The influential Louisville Courier-Journal has gone on record in an editorial opposing "right-to-work" legislation.

Kentucky enjoys good labor-management relations, it pointed out, adding that "we have never encouraged here, and would be unwise to seem to encourage now, the sort of industry which chooses a community only because it is anti-union." Even the title of the bill is misleading, the editorial said.

"It confers no 'right to work' on the unemployed man," it asserted, "obligates no employer to depart from his usual hiring practices, absolves no individualistic worker from such compulsory group practices as tax, insurance and social security deductions. The sole 'right' it does seek to guarantee is that no worker need join a union in order to keep his job. A more correct name, therefore, would seem to be 'open shop bill,' for that is essentially all that its sponsors seek to accomplish."

Large employers with stable labor relations do not encourage such legislation, the editorial maintained.

"They have passed the trial-and-error period in their relationships with unions and prefer to deal with unions under contract than to return to the old guerilla warfare," it continued.

Union Industries Show Offers $80,000 in Prizes, Souvenirs

Over $80,000 worth of prizes and souvenirs will be awarded during the 20th anniversary AFL-CIO Union Industries show in Cincinnati opening Apr. 25 and running through Apr. 30.

Sponsored and produced by the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., the 1958 admission-free exhibit will feature more than $20 million worth of displays of union-made and union-label goods. The first show in 1938 also was held at the Music Hall in Cincinnati.

The Tobacco Workers Union exhibit will feature the give-away of over a half-million cigarettes, thousands of cigars, snuff and other tobacco products.

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will give away a complete all-electric kitchen including wall-oven, counter-top range, air conditioning, garbage disposal, deep-freeze, a full-size refrigerator and a television set. Additional awards to be made by this union include appliances of all kinds, a color television set, portable TV's, radios, and various souvenir items.

The Stove Mounters' display will feature the handiwork of that organization's members in the form of stoves—both gas and electric—actually in operation with the items prepared on them being given to those in attendance.

Twenty of these ranges will be given away as prizes, along with charcoal braziers, humidifiers, water heaters, window fans and other items that depict the crafts and skills of this AFL-CIO union.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's exhibit—one of the largest single exhibits in the show—includes a stage production built around the old-fashioned meat market of yesterday as compared to modern facilities. Tons of union meat and related products will be given to those visiting the exhibit.

Top prizes will be two live, registered Black Angus steers. Daily demonstrations of sheep shearing, conducted by champions in the craft, also will be held.

Other prizes include: live ponies, cakes, candies and goodies of all descriptions, clothing, soft drinks, jewelry, groceries, furniture, color prints, a fiberglass boat and free haircuts and manicures.

Joseph Lewis, director of the event and secretary-treasurer of the sponsoring department, says the show's purpose is primarily to stimulate greater demand for goods and services produced by AFL-CIO members and especially those products and services identified by union labels, shop cards and service buttons.

"The AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.," Lewis said, "conducts year-round campaigns and programs designed to influence and guide the buying habits of union members, their families and the general public. This annual show is the department's, and the entire labor movement's, strongest public effort for the accomplishment of this mission."

Pittsburgh Rights Group Names Jaffe

Pittsburgh—Irwin J. Jaffe, veteran labor organizer, has been named executive director of the Pittsburgh Labor Committee for Human Rights. Jaffe will also serve as field representative of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Registration Shown By ACWA Survey

A pilot project undertaken by the Clothing Workers education department has disclosed that only 20 to 30 percent—varying from shop to shop—of ACWA members in seven Maryland counties and one in Delaware had registered to vote.

The survey covered members served by the union's Eastern Shore Joint Board. It was followed by a stepped-up campaign for a huge turnout on Apr. 15, the registration date in Maryland, with a registration committee set up in each shop. The area was selected because it is typical of some others where the ACWA has members—shops in small communities with the members often living in other sections.

Labor Vote Strong In Canadian Test

Ottawa, Ont.—An intensified attack on unemployment was held out as the new Parliament's first order of business by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker after he had led his Conservative Party to the country's most smashing political victory since confederation, in 1867. A tidal wave of votes swept 209 Conservatives into office. It completely overwhelmed the Liberals, who were left with only 48 seats in the new Parliament, and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, which will have eight; and wiped out the Social Credit Party completely.

Organized labor, a large segment of which has supported the CCF, took consolation from the fact that although the party's representation in Parliament dropped sharply from 25 seats, its popular vote held up surprisingly well.

The CCF polled 10 percent of the record-breaking total of nearly 7 million ballots, a drop of only one percentage point since the last election. The Tories amassed an impressive 54 percent of the total and the Liberals 33 percent.

CCF Leaders Beaten

The CCF parliamentary leader, M. J. Caldwell, from the Rosedown-Biggar riding in Saskatchewan, was among those defeated. So was the deputy leader, Stanley Knowles of North Winnipeg, a member of the Typographical Union, who was regarded as labor's spokesman in past Parliaments and also as one of the country's outstanding authorities on parliamentary practices.

Four of the eight CCF survivors were union members. They were Murdo Martin of the Firefighters, from Timmins, Ont.; Arnold Peters, of the Woodworkers, Temiskaming, Ont.; Harold Winch, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Vancouver, B. C., and Frank Howard, Woodworkers, Skeena, B. C.

The Conservatives won a majority of seats in every province except Newfoundland, defeating every Liberal candidate in every province west of the Great Lakes. They even staged a successful invasion of the Province of Quebec, long a Liberal stronghold, by capturing 50 of the 75 seats. They won every Social Credit seat in Alberta, where that party originated, and in British Columbia.

Voters Back Diefenbaker

The depth of the victory was attributed by most observers to the voters' desire to give Diefenbaker the working majority in Parliament he asked of them.

Diefenbaker expects to convene the new Parliament about the first week in May, he said. His drive against unemployment, which has reached alarming proportions in Canada, is expected to include a wide variety of public works, with emphasis on development of the north, and possibly a tax cut to follow the token cut of last year.

Among the Liberals re-elected was the party leader, Lester B. Pearson, an outstanding figure in international diplomacy and a member of the Newspaper Guild.

Rest of World Seen Hurt By U.S. Recession

United Nations, N. Y. — "Few signs" of a revival of U. S. economic activity "before autumn at the earliest" are seen by the Economic Council for Europe in its annual economic survey of the continent.

The course of the recession in this country, the ECE report said, will be a strategic factor in the economy of Western Europe in the next few months. A generalized decline in activity, the United Nations agency continued, "would indeed be serious not only for Western Europe but also for the rest of the world."

Not only is the U.S. recession likely to affect western European countries directly, it added, but also indirectly by cutting down on their purchasing power because of a decline in exports to this country.

One of the complicating factors is that foreign exchange reserves are now low except in West Germany.

Higher State Aid Likely

The report voiced the opinion that the "main dynamic impulse" to expansion in the U.S. economy may come from higher spending by state and local governments, with an additional stimulus possible through higher capital exports.

So far as Western Europe countries are concerned, the ECE said that prospects in Great Britain, France and West Germany are for a greater "tendency toward stagnation" than in the last half of 1957; the Netherlands and the Scandanavian countries are likely to show "only a modest expansion"; and in Belgium an actual decline in production is "not improbable."

CEREMONIES OPENING Congress House, the new headquarters of the British Trades Union Congress in London, brings together AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty (left), Harry Douglass of the British Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and Sir Tom O'Brien, member of Parliament. Doherty, who is president of the Letter Carriers, represented the AFL-CIO at the dedication.

British Trades Unions Open Congress House

Congress House, the new headquarters of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, was officially opened in London with a simple dedication celebrating the first time in its 90-year history that the TUC has had a home of its own.

While the State Trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards sounded a fanfare composed for the occasion, Sir Vincent Tewson, the TUC's general secretary, handed a silver key to the building to Tom Yates, the general secretary of the National Union of Seamen who is this year's TUC chairman.

The audience of 500 stood while Yates pulled a cord which dropped a Union Jack away from a 20-foot high statue by the eminent British sculptor Sir Jacob Epstein which commemorates the trade unionists who lost their lives in the last two wars. The sculpture, of white Roman stone, represents a mother holding a dead son. It is impressively placed against an 80-foot-high wall of green marble which forms one side of the building's central courtyard.

"Great Day in History . . ."

In his dedication speech, Yates said, "This is another great day in the history of our trade union movement. We wanted a building which would provide a fitting memorial to those who in the forces and in civilian life had suffered in the two world wars."

The TUC sought to have a building which would express the "planning skill and craftsmanship of the country," Yates said. It was constructed following an open competition for architects throughout Britain.

Each Trade Represented

The men who actually built Congress House came in for their share of praise. Seven of them were introduced—one worker from each of the trades involved in the construction. The general foreman of the project received a presentation from Sir Thomas Williamson, TUC vice chairman.

In his thanks to those who contributed to the one million pound headquarters, Yates expressed sincere appreciation to the American Federation of Labor, which before its merger with the CIO provided the furnishings for the lounge in the TUC's Training College, part of the new building.

William C. Doherty, AFL-CIO vice president, represented the American labor movement at the ceremony. He was part of an audience which included heads of the Labor Party, nationalized industries, unions and government departments.

Doherty Brings Greetings

Expressing the greetings and best wishes of the AFL-CIO, Doherty addressed a group of British trade union leaders at a luncheon the preceding day.

"May this imposing new home of the British Trades Union Congress stand as a living symbol of our joint determination to perform our mission in the same democratic atmosphere we have enjoyed in days gone by," Doherty said.

"May it also serve to inspire those who will follow never to relax in their vigilence or compromise the future destiny by forfeiting that most precious of all earthly inheritances—freedom."

AFTER 90 YEARS IN RENTED quarters, the British Trades Union Congress has officially opened Congress House—the new "home of its own" in London which serves as TUC headquarters. Authorized in 1944 and just completed, the building was designed to "express the wider social purpose of trade unionism" and serves as a memorial to trade unionists who served in two world wars. Pictured above is the common room in the training college, part of Congress House, for which the American Federation of Labor, before merger, contributed funds for finishes and furnishings to mark its long association with the TUC.

Brown Now in India On ICFTU Mission

Brussels—Irving Brown, AFL-CIO representative in Europe, has gone to India as part of a mission representing the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and aimed at strengthening free trade unions there.

Heading the group is ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek.

CLC to Weigh Major Changes In Constitution

Ottawa, Ont.—A major revision of the constitution will be proposed to the second constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress when it meets the week of Apr. 21 in Winnepeg.

A second executive vice president would be added to the present roster of three top administrative officers; three new general vice presidencies would be created, and all four new officers would be added to the present Executive Committee, which consists of the president, executive vice president and secretary-treasurer.

Would Enlarge Council

The same four new officers would be added to the Executive Council, which now is made up of the Executive Committee and 13 regional vice presidents.

The General Board, which has a consultative and advisory status and meets in the years between the biennial conventions, would be abolished.

The recommendations were adopted by the Executive Council at a recent meeting here.

The council explained it proposed to enlarge the Executive Committee because while heavy administrative duties tend to keep the top officers at CLC headquarters in Ottawa, other problems frequently call them to other parts of the far-flung country.

Must Travel Frequently

In addition, CLC participation in international affairs frequently requires them to go to other parts of the world, and visits must be paid from time to time to the headquarters of international unions.

The General Board has met but once since the merger convention two years ago. The Executive Council said that after much consideration, it "questions the value of continuing such a function" within the CLC. Similar doubts were voiced by many delegates to the GB meeting in Montreal last year.

Beirne Is Delegate

If the council's recommendations are accepted, the convention will have to elect two new executive vice presidents. Gordon G. Cushing, the incumbent, has been appointed a federal assistant deputy minister of labor and has announced he will not run for re-election.

The AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the convention will be Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers.

ICFTU Protests Spanish Brutality

Brussels—A sharp protest against the suppression of civil rights in Spain and the brutal repressive measures taken against strikers has been sent Generalissimo Francisco Franco by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"Free trade unions are in sympathy with these strikes, which have been caused by deplorable living conditions and not by Communists," ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek said in a cable to the Spanish dictator.

"We have submitted complaints to the Intl. Labor Organization and United Nations and demand immediate restoration of civil rights, the release of arrested workers, the return of deportees and permission for employers to accept workers' demands."

The present strike movement in Spain, which reflects unsatisfactory working conditions as well as demands for wage increases to meet steadily increasing inflation, started in March in Asturias. Oldenbroek charged the Franco regime has used police and army units to crush the walkouts by force.

'Highly Improper' Activities At FCC Blasted in Report

Public confidence in the Federal Communications Commission has been "seriously undermined" by "highly improper" activities and "questionable conduct" by some of its members and part of the radio-television industry, the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight declared in an interim report.

The record of the subcommittee's stormy investigation was sent to the Justice Dept. for possible action "with respect to violations of law thus far disclosed."

At the same time the subcommittee made a series of recommendations for legislation by Congress. These included:

- A requirement that the FCC adopt a code of ethics.
- Repeal of the proviso of present law under which commission members may accept fees for speaking at industry meetings, station dedications and the like.
- Restricting still further representations to commissioners and staff members by interested parties without the knowledge of all other parties.
- Authorization for the President to remove a commissioner for neglect of duty or malfeasance.

Justice Dept. Investigates

Rep. Oren Harris, chairman of the subcommittee, said bills embodying the recommendations will be introduced when Congress reconvenes after the Easter recess.

The Justice Dept. is already conducting its own investigation into possible law violations posed by testimony during the hearings. In addition, a federal grand jury is studying possible violations growing out of the commission's award of the now-famous Miami TV Channel 10 to National Airlines.

The report mentioned neither specific violations of the law nor the names of possible violators. At a news conference, however, Harris said the record was "very clear" on some possible violations, such as pressure to influence commissioners' decisions.

"I don't think anyone by any stretch of the imagination," he added, "thinks that the question of perjury is not an interesting one and that it will not receive attention."

To Investigate Others

Harris also said the subcommittee may look into the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Power Commission before returning to its study of the FCC and the way it has handled other contested applications for television licenses.

The hearings have already cost Commissioner Richard A. Mack his job. He resigned Mar. 3 following testimony that he had accepted loans and other favors from a friend who wanted favorable FCC action on National Airlines' application for the Channel 10 license.

The report said that long delays in deciding contested cases, which some commissioners in their testimony laid to requirements of the law, contributed to pressures on FCC members which "cannot be tolerated."

Hit 'Excessive Entertainment'

In addition, it was critical of the practice of some commissioners of accepting payment of expenses at radio or television industry meetings while also billing the government for per diem allowances, and questioned the propriety of "excessive entertainment" provided for commissioners and staff members by industry representatives.

Dr. Bernard Schwartz, New York University law professor whose charges against FCC members at the start of the hearings resulted in his ouster as the subcommittee's counsel, said the report was good as far as it went but that it did not go far enough in some respects.

On the ABC "College News Conference" television program, he said that 17 cases which the subcommittee has in its files should be "developed publicly." He asserted that all the subcommittee's disclosures grew out of material developed while he was still its counsel.

In testimony just prior to the Easter recess, former FCC Commissioner Frieda Hennock told the subcommittee what it ought to be investigating is the "life and death control" over television exercised by "the three television networks, American Telephone & Telegraph and all the other monopolistic interests in this field."

Marked for Extinction

Miss Hennock served from 1948 to June 30, 1955. She charged she had been "marked for extinction" from the commission because of her opposition to the three major broadcasting networks.

She declared "three men in New York," whom she described as the directors of the three big networks, control 80 percent of everything seen on TV screens and had stunted the development of television.

Miss Hennock, who now practices law in Washington, while on the commission was a strong partisan of educational television and development of high-frequency channels above the standard 13 channels. The high-frequency channels constitute 85 percent of those available to the public, she declared, but are "being plowed under" by those who control the industry.

As a result, she added, there are only 300 TV stations in the country compared to 3,500 radio stations. The networks would be happier, she asserted, "if there were only a hundred."

Heart Attack Is Fatal to 'Andy' Blanch

Andrew (Andy) J. Blanch, superintendent of the AFL-CIO headquarters building, died suddenly of a heart attack while visiting relatives in Washington. He was 52, and his home was in suburban Falls Church, Va.

A long-time member of the Plumbers, he belonged to Local 5 in Washington and also to the Knights of Columbus at the time of his death. He worked as a supervisor during construction of the AFL-CIO building, and formerly was a councilman in Falls Church.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Vernie B. Blanch; a daughter, Eleanor, who works in the office of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; a brother, Frank J. Blanch, Arlington, Va., and two foster-sisters, Mrs. George Meany of Bethesda, Md., and Mrs. Anna Fallon of New York.

Many AFL-CIO staff members attended the funeral services, which were held in St. James Catholic Church, Falls Church. Burial was in Calvary Memorial Park, Fairfax, Va.

New Contract Ends Packinghouse Strike

Camden, N. J. — The 30-day strike of 4,100 members of Local 80-A of the Packinghouse Workers against the Campbell Soup Co. has ended with union ratification of a new contract.

Joseph Speight, local president, reported that the vote in the secret ballot was five to one in favor of settlement.

WEST AND NEAR EAST exchanged greetings when Gen. Sec. Salem Shita (right) of the Libyan General Workers Union toured AFL-CIO headquarters and shook hands with Karl Bobb, of the Dept. of Maintenance. Shita, a member of the Tripolitania Legislative Council and a substitute member of the Intl. Labor Organization's Governing Body, is visiting U. S. unions and was escorted through headquarters by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (center).

Washington Bakers Vote for AFL-CIO

With overwhelming victories in the last eight of a series of National Labor Relations Board representation elections, Local 118 in Washington has completed the switch from the old Bakery and Confectionery Workers to the AFL-CIO American Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

The final series of votes rounded off action started last Dec. 26 when the 1,100-member local decided to leave the old union, which had been expelled by the AFL-CIO convention a few weeks before on charges of corrupt domination, and affiliate with the new ABC.

JOINT ACTION TO FIGHT social health hazards has been pledged by the American Social Hygiene Association and AFL-CIO Community Service Activities in a 10-point memorandum of understanding. Shown signing the document are (left to right) Philip R. Mather, ASHA president; Conrad Van Hyning, the association's executive director, and Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities for the AFL-CIO.

AFL-CIO Unit Signs Social Hygiene Pact

New York—Joint action aimed at "strengthening and fostering the health and welfare of American families" has been spelled out in a 10-point memorandum of understanding just completed between the American Social Hygiene Association and the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Officers Sign

Signing on behalf of the AFL-CIO department, which represents the 13.5-million-member federation in its relationships with voluntary social health, welfare and recreation agencies, were Joseph A. Beirne, CSC chairman, and Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Signatories for ASHA were the association's president, Philip R. Mather, and its executive director, Conrad Van Hyning.

In the memorandum, the AFL-CIO pledges support of ASHA's program of "community organization to promote those conditions of living, environment and personal conduct that best protect the family as a social institution," as well as labor's recognition that the Social Hygiene Association's program "focuses on measures designed to control environmental factors which constitute social health hazards to individuals and families."

For its part, ASHA recognized the responsibility of Community Services to conduct programs of the AFL-CIO which have "brought service and aid to union men and women and to the community as a whole," and pledged continued encouragement of its affiliates to place representatives of organized labor on their policy boards and committees.

Back Federated Fund-Raising

Both the ASHA and Community Services declared it is their policy, "based on conviction and experience," to participate in federated fund-raising "as the best method of support of all voluntary health and welfare agencies."

They signified their willingness "to consider sympathetically a proposal designed to bring together the major national voluntary health agencies in a joint fund-raising effort through the possible establishment of a national health fund."

Higher Pay for Paint Industry To Be Sought

The AFL-CIO will file exceptions to a proposal for a minimum wage of $1.50 an hour for the paint, varnish and related products industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, announced recently by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Present minimums are $1 an hour in some parts of the country and $1.05 in others. The new determination, however, fails to take into account wage increases that have gone into effect since the Labor Dept's survey was made. The AFL-CIO had proposed $1.60.

The proposed minimum is scheduled to take effect May 5. It applies to federal contracts for materials, supplies, articles or equipment of more than $10,000.

New Exemption Proposals

In a separate action, Acting Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist of the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div. in the Labor Dept. announced he planned to adopt recommendations, unless reason is shown to the contrary, boosting the minimum salaries that govern exemption of executive, administrative and professional employes from the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The proposed new minimums fall far short of what the AFL-CIO recommended as long ago as Jan. 11, 1956, when hearings were held.

The planned changes call for an increase from $55 to $80 a week, on a salary basis, for executive employes, compared to $115 recommended by the AFL-CIO; a rise from $75 to $95 on a salary or fee basis for administrative and professional employes, compared to $125 asked by the AFL-CIO; and a boost from $100 to $125 a week, contrasted to the $150 the AFL-CIO urged, in a "catch-all" proviso.

Administration Still Blocks Proposals to Stem Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

Ahead of Congress, as it returned, was a presumed effort to overturn Eisenhower's veto of the farm bill that would have frozen price supports at existing levels for one year.

Farm Prospects Dim

An attempt to override the veto had to be originated in the Senate and leaders did not anticipate they could obtain the necessary two-thirds margin.

Senate Democratic leaders intended to take up promptly the Fulbright community facilities bill that would authorize $1 billion in federal loans for state and city public works. This measure, already approved by the Senate Banking Committee, was delayed when Republican Floor Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) successfully led a drive to postpone consideration until after the recess.

Also set for early floor action in the Senate was a compromise Douglas-Payne area redevelopment bill to authorize major federal aid to communities suffering severe and chronic unemployment.

The Senate passed a similar bill in 1956 but Administration opposition prevented its consideration on the House floor.

The basic bill to expand coverage of the wage-hour law was still tied up in Senate Labor Committee, where the opposition of one Democrat, Sen. Strom Thurmond (S. C.), and failure of any of six Republicans to indicate support of the compromise measure sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) has stalemated action.

Kennedy's bill would give federal minimum-wage protection to about 6 million workers now not covered. The AFL-CIO endorsed a bill by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to cover 9.6 million workers, but Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell refused to endorse any measure going beyond the Administration proposal to add 2.5 million workers and to deny even these workers overtime pay beyond 40 hours a week.

Tax Action Stymied

The House, which under the Consituation must originate all revenue measures, is still tied up by agreement between the Democratic leaders and the Administration to give advance notice of any proposals for tax reduction.

The McClellan special Senate committee was scheduled to open hearings on alleged irregularities involving the Teamsters Union in Philadelphia.

Biemiller Hits Neglect Of Crisis in Schools

The "frightening fact" about our education problem is that poor schools and inadequate teaching will become "worse, not better in the next few years" unless present trends are reversed, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned a House Education subcommittee. Testifying on the bill sponsored by Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.) to establish federal college scholarships for gifted students in the physical sciences, Biemiller said:

"It is a sound principle of legislation that when we set out to meet a need, we plan to meet the whole need, not only that portion which has come most lately to public attention."

It is "shocking neglect" by Pres. Eisenhower to "advance no program to solve the general classroom shortage"—not even the "inadequate program of $1.3 billion" across four years that the Administration proposed last year but abandoned this year, he said.

Ike Suggests Deferment

The President suggested that school construction can be "deferred," but U. S. Office of Education reports showed a classroom shortage of 140,000 units last September, an additional 44,000 needed by next September and 220,000 needed in the next five years for higher enrollment alone, Bimiller pointed out.

"Production of babies continues to outstrip production of schools" and federal aid for school construction cannot be "deferred any longer," he said.

The problem of inadequate teachers' salaries also must be met "head on," he told the subcommittee.

The average income of teachers last year was $4,330, he said, and only "two states in the Union" had average salaries as high as $100 a week or $5,000 a year. Yet the Heller Committee's University of California survey of family living standards set an annual income of $5,776 as needed for "by no means luxurious" standards.

Teachers Losing Out

The relative position of teachers in the salary scale is declining, he continued, because their salary increases are falling behind rising living costs. "It is impossible to attract and retain the limited number of good teachers with such marginal and meager compensation," he added.

"A program of aid to university graduate and undergraduate students," with emphasis on science, mathematics and foreign languages, is not enough, Biemiller said.

"The AFL-CIO believes we must have a program for all levels of education," he testified. He asked the committee to give specific attention to bills for school construction and federal aid for teachers' salaries as well as for university science scholarships.

IUD Confab to Study Effects Of Automation

The implications of automation and major technicological change in collective bargaining will be examined at a conference scheduled by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. for Apr. 22 in the Statler Hotel, Washington.

The purpose of the one-day session is to help affiliates understand and solve more effectively the problems growing out of changes in job opportunities, job content and working conditions which result from the economic recession on top of increasing technological change, according to IUD Dir. Al Whitehouse.

Will Include Case Study

The program will include a case study of the effect of automation on wages and working conditions at the Ford Motor Co.; a case study of job and income security in shutdowns and mergers of railroads; and discussion panels on the impact of automation upon internal wage and job relationships, and upon the union as an institution.

At a luncheon, Robert R. Nathan, economist, will speak on "Public Policy for Full Employment in an Era of Technological Change."

Severance Pay Stressed

The IUD has sent all affiliates a study prepared by its research section showing that 35, or nearly 22 percent, of the 160 contracts covering 5,000 or more manufacturing employes on file with the Bureau of Labor Statistics provide for some form of severance pay.

A BLS study in 1956 showed that 16 percent of all contracts covering 1,000 or more workers had severance pay clauses, compared with 8 percent in 1949.

CONCERTED ACTION to attain human rights for all is asked by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, member of the Newspaper Guild, as she presents first copies of the new UN publication, In Your Hands, to R. S. S. Gunewardene of Ceylon, chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights. The booklet was published jointly by 32 U.S. civic and religious groups, including the Ladies' Garment Workers; Auto Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Hatters; Rubber Workers; Steelworkers; and the AFL-CIO Depts. of Education and Civil Rights.

Foreign Economic Aid Backed By AFL-CIO

The role of the United States in aiding underdeveloped countries "is inevitably limited but is extremely important," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"What we do or fail to do could spell the difference between success and failure of the beginning efforts toward economic growth," he said. "America cannot turn its back on the aspirations of hundreds of millions of people and still maintain leadership of the forces of freedom."

Bookbinder urged the committee to increase the "extremely inadequate" total of $925 million for development loans and $294 million for technical assistance requested by Pres. Eisenhower.

In a parallel statement, Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, supported the Administration proposals but warned that they are "too little" and may be "too late."

Soviet Threat Seen

Industrially undeveloped countries "will not sit idly by and watch their plans for essential projects wither on the vine," Bookbinder said in his testimony.

"If the U. S. fails them, they will seek help wherever they can get it" and "increasingly they are turning to the Soviet Union."

In three years the Soviet bloc has extended $1.9 billion in long-term loans and grants, he pointed out, for projects "vital in the eyes of recipient countries"—silos, oil rigs, bridges, tire factories.

The AFL-CIO supports continued military and defense-related assistance to our allies, he said, but it is "clearly in our interest" to block "strong economic bonds" between the Soviet Union and underdeveloped countries and we can do this "only with a continuing, adequately-financed program" of our own.

Our domestic difficulties, including more than 5 million unemployed, cannot be solved by cutting foreign assistance but need "domestic solutions," he urged. In so far as foreign aid affects our domestic economy, it has a "beneficial collateral effect" because "nearly 80 cents of every dollar" is spent in the U. S.

Reuther told the committee that reluctance to finance foreign aid on a major scale involves the risk of being "pulled into the position" of helping other nations not "in the common interest of human well-being and peace, but because fear drives us to compete with Communist expansionism." He urged U.S. assistance to a special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.

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ILO Ratifications Reach 1,800 Total

Geneva—A total of 1,800 ratifications has now been chalked up for the 107 treaties, or conventions, the Intl. Labor Organization has adopted at its conferences since 1919.

The 1,800th was the ratification by Jordan — that country's first since joining the ILO in 1956—of the Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor.

UAW Film Depicts Contract Demands

Detroit—The Auto Workers are presenting a dramatization of their current bargaining demands in a new 28-minute film, Prosperity for All, just released by their education department.

The movie was produced to meet a demand for an accurate, authoritative presentation of what is on the table, or going to be there, in collective bargaining between the union and the auto, aircraft and farm implement industries, UAW Education Dir. Brendan Sexton explained. So far as it can be determined, he said, it is the first time a film brief has been made of a union's bargaining demands.

The movie includes coverage of UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther's appearance before the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee; the bargaining goals themselves and their application to three specific companies, and a summary of the contract improvements the union is seeking.

Meany Charges 'Work' Law Based on Lie

AFL-CIO News

Vol. III — Entered as Second Class Matter. Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. — Saturday, April 19, 1958 — No. 16

Weak Unions Key Objective Of Proponents

San Bernardino, Calif. — The "high-powered brazen lie," an oft-used technique in attempts to destroy the trade union movement, is the major weapon employed by proponents of "right-to-work" laws, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged here.

They are employing the lie technique by broadcasting throughout the nation that a law to prohibit the union shop will guarantee to everyone "the right to work," Meany said.

"The shoddy proposition mislabeled 'the right to work' conveys neither rights nor work," the AFL-CIO president asserted. "It will not create one new job. It will not restore one worker now unemployed to a payroll. It will not save the job of a single person who now faces impending layoff."

What it will do, he told a large audience at the annual Orange Festival here, is to weaken unions and bring about "lower wages and living standards, lower purchasing power, shrunken markets, depressed communities and fewer job and profit opportunities."

'No Place in California'

Noting the current campaign to enact a "right-to-work" law in California via the referendum route, Meany declared that the standards and practices of Mississippi — a right-to-work law state—have no place in California.

He noted also that there are "certain ambitious politicians who apparently think that the public has now been conditioned to embrace an anti-labor platform as a substitute for a constructive program and that the wings of a lie afford a suitable vehicle to ride to political preferment."

Meany, setting the background for the current anti-labor drive in the state, pointed out that labor's awareness of the danger of the lie technique comes from "bitter first-hand experience" in battles over child labor, the conspiracy doctrine, the open shop drives of past years, the "American Plan" and the "labor monopoly bugaboo."

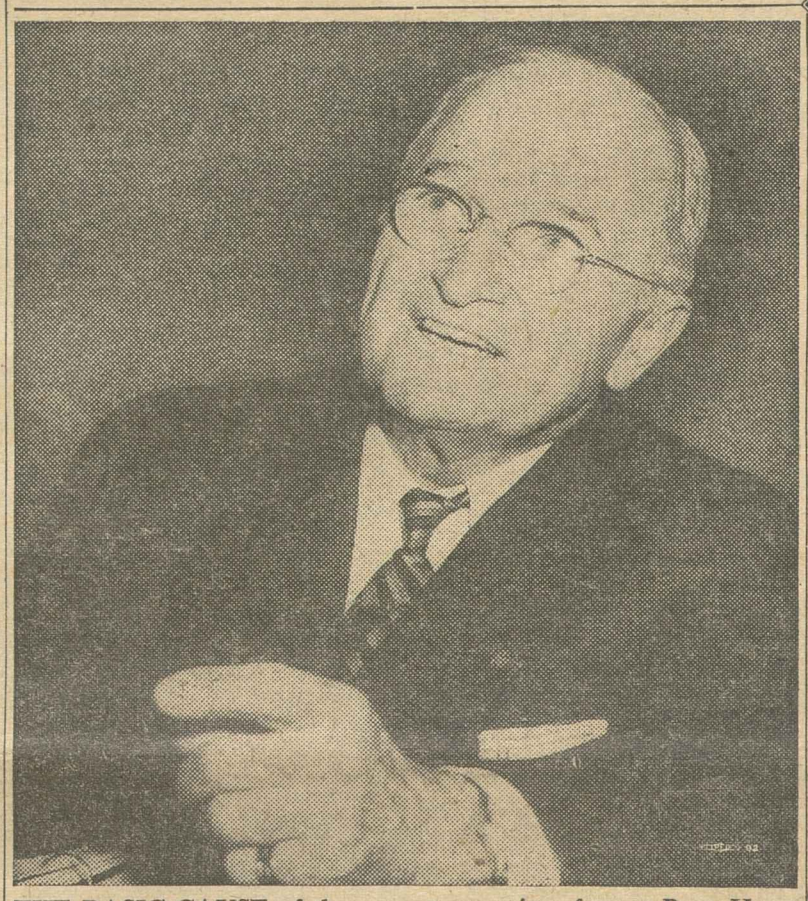
'Work' Law States Lag

He detailed the economic conditions in the "right-to-work" law states, noting the high rate of unemployment and adding:

"The rest of the citizens of those states that have chosen to follow this treacherous path

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Anti-Recession Programs Slowed Up by Eisenhower



THE BASIC CAUSE of the current recession, former Pres. Harry Truman told the House Banking Committee, is the departure from the philosophy of the Employment Act of 1946 setting out full production, full employment and maximum purchasing power as national objectives.

Meany Says Nation Is Near Depression

By Willard Shelton

Programs to check the still-deepening recession ground to a near halt as Pres. Eisenhower smashed with his veto power against public works and maintained total opposition to early tax reduction.

As Congress returned from its Easter recess, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned that the country "stands on the brink of depression" and "inevitably additional millions will soon join the ranks of the unemployed" unless there is "bolder action" to check the business slump.

Counting the totally unemployed and those on part-time layoffs, "nearly 9.5 percent of our labor force is jobless" and "every important (economic) indicator continues to point downward," Meany said in identical letters to all members.

But Eisenhower greeted Congress with a veto of the $1.7 billion rivers-and-harbors bill, and Republicans in the Senate fought to check and to slice the money authorization of the Fulbright community facilities bill from $1 billion to $500 million.

Facilities Bill Passes

The facilities bill, which would authorize loans for city water and sewer systems and similar local public works, went through but only after GOP direct and flank attacks had been beaten off.

Only 10 Republicans broke party lines to oppose the effort to reduce the funds to $500 million. The bill already had been slashed in committee from $2 billion originally proposed. A majority of Republicans also supported an amendment to damage the bill by tying its money to school construction, which they knew would defeat it in the House.

Republican opposition on the floor defeated an amendment to hold the interest rates on such loans to 3 percent. By almost a straight party-line division, GOP leaders succeeded in maintaining the 3.5 percent interest rate they had forced into the bill in committee.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), Democratic floor leader, announced flatly that he would not seek a vote on attempting to override Eisenhower's pre-Easter veto of the farm bill freezing price supports at present levels for one year. Without indications of Republican support in a Senate divided only 49 to 47 on party lines, he said, an effort to get the required two-thirds vote to override would be futile.

GOP Support Needed

A decision on an attempt to override the rivers-and-harbors veto also would depend on a "canvass" of possible Republican support, he said.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), GOP floor leader,

(*Continued on Page 8*)

Reds Turn Back Clock In Poland

Two more of the hard-won gains scored by the forces of freedom in Poland 18 months ago have been wrested from them by the Communists.

This time it is the right of workers to have workers' councils—the traditional type of shop representation in most of Europe —in their places of employment, and the right to strike.

Gomulka Delivers Blow

The blow was delivered by the party's leader, Wladyslaw Gomulka, at the opening session of the Polish Trades Union Congress' meeting.

It was the workers of Poland who restored Gomulka, a Communist Party outcast, to power in the upheavals that followed the Hungarian revolution, and who applied enough pressure to his regime to force it to grant them the right to the workers' councils.

The announcement followed earlier moves which might be in-

(*Continued on Page 6*)

How to Fight the Recession:

Truman Asks Action To Expand Economy

Former Pres. Truman came back to Washington last week to preach the doctrine of an expanding economy to a fascinated House Banking Committee.

Testifying on the recession, Truman remarked scathingly that there seems to be a "strange notion abroad" that "full employment and full production somehow would cause an explosion that would blow the economy apart and end up in a depression that would curl your hair."

He made no converts among Republican committee members so far as could be judged by questions about the "futility" of unbalanced budgets and comments on the danger of inflation, but he commented sharply:

"I would not sit in a pool of economic stagnation because of some fear—real or fanciful—of inflation somewhere down the road in the future."

He recommended immediate increases in federal spending for an "adequate defense" and for "necessary and vital public programs" for housing, education and welfare.

Asks Tax Cut

He also recommended a readjustment of the tax system to "reduce by $5 billion the amount imposed on middle- and low-income families" and to recapture $3 bil-

(*Continued on Page 8*)

Slump Still Continues To Move Downhill

By Saul Miller

The statistical evidence was mounting this week that the nation's worst recession since the end of World War II is moving downhill with the bottom not yet in sight.

Statistics issued by various government agencies reinforced a growing body of economic opinion that a pick-up in activity may not be in sight until the end of the year—especially in view of the Administration's no-emergency-action approach to the nation's woes.

Further Declines Reported

The latest government reports showed:

A further decline in industrial production in March to the point that the Federal Reserve Board index is now 13 percent below the high point in December 1956. In the two previous postwar recessions the index drop never exceeded 10.5 percent.

A further decline in retail sales, with a 2 percent decline in sales of durable goods and a mixed trend in other lines.

A further drop in personal income with wage and salary payments $1 billion lower in March than in February.

Total income was off $300 million in March from the preceding month. An increase in unemployment and social security benefits and a rise in farm

(*Continued on Page 8*)

NAM Likens Union Papers to Nazis'

Detroit—The president of the National Association of Manufacturers paid a quick visit to this city with more than 16 percent of its workers unemployed to report that union literature in the area is reminiscent of Nazi and Soviet propaganda.

Milton C. Lightner told the Economics Club also that organized labor is holding back economic recovery by constantly urging government intervention in business.

The Auto Workers, taking note of the speech, commented that presidents of the NAM come and go "but the political cliche writers remain the same." It noted further that in face of the unemployment crisis Lightner ignored crucial economic issues to make a "frankly political speech."

New Restrictions Sought:

McClellan Introduces Bill Aimed at Regulating Unions

A new "regulate-the-unions" bill cropped up from the McClellan special Senate committee when Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) filed individual proposals to restrict organizational picketing, curb the "creation or financing" of subsidiary "organizations" and compel unions by tax threats and loss of bargaining rights to conform to election and financial-accounting procedures.

The bill would also impose penalties on management "middlemen" who fail to register with the Labor Dept. to qualify for representing employers either in negotiations or in "encouraging or discouraging" union organization.

Convinced of Need

McClellan said his 15 months as committee chairman left him "firmly convinced of the urgent need" of legislation.

He challenged Congress to act, saying that in "some quarters" it was predicted that "Congress lacks the moral and political courage to face up to this issue." He didn't believe Congress would "fail or falter," he told the Senate, and he said that although his bill might need amendment it makes the "right approach."

It was not "punitive or oppressive in character," he said, but was "designed for the protection" of workers.

The measure spells out detailed methods by which local and international unions would conduct their elections, expenditures and accounting.

Nineteen requirements for local unions, 21 requirements for internationals and five requirements for both would compel elections by secret ballot, election of certified public accountants by either the rank-and-file or convention, authorization of salaries and expenses by majority vote.

Constitutions and bylaws establishing these requirements would be filed with the Labor Dept. So would financial reports and audits.

Failure to conform or a false statement would lead to loss of tax exemptions, a prohibition of National Labor Relations Board services and loss of recognition of a union before any other government agency. Wilful violators could go to jail for from one to five years.

"Any person" could file a complaint alleging non-compliance. A union's registration could be suspended by the secretary of labor for non-compliance.

Bars Organizational Pickets

Organizational picketing would be prohibited unless two-thirds of workers had asked their employer to recognize the union doing the picketing.

The provision limiting "creation or financing" of "other organizations" by unions was not explained by McClellan in his abstract analyzing the bill. Apparently it would prevent expenditures for "other organizations" unless directly authorized by secret ballot referendum of the membership of each local and international.

McClellan's bill is the sixth separate measure springing directly or purportedly from his committee's operations.

Other Bills Filed

Others have been filed by Republican Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Karl Mundt (S. D.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Irving M. Ives (N. Y.) and by Democratic Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.). The Ives and Kennedy measures are relatively limited, the others more sweeping than McClellan's.

In addition, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N. J.) has sponsored Administration bills that in addition to tightening election and reporting procedures would outlaw jurisdictional picketing and secondary boycotts.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), GOP floor leader who is running for governor of California, has his own "comprehensive" bill to enforce democracy in unions and protect welfare plans.

Meany Views Given

In Senate subcommittee hearings before Kennedy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany endorsed the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives welfare reporting bill, endorsed greater federal protection of union funds and sharply opposed federal intrusion to regulate by law the internal affairs of unions.

Biemiller Forecasts Drive on 'Funds' Bill

The chance for congressional action to protect billions of dollars in employe welfare and pension plans may depend largely on the response of the House to intense "opposition from management and insurance groups," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said. Organized labor has fought for five years for a bill compelling financial reports to the federal government by the administrators of all employe welfare and pension money, Biemiller pointed out.

Senate Committee Approves

Now such a measure, the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, has been reported favorably by an overwhelming majority of the Senate Labor Committee, Biemiller said, and Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), Democratic leader, has told AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that he will "do what I can" to get the bill passed "without controversial amendments."

"I take that to mean that we ought to be able to get action in the Senate within the next few weeks," Biemiller remarked in discussing the measure on the AFL-CIO public service radio program As We See It.

But then the bill must "go over to the House side." There will be "opposition—and we do not belittle that opposition—from management and insurance groups," he continued.

Insurance spokesmen and industry witnesses have claimed, he said, that a bill to require the reporting of financial facts should apply only to plans "run by unions or jointly by unions and management." They don't want it to apply "to plans that are run just by management groups." He continued:

Should Protect All

"We think this would be a very bad kind of bill. We think that obviously the bill should include all plans that affect the welfare and pension rights of working people. After all, the money in these funds belongs to the workers; it is either deferred wages that they will get at a later date or there are contributions by workers."

"We insist that this should be a bill across the board." But it will pass, he said, only after "very strong opposition from certain employers and insurance groups."

Biemiller pointed out that Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) had taken a "very curious position" regarding welfare plan disclosure legislation.

As a member of the McClellan special Senate committee, he remarked, Goldwater voted for a legislative recommendation that a bill for federal "regulation and control" of welfare and pension funds should be "expeditiously enacted."

Goldwater Opposes Bill

But as a member of the Senate Labor Committee, Goldwater voted against the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bills to require reports on the financial operations of the plans, with criminal penalties for false statements or embezzlement of money, Biemiller observed.

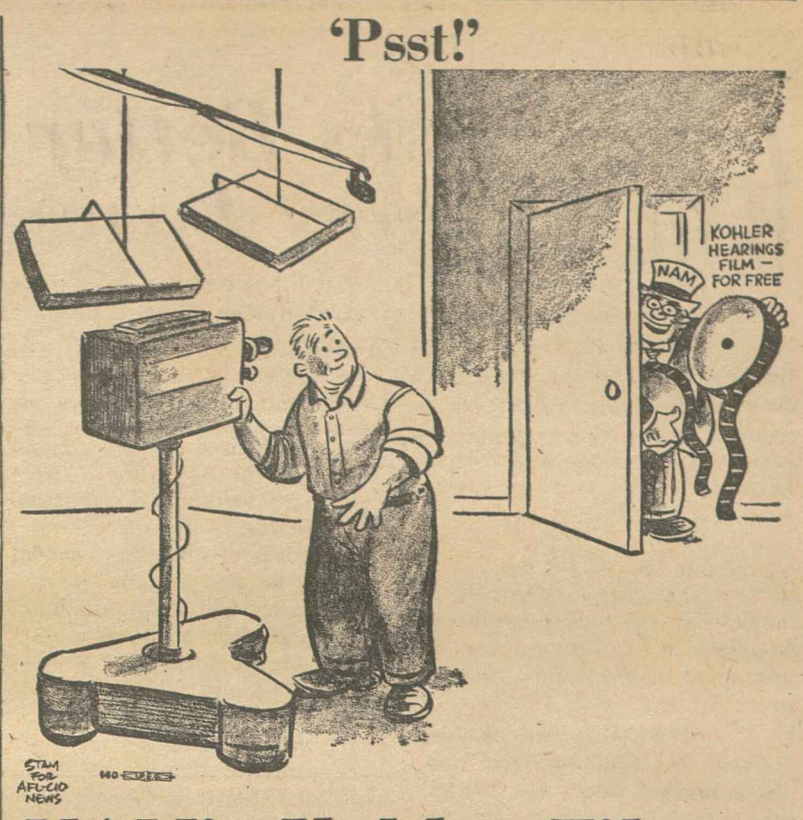
Goldwater was one of only two senators voting in the negative. Nine members of the committee including six Democrats and three Republicans voted for the bill.

Biemiller quoted from an editorial in the Insurance News, a trade publication, to support his charge that "management and insurance groups" have been "mixed up in various defalcations" exposed by Senate committees in the operation of a few welfare programs.

Cruikshank Cites Kickback

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who also appeared on the As We See It program, cited a case in which a committee exposed "several hundred thousand dollars in kickbacks by a prominent" insurance company agent in the case of one welfare plan. This agent was shown to have "held back about $900,000 of premiums" and "he is still at large," Cruikshank remarked.

The House Labor Committee held lengthy 1957 hearings on companion measures to the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, and AFL-CIO spokesmen renewed their endorsement of a total-disclosure requirement for reports of financial operations. Business and the insurance industry objected and the committee has not yet voted on a bill.



NAM's Kohler Films Being Probed by FCC

The Federal Communications Commission has launched an investigation to uncover the circumstances under which the National Association of Manufacturers bought kinescope films of portions of the McClellan committee's hearings on the Kohler case and furnished them free of charge to 27 television stations across the country.

The FCC inquiry was ordered by Chairman John C. Doerfer in response to a telegram of "formal complaint" from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The AFL-CIO is "deeply concerned," Meany's telegram said, over the NAM's action in buying film summaries of the Kohler hearings and "making them available for television broadcasting without public disclosure of the origin of the films."

FCC Requires Identification

FCC regulations "wisely require," the AFL-CIO president pointed out, "that stations shall identify those who furnish any program involving the discussion of public controversial issues."

"We believe that the arrangements of the NAM with the stations violated both the letter and the spirit of these regulations."

Doerfer promptly replied that the FCC was making an inquiry to get information on the "facts."

An FCC spokesman said that DuMont Broadcasting Corp., the television licensee that sold the kinescopes to the NAM, was being asked in a letter "how it happened" that DuMont's Station WTTG sold the films to the NAM and "what WTTG did" in relation to the sale.

A "comprehensive reply" was called for, the spokesman said, and this would include the names of the 27 TV stations that used the NAM-purchased films furnished through WTTG.

Will Seek 'Facts'

Thereafter the FCC would seek to determine, the spokesman continued, the facts about whether the stations failed to identify the NAM as the source of the films.

The NAM's activity in buying the films was first revealed by the magazine The Reporter, which said that the 27 stations neglected to announce before and after showing them that the NAM had furnished the films free.

Edward Maher, NAM vice president in charge of public relations, told the AFL-CIO News on inquiry that his organization's "field representatives" had arranged by approaching the 27 TV stations for the films to be shown.

Anybody was wrong, he said, who thought that the NAM "quit" furnishing the films "just because" Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther was about to testify before the McClellan committee. "We were disappointed," he added, "that we didn't get Reuther."

Dropped Reuther, Kohler

WTTG broadcast four weeks of the hearings live to its local audience but dropped out for the fifth week, when Kohler Co. Pres. Herbert V. Kohler appeared for 90 minutes and Reuther testified for two and a half days.

The NAM bought one-hour film summaries of six days of the hearings, running during the third and fourth weeks, but halted its films when WTTG stopped its live broadcasts.

Maher said the NAM's field representatives had "no special instructions" in approaching local TV stations about whether the NAM should be mentioned or not mentioned in the broadcasts as the financial angel furnishing the film summaries.

Sec. 317 of the Federal Communications Act makes it a misdemeanor for a TV station wilfully and knowingly to fail to disclose the person or "association" that furnishes a "service" in the form of a program. Violation of the disclosure rule also could affect the question of renewal of a station's license.

Patton Hits Farm Bureau For Its Attacks on Labor

Denver, Colo.—Expressing thanks to "our friends in organized labor who helped in the passage by Congress of the stopgap measure to freeze price supports and acreages for one year," Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union has sent out a circular letter pointing out that delegates to the NFU convention "adopted a strong statement favoring organized labor and opposing the 'right-to-work' laws penalizing labor."

"Second, I want to be sure that you are aware that the American Farm Bureau Federation is still taking the opposite view—in fact, more so than ever," Patton continued.

He enclosed reproductions of two recent statements by AFBF Pres. Charles B. Shuman denouncing labor leaders as "a power-mad group of folks dedicated to socialism" and declaring that "labor monopoly has gotten so big and powerful in this country that restrictions are needed—similar to other monopoly restrictions."

"We feel strongly in opposition to the Farm Bureau on this issue," Patton declared.

He added that Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the farm bill "will hurt American agriculture, as well as American wage earners, immeasurably."

The National Grange had joined the Farmers Union in urging the President to sign the farm bill, while the Farm Bureau had asked its veto.

Schnitzler Promises Help:

Labor Asks Better Work Injury Laws

Organized labor's state central bodies will begin next year a major effort to improve workmen's compensation legislation, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler announced at the AFL-CIO National Conference on Workmen's Compensation here.

They will have the support of national and international unions, he declared, and "we will strain to the very limit the resources of the national headquarters to assist" them.

Schnitzler spoke at a dinner during the three-day conference, which marked the 50th anniversary of the country's first workmen's compensation legislation and was arranged by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

America "should hang its head in shame" at the "shabby" way its industrial society has treated the man injured on the job, he said in a review of what has been accomplished and what has been left undone during the last half-century.

Every effort to make workmen's compensation more effective has been "vigorously and religiously" opposed in every state by the "back-home lobbying machine" of the National Association of Manufacturers and the insurance companies, he declared.

"Well, I know the answer," he said. "Let's set a national pattern. Let's set a federal law. Let them (the states) all pay the same."

Insurance Companies Profit

In 1956, he pointed out, injured workers collected benefit payments of $1,003 million, or only 62 percent of the more than $1.6 billion paid in workmen's compensation insurance premiums. The insurance companies got the rest.

"This simply means that for every $300 an injured worker receives in benefits, an insurance company receives $200," he explained. "Why should an insurance company profit to that extent while the worker gets so little?"

In keynoting the conference at the opening session, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank emphasized that it marked the start of the AFL-CIO program to improve workmen's compensation standards.

The goals of the improvement program, he said, are the promotion of safety and health activities; adequate medical services and rehabilitation; predetermined, adequate and prompt benefits; certainty of payment; elimination of costly and wasteful litigation, and adequate insurance at minimum cost.

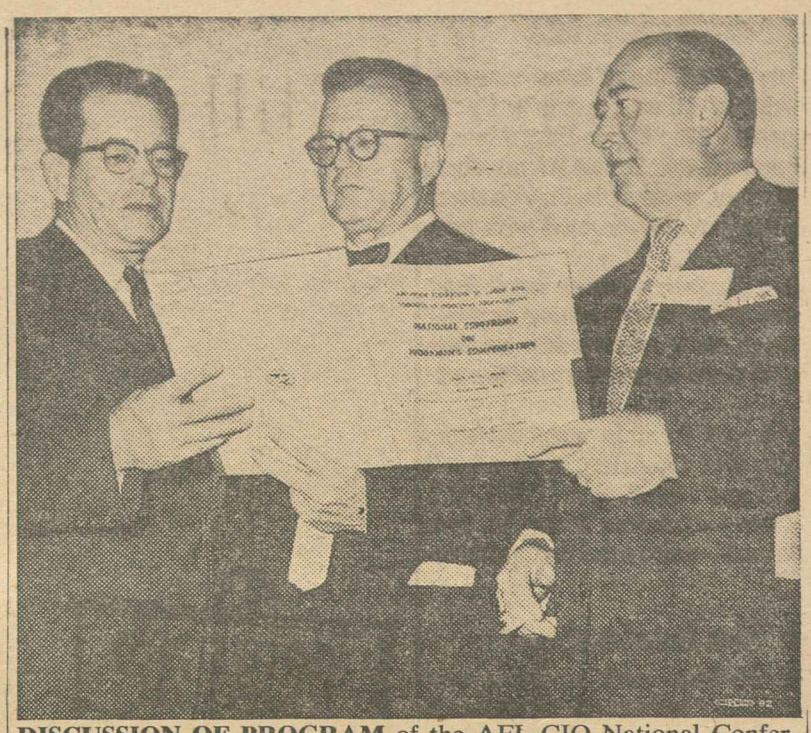
Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, who spoke at a luncheon, declared that "in terms of objectives, we are in complete agreement with you." But for attaining them, he strongly urged action at the state level rather than in Congress.

The progress made in the states, he said, is "sizable and heartening" when measured against the past. But when measured against the need, he added, "there is still a long way to go." He cited gains made in the states during the last few years, but conceded they were not up to the Eisenhower Administration's standards.

A call for federal legislation to protect the interests of workers harmed by atomic radiation was issued by Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the Dept. of Legislation.

He pointed out that the federal government already has a safety program to meet the particular dangers in what is no longer "a limited, isolated hazard," but has become "a commonplace industrial tool with its use spreading rapidly and widely." In addition there are federal standards and licensing and federal liability insurance to protect industry against claims arising out of an atomic accident.

"But there has been no corresponding federal action to provide for the needs of injured workmen," he said.



DISCUSSION OF PROGRAM of the AFL-CIO National Conference on Workmen's Compensation, held in Washington Apr. 15-17, brings together (from left) Pres. John I. Rollings of the Missouri State Labor Council, Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation and Vice Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers.

Financial Reports Held Inadequate Wage Guide

The typical company financial statement is not an adequate tool for measuring future effects of a collective bergaining settlement, an AFL-CIO publication declared.

The Collective Bargaining Report issued by the Dept. of Research added that a financial statement is not by itself an adequate guide "to the wage level which a company can afford."

The typical statement is highly condensed or summarized, masking many of "the distinctions meaningful for bargaining purposes," the report said.

In addition, the typical statement is prepared to show current and past financial status of a company, not to evaluate future business.

The report noted also that while profits are considered a key yardstick of how well a company is doing, announced profit figures cannot always be accepted unquestioningly.

The report cites some methods used in financial reports to understate profits:

1—If new plant and equipment are depreciated very quickly the "expense" figure on the books is enlarged and the current profit figure correspondingly reduced.

2—A company may place an unnecessarily large amount of income into reserves or "contingency" funds for various purposes rather than into the profit total.

3—Some expenditures may be classed as current operating expenses when in fact they should or could be spread over a number of years. This applies especially to large expenditures for "maintenance and repairs."

4—Inventory valuation policy based on replacement cost rather than actual cost means an understatement of profits earned during periods of rising prices.

In checking financial statements the Report urges a primary look at profits before taxes as the real index of the company's position. The most significant measure of profits, it adds, is the rate of profit on net worth—the rate of return on investment or money put into the company.

Meat Cutters, RWDSU Agree On Jurisdiction

Chicago—The Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen and the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union have signed a jurisdictional agreement aimed at ending threatened disputes and setting up joint organizing campaigns.

The pact recognizes the Meat Cutters' jurisdiction over all employes of retail and department stores concerned with meat and fish in all its forms, and that of the Retail-Wholesale Union over all other workers in retail and department stores.

The two unions agreed not to accept as members workers belonging in the jurisdiction of the other.

The Retail-Wholesale Union agreed to notify the Meat Cutters when it undertakes to organize in any retail or department store or chain in which meat handlers are employed, and the Meat Cutters stipulated that they will try to organize within their jurisdiction in such establishments.

Dunlop Is Impartial Chairman

Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University was named impartial chairman of an arbitration board which will decide any disputes arising under the agreement that the parties cannot resolve themselves.

The agreement was signed by the presidents and secretary-treasurers of the two unions. Pres. Max Greenburg of the Retail-Wholesale Union hailed it as "another indication of the effectiveness of the merger of both federations, in that it could never have been entered into except for the establishment of unity."

NLRB Extends Union Filing Time

The National Labor Relations Board had extended for 30 days the period for filing union registration and financial reports under sections of the Taft-Hartley Act for those unions which have filed with the board a certificate of intent.

Unions whose fiscal years ended Dec. 31, 1957, will be considered as in compliance with the above provisions of the law through Apr. 30.

Unions which have not yet submitted their registration and financial reports for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1957, were urged to do so immediately.

Clerks Seeking Injunction Against NLRB's 'Union-Busting' Order

The Retail Clerks, hit with a new form of Taft-Hartley "union-busting" order by the National Labor Relations Board, have filed suit for an injunction in the District Court in Washington to prevent the board from carrying out its directives.

The case arose when the NLRB broke a 10-year precedent to force an election on a union whose members have lost their vote because of a strike. The union's complaint charges that this action was "wrongful, arbitrary, capricious and exceeds the board's statutory authority."

Two RCIA locals went on strike against LaSalles' department store in Toledo, O., an affiliate of Macy's in New York, last November after several months of negotiations failed to produce a contract. The store hired 350 strikebreakers to take their place. Most of the strikers are elderly women, some having 35 years' seniority.

Prior to the strike the union had been negotiating with three stores, including LaSalles', through Retail Associates, which once employed Nathan Shefferman's services. Shefferman's union busting activities have been criticized by the McClellan Committee.

Strikebreakers Vote

According to RCIA Vice Pres. Sam Myers, the Labor-Management Committee of Toledo was on the verge of reaching an agreement acceptable to the union when word of a favorable NLRB decision on the request for a single representation election leaked to the employers. The three stores then demanded a single election counting on the 350 strikebreakers in the struck store to win a no-union majority.

The two locals immediately objected and demanded an NLRB hearing on individual elections in each shop so that the mass vote of the strikebreakers would not overwhelm the wishes of the workers at the other two stores.

At the same time officials of the locals refused to file Taft-Hartley affidavits as a technical means of preventing the election. In a 1947 decision, the NLRB had ruled that a union would not be placed on a ballot if it was not in compliance with the non-Communist oath provisions of Taft-Hartley.

However, in ruling on the Toledo case on Apr. 11, the NLRB not only upset the 1947 decision but also decided that a single election must be held. The NLRB acted with unprecedented rapidity, notifying the union of its decision by telegram even before it had time to prepare its formal opinion.

The effect of the ruling is to extend what Pres. Eisenhower has called the "union-busting" features of the Taft-Hartley Act, since the board's position now permits employers to withdraw from joint store negotiations while unions are denied this right.

It also means that while unions can't appear on NLRB ballots unless they are in compliance, employers can force a vote on a union even if it is deliberately not in compliance to avoid the board's interference. This can be done, as in the present case, at a time when the union has been forced into a minority position because of T-H provisions which permit strikebreakers to vote but forbid the vote to strikers.

Strikebreaking Charged

Sol. J. Lippman, the union's attorney, charged that the NLRB action was "a naked effort to break a strike." Meyers said that the union would "fight the board's decision with every legal and economic weapon at our command." He added that the union is asking Congress to investigate "evidence of impropriety" by the NLRB in the case.

Recession Held Worse Than 4 Since 1920

Comparative studies indicate that the current recession is more serious than four milder recessions since 1920, including those in 1948-49 and 1953-54, Geoffrey Moore, associate director of research of the National Bureau of Economic Research, told AFL-CIO research directors at a meeting in Washington. However, he added, it is less severe than the more serious ones of 1920-1, 1929-33 and 1937-8.

Moore spoke at a luncheon which closed a two-day meeting during which research directors of national and international unions and their staffs met with AFL-CIO economists for a discussion of mutual problems and an examination of the recession and where it is leading. Most of the discussions were technical in nature.

It opened with a review of the bargaining situation in the light of the economy with Seymour Brandwein, AFL-CIO economist, in the chair. Research Dir. Woodrow Ginsberg of the Auto Workers discussed that union's negotiations and Otto Pragen, research director of the Chemical Workers, talked on major non-wage items.

A general review of the economic situation was given by Nat Goldfinger, AFL-CIO economist, at a session devoted to the next steps in combatting the recession. Research Dir. Charles Donahue of the Plumbers and Steamfitters gave the point of view in the building trades. The situation in "hard goods" was discussed by Research Dir. Otis Brubaker of the Steelworkers.

At another meeting Murray Wernick, labor economist with the Federal Reserve Board, told of recent developments in productivity and its statistics. Comment was given by Research Dir. Everett Kassalow of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Research Dir. David Lasser of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Let the Record Speak!

THE SENATE DISPLAYED an understanding of labor-management relations when it voted to write into the Community Facilities bill the prevailing wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon law.

The 54 to 25 vote on this critical amendment found 27 members in each party supporting the doctrine that wage chiseling contractors should not be allowed to handle projects constructed with government assistance.

Among the 25 senators opposing the amendment were five senators—three Republicans and two Democrats—whose exposure to chiseling and corruption through their membership on the McClellan Committee should have led them to see the wisdom of the Davis-Bacon amendment.

But voting against the prevailing wages formula were Senators Carl T. Curtis (R-Nebr.), Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Karl Mundt (R-S. D.), John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Sam J. Irvin (D-N. C.). The other two members of the committee—Senators Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) and John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.)—were recorded as favoring the amendment.

The Right to Sabotage

AS THE 1958 "right-to-work" campaigns work up to a new hysterical pitch in a number of highly industrialized states, it is becoming increasingly evident that business itself is becoming a victim of professional hucksters and cynical opportunists.

The objectives of the "right-to-work" proponents are simply to weaken and ultimately to destroy the trade union movement as an effective force in the continuing fight to give the worker a fair share of the wealth he produces.

But in that effort they are exposing to fatal injury the structure of labor-management relations carefully built up by unions and enlightened employers over the past 50 years.

The free American trade union movement is a major foundation on which the nation's dynamic economy rests. If the workers themselves had not built it and maintained it, employers and government would have been forced to erect a substitute.

So long as labor stands in the front ranks of democracy defending the rights of free men and free institutions it will be the target of self-seeking reactionary groups. If the sad day were ever to arrive when it failed in that duty, then there would be precious little freedom or free enterprise left to defend.

Another Soviet 'Sellout'

POLAND HAS HAD its brief whiff of "freedom" under Communist rule and has now reverted to the accepted status of a satellite nation under totalitarian dictatorship—no strikes, no workers' councils, no demonstrations.

In classic labor language what happened in Poland can be described as a "sellout."

Polish workers, rebelling against Communist rule, helped Wladyslaw Gomulka win control of the government as an anti-Stalinist. Now, 18 months later, after Gomulka has made his peace with the Kremlin and Khrushchev, the workers' support is no longer needed and the widely hailed trade union "freedoms" are abolished.

There remains only the hope that Polish workers, having once before expressed their determination to throw off their slave labor status, can summon enough strength to flout the latest foul decrees.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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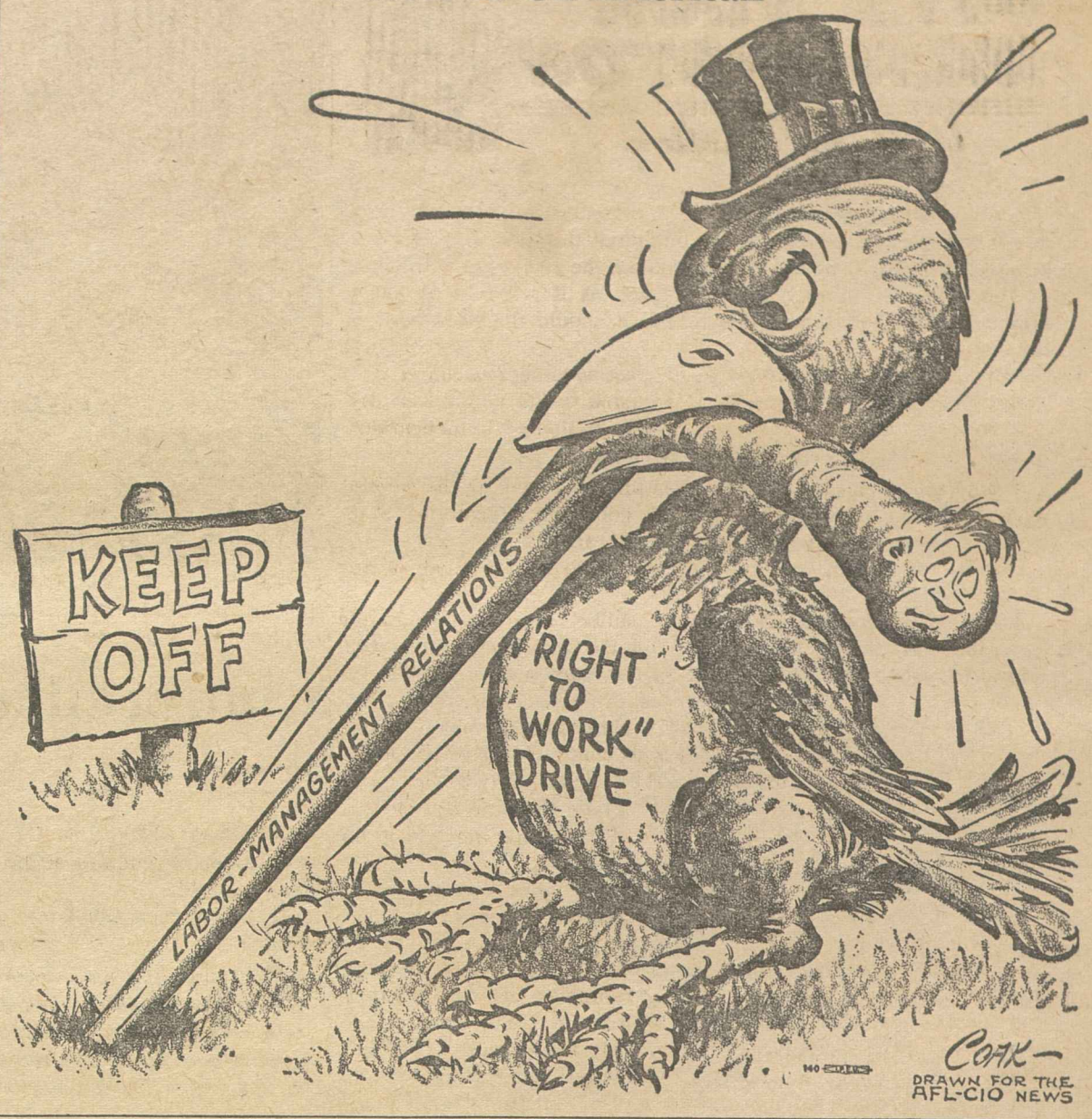
'Worms Is Un-American'



Celebration Planned

Israel Completes First Decade As Beachhead of Democracy

By Gervase N. Love

Ten stormy years ago a new nation came into being, a beachhead of democracy in a part of the world where the autocratic tradition was centuries old.

The British government ended the mandate it had exercised over the ancient land of Israel since the end of World War I. Its last troops marched out, and in the old home of their forefathers, Jews who had been born in all parts of the world proclaimed the birth of the state of Israel.

Despite a decade of tension and war, of boycott and the implacable hatred of most of her Arab neighbors, Israel has prospered beyond the wildest dreams of the dreamers who preceded the doers of this generation.

Her population, swelled by an unending influx of the persecuted from a score of countries, has more than doubled. Her industry, agriculture and trade have prospered mightily.

The strong arms of her sons and daughters have wrested fertile farms from the scorched earth of the desert. Her culture has broadened and deepened, and the safeguards she has thrown around the health of her citizens stand out as one of history's most dramatic assaults on disease.

Celebration Planned

In short, despite incredible odds, Israel has taken her place in the family of nations. Her friends in this country, of all faiths and of many national origins, will join in helping her celebrate the first decade, under the leadership of the American Committee for Israel's Tenth Anniversary Celebration.

Former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), whose devotion to humanity has been amply demonstrated over a lifetime of service, is general chairman of the committee. The honorary co-chairmen include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers.

The opening ceremonies of the observance will take place, fittingly enough, in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where our own nation was born. It will be held Apr. 24, and will touch off a series of celebrations to be held in all parts of the country.

Israel Born Again

It was on May 14, 1948, that the British hauled down the Union Jack and the provisional state council formally declared that Israel had been born again.

On the same day the United States government gave the new country de facto recognition, the first nation to do so. Relations since then have continued on a basis of uninterrupted friendship.

Even before the establishment of Israel, union members in the United States took a keen interest in the efforts to establish a Jewish homeland. The active support that both CIO and AFL demonstrated before they merged has grown with the years, and Israel is dotted with material evidence of American labor's faith in that country and in Histadrut, her counterpart of the AFL-CIO.

Histadrut is one of the most important factors in the economic, social and cultural life of Israel. As of last year it had nearly 600,000 members, including about 12,000 Arabs who have the same rights as their Jewish counterparts, and represented all but a fraction of the total Israeli labor force.

Histadrut in Active Role

It is more than a trade union. It has inaugurated or supported, or both, such diverse things as collective and cooperative settlements; producer and consumer cooperatives; industrial enterprises to increase the wealth of the country and the job opportunities of its members; financial institutions and welfare services.

It plays a major role in education. It operates pension funds, an unemployment compensation system and vocational schools. It owns and operates several publishing houses, two daily newspapers, a theater.

Histadrut's strength may be assessed from the fact that its executive council, in a country of a little less than 2 million population, has just adopted a record budget of $11.2 million. The budget covers organizing, education, cultural activities and work by national unions and local councils.

The concrete evidences of American labor's help in getting Israel and Histadrut off to a good start range from housing projects and factories to medical clinics and trade schools, from hospitals and machinery and cultural centers to buildings for Histadrut's far-flung activities.

Among the unions which have made substantial contributions are the Ladies Garment Workers and more than a dozen of its departments and locals; the Clothing Workers and some of its joint boards; Machinists, Furriers, Hotel & Restaurant Workers, Carpenters, Furniture Workers, Pocketbook Workers and Meat Cutters.

Also locals of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, Carpenters, Waiters, New York City unions in the civil service field, and Luggage Workers; the Connecticut State Labor Council, Detroit Building & Construction Trades Council and the Philip Murray Memorial Fund.

The list is incomplete. But it goes to show how deeply the valiant struggle of the new little country—its area is about equal to that of Massachusetts—has etched itself on the hearts of workers who recall their own struggles for a better life and who realize that for them, as for Israel, the future still has much to offer.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE "RIGHT" OF a jobless worker "to suffer," said White House aide Howard Pyle in a celebrated outburst of candor, is one of the precious rights of the individual the denial of which by a paternalistic government would unhinge the structure of freedom.

The Administration at the time acted as if it preferred not to notice what Mr. Pyle had uttered, but it should not have been so timid.

Pres. Eisenhower would not be so crass as to express things that way, but he has an overmastering aversion to the notion that the government has more than an extremely limited responsibility about the personal distress of jobless millions.

Things are bound to look up, he assumes. Anything the government does may bring more harm than good (the hobgoblins of inflation and horrid budget deficits lie just around the corner). In principle it is "wrong" for the government to do too much in any case.

In short, the individual's "right to suffer" must not be unduly restricted. He may not realize it, but the Administration's stern refusal to assist him is all intended for the fellow's own good.

★ ★ ★

THE WHITE HOUSE clearly has begun to fling its weight around and to rally Republicans in Congress to check the drive of Democrats for anti-recession measures. This helps correct the sometimes carelessly-flung accusation that Pres. Eisenhower "doesn't know how" to use the enormous power of leadership inherent in his office.

He does know how. The point is that for more than five years he has shown he is disinclined to exert the power except for negative causes.

When the original flexible-farm-price bill was driven through, the White House mounted a lobbying campaign in full support of Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's program. There were telephone calls from the White House and direct approaches by White House staff members to doubtful or wavering congressmen. This was an affirmative action—a campaign for something—but it was one in which the President was deeply interested.

Since then, he has been deeply interested chiefly in things he wants to defeat.

In a Congress where the party balance is nearly even, the veto threat is itself enough to check action. The President is using vetoes and veto threats to force Democrats to pull in their horns.

He is using them to tell Republicans that in doubtful cases they would be well advised not to break with him. So GOP members who were almost demoralized earlier in the session, lacking any conviction that would let them present a united front against Democratic proposals, are now voting more frequently on party lines.

★ ★ ★

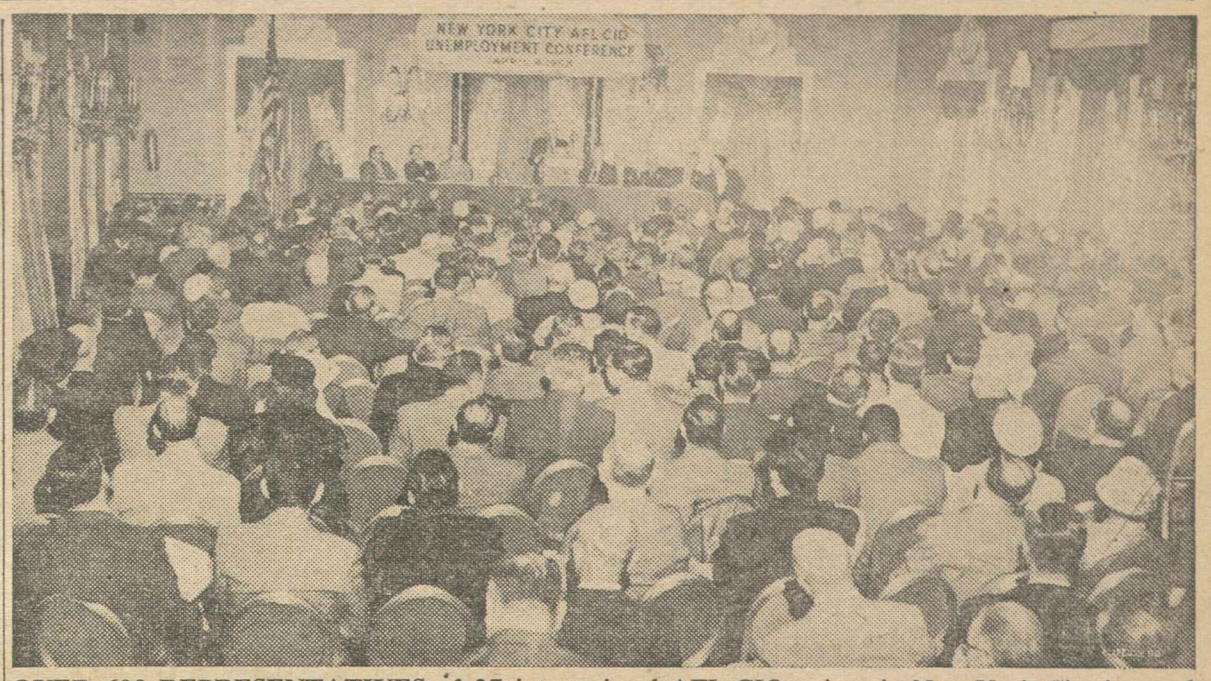
WHEN EISENHOWER FAILS to use his powers to get something he has formally asked, the assumption must be that he really prefers not to get it.

We had an example last session when the President pretended he "didn't know" that House Republicans deserted in great masses the precise aid-to-education program he had demanded.

It wasn't believable, of course, that the White House "didn't know" about the showdown vote. The point is that Eisenhower had changed his mind without publicly disclosing it. He didn't really want a federal aid-to-education bill of any kind although he campaigned in 1956 on the promise that he would get it.

The proof? Six months later Eisenhower formally dropped the request for federal school aid. It disappeared from his program.

As of now, Eisenhower on recession policy is a clear winner over Congress. He has forced the Democrats to slow down on public works, he has an agreement from them not to "jump the gun" on tax cuts, and he is running things.



OVER 600 REPRESENTATIVES of 37 international AFL-CIO unions in New York City jammed the Commodore Hotel ballroom and unanimously endorsed a seven-point action program to end unemployment in the city.

Conference Told Over 310,000 Are Jobless in New York City

New York—More than 310,000 workers are unemployed in New York City and exhaustion of jobless benefits are running at the rate of 11,000 a month, a special AFL-CIO conference on unemployment was told.

The conference, involving more than 600 representatives of 37 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, unanimously endorsed a seven-point action program designed to end joblessness in the city.

The conference heard reports that defense contract work in New York State was down from from 18 percent of total awards to 12 percent. Some 800 workers are forced to apply for relief in New York City daily with extreme hardship cases reported among Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The conference called for the visitation by teams of AFL-CIO unionists to all New York City congressmen in behalf of the seven-point program including:

Raising national and state minimum wages to $1.25 an hour; increasing unemployment benefits to 66⅔ percent of average weekly wage for at least 39 weeks and preferably 52—plus allowances for dependents; improvement of social security benefits along the lines of the Forand bill; increasing federal income tax exemptions for individuals to $700; a public housing program for 2 million homes a year; federal aid to states for intensive improvement of schools, hospitals and roads, and aid to American and selected foreign needy in the form of free supplies of food and clothing.

Locals unions were urged to keep a close tab on their unemployed members. The city AFL and CIO headquarters were earmarked as clearing houses for information on the availability of jobs.

Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, and Paul Jennings, vice president of the City CIO Council—substituting for the hospitalized Pres. Michael J. Quill — were co-chairmen of the meeting.

Meany Hits Brazen Lie in 'Work' Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

have also lost a great deal. When they swallowed the lie that strong trade unionism impairs liberty and discourages enterprise and that repressive anti-labor legislation is necessary to the attraction of industry or the promotion of the economic development of a state, they betrayed not only labor but themselves as well."

Throughout the world, Meany said, where the trade union movement is weakest and least effective, the chances are that in those countries there are also versions of "right-to-work" laws that stymie economic progress.

As to the question of freedom, the AFL-CIO president declared the worker does not "begin to realize his full measure of freedom until he joins a union. The alternative to trade unionism is not liberty but the tyranny of the company boss."

Business itself, he added, is a victim of the "right-to-work" campagn with businessmen being exploited by "professional hucksters and cynical opportunists who use these campaigns as a sure-fire means of tapping the corporation till."

Turning to the attack by anti-labor forces of corruption in the labor movement, Meany said the AFL-CIO "has done a far more effective job of correcting abuses that have been found, guarding against their recurrence and keeping its own house clean of corruption than any set of misdirected shotgun laws. . . ."

Employer organizations, he said, should be the last to raise the issue of corruption or abuse as an excuse for restrictive legislation. "Their own reputations could never survive the kind of searching inspection to which labor has been subjected."

How People of Iron Curtain Countries Fare Under Soviet Imperialism

This chart is based on the most authoritative sources. It tells how much time the average skilled worker had to put in to buy the following items in 1938—and under Communism in 1957.

A chart of workers' real purchasing power in the Communist paradise	ALBANIA		BULGARIA		CZECHOSLOVAKIA		ESTONIA		HUNGARY		LATVIA		LITHUANIA		POLAND		ROMANIA	
	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957
BREAD (1 lb)	17'	22'	11'	23'	18'	13'	13'	19'	19'	19'	8'	20'	8'	19'	10'	20'	14'	19'
FLOUR (1 lb)	20'	1 hr 3'	13'	46'	19'	30'	14'	33'	20'	29'	19'	33'	21'	35'	15'	30'	17'	50'
SUGAR (1 lb)	1 hr 15'	1 hr 40'	52'	2 hrs 24'	48'	50'	30'	1 hr 49	53'	1 hr 23'	27'	1 hr 50'	34'	1 hr 55'	36'	1 hr 20'	56'	1 hr 40'
BUTTER (1 lb)	2 hrs 50'	6 hrs 36'	2 hrs 6'	6 hrs 15'	3 hrs 5'	6 hrs	1 hr 41'	6 hrs	2 hrs 30'	7 hrs	1 hr 35'	5 hrs 23'	1 hr 41'	5 hrs 12'	2 hrs 24'	5 hrs 40'	2 hrs 04'	5 hrs 14'
PORK (1 lb)	1 hr 15'	4 hrs	1 hr 4'	3 hrs 9'	50'	2 hrs 15'	54'	4 hrs 3'	1 hr 37'	3 hrs	53'	3 hrs 41'	48'	3 hrs 33'	58'	2 hrs 52'	51'	2 hrs 15'
COFFEE (1 lb)	4 hrs 30'	37 hrs 52'	5 hrs 25'	77 hrs 16'	4 hrs 27'	26 hrs	6 hrs 24'	44 hrs 33'	8 hrs 20'	31 hrs 49'	6 hrs 40'	44 hrs 33'	6 hrs 45'	44 hrs 15'	6 hrs	44 hrs 21'	4 hrs 44'	28 hrs
MAN'S SUIT	205 hrs	513 hrs	165 hrs	242 hrs 30'	89 hrs 13'	119 hrs 11'	105 hrs	480 hrs	124 hrs 40'	210 hrs	129 hrs 20'	479 hrs 10'	100 hrs	466 hrs 40'	80 hrs	192 hrs 18'	161 hrs 40'	436 hr 40'
MAN'S SHOES	46 hrs 40'	158 hrs 20'	38 hrs 22'	82 hrs 30'	17 hrs 47'	28 hrs 17'	22 hrs 30'	120 hrs	34 hrs 15'	93 hrs 20'	17 hrs	125 hrs	20 hrs 15'	130 hrs	40 hrs	97 hrs 34'	45 hrs 10'	76 hr 55'
WOMAN'S BLOUSE	19 hrs 10'	36 hrs 40'	17 hrs	32 hrs 6'	7 hrs 38'	12 hrs 48'	13 hrs	20 hrs	18 hrs 20'	28 hrs	9 hrs 10'	19 hrs	14 hrs 10'	19 hrs	15 hrs	23 hrs	17 hrs 27'	34 hr 20'

THE TRAGIC STORY of what has happened to standards of living in the countries overrun by Communist Russia is graphically told in this chart, which is part of the pictorial account of 40 years of Soviet imperialism being displayed in Washington's Union Station under sponsorship of the AFL-CIO and the Assembly of Captive European Nations. It shows how long a worker had to toil to earn enough money to buy a unit of one of the necessities of life in 1938, last full year before World War II, and how long he had to work last year. The chart is based on the most authoritative sources available.

FIRST VOLUNTEER AWARDS for Kansas women, given to mark 100 hours of work for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, were presented by Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh (left), national director of COPE's Women's Div., and Mrs. Marcella Beatty (right), COPE state director of women's activities, to three Kansas City, Kan., political action enthusiasts. The winners (center, left right) are Miss Mike England and Charlotte Smith, members of Oil Workers Local 5-348, and Mrs. Harold L. Smith, whose husband is COPE chairman in Kansas' 2nd congressional district.

Fredericksburg Cops Aid Strikebreaking

Fredericksburg, Va.—Police of this city are trying to help break a strike by Textile Workers Local 713 at the Virginia Shoe Corp., makers of misses' and children's shoes under the brand name of Play Poise.

From the first day of the walkout, which began Jan. 24, from 14 to 18 members of the 24-man Fredericksburg police force have shown up at the plant. Picketing has been quiet and peaceful, but police have made seven arrests and pushed the picket lines as far as possible from the entrances.

Moreover, on at least two occasions, the police have handed leaflets to the striking workers. The material reproduced two sections of Virginia's so-called "right-to-work" statute. One makes picketing virtually impossible near plant entrances; the other, in effect, prevents a striker from talking to a strikebreaker.

Two convictions under the "work" law have been registered in the local courts. Both are being appealed by TWUA.

In an NLRB election held last September, a majority of the 300 workers at the company voted for representation by the union. The company, after negotiating until Jan. 22 without agreeing to a contract, then summarily dismissed 42 persons elected to a union committee. On grounds that when they left their work places for a few minutes to present the union's protest to management they had engaged in a sit-down strike, the whole committee was fired on the spot.

This precipitated the strike. At meetings called by the Federal Conciliation Service with management, the union has since agreed to call off the strike without a wage increase because management asserts its inability to pay. It is insisting firmly, however, on the rehiring of all strikers.

The union has offered to submit the case to arbitration. The Virginia Shoe Corp., however, is adamantly insisting that the 42 members of the union committee will not be returned to their jobs.

Lithographers Win $13.25 Pay Hike

Los Angeles—Some 600 members of Lithographers Local 22 are back at work in 50 Los Angeles area shops after an eight-day strike that gained wage increases up to $13.25 a week during a two-year contract.

Under the settlement, skilled workers get $7.75 a week retroactive to Feb. 15 and $5.50 a week next year; semi-skilled, $6.25 retroactive and $4.50 in 1959; and general workers, $5 for this year and $4 next year.

The union also gained an eighth paid holiday; a cost-of-living clause under which wages will increase by 3 cents an hour for each one-point rise in the Consumers Price Index; three weeks vacation after one year, compared with two weeks after two years under the old contract, and a union shop in plants which do not have a full lithographic operation.

Six months of futile negotiations preceded the walkout.

Meany Backs Autonomy of Cuban Unions

The AFL-CIO is "reluctant to pass individual judgment" or to assume that it knows better than the Cuban Confederation of Workers how to protect the interests of the Cuban workers and their organizations, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a statement on the current crisis in Cuba.

"This judgment," he added, "will eventually be passed by the Cuban workers themselves and, if necessary by the ICFTU and ORIT."

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO has been urged "from many quarters" to take a stand contrary to the policy adopted by the CTC. The Cuban labor movement has declared itself opposed to the general strike called by the Fidel Castro forces seeking to overthrow the regime of Gen. Fulgencio Batista.

CTC in 'Good Standing'

The CTC, Meany pointed out, "is an affiliate in good standing" of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its inter-American organization (ORIT).

Meany reaffirmed AFL-CIO "concurrence" with the resolution on Cuba adopted at the last meeting of the ORIT executive board in January, which pledged "strong and effective support to the people of all nations when their political and civil rights and liberties are suppressed or endangered."

Communists Reverse Polish Labor Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

terpreted as a gradual reversion to communism of the type that prevailed when the late Josef Stalin was in the driver's seat in Russia and controlled the satellite nations as well.

One was an order forbidding party members to take part in strikes, which have been legal since October 1956. Another was a toughening of the government's attitude toward students and their demonstrations. A third was a clamping down on the limited freedom of expression tolerated in writers.

Linked to Khrushchev Visit

The Polish action must be tied in with the visit of Premier Khrushchev of Russia to Hungary and the speech in which he boasted that the Soviet Army is prepared to defend "socialist" countries against "counter-revolutionaries," according to Michael Ross, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

"It represents a recapture by Khrushchev of control over those satellites where it had been slackened," he said, "and indicates that Gomulka, who was said to have become head of the Communists in Poland with only the reluctant support of the Soviet, has now made his peace with the Kremlin and feels strong enough to defy the forces which helped him to power.

"For the workers, it means that their unions are nothing but instruments of state policy, the classic role to which the Communists have traditionally assigned them."

In his speech Gomulka hinted broadly at the first fruits of the new order when he indicated the party soon will boost the production quotas given each worker and on which his wages are based.

He told the congress that new "social institutions" will carry on the duties of the 5,600 councils formed in the last year and a half.

The ban on strikes is a restoration of the pre-1956 status. Gomulka called walkouts "signs of anarchy appearing amid 'socialist' democratic freedoms or forms of class enemy action."

The new anti-strike policy was later slightly modified by Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, chairman of the labor unions' central committee and a party leader. He said workers will still be allowed to stop work "for a few minutes" as a "warning" if they are unable to settle their grievances any other way.

Convention Takes Action:

Distillery Workers Vote New Program

Joseph O'Neill of Chicago and George J. Oneto of New York were elected president and secretary-treasurer of the Distillery Workers union at a special three-day convention in Washington.

The convention also voted to establish a department of organization, expand its research department, create an education department and establish an official newspaper.

A group of delegates led by John E. McKiernan of Kentucky abstained from voting, objecting to voting procedures established by the convention including a secret ballot.

Vice Presidents Named

Besides O'Neill and Oneto, the following vice presidents were named:

Victor Bryan, Mortimer Brandenburg, John M. O'Grady, James Doyle, Anthony Volpa, Irvin Grathwohl, Joseph Slota, Jack Schwartzberg, Mabel Lutherbeck, Meyer Weintraub and Paul Fournier. Auditors elected were Frank Truatt, Joseph Franco and Samuel Jacobs.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and monitor of the union, served as convention chairman. McGavin told the delegates "if ever there was a time when you need a strong union it is now during this time of business depression. You cannot afford the luxury of disunity at this time when you should be laying the foundation for a program that will make your union stronger."

The convention voted to support the political action program of the AFL-CIO, went on record as unalterably opposed to the enactment of any and all prohibition laws, asked for elimination of the evils of the Taft-Hartley Act, and made recommendations to bolster the national economy.

It affirmed adherence to and adopted the codes of ethical practices of the AFL-CIO, and passed a resolution acknowledging the contributions made on behalf of the union by McGavin.

Guest speakers at the convention included Patrick McCartney, who told the delegates to get out and fight the "right-to-work" law campaign, Harry E. O'Reilly, who spoke on the need for protecting the security of the members, and Cy Murphy, who stressed the need for increased community service by union members.

M. A. deFord Is Winner in Clerks' Contest

Miriam Allen deFord, of San Francisco, was named winner of the first weekly essay contest sponsored by the Retail Clerks on issues involved in its current strike against Montgomery Ward.

Miss deFord, member of the American Newspaper Guild, won a $100 U.S. savings bond for her answer to this question:

"In what ways can union members and the consuming public help convince an anti-union employer like Montgomery Ward, who believes that unions should have no part in determining wages and working conditions of employes, that such an attitude is all wrong?"

The contest winner's terse reply was:

"There is only one way for the consuming public to help convince a stubbornly anti-union employer—and that is to refuse to patronize him.

"Stone age employers of the Montgomery Ward variety cannot be convinced by reasoning—the only way they can learn is by pressure on the only vulnerable part of their substance—the pocketbook nerve."

The contest will continue indefinitely with a weekly award of a savings bond. Entries should be mailed to Contest Editor, RCIA, DeSales Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Ward Loses; Must Pay 2 Fired Clerks

Montgomery Ward has been compelled to issue checks totaling more than $11,000 in back pay to two members of the Retail Clerks who were discharged more than three years ago because of union activity.

RCIA Pres. James T. Suffridge said the retail chain's "stubborn attitude in this case is typical of the uncompromising anti-union policy of Montgomery Ward," which forced the union to call a strike last Jan. 6 against six of its outlets and picket 500 others.

Ward's fought the verdict for the two workers all the way to the Supreme Court, losing every step in the way, before it complied with the National Labor Relations Board's ruling that the employes had been fired for union activity and were entitled to get their jobs back and receive back pay.

Union Won Election

The story started on Aug. 17, 1954, when RCIA Local 1687 won an election in Ward's store at Binghamton, N. Y. Within a week, the company fired two veteran employes, Frank J. Felker and Irene Witter Baden, who had been active in behalf of the union.

The local union immediately filed unfair labor practice charges against the company. An NLRB trial examiner found the company guilty and ordered the reinstatement of the two employes with back pay. The company appealed the case on the ground that it was not responsible for the actions of its supervisors.

The company went to the courts. It lost its case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City and appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused to review the decision.

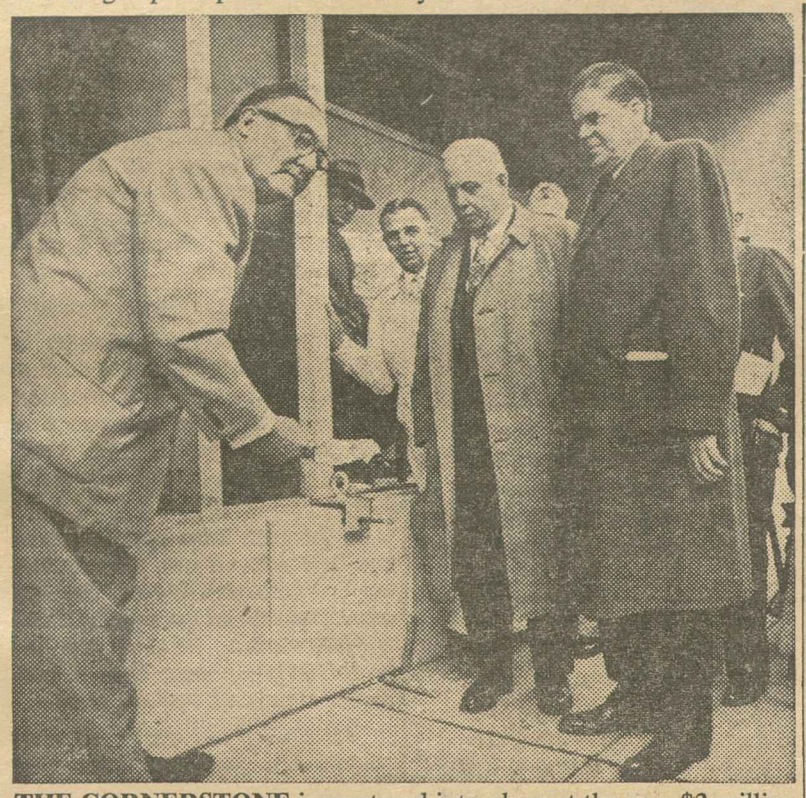
Montgomery Ward issued a check amounting to $8,765, before tax deductions, to Felker and another in the gross amount of $2,500 to Mrs. Baden. Both also were reinstated in their former jobs.

Miriam Allen deFord

Operating Engineers Open New Headquarters Building

Emphatic appeals for responsible trade union leadership were made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell in addresses at the dedication of the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers new headquarters building in Washington.

Their appeals for leadership were answered by IUOE Pres. Joseph J. Delaney with a promise that ". . . right principles of democracy and the unalterable conduct of the fiduciary will govern and guide our actions."



THE CORNERSTONE is mortared into place at the new $3 million headquarters building of the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers by Pres. Joseph J. Delaney as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who spoke at the dedication, look on.

Frederick Brown Harris, United States Senate chaplain, and Rev. Joseph Donahue, Chicago Building Trades Council chaplain, also participated in the outdoor dedication program. First Vice President W. M. Welsh, Brookfield, Conn., a 55-year union veteran, officiated at the cornerstone-laying ceremony. The dedication followed a one-day national organization conference attended by more than 400 local union representatives.

Noting growing unemployment, Meany said that "this percentage of jobless is significant at any time, but has special significance at this point in history. The economic health of the nation is bound up with the security of the nations of the free world." He added that ". . . there never was a time when strong and responsible unions are as necessary as they are today."

Meany praised Delaney as a "leader dedicated to the welfare of his people" and predicted that the Operating Engineers would play their part in helping to solve labor's problems.

Mitchell Praises Labor

Mitchell praised the "trade union movement as still the powerful force for good and for social progress which has made it a great and important part of our nation's life." He called the new structure "a symbol of the opening of labor's new era—for as you take your lease upon these premises, unionism takes a new lease on service and progress."

The new addition to the growing number of international union buildings in Washington is a six-story steel and reinforced concrete structure. The building has grid work of stainless steel in which are vertically pivoted stainless steel windows. The building's gray-green porcelain steel panels give a color accent to the modern design of the structure.

The AFL-CIO codes of ethical practices were adopted by the general executive board of the Operating Engineers at a meeting following the dedication.

Codes Adopted Unanimously

The session, the first general board meeting since the election of Joseph J. Delaney as president and Hunter P. Wharton as secretary-treasurer, adopted the codes by unanimous vote.

The board also accepted the resignation of Anton J. Imhahn, of Chicago, Ill. The 50-year union veteran said that he had been in ill health and was resigning at the strong advice of his physician.

To fill the vice presidential vacancy the board named Leo Bachinski, of University City, Mo., a trustee, and filled the trusteeship vacancy by naming Robert Brady of Chicago.

New Union of Bakers Forms Eastern Unit

Newark, N. J.—Two major steps to improve the bargaining position of the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers were taken at meetings here. Some 75 representatives of 21 locals in 12 states from Maine to Virginia set up a Northeastern Seaboard Conference aimed at consolidating the strength of local unions in their negotiations with the major chains.

It will operate through a negotiating committee headed by ABC Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini, and a policy committee which must pass on any contract before it can be signed. However, local unions will retain their autonomy and need not be represented by the negotiating committee if they so choose.

The delegates adopted a bargaining program which includes substantial wage increases, a shorter work week, protection of workers in cases of mechanization, and four weeks vacation after 12 years.

Another action was the establishment of a National A&P Council, to represent locals which have bakeries of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. in their jurisdictions.

In a report on National Labor Relations Board representation elections involving units seeking to shift to ABC from the old Bakery & Confectionery Workers, ABC reported that it has not lost once in 41 contests covering 63 plants. ABC polled a total of 4,617 votes to 112 for no union; 115 for the old union, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt domination, and 38 for the Teamsters.

Maritime Confab Delegate Named

Sec.-Treas. John Hawk of the Seafarers has been named U.S. worker delegate to the 41st maritime session of the Intl. Labor Organization, to be held in Geneva from Apr. 29 to May 16.

His advisers will be Pres. Pro Tem. R. D. Lurvey of the Masters, Mates & Pilots; Capt. John M. Fox, vice president of the Seafarers; Wesley A. Ferron, of the Marine Engineers executive committee; AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Peter Henle and Lane Kirkland, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Booklet on Industry Trends Published

A 90-page pamphlet, The Changing Character of American Industry, containing papers delivered at a conference on the subject sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is currently available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications at 75 cents a copy.

UFWA Wins Back Pay of $115,000

Gardner, Mass.—Litigation and NLRB proceedings extending over nine years have ended with the payment of a lump-sum back-pay settlement of $115,000 to 82 employes of the Thayer Co. and H. N. Thayer Co. here.

Individual checks ranged from $40 to $4,000 depending upon the amount of time lost because of unwarranted discharge, Pres. Morris Pizer of the Furniture Workers said.

The case grew out of an organizing drive at the companies launched by UFWA Local 154 in 1948. Several workers were discharged during the drive and a six-week strike followed.

The NLRB upheld unfair labor charges filed by the union and sought an enforcement order from the circuit court of appeals, which upheld the board's position. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the companies' appeal.

IBEW Continues Its Strike Against CBS

Negotiations between the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Columbia Broadcasting System continued in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service as the company's striking technicians maintain their picket lines in seven cities.

The walkout began Apr. 7, with about 1,400 IBEW members involved, when negotiations for a new contract collapsed.

Ohio Appeals Court Upholds SUB Ruling

Warren, O.—The legality of supplemental unemployment payments under union contracts without corresponding loss of unemployment compensation benefits has been upheld in a decision by Ohio's 7th district court.

The court fight was started by the Steelworkers when James R. Tichenor, administrator of the State Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, ruled last summer that SUB payments to a jobless worker call for a comparable deduction from his unemployment compensation payments. The ruling upheld by the court of appeals was given on Mar. 5 by Common Pleas Judge Erskine Maiden, Jr., in Youngstown. Gov. C. William O'Neill (R) announced it will be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Rail Firemen Promise Aid in Canadian Fight

Chicago—Canadian members of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen who face loss of their jobs on the Canadian Pacific Railroad will have the full support of the brotherhood if they vote to strike, some 350 officers and general chairmen decided at a policy committee here.

The dispute involves firemen-helpers on diesel engines in freight and yard work. A Royal Commission, named after a strike in January, reported that the firemen-helpers are not needed, despite the presentation of overwhelming evidence to the contrary by the union during lengthy hearings.

N. R. Crump, CPR president, has advised the union that it plans to start eliminating or reducing the diesel firemen-helpers beginning May 11. The issue, he declared, "must rest on its merits."

In a sharply worded resolution, the policy meeting rapped the Royal Commission for its "ineptness" and its failure "fully to grasp the intricacies of modern-day railroad operations," with the necessity of high standards of safety to protect the public and the workers.

It charged the railroad will use the Royal Commission's report to cut operating costs and benefit stockholders, "thereby sacrificing public and employe safety, as well as efficiency."

H. E. Gilbert, brotherhood president, told reporters the union has the funds to support a strike for "as long as the Canadian Pacific can stand it."

Maritime Union To Fill 82 Posts

A total of 311 candidates are vieing for 82 offices in the Maritime Union in biennial elections in which voting is being held between Apr. 1 and June 30.

Pres. Joseph N. Curran, an AFL-CIO vice president, is unopposed in the balloting, which is being conducted by the Honest Ballot Association. The top contested office is that of secretary-treasurer, left vacant when the incumbent, John B. McDougall, decided not to run but to go back to sea.

McDougall endorsed for the post he is leaving former Vice Pres. Steve Federoff, who is opposed by Vice Pres. Joseph A. Dunn. Fourteen candidates are seeking three posts as national representative, and 33 members are running for nine jobs as field patrolmen. In only four of the 16 contests for port agents are there unopposed candidates. The other candidates want to become patrolmen.

Probers Open New Hearings On Teamsters

The McClellan special Senate committee heard witnesses on beatings and terrorism and heard others invoke the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination as hearings opened on control of Teamsters Local 107, Philadelphia, by Ray Cohen.

Cohen, elected an international trustee of the union at the Miami Beach convention that elevated James R. Hoffa to the presidency, was accused of seizing leadership of Local 107 in 1954 through methods that included violence. Other witnesses refused to testify when asked whether they were bribed to drop opposition to Cohen.

Misuse of union funds and collusion also were charged by Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) in an opening statement.

Cohen had not been called to the witness stand as this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Hoffa Trial Pending

The committee began its hearings after disposing of a threat of possible delay arising from the pending trial of Hoffa in New York on federal wiretapping charges.

District Judge John M. Cashin announced he would order a mistrial unless the committee postponed hearings scheduled for the same period of Hoffa's trial. "Hoffa and the Teamsters," he said, "are intertwined like links in a chain."

The conflict was temporarily averted when the federal district attorney got a postponement of the trial from Cashin until Apr. 28.

Brewster Wins Reversal

In another court action involving union investigations, former Teamsters Vice Pres. Frank W. Brewster won a reversal of a contempt-of-Congress conviction from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Brewster was charged with contempt for challenging the power of McClellan's permanent Senate Investigations Subcommittee—a different group from the present probers— to inquire into the internal affairs of unions. The appellate court ruled in a two-one split that Brewster's challenge was justified.

The committee heard three former members or officials of Local 107 tell of beatings in connection with Cohen's election.

Many Take 'Fifth'

It also heard a whole series of present members and officials claim the protection of the Fifth Amendment in refusing to identify statements they had given on bribes, or talk about alleged "threats" by Cohen to potential witnesses, or explain the "kiting" of checks and expense vouchers verified by government expert witnesses.

One witness using the Fifth was Local Pres. Joseph Grace, who said he had "never done a dishonest thing in my life" but refused to discuss checks totaling $4,986 that he endorsed.

A hassle about the appropriate function of lawyers for accused union officials arose when McClellan questioned the ethics of attorney John R. Carroll, who admittedly was being paid from union funds but was representing officials, the chairman charged, accused of stealing from the union.

Carroll said he wasn't "advising" witnesses to invoke the Fifth Amendment but merely explaining their right to do so. He said the Philadelphia Bar Association Committee on Ethics had assured him that it was "ethical" for him to represent the witnesses.

Slump Worsens as Ike Blocks Action

Meany Warns Nation Near 'Brink of Depression'

(Continued from Page 1)

denied that Republicans were throwing roadblocks at the Democratic anti-recession program, but the effect of the rivers-and-harbor veto and the GOP assault on the Fulbright measure added up to a clear warning that Eisenhower would make full use of his power to halt measures that he felt went "too far."

The impression of strong White House opposition to stepped-up public works was heightened by reports—which Knowland let run for two days before he expressed doubt — that the President also would veto the Gore $2.5 billion highway bill.

White House Seeks Cut

In the upshot the President signed the measure, but the "planted" reports of the veto threat cast a chill over Democratic planning for future legislation. The White House had fought the Gore measure in committee, seeking to cut the authorization as too big. The President also sent up a warning light by announcing he was signing the bill with "serious misgivings."

On tax reduction, Republicans exploited to the full extent the "gentlemen's agreement" still operating between the Treasury Dept. and House Democratic leaders that neither side will propose tax cuts without advance warning to the other.

Eisenhower refused direct comment at a news conference on former Pres. Truman's proposal for an immediate $5 billion tax decrease for low-income and middle-income families. But he added:

"I have made my position crystal clear. When I can be convinced that this tax cut will be for the benefit of the U. S., why then it will be taken up."

Tax Cut Held Unlikely

Knowland told reporters that he "doubts very much" that any tax cut will be voted this year and said he personally opposed any reduction "so long as the economic situation shows promise of improving." Always previously Knowland has kept a door open to a tax cut prior to adjournment.

Chances appeared good for House Ways and Means Committee approval of a compromise bill extending unemployment insurance to assist the 45,000 jobless workers now exhausting their benefits each week under state laws.

But the committee turned down an effort by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D-N. Y.) to attach the Kennedy-McCarthy bill that would push jobless benefits upward by establishing new federal standards creating basic minimums on payment, eligibility and duration.

The bill simply to prolong compensation, without raising the level of benefits, got a nudge when Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell renewed an Administration demand for action. It still faces possibly formidable opposition from "states' rights-ers" protesting any kind of "federal intervention."

Meany's letter to members of Congress reminded them that on Mar. 11 he had publicly warned the country would be "in serious trouble" unless that month's unemployment figures showed "a seasonal drop of at least 200,000 jobs." Instead of a drop there was an "actual increase," he pointed out.

"More than 5.2 million Americans are jobless, another 3.5 million are working less than a full week," and "there isn't a single ray of sunshine on the economic scene."

Anti-recession measures previously adopted or endorsed by the Administration "might pump a billion dollars into the economy this year," he said. (His letter was mailed before Eisenhower vetoed the rivers-and-harbors bill.)

"This puny blood transfusion cannot possibly restore the economy to good health" in a country "losing $25 billion a year in production," he wrote.

He asked "swift, meaningful action" with "first priority to relieving the plight of the unemployed" through the Kennedy-McCarthy bill.

"A $6 billion to $8 billion tax reduction in both personal income and excise taxes could be decisive" in relieving "the plight of the economy itself," he said.

He also endorsed full-scale public works including school construction and housing measures, a depressed-areas law and improvements in minimum wages and social security.

Davis-Bacon Wages Upheld by Senate

The Senate gave overwhelming bipartisan approval to a Davis-Bacon "prevailing wage" amendment to the Fulbright community facilities bill.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. Clifford Case (R-N. J.), would require payment of the prevailing wage rates on local public works financed with federal loans. It would prevent the use of federal funds on projects to depress wage scales in a recession era.

Twenty-seven Democrats and 27 Republicans voted for the amendment, 10 Democrats and 15 Republicans against. All hostile Democrats were southerners from notoriously low-wage states.

Hatters End Strike With Dime Pay Hike

Toronto—A one-week strike has won a wage increase of 10 cents an hour for some 350 members of Hatters Locals 47 and 47-A.

The walkout affected 10 hat manufacturers here and in Hamilton, Ont. In addition to the pay boost, which was retroactive to Jan. 1 and raised the base hourly rate to $1.10, the settlement yielded a seventh paid statutory holiday.

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT for federal aid for school construction was urged by a Republican senator, John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky (center), and a Democratic senator, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota (right), as they discussed the subject on Washington Reports to the People, an AFL-CIO public service program. Moderator was Harry W. Flannery (left).

Truman Asks Tax Cut, More Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

lion of this by closing up "the most glaring tax loopholes and inequitable benefits to privileged groups."

In Los Angeles, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that Truman was "absolutely right" in proposing tax cuts for middle-income and low-income families to give the economy a shot in the arm by spreading purchasing power.

Meany also endorsed action to close existing tax loopholes.

In addition, Truman said, $2 billion now being "wasted" in high interest charges on the national debt could be "saved" by "reversing" policies that do "almost irreparable damage to our whole economy."

Sees Departure From Law

Pointing out that "practically every business analyst" says the present recession is "by far the most serious and dangerous since World War II," Truman charged that the "root of the difficulty" is a departure from the "philosophy of maximum employment, production and purchasing power set forth in the Employment Act of 1946."

To match our labor-force growth of 1 percent and our productivity increase of 3 percent a year, he said, "our total national product needs to expand by about 4.5 percent a year."

The rate of growth averaged above 4.5 percent for the years 1947-53, he said, but during the years 1953-57 it slipped to 2.3 percent.

There is the cause, he said, of "rising unemployment and idle productive facilities."

Hits 'Unnecessary' Loss

There has been an unnecessary loss in five years of "8.5 million man years"-through joblessness and part time work under-employment.

This "tremendous waste" of manpower and productive facilities has meant "a loss of more than $55 billion in wages and salaries, $25 billion in farm income, $12 billion in corporate profits, $5 billion in unincorporated business and professional income."

On specific points Truman made the following comments:

- Despite "claims" from Pres. Eisenhower that the 1959 budget will show a slight surplus, "practically every informed expert expects a deficit between $4 and $8 billion." This estimate was not challenged by committee members.
- The deficit is "due in large part to the recession" and the recession in turn is due "to the inability of consumers to buy." What the consumer lacks "is not confidence but income after taxes."
- His own administration had not been "entirely successful" in dealing with unemployment and "we had an economic recession in 1949." But it was not "as prolonged and deep" as the current slump, and "one thing we learned was that perhaps we should have acted more vigorously than we did."
- We should raise defense expenditures, foreign aid and welfare spending now. We should increase domestic investment across five years to spend $12 billion for education and health, $2.5 billion for natural resources, $2.2 billion for housing and urban redevelopment.
- We would pay the bill from total national output raised from $434 billion to $600 billion and have a budget representing "a smaller fraction of total production."
- On tax cuts, Congress "should be careful not to pass out benefits to investors and well-to-do people who if they are suffering at all, are suffering only because average families do not have enough purchasing power."

Williams, Kean Win N. J. Senate Primaries

Newark, N. J.—Former Democratic Rep. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., and Republican Rep. Robert W. Kean will fight it out in November for a U. S. Senate seat from New Jersey.

Williams and Kean topped their opposition in respective primary contests by relatively close margins. The seat at stake is the one being vacated by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N. J.), who is not seeking re-election.

Harrison topped John J. Grogan, mayor of Hoboken and president of the Shipbuilding Workers, by slightly over 10,000 votes. Grogan was endorsed by both the AFL and CIO in the state. Harrison had the support of Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) and most of the Democratic leaders outside of Hudson County, Grogan's home county.

Kean ran about 30,000 votes ahead of Bernard M. Shanley, formerly Pres. Eisenhower's appointments secretary. Robert Morris, former counsel to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee running on an anti-Eisenhower platform, came in a poor third.

Harrison won a surprise victory in 1954 taking a traditionally Republican House seat away from the GOP. He was defeated in his re-election bid in 1956.

In the congressional area, four-term Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D) was defeated for the nomination by Cornelius E. Gallagher, New Jersey Turnpike commissioner.

Economic Dip Keeps Moving Downward

(Continued from Page 1)

income prevented it from going any lower.

The number of persons drawing unemployment compensation for the week ended Mar. 29 remained at 7.9 percent of those eligible for payments—the fourth week out of five that the percentage remained at this record level—highest since 1939.

Steel, Auto Industries Down

The prospects for a pick-up in industrial production were further dimmed by reports that the steel industry is expected to operate at 47.5 percent of capacity this week, a nine-year low for a non-strike period.

In the auto industry widespread layoffs continued and manufacturers cut planned output for the second quarter of the year by about 100,000 units. Dealers are reported to have more than a two-month supply of cars on hand.

Michigan, the center of the automobile industry, estimated its unemployment at the beginning of April as 15.5 percent of the state's labor force.

The industrial production, retail sales and personal income figures for March all showed a sharp reversal over previous years when these indicators were heading upward in response to normal spring pick-ups in activity.

In the unemployment area AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted in his letter to all members of Congress that more than 3.5 million Americans are working far less than a full work week, adding the equivalent of 1.3 million to the 5.2 unemployment figure. "As a practical matter," he added "nearly 9.5 percent of our labor force is jobless."

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Meanwhile around the country organized labor was holding conferences on unemployment tied to demands for action by Congress and state and local governing bodies.

A major conference held in New York City adopted a seven-point program to end unemployment (see story Page 5).

Similar conferences were held in St. Paul, Minn., Evansville, Ind., and in Austin, Tex.

Unemployed Denied Hearing

In Michigan more than 4,400 unemployed workers went to the state capital in Lansing to present their pleas for action only to find themselves barred from the legislative chambers.

The Republican-controlled legislature recessed rather than listen to the complaints of the jobless citizens, Michigan AFL-CIO leaders charged.

WHITE MOVES TO TYPOS

Indianapolis—Ralph (Scoop) White, who served as editor of the recently suspended Labor's Daily, has joined the Union Label and Public Relations Dept. of the Intl. Typographical Union.

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Knowland Drive on Labor Joined in by White House

Living Cost, Joblessness Both Soar

Living costs soared to a new record high in mid-March as millions of unemployed workers were trying to get by on inadequate jobless benefits, savings or welfare assistance.

The Labor Dept. reported that its living cost index climbed seven-tenths of one percent from mid-February to mid-March with higher food prices accounting for about 80 percent of the increase.

Labor Statistics Commissioner Ewan Clague declined to predict any drop in living costs for April, indicating that the index is not expected to move very much either up or down.

The latest increase will bring pay increases of from 2 to 4 cents an hour for over one million railroad, electrical, metal, chemical and transportation workers.

The Auto Workers executive board warned that living-cost jumps spelled "deep personal tragedy" to millions of unemployed, short-week workers and people on pensions and relief. "Aggressive and prompt federal action" on jobless compensation, public works and a tax cut offer the "only serious hope," the UAW said.

Announcement of the new living cost increase came almost simultaneously with Pres. Eisenhower's news conference at which he declared that the recession has been flattening out for some time and warned Americans against becoming hysterical about the slump.

Ike Opposes Tax Cut

He repeated his opposition to a tax cut and made it clear that there is no imminent request to Congress for a reduction.

Eisenhower's statement came a few days after the Federal Reserve Board, on record as worried about the impact of a future inflation, cut the discount rate for the fourth time since November and ordered a further reduction in bank reserve requirements.

The Reserve Board's credit easing moves indicated its concern that the current recession—the worst since the end of World War II—was still a serious problem that required action in the area of monetary policy.

Unemployment at Record High

Unemployment meanwhile continued at a postwar high with the Labor Dept. reporting that the

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Recession On Agenda For Council

The nation's most serious postwar recession will get top attention Apr. 29 when the AFL-CIO Executive Council holds its spring meeting in Washington.

The council is expected to review the sharp economic decline since its last meeting early in February when growing unemployment led it to call a national conference to "put America back to work."

Also high on the agenda is a review of the various proposals before Congress on labor legislation, many of them punitive and designed to bring trade unions under stringent government regulation.

The council meeting, expected to run through the week, will be preceded by a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board on Apr. 28. The board, meeting in executive session, will discuss general legislative problems with particular attention to labor legislation.

The board is composed of presidents of all international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO plus the Executive Council and members of AFL-CIO departments.

The council is expected to receive also reports on the United Textile Workers and the Distillery Workers, both of which have recently held conventions designed to put the unions into compliance with AFL-CIO policies on ethical practices.

A meeting of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education is scheduled to be held during the council sessions with the 1958 congressional and state elections high on the COPE agenda.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS announced at the White House that they will fight the liberal Democratic bill to grant $1.6 billion in emergency unemployment compensation to millions of jobless. Left to right: Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.), Presidential Press Sec. James C. Hagerty, House GOP Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.). Knowland the same day blocked action on the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill to protect employe welfare funds.

Battle Shaping in Congress

Parties Split Over Action on Recession

By Willard Shelton

The stage was set for a major anti-recession battle in Congress as House Democrats drove to pass a sweeping emergency jobless-pay program and Pres. Eisenhower launched Republicans on a determined effort to whittle it down.

The prospect for tax cuts remained uncertain as Democrats hesitated and the Administration specifically refused to make a decision one way or another. A sensational Rockefeller Brothers Fund report, warning the White House to stop dragging its feet on tax reduction and public works, made no noticeable impact on the President.

On other anti-recession proposals the picture was almost uniform—liberal Democrats pushed while the Administration resisted or sought to reduce the Fulbright local public works bill, the Douglas-Payne distressed areas-bill, the farm-price and rivers-and-harbors bills already vetoed by the President but not yet considered officially dead.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) called for "bold" action while Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks, speaking for the Administration, expressed the official GOP warning against "the ballyhoo of manufactured gloom." The economic indicators continued downward—lower industrial production, bigger unemployment insurance rolls, and a Commerce Dept. report stating that the percentage of consumers' income spent on durable goods had hit a 10-year low.

Knowland Blocks Action

In a side action, Republican Floor Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) checked a quick decision on the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, designed to protect employe welfare and pension plans, by successfully demanding a vote on his own extraneous proposals on so-called union "democracy."

Eisenhower sent up his warning rocket on unemployment compensation as Knowland and House GOP Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.) emerged from their weekly White House conference speaking of a "major" fight.

Knowland underscored the intensity of the President's opposition to the Democratic-sponsored measure, which would pump $1.6 billion to 4 million jobless workers, by warning that the bill would run into a White House veto.

The bill, observed Knowland, "goes much farther" than the Ad-

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Delays Vote On Welfare Protection

A sudden maneuver by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) temporarily blocked action on a bill to protect workers' welfare plans and forced the Senate into quick debate on Knowland's "package" bills purporting to enforce "democracy" in unions.

Knowland's tactics picked up the backing of the Eisenhower Administration when Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, after a visit to the White House, urged decision on even broader amendments.

As Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) called up the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, requiring managers of all employe welfare and pension plans to file financial reports with the Labor Dept., Mitchell demanded all-inclusive "broadening" of the Senate debate.

The labor secretary said he wanted floor consideration of the Administration's own labor "reform" package. This includes some Taft-Hartley liberalization but also proposals for union restrictions more stringent than Knowland's.

Backed by AFL-CIO

The effect was to cast a pall over prospects for the sweeping but clear-cut welfare-plan bill.

This measure, based on extensive hearings by three Senate committees across more than four years, would turn the light of detailed publicity on the operations of plans involving billions in benefits to both union and non-union members.

Strongly endorsed for years by the AFL-CIO and its predecessor federation, the measure was orig-

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Says Soviets Aim to Exploit Unrest

San Francisco—The leaders of Soviet Russia are not pressing for a summit conference because they want to eliminate the causes of world tension, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in an address to the Commonwealth Club of California.

On the contrary, he emphasized, the Kremlin seeks a new parley of the heads of state "to exploit these tensions in the interest of Communist world domination."

Warns of Moscow's Terms

If the west were to take part in a summit conference on the terms laid down by Moscow, the result would be disastrous for world peace and freedom, Meany warned.

"If Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. Dulles were to agree to attend a summit conference under the present Soviet terms," he said, "they would, in effect, be placing the stamp of approval and final legalization on Communist Russia's destruction of the national independence and democratic liberties of the people of the 10 European nations now held as captive states of the Soviet Union."

The current economic downturn in the United States must not be viewed as "a purely domestic affair," Meany pointed out. The recession has "a definite bearing on our position as a nation in world affairs," he said.

"We cannot afford to risk delay

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Schnitzler Asks 'Positive' Stand To Defeat Foes

Organized labor must take the initiative and abandon its defensive position if it is to progress under present conditions, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a conference of staff members and local leaders of the Firemen and Oilers.

The positive approach to common problems of all workers—and all Americans—such as so-called "right-to-work" legislation, unemployment compensation improvements, the recession, and workmen's compensation, he maintained, will produce far more im-

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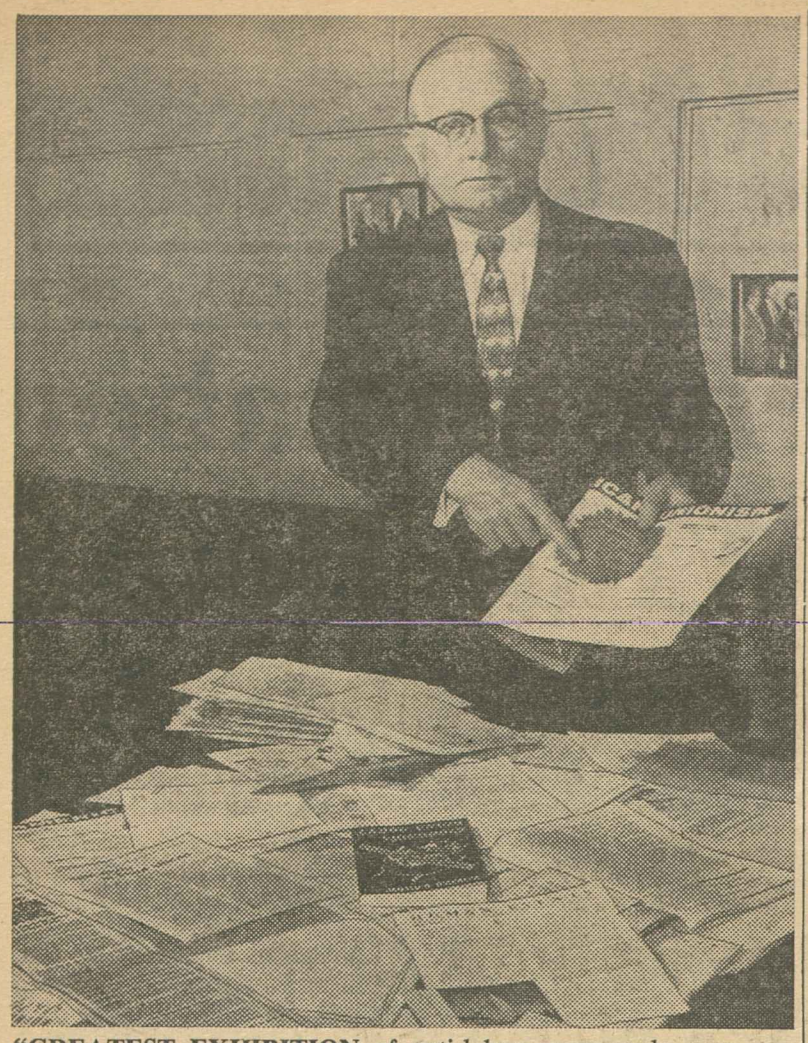

"GREATEST EXHIBITION of anti-labor propaganda ever produced" is now being sent to congressmen by employer groups, Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), charges as he points to some of the examples reaching his office in recent weeks. Holland charged that "a chain letter writing system has been set up in every Congressman's district" as part of "a well-planned plot to destroy the gains of labor and to stop labor's progress" through enactment of legislation to "regulate" unions and curb their "abuses."

Knowland Hangs Anti-Labor Drive on Welfare Plan Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

inally sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Irving M. Ives (R-N.Y.) became co-sponsors and the bill was favorably reported by the Senate Labor Committee after belated approval by Mitchell.

Johnson charged that Knowland and other Republicans were trying to load an Administration-backed bill "with a lot of anti-labor legislation." Knowland complained that the AFL-CIO was "actively" fighting his amendments.

Said Johnson: "Of late it is difficult to get the Republicans completely together."

Johnson scheduled the measure for action after a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. He announced that he hoped the bill would be approved without controversial amendments.

One serious obstacle, however, remained. The bill is violently opposed by an insurance-company and businessmen's lobby seeking exemption of welfare plans that they administer. This would eliminate plans affecting the overwhelming majority of workers. Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) promised an amendment to grant the exemption.

Knowland Forces Showdown

Even if the insurance-businessmen's lobby should be beaten in the Senate, its potential influence in the House is substantial. The House Labor Committee headed by Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) has failed to report the bill after lengthy hearings.

In this combination of circumstances, Knowland moved to compel a showdown on his own "union democracy" proposals, introduced only this year and not yet the subject of committee hearings.

The California senator, who is abandoning his seat to try to rebuild his political career by seeking his state's governorship, complained that he had been denied assurances that his measures would be given consideration by the Labor Committee.

The Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, he argued, might offer the Senate its "only opportunity" to vote on the Knowland theory that "something should be done," through his amendments, to safeguard the rights of union rank-and-file members in relation to their officials.

The bill to protect welfare money, even though it involves billions, represents "a very small section of what should be done" by Congress in legislating on unions, he told reporters.

Though advertised as "mild" reform measures, his amendments fall into the category criticized in Senate Labor subcommittee hearings by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "injecting the federal government" into "small-scale and purely local" matters of more than 60,000 local unions, the self-regulation of the overwhelming majority of which has not been investigated or assailed.

The Knowland proposals would require secret-ballot elections of officials of all local and international unions, incite "recall" elections and numerous referendums on union operations, regulate trusteeships, promote lengthy Labor Board hearings on the complaint of individual disgruntled members, impose new legal restrictions on strikes, impose restrictions on normal bargaining agreements involving clauses waiving the right to strike.

Would Impose Penalties

They would enforce these requirements by canceling tax exemption, anti-trust-law exemption and the right to NLRB services by unions in "violation."

As "balances" to these government regulations, Knowland proposes registration of welfare plans that offers far less protection of workers' interests than the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill and one section to restrict the activities of employer-hired union-busters who bribe crooked union officials.

Knowland offers no amendments of the Taft-Hartley Act, in line with official Administration policy, to get rid of acknowledged "extremist" provisions of the law such as the sections encouraging anti-union employers to fire "economic strikers" and hire outside strikebreakers. It has nothing to restrict hiring of professional detective agencies as labor spies.

It has nothing to speed up NLRB procedures for the protection of the legitimate self-organization of workers whose locals are now crippled or broken by long delays exploited by union-fighting employers.

Eighteen states already have local "right-to-work" laws by permission of Sec. 14 (b) of Taft-Hartley, which Knowland supported. Approval of similar laws in California and other states is a major objective of businessmen's groups as a big step toward a national anti-union shop law.

Showdown is Near On Recession Action

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration's own limited proposals.

As reported out by the House Ways and Means Committee the measure would grant 16 weeks of emergency federal jobless pay regardless of whether or not unemployed workers were eligible under their local state restrictions.

Federal Standards Rejected

The money would go outright from the federal government. The bill, which is closer to a proposal by Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) than to the Administration's recommendations, would not adopt the AFL-CIO-backed proposal for basic federal minimum standards for all state jobless compensation systems.

The Democratic measure is "far superior" to the Eisenhower proposal but still is only a "stopgap" bill that fails to "recognize the need for minimum standards," the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said in a statement issued by Dir. Albert Whitehouse.

Area Redevelopment Advances

The Senate Banking Committee, ignoring an Eisenhower-Weeks warning of Administration opposition, reported favorably the Douglas-Payne area-development bill to use $380 million in federal funds to assist communities afflicted by acute and chronic unemployment.

Weeks said that Eisenhower opposed anything more than $50 million. Five Democrats and three Republicans voted approval of the $380 million, four Republicans and three Democrats voted against it.

Frustrated on farm legislation and the rivers-and-harbors bill by the Eisenhower vetoes, Johnson moved to keep the legislation alive by asking the Agriculture and Public Works Committee, to conduct hearings on the veto messages, examine them "word for word" and see whether the President had correctly weighed the "facts."

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund report, drafted by a 17-member panel of economists, businessmen and educators, sharply warned that swift short-range action to end the business slump is urgently needed to clear the way for enormous potential economic expansion.

The national economy can grow by 5 percent a year, the panel headed by former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Thomas B. McCabe said. Such an expansion alone, it stated, can support the huge defense structure required and establish the higher living standards demanded by the people.

Ask Immediate Tax Cut

Long-range expansion is impeded, however, by the immediate recession and the need is for swift action including "aggressive" selling and "better values" (meaning price cuts) by business, creation of a top-level national economic council and Federal Reserve Board action to ease creadit, the report declared.

The government, in turn, should move for an "immediate" tax cut, more and faster public works and emergency federal unemployment compensation.

The report failed to give a figure for total tax reduction, but the panel members generally agreed that about $5 billion in tax relief was desirable. Reduction by that amount has been recently endorsed by former Pres. Harry Truman and by Arthur F. Burns, Eisenhower's former Council of Economic Advisers chairman.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) became the first leading congressional Democrat—he is Senate assistant majority leader—to sponsor a tax-cut measure. He filed a bill to abolish most excise levies and raise personal income-tax exemptions from $600 to $800.

Any bill must be originated, however, in the House, and the Democratic leaders are still honoring a "gentlemen's agreement" with Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson to give advance notice before moving.

'58 Elections Theme Of COPE Conferences

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) will hold its annual series of area conferences this year with major emphasis on organization for the 1958 congressional and state elections.

Anti-recession programs on the national and state level and labor legislation will receive top attention at the eight conferences, which will feature this year separate work shop sessions.

Open in the South

The first conference covering four southern states will be held in Louisville, Ky., May 10-11.

James L. McDevitt, COPE director, Alexander Barkan, deputy director, and William McSorley, Jr., assistant director, will attend each conference. One of the co-directors of COPE's Women's Activities—Mrs. Esther Murray or Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh—also will attend each meeting along with the area COPE director of the region in which the meeting is held.

Invitations to attend have been sent all international and national unions, state and local bodies, city, county and congressional district COPEs.

Schedule Is Given

The schedule of conference and the states involved in each:

May 10, 11: Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

May 17, 18: Hotel Atlanta-Biltmore, Atlanta, Ga. — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

May 23, 24: Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont.

May 27, 28: Hotel Ben Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

June 7, 8: Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.—Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

June 14, 15: Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo. — Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

June 21, 22: Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. — Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

June 25, 26: Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill. — Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Phil Delaney To Head IUOE Organizers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the resignation of George P. (Phil) Delaney as a member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs effective May 1 to allow Delaney to accept appointment as director of organization for the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers.

In accepting Delaney's resignation with "deep regret," Meany recalled his long years of service to the ILO. Delaney, he said, "had served the cause of workers and of freedom with diligence, distinction and honor. He repeatedly devasted the false propaganda of the Communists who pretend to be the workers' champion. He demonstrated to the world that workers want, intend and must have free trade unions to prosper.

"The trade union movement is proud of his contributions as the worker delegate to the ILO, and of his service to humanity."

Delaney, a member of the Molders Intl. Union, wrote Meany that he was deeply interested in the opportunity "to assist in the reorganization of the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers" and expressed his deep appreciation "for the privilege given me to serve our parent organization for 10 years in the international field."

Was International Representative

After serving his Molders' apprenticeship in the U.S. Navy Yard in Washington, Delaney served as an international representative for the union from 1938 to 1942 when he entered the service.

In 1946 he was appointed a labor specialist in the Civilian Production Administration and in 1948 he was appointed by then president of the AFL, William Green, an AFL international representative and named U.S. worker delegate by the government.

With the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955 he continued in the workers' delegate post leading the fight in the ILO for exposure of slave labor conditions in the Communist world and adoption of an ILO convention banning this form of slavery throughout the world.

Clerks Score Victory:

Court Bars NLRB 'Union-Busting' Vote

By Milton Plumb

In one of the few instances that a court has enjoined the National Labor Relations Board from holding a collective bargaining election, Judge Edward M. Curran of the U.S. District Court in Washington has granted a "preliminary injunction sought by two Toledo locals of the Retail Clerks. The order temporarily bars the NLRB from holding a single collective bargaining election among employes of three Toledo, O., stores, including one where the union is on strike. Under the so-called "union busting" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, strike-breakers at the latter store would have been permitted to vote while the strikers would not.

The board had scheduled an election for Apr. 30 among employes of Lamson Bros., Lasalle & Koch and the Lion Dry Goods Co., despite union demands that individual elections be held.

The stores, represented by Retail Associates, which once employed Nathan Shefferman's services, sought the single election counting on 350 strike-breakers recently hired at Lasalle's to tip the elections against the union, attorneys for the Clerks said.

The union's suit charges that the NLRB exceeded its authority in ordering a single election as well as by directing an election to be held when the locals were not in compliance with the filing requirements of Taft-Hartley.

Vote Denied Strikers

Attorneys for the union, Joseph E. Finley and Sol G. Lippman, pointed out that since 400 striking employes at Lasalle's would not be allowed to vote, the union would be bound to lose in a single election at the three stores.

Judge Curran, in deferring the election, said he would schedule an early hearing on the merits of the case. Such a hearing could result in a permanent injunction against an election on a multiple-unit basis or free the NLRB from further restraint.

Although the NLRB acted with unprecedented rapidity in ordering the election and notified the union of its decision by telegram on Apr. 11, it still has not released its formal opinion in the case.

Pennsylvania ILGWU Drives On Racketeers

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The Ladies Garment Workers Union, which successfully crushed underworld-connected employers in the New York dress industry, is heading for the same goal in Pennsylvania with a strike victory under its belt.

Some 60 dress contracting firms in Pennsylvania, after a six-week strike, have agreed to individual contracts. They held out after dress manufacturers in seven northeastern states settled March 5 after a one-week strike.

Manufacturers Group Hit

This fact, together with the union's announced refusal to negotiate further with the Pennsylvania Garment Manufacturers Association, has left the PGMA, spearhead of the resistance to the ILGWU, virtually dismantled, Pres. David Dubinsky said.

The ILGWU head had described the PGMA as under "sinister influences." During the strike, the union said, the terms of settlement with PGMA were reached six times only to be vetoed by unknown forces.

Dubinsky called the settlement a substantial victory for the workers and said that the "sinister elements who challenged the union's program of stability and enforcement of agreements now remain only as a remnant."

McClellan Probes Charges

In Washington, the McClellan Committee said it is investigating reports that "terrorism by gangsters posing as responsible businessmen" has disrupted labor peace in the Pennsylvania garment industry.

Committee Counsel Robert Kennedy said investigators were concentrating on the Pittston-Wilkes-Barre-Scranton area.

Among those operating dress shops in the area, according to Kennedy, are Gaetano (Three-Fingers Brown) Luchese, Russell Bufalino, a delegate to the Appalachian, N. Y. gangsters convention, and Harry Rosen, a convicted narcotics smuggler.

Railway Shopcraft Unions Sign Pact

Chicago — A new plan revising work classification rules for each of the six railroad shopcraft unions and setting up new jurisdictional disputes settling procedures has been drawn up by the executive council of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. at a conference here of 400 shopcraft general chairmen.

The shopcraft group includes the Machinists, Boilermakers and Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen and Firemen and Oilers.

Council members pointed out that the new plan is multi-craft and industry-wide.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Cleveland AFL-CIO Federation of Labor, first large city in the nation to merge its AFL and CIO groups, poses after the successful merger convention. The new president is Pat J. O'Malley (seated, second from right), the full-time executive secretary, William Finegan, (seated third from right).

IBEW Ends 12-Day Strike Against CBS

Wage increases and other contract benefits negotiated in marathon sessions in Washington ended a 12-day strike by eight locals of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers which affected Columbia Broadcasting System operations in seven cities.

The three-year agreement, worked out with the aid of Commissioner Gilbert S. McCutcheson of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, was ratified in a referendum among 1,300 affected IBEW members within 24 hours of the settlement.

Retroactive on Wages

It provides for a 6 percent wage increase retroactive to Feb. 1, and another raise of approximately 2.4 percent effective Aug. 1, 1959.

It also sets up a schedule of layoff pay should automation result in a reduction in force; company-paid life insurance; improved vacation and holiday benefits, and extension of a leave of absence provision under which up to four years' leave will be granted to full-time union officers or representatives.

Throughout the strike, IBEW technicians continued to man the short wave transmitters CBS operates for the Voice of America.

Machinists Publish Hayes' 'Ethics' Talk

The remarks of Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists before the 1958 Union-Management Conference at the University of Notre Dame on "The Role of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee" have been issued as a pamphlet by the IAM.

70th Anniversary of IAM Will Be Observed May 5

An unusual series of special meetings, radio broadcasts and other activities from coast to coast will mark the 70th anniversary of the Intl. Association of Machinists on May 5.

Founded on that day in 1888 by 19 machinists who met secretly in a locomotive pit in Atlanta, Ga., the IAM today is one of the largest unions with 1 million members in 48 states, nine Canadian provinces, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone.

Keyed to the slogans, "Justice on the Job—Service to the Community," the IAM's anniversary program will include anniversary meetings by each of the union's 2,099 lodges.

Another anniversary highlight will be a special broadcast on Sunday, May 4, of the IAM's radio show, Boomer Jones, over the ABC network. A dramatic history of the union, written by Morton Wishengrad, the play stars William Holden, Marie MacDonald and Brian Donlevy and is directed by Mel Ferrer. The broadcast will feature an anniversary message by IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes.

In Atlanta, Ga., on May 4, a special birthday celebration in Grant Park, scene of a monument to Tom Talbot, founder and first president of the IAM, will be telecast over WLWA-TV.

May 5 has been officially designated Machinists Day by at least two states. Governors Averill Harriman (D) of New York and Goodwin Knight (R) of California have both issued proclamations calling on the people of their states to take part in the observance.

Cleveland Labor Forms New Merged Federation

Cleveland—Not a single "no" vote was cast here when the Cleveland Federation of Labor and the Cleveland Industrial Union Council, meeting in separate sessions, voted to end their 21-year-old separation and merge into the Cleveland AFL-CIO Federation of Labor. When 500 delegates from 200 local unions held their first meeting in Cleveland Public Auditorium, the general feeling was one of satisfaction that the local house of labor is united once more.

Meany Sends Congratulations

Congratulations on the amalgamation, first of the big-city mergers in the nation, came from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union, among others. Pres. Michael Lyden of the Ohio State Federation of Labor installed the officers.

The 21-man executive board has 11 CFL representatives and 10 from the CIUC. Top officers are Pat J. O'Malley, an Auto Worker, as unpaid president; an Ironworker, Thomas E. McDonald, as unpaid board chairman; a member of the Stage Hands, William Finegan, as full-time executive secretary, and his paid assistant as recording secretary.

Affiliated local unions will pay a per capita tax of 5 cents per member per month on full membership. Affiliated unions are entitled to one delegate for the first 100 members or major fraction; one delegate for each additional 100 members or major fraction up to 500; and one delegate for every 500 additional members or major fraction.

Committees from CFL and CIUC worked more than a year to work out merger terms. There were no serious obstacles, and no stubborn holdouts. Negotiators were determined to get an agreement that would work, and would be acceptable to all parties.

CFL offices will be moved from Carpenters Hall where they have been for 40 years or more. CIUC offices will be moved from CIO Hall, and the building put up for sale at an estimated $250,000. Proceeds will be put into a fund, and affiliates will be urged to cooperate in building a modern Labor Temple.

Dandar Named Field Director of RLF

Columbus, Ohio—The Religion & Labor Foundation has announced the appointment of the Rev. Alex E. Dandar, minister of the West Milton, Ohio Congregational Church, as its new field director.

Dandar will assume his new duties May 1 and will direct the establishment of new chapters of the organization.

Carey Warns Employers on '58 Bargaining

Any employer who falls for the propaganda that unemployment is going to take the steam out of labor's collective bargaining punches this year is in for "one of the rudest surprises in history," Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told the Philadelphia Industrial Management Club.

"If industrial management thinks — wistfully or not — that the recession will make unions soft in 1958," he said in a speech "or will make demands less militant and less determined, it is deluding itself almost beyond repair. As a matter of fact, the recession may have quite the opposite effect."

Carey explained that a radical change has taken place in the temper of American workers in the last few months as they discovered that "management paternalism has broken down, has become meaningless," just as their fathers discovered it during the great depression.

Disillusioned With Management

They have again learned, he contended, that to place their faith in management "is a mistake, that management's concern is not with their lives but with profits," and are "becoming disillusioned with management." They have learned all over again, he said, "that they can depend only on their unions."

Carey said the sources of his contention were letters from rank-and-file workers and their wives; a sharp jump in attendance at local union meetings and the new mood among workers "not to take any guff from management."

With 6 million jobless and the inability of business and industry to correct mass unemployment, he declared, "the prosperity bubble has been shattered and similarly shattered have been any foggy notions that industry is all-wise, all-good and all-powerful." The "myth" that if you leave them alone "they can and will cure all our problems," he added, "has been blasted."

A Measure of Justice

THE ADMINISTRATION'S "wait-and-see" approach to the nation's worst postwar recession has hardened into a flat "do-as-little as possible" approach despite mounting evidence that the economy is still sliding downhill.

The President has made it painfully apparent in public statements and through Republican congressional leaders that:

1—There will be no foreseeable action on a tax cut to aid low and middle income families.

2—There is a deep reluctance to do anything substantial in the way of a short-range or long-range public works program.

3—There will be an all-out Administration-led fight to block the emergency unemployment compensation bill voted by the House Ways and Means Committee, and if necessary a presidential veto.

The suffering of the unemployed and the plight of the entire economy makes it imperative that the Congress defeat the Administration in all three areas.

The immediate fight centers on the jobless aid measure, a stopgap bill to grant 16 weeks of unemployment compensation to jobless workers regardless of their eligibility under state restrictions.

The basic need in the unemployment compensation program is for new and adequate federal standards to correct the distortions written into the program by the states that has resulted in a perversion of the original goal of giving an unemployed worker at least one-half his normal pay when out of work, for a reasonable period and without a host of disqualification gimmicks.

The House committee bill does not measure up in this respect but it at least recognizes, even if only in passing, a federal responsibility for the unemployed and a willingness to grant meaningful emergency aid.

This move to alleviate suffering among the unemployed has drawn the threat of an Administration veto on the grounds that it would upset federal-state relationships.

It is difficult to believe that the Administration has so little compassion or economic good sense that it would seriously mount a bitter battle to defeat this stopgap measure.

The Congress owes America's job-hungry workers, millions of whom are not now receiving unemployment compensation, a measure of justice and compassion. The Congress must enact this measure, weak as it is.

Help for Injured Workers

NO SOCIETY CAN take pride in its accomplishments when those who are injured while building its material wealth or providing its services are condemned to live in poverty and suffering.

But over the past 50 years we have allowed state workmen's compensation programs to deteriorate to the point where suffering and poverty are the lot of too many workers injured on the job.

The AFL-CIO's national conference on workmen's compensation has focused new attention on the problem and cleared the way for a coordinated drive in 1959 for long overdue improvements.

Now is the time to start the careful planning and mobilization that can bring significant gains next year when the majority of state legislatures convene.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'You Just Missed It'

Legal Experts Agree

Compulsory Open Shop Hit By Two Employer Spokesmen

Two leading legal minds representing the employers' viewpoint have recently, on separate occasions, come out against the principles of the compulsory open shop advocated by backers of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Speaking before the National Industrial Conference Board in New York, Walter Gordon Merritt, partner in the firm of McLanahan, Merritt & Ingraham and known as the "employer lawyer's lawyer," indicated that he does not favor outlawing the type of union security permitted by the Taft-Hartley Act.

A national "right-to-work" law, he said, would not protect significantly the rights of individual employes and still would leave the non-union man disenfranchised.

Hazard Traces Background

In a long article entitled, Unionism—Past, Present and Future, appearing in the March-April issue of the Harvard Business Review, Leland Hazard, vice president and general counsel of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., traces the background of the union shop concept and concludes:

"When a concept like the 'right-to-work' is meticulously applied to all levels of thought and behavior, its original meaning is perverted. In one sense, requiring a worker to pay dues to a union which he does not belong to is unfair. In another, more practical, sense it is fair. It is simply one of those work-a-day compromises that we ask him to make so that we can run the organization as smoothly as possible."

Pointing out that the law does not permit a union to bargain only for its members but requires it to bargain for all of the employes, even non-union workers, in the bargaining unit, Hazard declared that the term "free rider" was quick to emerge.

"Employers have all kinds of necessary rules which govern the employe's access to a job. Some of the rules, such as those requiring special clothing, do cost the employe money. I see no difference between such rules and one requiring an employe to keep peace in the shop by paying to an organization, empowered by law to represent him, certain sums of money bearing a reasonable relationship to his pay. . . .

"Is this a violation of individual rights? It depends on your viewpoint. Conceivably nudists might claim the right to come to work unclothed, or food-processing girls might object to maintaining washed and manicured hands. . . . Many others, for many reasons, might scream to high heaven about invaded liberties and denial of their right to work. No one would feel obligated to pay any serious attention to such complaints, even though a case could be made for each of them—a case as doctrinaire as the right-to-work case."

Merritt contended that it is not the union shop that undermines the rights of individuals but the requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act that a majority union act for all employes.

Merritt Cites Taft-Hartley

"If non-union men wish to escape the humiliation of being second-class citizens and wards and to participate in electing their representatives and in deciding matters which so largely affect their fate as employes, they must pay union dues," he said.

"The point which I wish to emphasize is the insubstantiality of the argument that the Taft-Hartley form of union shop destroys the liberty of the non-union workers. These non-conformists have already lost their rights. This loss exists even in an open shop where a majority union exists.

"If the majority can vote to reduce the wages of non-union fellow-employes without consulting them, why should it be denied the power to require a deduction from wages to pay the cost of their over-all bargaining agency and thus to encourage them to play their part in the existing scheme of affairs?

"Should men enjoy a financial advantage of financial immunity by shunning responsibility in such matters?"

Churches in Ohio Rap 'Work' Laws

Columbus, O.—The General Assembly of the Ohio Council of Churches has called on citizens of the state "to reject legal proposals which will make either the open or union shop compulsory."

In a statement on the so-called "right-to-work" proposal, the group said "such proposals are undesirable and incompatible with the development of such labor-management relations as are in accord with public interest."

Noting the current effort to place on the ballot in Ohio a constitutional change called a "right-to-work" or "freedom of choice" amendment, the statement continued:

"It should be made clear that the proposal would not provide work for any unemployed, and that it would deny the freedom of labor unions and employers to choose the form of union security known as the union shop, which is permitted by federal law.

"It confers not a right to work but a right to share the benefits of organization without sharing its responsibility. A truthful descriptive title would be 'compulsory open shop,' not 'right to work'."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A COUPLE OF DAYS in late April added up to an eventful period in the life of Sen. Knowland, the humorless Californian who is abandoning his job as Senate Republican floor leader to run for governor of his state.

He was the subject of fascinated studies by two widely syndicated newspaper columnists, one calling him Taft's successor as the right-wingers' "Mr. Republican," the other discussing the affection in which he is held by many Senate colleagues.

He served notice that he—and, just incidentally, the Administration—would wage unflagging war to defend the right of the jobless not to be tainted with $1.6 billion in emergency federally-financed unemployment benefits. "Disruptive of federal-state relationships," he said.

The senator served what he thinks are his own California campaign interests by insisting he wouldn't let the bill to protect employe welfare plans go through without forcing debate on his self-described union "democracy" measures. He made this statement stick.

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ON SENATORS' "AFFECTION" for Knowland, which must be conceded, the Senate with all respect is an oddball legislative body.

An irreplaceable institution, it nevertheless functions internally in mystic ways that reflect a realization that all members are prima donnas who made the grade to choice office, that many are genuine "characters," that each of them lives always in mortal danger of the voters.

An unhung scoundrel—and Knowland is far from a scoundrel—may be "liked" in the Senate, if sufficiently picturesque and respectful of special Senate traditions.

Senators know that Knowland in 1952 loyally resisted temptation and stuck to his then governor, Earl Warren, for the presidency despite proffers of second place on the ticket with Eisenhower. They admire him, enormously, for this.

They consider him, in the Senate's perverse way, almost magnificent in a habit of being stubbornly and pigheadedly self-assertive even when wrong.

★ ★ ★

THIS HABIT OF BEING pigheadedly self-assertive, however, explains a lot about Knowland's sudden emergence as an active force on labor matters.

To rehabilitate a political career in which he has been outstripped by a fellow Californian, Richard M. Nixon, he wants to be governor. And although never a member of the Senate Labor Committee, he chose to launch his campaign as an advocate of outlawing the union shop in California.

This, in addition to other things, won him the vigorous nonsupport of California union leaders. In this strait he needed a gimmick to base a claim that he is a friend of the "rank and file" as distinct from the labor "bosses" who think he is wrong.

It may seem funny to the "rank and file," who see him so tough on jobless pay, so grimly consistent in his lack of enthusiasm for any bill Republican or Democratic to strengthen unions, that he is their "friend." But he says he is when he is running for governor.

What he has done is to encourage the insurance lobby, a bitter-end opponent of the welfare-plan bill, to redouble efforts to beat it by frontal and flank assaults.

He has encouraged malignant labor enemies in Senate and House to redouble efforts to force votes on many malicious and irrelevant trumped-up measures to hamstring unions.

And if he wins the governorship on a "right-to-work" platform, Republican right-wingers in other industrial states will be encouraged to seek to do likewise. Give them enough states—they have 18 now thanks to a Taft-Hartley section for which Knowland voted—and these kind "friends" will have unions just about where they want them, not broken but harassed, punished and restricted.

IUD Conference Asks Protections:

Automation Bringing Fewer Jobs, No Consumer Savings

Automation and major technological changes are resulting in fewer jobs, without adequate protection for laid off workers and no savings for consumers.

That was the major theme of a one-day conference on automation held by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Washington.

About 200 economists, industrial engineers and staff technicians representing 45 unions considered the collective bargaining implications of the new technology in terms of job losses and job security.

Promise Not Kept

IUD Director Albert Whitehouse told the conference that automation has failed to bring the "great numbers of more highly skilled jobs" promised by the technological experts. He noted that total employment in manufacturing dropped between 1935 and 1955 although the latter was a much higher production year.

"The purpose of better machinery," he said, "is to cut labor costs by eliminating jobs." The job of the labor movement is to maintain and improve living standards and "protect workers who are the casualties of automation."

Economist Robert Nathan declared that one of labor's major responsibilities was to fight "tooth and nail" the "fraud that higher wages were the principal cause of the 1955-57 inflation."

Blames Monopoly Prices

The major blame for that inflationary period, he said, "can be traced to administered and monopolistic pricing of selfish interests." If the lie of higher wages as a cause of inflation persists without opposition, he added "then there will be less and less chances to arrive at intelligent and constructive policies to preserve prosperity and avoid inflation" after the current recession abates.

Elmer J. Maloly, director of the Steelworkers wage division, said his research indicates that automation wipes out jobs without reducing costs to consumers. He said the corporations reap the benefits of automation yet keep raising their prices.

David Lasser, research director for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, warned that unless job security clauses are negotiated in labor contracts thousands of jobs will vanish because of automation. He urged unions to bargain for higher wages, shorter hours and guarantees against farmed out work.

IUD DIR. ALBERT WHITEHOUSE and economist Robert Nathan check over the program at the IUD's automation conference at which Nathan called on labor to expose the fraudulent propaganda that higher wages led to the inflation of 1955-57.

'Positive Approach' Asked by Schnitzler

(Continued from Page 1)

pressive results than any amount of defensive work.

"We have qualified leadership at the state and local levels such as we have never had before," he said, "and now we have to tie it into action at the national level. We must make one's problems everybody's problems."

"What good are 68,000 local unions if they are not used for the things the whole labor movement wants and needs?"

The positive approach is particularly desirable in fighting "right-to-work" legislation, which he said will be a "hot issue" in state legislatures this year and next.

"I don't think the labor movement should be called upon to defend the union shop," Schnitzler maintained. "We have to tell people why the union shop is better for the worker, what it means to him and how it gives him a better life in the shop. Failure to take this positive approach sometimes confuses people."

He warned both the Firemen and Oilers and a district conference of the Meat Cutters, also in Washington, that if the enemies of labor are successful in their efforts to push "right-to-work" laws through state legislatures in 1958 and 1959, they may well have a majority of the states lined up and be in a position to press for a national union shop ban with hope of success.

He urged the Meat Cutters to get into the coming fight in the states to improve standards of workmen's compensation laws.

"We haven't done anything in the last 20 years to keep these laws in line with the cost of living," he said. "Other things—important, it is true—have been taking our time, and injured workers have become more or less the forgotten people of the labor movement."

He called for a "triple approach" to meet the problem of getting more purchasing power into the hands of the people and ending the recession—extension of unemployment compensation benefits, a tax cut, and "proper public projects that will contribute to communities."

Pres. Anthony J. Matz presided at the Firemen and Oilers' meeting, and Vice Pres. Leon Schacter at the Meat Cutters' conference.

Labor Press Unit To Hear Harriman

New York—Gov. Averell Harriman will address the spring meeting of the Eastern Labor Press Conference in the Heywood Broun Room of the Newspaper Guild of New York, May 3, Pres. Arnold Beichman announced.

The conference will be opened by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Trades & Labor Council.

Pres. Peter Terzick of the Intl. Labor Press Association will present a certificate to District Attorney Edward Silver of Brooklyn.

Court Directs FCC To Reopen TV Case

The U. S. Court of Appeals has ordered the Federal Communications Commission to hold an immediate hearing on the alleged use of influence in its decision on the now-notorious Miami television Channel 10 award.

The court, in an unusual order, spelled out in detail the steps the FCC must take in its probe, and included instructions that the attorney general be invited to participate as a friend of the court. It also directed that all original applicants for the TV license be allowed back into the case.

In the original proceedings, an FCC examiner recommended that the license be given to A. Frank Katzenstine. Eighteen months later the commission gave it to a National Airlines affiliate.

Senate Gets Anti-Union Jordan As Successor to Late Kerr Scott

The successor to the late Sen. W. Kerr Scott, one of the most effective liberal Democrats in recent North Carolina politics, is B. Everett Jordan, textile manufacturer who successfully fought off a union contract in his major mill.

Jordan, North Carolina Democratic National Committeeman, was named to fill Scott's Senate seat by Gov Luther H. Hodges, who is expected to run for the Senate himself in 1960.

Jordan's appointment is good only for the remainder of the present congressional session. A successor must be named for the last two years of Scott's term at the November election. The Democratic State Executive Committee, which will pick the nominee, may not be friendly to a "temporary" senator suspected of functioning to "keep the seat warm" for Hodges.

The Textile Workers Union won an NLRB election in 1950 at Royal Cotton Mill Co., Wake Forest, despite a letter to workers from Jordan impugning the "backgrounds, belief, faiths and principles" of named union officials.

Injunction Broke Strike

The workers had to strike in seeking a contract, however, and the company obtained an injunction and got police protection for trucks moving through the picket lines. The company never signed a contract and the union evaporated.

Two members of Scott's Senate office staff, including his administrative assistant Ben Roney, denounced Jordan's appointment as an "insult" to Scott's memory. Jordan had "betrayed" Scott, Roney charged, by opposing election of Sen. Frank Graham (D), a Scott appointee and long the famed chancellor of North Carolina University. Graham was defeated in a campaign marked by appeals to race bias.

Scott died after suffering a heart attack from which it was believed he was recovering.

Needs of Victims Stressed

Work Injury Laws Improvement Asked

By Gervase N. Love

Representatives of more than two-thirds of AFL-CIO state central bodies and delegates from a majority of national and international unions have returned home to lay the foundations for a major drive in the states for badly needed improvements in workmen's compensation laws.

The campaign was touched off at the AFL-CIO's first nationwide conference on workmen's compensation, held in Washington. A solid bedrock of data, history, statistics and arguments was provided by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and a wide range of experts in the field from unions, administrative agencies and students of social insurance.

Cites Political Pressures

A warning that state administrative agencies concerned with workmen's compensation are sometimes understaffed and subject to change with political fortunes came from James J. Reid, a member of the South Carolina Industrial Commission.

Dr. Henry H. Kessler, medical director of the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, West Orange, N. J., told the meeting that "to rehabilitate an injured worker, the whole man must receive rehabilitation."

Using sound films to illustrate the work of the institute, he pointed out the need for developing teams of medical social workers, physical therapists and doctors if rehabilitation is to accomplish its objectives.

The inadequacies of state workmen's compensation laws were pinpointed clearly by Dr. E. C. Steele, a member of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, with his description of what that Canadian province is doing for its workers in accident prevention, medical care, cash benefits, rehabilitation and re-employment. The average worker injured on the job is given 75 percent of his average weekly wage with a maximum of $72 a week, he said.

"The over-all cost, regardless of the hazard of the industry, is $1.19 per $100 of assessable payroll," he said. "Of the money collected by the board from the employer, 92 cents out of every $1 is returned to the injured worker by way of benefits, and 8 percent goes to administrative costs.

Schnitzler, in a banquet speech, pointed out that in this country injured workers in 1956 collected only 62 percent of the $1.6 billion paid in workmen's compensation insurance premiums.

Jerome Pollack, consultant to the Auto Workers Social Security Dept., maintained that only 56 cents of each premium dollar goes to the injured worker.

Asks 'Moral Crusade'

Robert G. Rodden, assistant to the president of the Machinists, and K. Vernon Banta, of the President's Committee on Employing the Physically Handicapped, discussed the role of second injury funds in relation to employment of the handicapped.

The problem of giving workmen's compensation its rightful place in an over-all social security program was examined by Prof. Herman M. Somers of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Basic, he maintained, is restoration of the "moral crusade" character it had at the time the first law was passed 50 years ago.

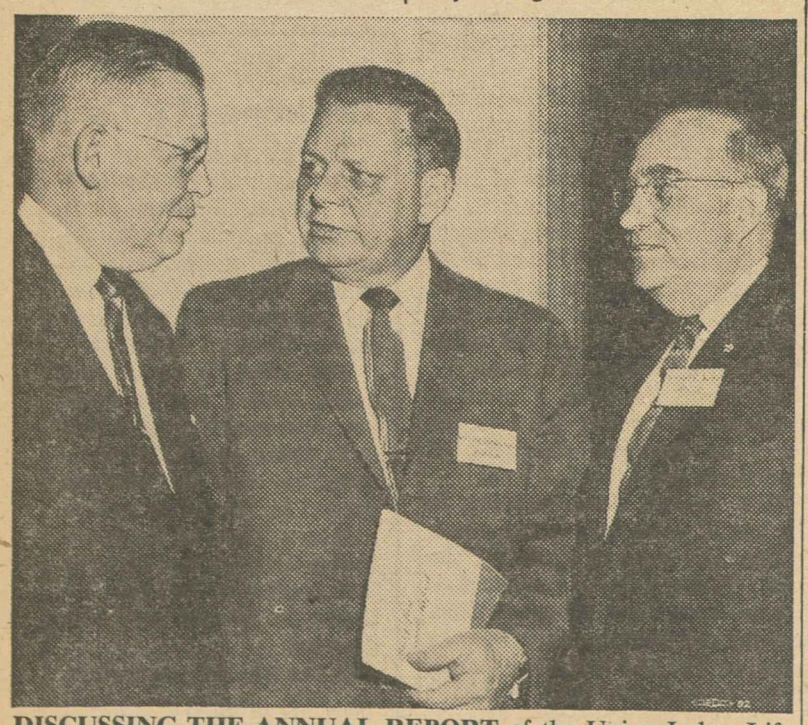
11,000 ILGWU Members Win 8% Pay Hike

New York—About 11,000 members of the Ladies Garment Workers Union will receive their first wage increases in five years as the result of a new three-year contract.

The gains, effective May 1, include an 8 percent pay boost; a 10 percent increase in minimum wage scales; time and a half for overtime, previously paid only to week workers, for piece workers; six and one-half legal holidays for piece workers, on the same basis as week workers; establishment of an employer-financed severance pay fund, and use of the union label.

The negotiations were conducted by the union's Joint Board of Cloak Unions acting on behalf of its Sportswear Div., and the National Skirt and Sportswear Association, representing 224 manufacturers and jobbers and 201 contractors.

ILGWU Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, called the settlement "gratifying not merely because of the solid and measurable gains it will give the workers, but also because it was reached through peaceful means."



DISCUSSING THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. at the annual stockholders meeting in Baltimore are from left Edmund P. Tobin, ULLC president, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Richard F. Walsh, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Stage Employes.

A MAJOR CAMPAIGN to improve workmen's compensation legislation in 1959 was pledged by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at the AFL-CIO conference marking the 50th anniversary of the program. Schnitzler, at left, is shown with AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank.

'Deliberate Distortion' In Probe Report Hit

The McClellan committee's interim report on improper activities in the labor-management field involved "distortion" that was "deliberate," Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes told the annual luncheon meeting of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Hayes also assailed "self-styled friends of labor" in the U.S. Senate who, he charged, are "taking advantage of the current cleverly contrived wave of anti-labor hysteria to outdo each other in fashioning clever shackles for the labor movement."

Hayes is chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, which made the investigations and filed the reports that led to the expulsion by the organization of the Teamsters, the Bakery Workers and the Laundry Workers.

In New York to receive the LID's 1958 award for distinguished service to democracy, Hayes pointed out that the McClellan committee's interim report contained "nearly 200,000 words" on the "transgressions" in five unions and devoted "exactly 62 words to a passing pat on the back for labor for acting on the basis of some of the committee's findings."

The committee expressed merely a "pious wish," he said, that "business and the legal profession would follow labor's example."

Quotes Argentine Dictator

Quoting from a 1944 statement on unions issued by the former dictator of Argentina, Juan Peron, Hayes charged that "without stretching the imagination that statement might have been made by one of the so-called liberals of the McClellan committee" or by "one of the eminent professors" who has helped draft regulatory proposals.

"It sums up in honeyed words the attitude of the 'benevolent' but tyrannical state toward the labor movement: 'You are free to seek your own best interests but I will tell you what your best interests are'."

The McClellan committee "unearthed" real or alleged wrongdoing against fewer than 40 union leaders, he said, yet "these are the facts upon which the enemies of labor seek to indict the entire movement.

Schnitzler Says Unions Set to Expand

Baltimore, Md.—Having "gone through what may have been the worst period for us," the united labor movement is now ready to expand, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the annual stockholders' meeting of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

Sees Renewed Confidence

"The nation's workers have renewed confidence in us," Schnitzler informed 200 trade union leaders at a luncheon concluding the yearly session of labor's own insurance company.

Edmund P. Tobin, ULLICO president, reported that 1957 had been a record-breaking year in all phases of the insurance institution's operations. Founded in 1927 by the late Matthew Woll, and wholly owned by trade unions, the company is now approaching the billion-dollar mark in insurance coverage, he said.

Both Schnitzler and Tobin emphasized the service role of the company to union workers, as evidenced by its distribution of $33,476,586 in benefits to living policyholders and beneficiaries last year.

Reviews History

Reviewing the history of the company, Tobin said:

"When we observe today the universal acceptance and widespread existence of insurance, pension and welfare benefits which make so vital a contribution to the security and well-being of the worker and his family, we realize that our long labors were well worthwhile and we are encouraged to extend those benefits by even greater efforts in the years ahead."

ULLICO assets rose to $33,835,165, a gain of 15 percent in one year, Tobin's annual report noted.

'Work' Law Facts Issued in Spanish

San Francisco—Circulars on the "right-to-work" issue in Spanish are now being distributed to local unions by the California State Federation of Labor.

ICFTU Slaps Dictatorships In Manifesto

Brussels—A re-dedication to the fight for human freedom against economic, social and political slavery was pledged by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in its annual May Day manifesto.

In most of the world labor's "big day" is May 1, rather than the first Monday in September as in the United States.

"If there were ever any illusions that Communist dictatorships could liberalize themselves," the manifesto said, "they have been destroyed once and for all. On the contrary, since the brutal suppression of the Hungarian people's brave revolt for freedom, we have seen that the screw has been tightened again everywhere. At the same time, the imperialist policy of subjugating formerly free nations to slavery continues.

"The circle of caudillos and military dictators may have grown smaller, but the fascist danger is far from completely banished and the vicious Franco regime is still in power.

"And in the Middle East, political maneuvering cannot hide the abject poverty of the broad masses of people.

"And, while colonialism is receding, we must never give up our fight for the right of all nations to guide their own destinies, nor cease our vigilance against violations of the integrity of those newly freed."

Opposes Arms Race

The manifesto expressed the hope that those in places of high responsibility will continue to try to relax international tension and to solve "the most urgent problem of our times," which it spelled out as ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of atomic warfare.

It noted the "tremendous scientific and technical progress in almost every sphere of human endeavor," but declared that "while tremendous efforts are being made to explore outer space, let us be mindful that much more should be done to drive hunger and disease, still threatening a large part of humanity, from the face of the earth."

The manifesto recalled that since the ICFTU was founded nine years ago, unions have achieved much in the way of economic gains and greater social security.

"Yet the spectre of large scale unemployment and economic stagnation has raised its head once again," it continued. "Prosperity can never be taken for granted. It must be worked for, fought for and planned for."

Oswald Is First AFL-CIO Intern

The AFL-CIO has awarded its first labor research internship to Rudolph A. Oswald, a teaching assistant at the University of Wisconsin.

Oswald will spend one year in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as a staff member working in the field of economic analysis, labor legislation, collective bargaining developments and related issues.

The internship program was announced last fall by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to help train competent young people for positions in trade union research work.

Oswald received a B.A. degree in industrial relations at Holy Cross, studied labor-management relations in Germany under a Fulbright scholarship and is currently a teaching assistant at the University of Wisconsin while working for his master's degree in industrial relations.

Inadequate Jobless Benefits Causing Millions to Suffer

Millions of jobless Americans and their families are "suffering severely and needlessly" because of the inadequacies of the unemployment insurance laws, an AFL-CIO publication declared.

The suffering of the jobless because of inadequate unemployment insurance benefits is also affecting business which is "losing customers" who can't afford to maintain purchases on the low weekly benefits currently in effect, says Labor's Economic Review published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

To assure decent income to the unemployed until jobs are again available the AFL-CIO has called for emergency action to increase benefits and extend their duration, protect the jobless not covered by the unemployment compensation system and provide general assistance to those in dire need.

But beyond the immediate emergency, says the Review, the need is for an improved federal-state system with new adequate federal minimum standards geared to the American economy of the 1950s.

Benefits Too Low

Benefits are too low because of maximums or ceilings imposed by the states, with the typical maximum at $32 a week. One-half of the states permit less than $32, one-half more, with an overall range of from $25 to $45 in the 41 states that do not make provision for additional benefits for dependents.

The Review declares that about one-half of all workers who receive benefits have their weekly amounts held down by state maximums.

Present state laws on duration of benefits are based on past employment and earnings with the result that for the nation as a whole during 1957 the average was 20.5 weeks of benefits at the time of exhaustion.

One million workers will probably use up all their regular benefit rights between Jan. 1, 1958 and June 1, 1958, the Review predicts.

If the cost of unemployment is recognized and shared as a national responsibility, action to restore full employment will be speeded, the publication notes.

When the program was instituted in 1935 Congress enacted a 3 percent tax of payrolls with 0.3 percent going to the federal government and 2.7 percent going to the states to cover an adequate benefit program.

Shortly afterwards the experience rating system was introduced and by 1957 the average employer tax rate was only 1.3 percent on taxable payrolls.

Average Benefits Cut

The overall result, the Review concludes, is that "employers have succeeded in getting tax rates cut by two-thirds and in reducing average benefits to about one-third of average weekly earnings. This benefit average in relation to earnings is only three-quarters of what it was 20 years ago when the proportion was 43 percent.

"The typical maximum benefit permitted today is only 44 percent of average weekly wages in the states as compared with 65 percent in 1939."

The Kennedy-McCarthy bill, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, would create new federal standards so that the benefit available to each worker would not be less than 50 percent of his regular earnings and give the nation an average benefit of more than $40 rather than the $30 now in effect.

The bill would provide also benefit duration of 39 weeks, extend coverage and eliminate some present disqualification procedures.

To Get Jobless Pay, You Must Know Law

Complete records, promptness in filing claims and a knowledge of the state law on unemployment compensation are vital to obtaining benefits due, Labor's Economic Review declares in its current issue on employment compensation.

It warns that if a worker is referred to a job and finds it unsuitable because of distance and hazards, previous work history and family circumstances he can refuse it within limits of the state law.

The federal law provides also that a worker cannot be denied benefits for refusing to accept a job because of a strike, lockout or other labor dispute, if conditions are substandard or as a condition of employment he join a company union or refrain from joining a bona fide labor union.

HAAS PAPERS GIVEN

Additional papers of the late Bishop Francis J. Haas of Grand Rapids, Mich., dealing with his role as an authority in the field of labor relations and as an outstanding proponent of civil rights, have been added to the Department of Archives and Manuscripts of the Catholic University of America, Washington.

This Will Do the Trick!

U. S. Prestige Abroad Hurt by Slump—Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

in taking measures to keep our economy healthy, strong and growing," the AFL-CIO president told his audience, adding:

"Never forget that the Kremlin is ever on the alert to exploit for its own sinister ends weaknesses in our economy—no less than weaknesses in our defense system."

Recalling the boasts of Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet boss, that the Communists will beat the United States in technological progress and higher living standards, Meany said:

Stresses Alternatives

"As we see it, the Kremlin does not stand a chance of beating our free American economy if we increase our productivity, raise the purchasing power of our people and help improve the living standards—especially of the economically underdeveloped countries which are devoted to human liberty and peace.

"But if we do not follow such a course—while making ourselves and our allies militarily strong enough to deter and, if need be, defeat Soviet aggression — then Moscow can and will secure global domination and remold the world on the Soviet pattern of Communist enslavement.

"Our freedom and our future depend on what we do with our country and what our country does abroad — far more than on Khrushchev's boasts and threats."

Meany called for increased integration of U.S. foreign and domestic economic and political policies.

"We cannot afford to permit our great industrial potential and mighty technical resources to run down or fall behind and yet expect to beat the Communist challenge or meet the Soviet threat effectively," he said.

Immediate Action Asked

The AFL-CIO president called for immediate and "positive" government action to end the recession. He warned that too much was at stake "for us to wait any longer in the hope that things will right themselves."

Meany devoted a substantial section of his speech to the Kremlin's brutal suppression of the 1956 Hungarian effort to achieve freedom and "live at peace with their giant Communist neighbor." The Soviet rulers acted ruthlessly against the Hungarian revolt, he said, because "they could not allow the enslaved people of the Soviet Union itself to get any ideas about such things as individual freedom, human rights, free elections and things of that sort."

Citing Khrushchev's claims of "wonderful" conditions behind the Iron Curtain, Meany suggested that if the Kremlin chief were to lift the curtain, it would become quickly apparent that "there are far more anti-Communists behind the Iron Curtain than there are in the free world."

"Never forget that the first and major victims of Communist repression and cruelty are the people of Soviet Russia itself," Meany said.

Auxiliaries To Launch Membership Newspaper

The AFL-CIO Auxiliaries soon will begin publication of a newspaper to be circulated to all members.

The paper will be printed in Boston, with Executive Vice Pres. Mary Cass, of that city, as editor. Present plans call for the publication of four issues during the remaining months of this year, with monthly publication beginning in 1959, according to Sec.-Treas. Winnie Christmas.

Auxiliaries Are Growing

The new paper is only one of the many signs of steadily growing interest in the Auxiliaries since the merger of the AFL and CIO groups in Atlantic City in December, 1957, Mrs. Christmas said.

Affiliation of the Machinists Auxiliaries, representing some 6,000 members, was one of the major gains. Auxiliaries of the new American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, set up by the AFL-CIO after expulsion of the old Bakery & Confectionery Workers because of its corrupt leadership are taking steps to affiliate.

Widespread interest has been expressed in a number of other organizations, and the wives, daughters and sisters of union members in many parts of the country have indicated a desire to organize in new local auxiliaries.

Work With Departments

Close contact is maintained with the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., and members have been advised of the label agreement the Ladies Garment Workers won in the dress field, Mrs. Christmas said.

The Auxiliaries also have distributed to members and others a large amount of AFL-CIO Community Services Committee literature.

Members have been kept advised of congressional activities on the basis of information supplied by the Dept. of Legislation, and are manifesting a rapidly growing interest in the Committee on Political Education.

Walsh-Healey Wage Method Hit by Meany

Protests against failure to consider pay raises granted between the time of Labor Dept. wage surveys and hearings on minimum wage determinations under the Walsh-Healey Act in two industries have been filed with Sec. James P. Mitchell by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany took issue with determinations for the surgical instruments and apparatus industry, where the minimum set was $1.25 an hour, and for the paint, varnish and related products industry, where Mitchell found the prevailing wage in October, 1956, the date of the survey, was $1.55.

Wage Increases Ignored

Failure to incorporate wage increases after the date of the survey, Meany contended, reduces the Walsh-Healey minimum "below the appropriate level."

"We understand that you feel you are legally prevented from taking into account increases after the date of the hearing," he wrote concerning the paint, varnish and related products minimum.

"This fact alone makes the determination necessarily out-of-date from the moment that they take effect. However, there is no legal bar to consideration of wage increases occurring between the date of the survey and the date of the hearing."

Amalgamated Bank Marks 35th Year

New York — The Amalgamated Bank of New York has just observed the 35th anniversary of its establishment to meet the needs of the worker and the small businessman.

The first labor bank in New York and one of the first in the country, it opened its doors in 1923 across the street from its present site at 15 Union Square under the auspices of the Clothing Workers. It was the first commercial bank to make small personal loans at moderate bank interest rates, and pioneered in low-cost checking services requiring no minimum balance.

Today the bank has resources of more than $91 million, and capital and reserves of $5.8 million. It serves employers as well as workers, their unions and the self-employed in all walks of life. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers and vice president of the AFL-CIO, is its president and board chairman.

Model Jobless Pay Legislation Urged for D. C.

Organized labor can see no reason why the Senate should delay enactment of the model unemployment compensation bill for the District of Columbia sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason testified at a hearing before the Senate District Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare and Safety.

Mason also spoke on behalf of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council. Prompt Senate action, he maintained, would not only help thousands of workers in the District, but also "provide concrete guidance to the states," which generally have failed to enact the standards urged by the Eisenhower Administration.

Duration of 39 Weeks

The bill is similar to one the Senate passed in 1955 except that it would permit benefit payments for a maximum of 39 weeks instead of 26, as at present and as the 1955 bill provided. It would raise the present benefit from a maximum of $30 and an average of about $27—$3 lower than the national average—to one-third of average weekly earnings in the area, which he put at $91 a week.

The Morse bill also would redefine wage requirements for qualifying for benefits, and would limit disqualification penalties to postponement of benefits for six weeks, rather than cancelling them for specified periods as the law now provides.

Trustee of Teamsters Union Invokes 'Fifth' on Finances

Raymond Cohen, business manager of Teamsters Local 107, Philadelphia, and a trustee of the international chosen at the union's 1957 convention with support of Pres. James R. Hoffa, invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer McClellan committee questions involving financial and other affairs of his local.

A committee investigator, John Flanagan, testified that $225,000 in union funds had been paid out between June, 1954, and September, 1957, with no "supporting documents" except lists of people purported to have received the money for strike benefits or organizational expenses.

$141,000 Questioned

Of that amount, $141,000 was "questionable," Flanagan testified, because the persons named either denied receiving money or said they got less than shown.

Earlier an additional $25,000, allegedly spent in Cohen's election fight for secretary-treasurer in 1954, was challenged as improperly accounted for. "Kiting" and "forgery" of checks were charged among devices used to assemble the money.

Cohen claimed his right not to give self-incriminating evidence in refusing to answer any questions relating to the total of $250,000.

Asked by Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy whether he attributed his election as international trustee, to check on the international's fiscal affairs, to his record in Local 107, Cohen again refused to answer.

Cohen Rejects 'Bargain'

Cohen said he was "responsible" solely to the Local 107 membership and invited Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to go before an Apr. 20 meeting to challenge his leadership.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) promptly said that if Cohen would promise to "answer the questions under oath" at the membership meeting, "some of us will take you up" on the challenge to appear before Local 107.

Said the witness, refusing: "I'm not engaging in any negotiating" for an agreement.

"You don't want to do that? I thought not," answered McClellan.

Cohen at the Apr. 20 meeting got an ovation from about 2,500 of the local's 14,000 members as he announced that he would continue to invoke the Fifth Amendment and refuse to answer McClellan committee questions.

Asks Intervention

McClellan responded with a letter asking the three-member board of monitors, appointed by a federal court in Washington to supervise Teamster affairs, to "take necessary steps" to prevent depletion of Local 107's treasury and "turn the union over to an honest leadership."

Teamster Sec.-Treas. John F. English, called as a witness, said that he would thoroughly investigate Local 107 affairs and "take care" of any situation.

The committee before recessing until May 6, when additional hearings involving the local and other Philadelphia and New York affairs are scheduled, heard more than 30 Local 107 business agents or members claim the Fifth Amendment privilege against answering questions.

It made numerous inquiries, also without obtaining replies, about one Ben Lapensohn, a Local 107 business agent described as "on the lam" and "last heard of in the Caribbean area" after staff members last year began investigations.

Businessman Takes 'Fifth'

A Philadelphia businessman, Julius Wolfson, joined Local 107 officials in invoking the Fifth in refusing to say whether he paid Lapensohn $1,500 to get union demands "modified."

A committee staff member, George L. Nash, swore that Wolfson, a garage owner, in an interview described the payoff to Lapensohn. Wolfson still refused to talk under oath in public and McClellan said:

"I cannot but conclude that you are just as guilty as Lapensohn and the others."

Testimony was left incomplete that appeared to involve a large Philadelphia supermarket chain, Food Fair, in special privileges as to the number of "trailer drops"—the parking of trailer trucks for loading and unloading — allowed in relation to the "trailer drops" permitted competitive supermarkets.

Hear Food Fair Officials

Cohen testified on some matters involving Food Fair but claimed the privilege against self-incrimination when asked whether Lapensohn engaged in dealing with the corporation.

Food Fair executives appeared, it is understood, before an executive session of the committee but were not called immediately for public hearings.

Two Philadelphia businessmen testified that a restaurant chain, Horn and Hardart, was picketed by Teamsters locals for more than a year in an organizing campaign and was approached by Sam Feldman, Local 929 business agent, with an indirect suggestion that the situation could be "taken care of" by a $50,000 payment.

Feldman, called to confirm or deny the bribe solicitation, claimed the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer questions.

'Deal' Turned Down

Horn and Hardart executive Daniel J. Hanlon, Jr. said the proposed "deal" was turned down. Another company executive, Leonard W. Lowther, testified that the firm was never asked to sign a contract although several locals were picketing it. He said Local 107 appeared to have been "responsible" for much alleged violence and vandalism involving the company and suppliers' trucks.

A committee staff member said that financial records showed that Local 107 apparently spent $60,000 in the Horn and Hardart campaign and that other locals spent only nominal amounts.

Pres. Hoffa reported from international union headquarters that 41 of 104 locals under trusteeship when he took office had been restored to self-government and that 22 others soon will go out of trusteeship and elect officers.

Hoffa himself was trustee for 16 of the 104 locals, his principal aide, Executive Assistant Harold J. Gibbons, trustee for eight.

Hoffa is scheduled to go to court in New York on a frequently-postponed second trial on federal wiretapping charges, Apr. 28.

Sen. Church Named To McClellan Unit

Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) is a new member of the McClellan special Senate committee, selected by the Senate Democratic leadership to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

Church, who serves on the standing Interior and Civil Service Committees, is the first McClellan unit member not to be drawn from either the Labor or Government Operations committees.

McNamara resigned, reducing Labor Committee representation to three out of eight, on the ground that the McClellan group had outlived its usefulness and should have "quit when it was ahead."

HAPPY CONCLUSION to the dispute between Retail Clerks Local 262 and the Young Men's Shop in Washington, in progress since March 1957, was reached after two days of mediation by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.). William McLaughlin, acting secretary-treasurer of the local (left) and Pres. Edward J. Cowan (center) of the store, jointly praised the efforts of Roosevelt (right), as "a great service to labor and management."

Jobless, Living Costs Both at Record Peak

(Continued from Page 1)

number of persons drawing unemployment compensation for the week ending Apr. 5 totaled 3,314,307, the highest total in the 19 years of the program. The figure represented 8 percent of workers covered by the program, another high since records have been kept.

A possible worsening of the unemployment picture was predicted by a member of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ray Larsen, who told the National Social Welfare Assembly that unemployment in May and June might top 5.2 million because of 1.5 million to 2 million students who enter the labor force annually. In 1957, he noted, unemployment rose 600,000 during the late spring.

The current recession, which started in August 1957, did not affect last year's profit picture very much according to a report from the Federal Trade and the Securities & Exchange Commisions.

They found that manufacturing corporations reaped the second largest profits after taxes on record in 1957 at $15.4 billion while sales showed a 12.8 percent increase over 1956.

The Commerce Dept. reported that dividends climbed for the first three months of 1958 despite the recession with the $2.8 billion total topping the figure for the same period in 1957 by $14 million.

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N. Y. Anti-Labor Bill Vetoed by Harriman

Albany, N. Y.—An anti-union bill bringing back the use of injunctions against labor and containing other provisions termed unfair to unions was vetoed by Gov. Averell Harriman.

The measure, drafted by Republican leaders of the legislature, had been condemned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

In his veto measure, Harriman said that the proposal "could undermine responsible labor unions and harm their members."

"Responsible labor leaders have devoted themselves energetically and courageously to cleaning out dishonest unions," the governor pointed out, "and they have been active in the preparation, adoption and enforcement of new AFL-CIO ethical codes of labor.

"These same leaders approve and support the basic objectives of the Summers Report. But they oppose this bill because of its defects and dangers."

Harriman also pointed out that the legislature had failed to grant an opportunity to responsible unions, employers and their attorneys "to examine the bill and suggest corrections."

The anti-union bill, A. I. 4351, was described by Meany as "completely one-sided and defective in detail." In a telegram urging Harriman to veto, Meany said:

"The bill does not fairly reflect the Summers Report on which it is purportedly based and reflects a marked anti-union bias. While pretending to apply equally to unions and to employers, the bill in fact applies only to employe associations."

Meany assured Harriman that "the American labor movement is prepared to support properly drawn legislative measures which will genuinely aid it in purging its ranks of corrupt individuals."

Dubinsky, in a telegram to the governor, lashed the bill's injunction provisions. He called this section of the bill "a serious threat to the workers of this state and to their unions." The report of the Summers Committee, the ILGWU leader said, had recommended a procedure calling for "proper due process," but the bill omitted "this very basic element."

Move to Restore Prohibition Hit

The AFL-CIO is strongly opposed to new efforts of the "drys" to put prohibition back into American law.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told a Senate committee that the AFL-CIO was "unalterably opposed to the enactment of any and all prohibition laws, national, state or local."

"There is no better opportunity than now," he said, "to caution our junior citizens that return in any form, limited or otherwise, of national prohibition will add materially to the weakening of our national moral fibers, invite the gangsters and racketeers to flood the market with their murderous wares add to the corruption of our youth and make lawbreakers and hypocrites of our citizens."

California LLPE Endorses Brown

San Francisco—California's Labor League for Political Education has formally thrown the full weight of its 1.3 million members behind Democratic State Attorney General Edmund G. Brown in his race against Sen. William F. Knowland (R) for the governorship of this state.

Knowland refused to make an appearance at the meeting here when endorsements were being considered. He is backing the "right-to-work" initiative measure which employers are attempting to put on the ballot for next November. Brown is opposed to the initiative.

The state group also made a double endorsement of Democratic Congressman Clair Engle and GOP Gov. Goodwin Knight in their bid for the Senate seat being vacated by Knowland.

Postal Pay Raise Cut by Conferees

A House-Senate conference committee cut back a Senate-approved pay raise for 500,000 postal workers, from an average 12.5 percent to between 9 and 10 percent and reported it out for floor action.

The conference group voted a permanent 7.5 percent increase, and a temporary three year 2.5 percent boost for the first six grades and a 1.5 percent hike for the seventh grade. The conference dealt exclusively on pay matters with the Senate bill; the House has not passed a postal pay measure.

The conferees also voted to increase the cost of first class mail from 3 cents to 4 cents as opposed to the Administration's request for 5 cents for out-of-town letters.

Welfare Funds Battle Moves to House

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Labor Renews Slump Fight, Backs Law to Curb Rackets

MEETING WITH REPORTERS on Capitol Hill, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther discuss conference with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) at which they had discussed labor legislation scheduled for hearings before Kennedy's Labor subcommittee.

Knowland, White House Beaten:

AFL-CIO Backed Measure Passes Senate Unanimously

The fight to provide federal protection for employe welfare plans shifted to the House as the Senate unanimously passed the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill after beating off persistent and prolonged Republican efforts to attach a long series of union-regulating "riders."

The bill faces a prospect of delay if Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) of the House Labor Committee is successful in a plan to reopen lengthy hearings on top of extensive testimony his committee heard last year.

The situation would be further complicated if the Eisenhower Administration, repeating its tactics in the Senate, should demand that the House consider detailed amendments on regulations of unions.

Backed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO General Board, meeting in Washington, repleged full support for the welfare-plan bill and declared that its purpose should not be "frustrated" through "the tacking-on of irrelevant proposals" not yet processed by the appropriate labor committees.

The AFL-CIO, the board declared, "will co-operate with the Congress in the enactment of constructive, maturely considered legislation" directed toward the correction of "specific abuses which cannot be dealt with without governmental help."

Senate approval of the welfare measure represented a first major victory in a long drive to safeguard the interests of all workers—union and non-union alike—by requiring detailed financial reports to the Labor Dept. by administrators of employe sickness, hospitalization and pension plans.

The bill, co-sponsored by Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), would also impose criminal penalties for embezzlement or false reporting.

The program was strongly backed by the AFL-CIO and for two years before merger by the separate federations. The Douglas-Kennedy-Ives measure last year picked up the support of the Eisenhower Administration, which previously had advocated a much less extensive bill.

An active lobby of insurance companies and businessmen's groups failed in the Senate in an effort to win exemption for plans administered solely by employers.

This exemption, which would have denied protection to about 90 percent of the workers now covered by welfare plans, was overwhelmingly defeated when offered as an amendment by Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) with the backing of three other Republicans and one Democrat from the Labor Committee. It was beaten on a 59-to-28 roll call vote.

The real fight on the bill came when first Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) and then the White House, speaking through Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, tried to force through union-regulation amendments with an argument that the welfare-disclosure measure offered what "seemed" to be the Senate's "only chance" this session to vote on general labor legislation.

Knowland, the Senate GOP floor leader who is running for governor of California on a state "right-to-work" law platform, offered a group of amendments which he described to reporters as composing, in a package, a "bill of rights" for union members allegedly dominated by officials.

Mitchell, after a White House visit, announced that broader Adminstration proposals—some pending since 1954—also would be offered as amendments. The sponsor of the Administration measures, Sen. H. Alexander

(Continued on Page 2)

Executive Council, Board Set Policies

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO is squared away for a two-front battle—to secure Administration and congressional action to prevent the nation from sliding into a full-blown depression and to aid in the passage of appropriate legislation to curb improper practices in the labor-management field.

The threat posed by the deepening recession and the outlook for labor legislation at the current session of Congress dominated the sessions of the AFL-CIO General Board and Executive Council in Washington.

General Board Takes Stand

The General Board, at a one-day meeting, explored the economic and legislative picture and issued statements declaring:

1—The AFL-CIO will support "properly drafted, properly considered, necessary and adequate legislation in the area of labor-management improper practices" but will oppose measures that would destroy or weaken "honest, decent American trade unions." (Page 1)

2—The Administration and Congress must carry out the clear intent of the Employment Act of 1946 and act immediately to prevent the recession from becoming a full-blown depression. (Page 12)

The board called for an immediate tax cut in federal income levies for families with taxable incomes of $5,000 a year or less and elimination of excise taxes on autos, electrical appliances and transportation.

3—Adequate federal standards should be included in the emergency unemployment compensation bill. The emergency measure was stripped of the few provisions that met with the General Board's approval when it passed the House a few days later. (Page 12)

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters at a press conference that the federation is willing to discuss any aspect of needed legislation and testify on any proposals for labor legislation.

The AFL-CIO, he added, has been erroneously reported as opposed to any labor legislation at this session of Congress. He pointed out that in testimony before the Kennedy subcommittee in March he supported provisions for reporting on union funds and stiffening penalties for embezzlement and bribery.

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Urges U.S. Spur Atom Inspection Pact

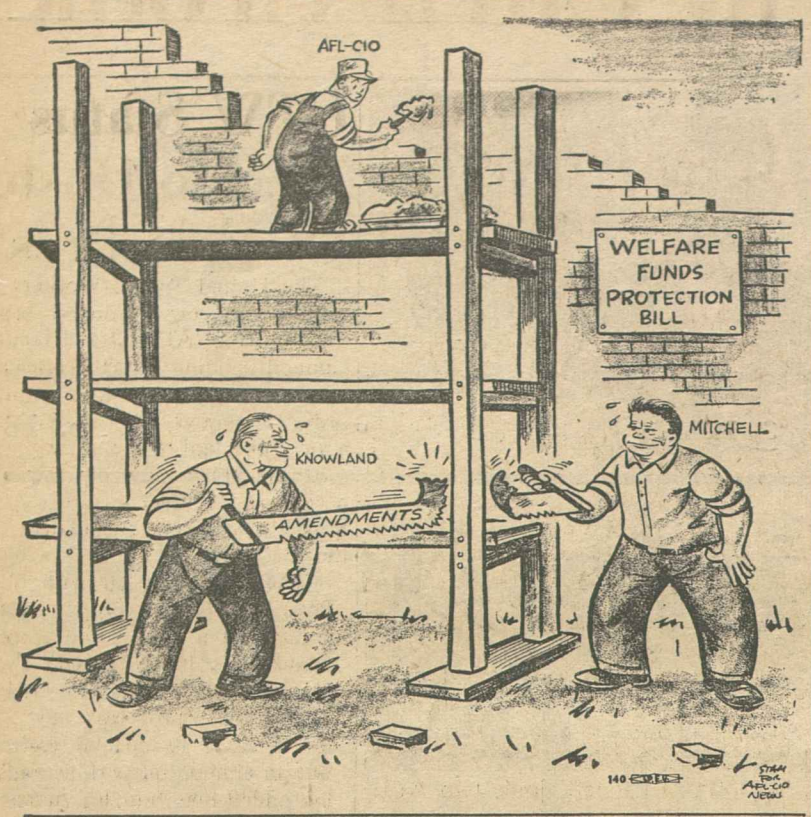
The AFL-CIO called on the Eisenhower Administration to "take positive action" to further global nuclear disarmament by working through the United Nations Disarmament Commission for an international inspection system.

Until this objective is achieved, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in a statement on defense and disarmament, the U.S. "should reinforce both the conventional and nuclear elements in the basic NATO defense system, continue its policy of acquiring missile bases abroad and strengthen the Strategic Air Command in order to maintain a strong deterrent against aggression and to preserve peace."

The major responsibility for acute world tensions, said the council, "rests on the continued drive of Soviet communism for world domination and its opposition to all proposals designed effectively to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons. . . ."

The council noted that the Soviet Union has returned to a "one-man dictatorship" and a tightening of the Soviet grip over its satellites. It added that "no considerations of truth, con-

(Continued on Page 2)



Douglas-Ives-Kennedy Funds Bill Battle Shifts to House

(Continued from Page 1)

Smith (R-N. J.) who is retiring after this session, hastily flew from his home state to return to the debate.

In a debate and a series of roll calls that promise major struggles over labor legislation during the summer, Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), majority leader, rallied the Democrats to beat back GOP efforts to attach general legislation to the welfare-plan bill.

Hill Promises Action

Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) of the Senate Labor Committee declared that the committee would consider labor legislation and Kennedy, as chairman of a subcommittee on labor-management relations, pointed out that hearings had been held and would be resumed May 5.

Johnson charged that Knowland and Smith were seeking to bypass the committee system to push through sweeping proposals that had not been carefully studied in committee.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the special committee investigating labor-management activities denounced the by-pass tactics and said he did not want any bill approved under conditions allowing either labor or management to say, "We did not have our chance to testify."

All but one or two Democrats lined up with Johnson and a solid band of minority Republicans, led by Ives, denounced the Knowland-Mitchell tactics.

Ives Hits Tactics

Ives pointed out that as vice chairman of the McClellan committee he had a series of bills of his own to promote union democracy and restrict abuses, but flatly declared, "I would vote against my own bill" if it were offered as an amendment in a maneuver threatening to block the welfare-disclosure bill and bog it down.

Knowland, who did not offer a "right-to-work" amendment as part of his "package" despite his advocacy of such a measure in his state, was credited by fellow Republicans with having scored political points in the floor fight.

He has made himself, said Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), "the conservative leader of Republicans in the country and in California."

Knowland's pending departure from the Senate in favor of a fight for state office is widely viewed as an effort to rebuild his political career, in which he has been outstripped by his fellow Californian, Vice Pres. Nixon.

The senator's election as governor would give him control of California's powerful delegation to the 1960 GOP nominating convention, when a candidate to succeed Pres. Eisenhower must be selected.

Senate-House Dispute Snags Postal Pay Hike

Action on the postal pay increase bill ground to a halt as Senate-House conferees bogged down on a matter of "bookkeeping" regarded by many as the heart of the legislation.

The snag was a policy statement on whether some postal revenue losses should be charged to public service or written off as a business loss.

The question of whether operations of the Post Office Dept. should be regarded as a public service or a "business" is an issue of long standing. Senate conferees wanted to spell out the specific functions which should be charged to public service and paid for by congressional appropriation. House conferees were reported unable to agree among themselves and desirous of postponing a decision.

Agreed on Pay Hike

The controversy came a week after the conferees had agreed on a 10 percent wage increase for 530,000 postal workers, retroactive to Jan. 1, and decided to raise first-class postal rates from the present 3 cents to 4 cents effective July 1. No date was set for another conference meeting.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meantime, had urged the conferees and Congress to "stand firm" on the pay agreement "and to continue to work for final enactment into law, thus meriting full commendation and thanks" of the council.

The council said the amount of the increase is "not as much as is deserved or had been hoped for," but it "clearly indicates the conferees' willingness," it added, "to go far in inducing" Pres. Eisenhower to sign the bill.

"The cause of the postal employe," the resolution pointed out, "has been advanced considerably in the present session of Congress to the end that completion of the legislation can be had through presidential approval."

Above Administration Rate

The wage agreement would permanently increase present pay by 7.5 percent, and give cost-of-living increases for three years of 2.5 percent for the first six pay grades and 1.5 percent for the seventh, for an average of about 10 percent. The Eisenhower Administration had suggested a flat 6 percent pay boost.

Text of Resolution On Labor Legislation

The AFL-CIO by its constitution and by convention action is pledged to the elimination of corrupt and racketeering influences which have penetrated into some segments of the labor movement.

To this end, the AFL-CIO has adopted ethical practice codes dealing with the broad aspects of this problem and has taken and is taking effective measures to implement such codes.

In its fight against corruption, the AFL-CIO has made substantial progress. It intends to continue this fight vigorously to the end that every vestige of corruption shall be removed.

The AFL-CIO, in addition to its own actions, in this area, will cooperate with the Congress in the enactment of constructive, maturely considered legislation directed to meeting specific disclosed abuses which cannot adequately be dealt with without governmental help.

As an example of the legislation we support, we again urge, as we have for over four years, immediate Senate passage of the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, S. 2888, for full disclosure of the finances of health, welfare and pension benefit plans.

We do not believe that the purpose of this bill should be frustrated through the tacking on of irrelevant proposals not yet processed by the appropriate Senate committees.

Our support of such legislation is not limited to the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill. We reiterate our support of properly drafted, properly considered, necessary and adequate legislation in the area of labor-management improper practices.

While supporting appropriate corrective legislation, we will continue to resist proposals which, under the guise of dealing with improper activities, seek instead to undermine effective collective bargaining by destroying or weakening honest, decent American trade unions.

Foreign Policy Statements Deal With Soviets, Spain and Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

sistency or honor govern the behavior of the Soviet government representatives in their so-called peace offensive and in any negotiations which may take place."

The council reaffirmed the position of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions that without control, inspection and supervision any agreement on disarmament "would entail the gravest dangers for the security of the free world. . . ."

It endorsed also another ICFTU resolution pointing out rejections by the Soviet Union of numerous free world disarmament proposals while propagandizing for a summit conference.

But, the council added, "it is not enough to brand Moscow's recent announcement of provisional uninspected suspension of nuclear tests as propaganda." There is a need for positive action by the U. S. for reaffirmation of the resolution adopted at the UN's first General Assembly for international inspection to assure the control of atomic energy and insure its use only for peaceful purposes.

The council adopted also a statement endorsing fully a manifesto on Spain adopted by the ICFTU in March, 1958, calling for a return to democracy, free trade unionism and political rights

The council noted that recent strikes in Spain demonstrated discontent with dictatorship and with living and working conditions.

It pointed out that "the long-standing opposition of the American trade unions to Franco totalitarianism is not modified by any military or economic arrangements made between our government and the present Spanish regime."

In a third statement the council pledged its support to the democratic forces in the Union of South Africa "working for the creation of a country which will not be divided by racial differences and which will not be victimized by economic exploitation."

The statement condemned the "racist course" of the South African government and especially the arrest and indictment on charges of treason of 91 leaders of organizations opposed to the government's apartheid (racial discrimination) program.

Backs African Labor

It assailed further the denial of recognition to African labor unions and the absence of collective bargaining and the right to strike.

The South African government, the council concluded, is playing into the hands of the Communists. The U.S., it added, must "not dilute its official stand in the United Nations or in private discussions with South African officials" on the question of racism.

Knight to Head New Inter-American Unit

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the establishment of a separate federation committee on Inter - American Affairs to be headed by Vice Pres. O. A. Knight.

The Inter-American group was formerly a subcommittee of the Committee on International Affairs. Members of the new full committee besides Knight are Vice Presidents William C. Doherty, David Dubinsky, David J. McDonald and Emil Rieve.

FBI Asked to Probe South's Race Bombings

A "full-scale FBI investigation" into the "conspiracy" behind the series of bombings of Negro and Jewish religious institutions and schools in the South, was called for by the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council, in a civil rights statement, urged Attorney Gen. William P. Rogers to order such a probe into the bombings and lawlessness, declaring that the recent series of outbreaks "clearly indicate a concerted course of criminal action . . . and point to the existence of a conspiracy."

The council said the wave of violence has been "inspired by organized hate groups," and it called on Southern members of Congress "to join with us in this request for an FBI investigation" to preserve "the safety of innocent men, women and children and the structure of law and order."

Progress toward achieving fair treatment under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the council said, in a broad policy resolution, "has ground almost to a halt." It pointed out that the Senate has not yet confirmed appointment of the staff director for Civil Rights Commission and Congress has not appropriated operating funds.

No Action Taken

Further, the civil rights statement continued, the Justice Dept. "has not yet processed a single case involving deprivation of the right to vote even though many such cases have been called to its attention."

The council expressed concern over this failure to act, noting that the 1958 registration primary period is now under way, and that "millions of American citizens continue to be deprived of their precious right of franchise because of the color of their skin."

If the Civil Rights Act is to fulfill "any of the hopes" entertained at the time of its enactment, the statement continued, both the Administration and Congress "must permit no further delay in carrying out their respective obligations."

New Legislation Needed

"Even if fully implemented," the council said, the 1957 law "is not enough," and further legislation in the field of civil rights, and the proper enforcement of such new laws, are urgently needed.

The Executive Council took note of the fact that the rising tide of unemployment is being accompanied by an increase in discrimination. "Bred by insecurity and fear," it said, "the spirit of intolerance is stalking normally peaceful and neighborly communities."

It called on the trade union movement to "set the right example and to point the way for all Americans to the fulfillment of freedom and justice."

AFL-CIO Backs Laws to Curb Crooks

Labor Will Fight Measures To Destroy 'Honest' Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

He emphasized sharply, however, that there were a number of legislative proposals on the Hill which are designed to destroy or seriously weaken unions and these the AFL-CIO would oppose.

The AFL-CIO's determination to aid in passage of needed legislation such as the welfare funds protection bill that passed the Senate during the week, was spelled out in a visit by Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, George Harrison and Al J. Hayes with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) during the council sessions.

At its three-day meeting, the council acted in a number of important areas concerning national and international affairs, ethical practices, jurisdiction and merger. These were major actions:

- Called on the Eisenhower Administration to take "positive action to further worldwide nuclear disarmament by working through the United Nations Disarmament Commission for an international inspection system. (Page 1)
- Strongly supported an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions manifesto calling for a return to democracy in Franco Spain and an end to the totalitarian dictatorship that has caused new labor unrest. (Page 1)

Demands FBI Probe of Bombings

- Demanded a full-scale FBI investigation into the "conspiracy" behind the series of bombings of Negro and Jewish religious institutions and schools in the South. (Page 2)
- Urged prompt enactment of a $1.5 billion federal aid to education school construction bill reported out by a House Education subcommittee. (Page 12)
- Asked the House-Senate conference committee to "stand firm" on the present pay agreement worked out by the committee to give 500,000 postal workers a long overdue pay increase despite reported House opposition. (Page 2)
- Continued on probation the United Textile Workers pending a further clean-up and compliance with a council order to remove Burton Hyman as a vice president of the union. If the UTW fails or refuses to accept the council's directive by May 9 it will stand suspended. (Page 3)
- Continued also the probationary status of the Distillery Workers union under the supervision of an AFL-CIO monitor and indicated it will re-examine the status of the union at its next meeting to determine whether the union has acted fully in line with previous council clean-up orders. (Page 3)
- Referred to the Ethical Practices Committee for review a section of Ethical Practices Code No. 5 covering union loans to business enterprises. (Page 4)

Meany Holds Press Conferences

At press conferences Meany discussed these major subjects:

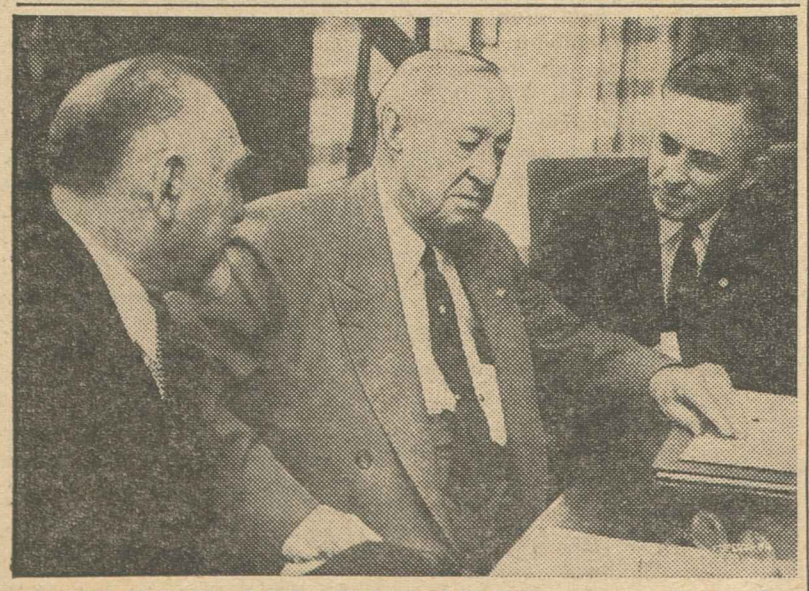
1—He said mergers of AFL and CIO groups in all but a few states is expected within the next 90 days with five states having set or about to set merger convention dates. (Page 3)

2—He has urged the Building Trades Dept. to go along with "partial implementation" of a plan to resolve jurisdictional disputes while efforts are continued to solve a problem posed by the Steelworkers who have run into difficulties on ratification of the disputes plan. (Page 4)

3—The McClellan committee, he said, has served a very useful purpose in exposing corruption and digging into matters through its subpena powers that went beyond the scope of the AFL-CIO's investigatory powers.

Meany noted that the committee had lost a great deal of prestige as a result of the Kohler hearings and added that its report was unbalanced on the roles of unions and employers.

4—He dismissed as "hogwash" charges made at a Chamber of Commerce meeting on labor's political role, asserting that employers had forced the unions into the legislative halls to defend gains won in strikes and through collective bargaining.



THREE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL members huddle during spring session of the council in Washington. Left to right are Jacob Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers; Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers; James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

SEC.-TREAS. WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER left, joins two AFL-CIO vice presidents in discussions at the Executive Council meeting in Washington. With him are George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, and David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers.

Probation Continued For Distillery Workers

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted to continue the Distillery Workers Union on a probationary status operating under the supervision of an AFL-CIO monitor. The council indicated it will re-examine the status of the union at its next meeting to determine whether the union has acted fully in line with previous council clean-up orders.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the union has "made progress" to date.

The Distillery Workers held a special convention in Washington in mid-April at which all major recommendations of AFL-CIO Monitor Peter M. McGavin were put into effect.

Adopted Ethics Codes

These inclued adoption of the ethical practices codes, creation of departments of organization, research and education and the publication of a monthly newspaper for the membership.

The convention elected, under McGavin's supervision of election procedure, Joseph O'Neill of Chicago, president and George J. Onto of New Jersey, secretary-treasurer. It also elected six new executive board members.

The union's general fund has been audited and a preliminary report indicates proper bookkeeping and financial practices. Still awaiting completion is an audit of the union's social security fund.

Delegates to the special convention were elected by secret ballot and were informed by McGavin of all the charges.

The union was first placed on probationary status in May 1957, after the Ethical Practices Committee in February 1957, found to be "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced by corrupt influences."

Metal Trades Appeal Rejected by Council

The AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously rejected a petition by the Metal Trades Dept. to reopen a case involving the department and the Auto Workers in Denver.

At the February meeting the council had termed actions by the local metal trades council at the Glenn Martin plant in Denver a "raid" on the UAW. After hearing the petition, the council voted to reaffirm its earlier action and directed the department to withdraw the case presently before the NLRB.

Textile Unions Make Progress on Unity

The Textile Workers Union of America and the United Textile Workers have made "considerable progress" in negotiations for a merger of the two unions, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference.

The only question still to be resolved is whether or not the UTW will be represented among the merged union's general officers in the form of a special vice presidency or administrative vice president, Meany said.

UTW Status Tied to Ouster Of Vice Pres.

The United Textile Workers has been placed on continued probation by the AFL-CIO Executive Council pending a further clean-up and compliance with a council order to remove Burton Hyman as a vice president of the union.

If the UTW fails or refuses to accept the council's directive by May 9 it will stand suspended from the AFL-CIO.

The council acted with Vice Pres. Emil Rieve recorded as not voting, on a report and recommendations by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany which found "substantial progress" by the union since its special convention in eliminating serious abuses but added that "much remains to be done."

To allow the union to complete the clean-up process, Meany recommended continued probation and supervision by an AFL-CIO monitor with a full report on compliance to be made to the next meeting of the Executive Council.

Hyman's Removal Asked

Meany recommended also that the UTW "be directed to take immediate steps . . . to effect the removal of Burton Hyman as an officer of the international union."

His report said that information presently available" including the interim reports of certified public accountants made to date, strongly indicate that Hyman has conducted himself as an officer of the international union in a manner consistent with his own personal interest and aggrandizement and inconsistent with his duties and responsibilties to the union membership he was elected to serve."

Hyman was a member of the old UTW executive board and was re-elected a vice president at the special convention called under AFL-CIO auspices in March 1958. He is head of Local 229 in New York.

The special convention, presided over by Peter M. McGavin, assistant to Meany, elected George Baldanzi president and Francis Schaufenbil secretary-treasurer.

Unmerged States Report Progress on Unity Plans

Merger of AFL and CIO groups in all but a few states is expected within the next 90 days, the AFL-CIO Executive Council was told. Ohio is slated to become the 37th merged state at a convention in Cleveland May 5. Indiana is scheduled to merge later in May and Idaho is planning for a July merger convention. Two other states, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported to the council, are expected to set convention dates in a few weeks. They are Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

Others Make Progress

In a number of other states committees from AFL and CIO state bodies are meeting and working out the framework for a merger agreement. These include Kentucky, New York, California and Wisconsin.

In three states there is some action looking toward merger but progress has been slower than in the other unmerged states. These are Illinois, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

At the AFL-CIO convention in December 1957 in Atlantic City, Meany reported that he would use AFL-CIO vice presidents in two-man teams to help complete mergers in the then 15 unmerged states. Through the end of April 1958 three of the 15 have merged and the two-man teams have assisted in the areas where merger is scheduled for later this year.

At the February, 1958, session of the Executive Council merger in Michigan was set up when the council revoked the charters of the former AFL and CIO bodies and set up a special merger convention.

Further Revocations Unlikely

Meany indicated that he did not believe this process would have to be used again in bringing about merger in the 12 remaining states.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reported to the council that 504 new AFL-CIO charters had been granted to date to local labor groups. These include 92 charters where two central bodies merged; 214 involving one central body and local unions; 148 replacement charters and 50 to new groups.

Of the 444 central bodies still unmerged there are 295 where there are AFL and CIO groups and 149 where there is but one group and a number of local unions.

Reuther Says GM Attempts To 'Goad' Union Into Strike

Detroit—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has charged General Motors with trying to goad the union into a strike by its unprecedented tactics in announcing termination of the present contract as of May 29—two days before the union's contracts with Ford and Chrysler expire.

The UAW, said Reuther, is not going to "accommodate" them with a strike that would merely help the industry to sell its inventories of 850,000 new cars.

Reuther returned here after the AFL-CIO Executive Council session in Washington to join other UAW officials as negotiations with General Motors and Chrysler were resumed.

The termination notice followed on the heels of a rejection by the big three automobile manufacturers of a UAW proposal designed to insure labor peace and restore prosperity to the industry.

The possibility that the Big Three auto makers were working in close cooperation in negotiations was raised by reports that General Motors, Ford and Chrysler had held conferences among their top-level bargainers. One conference was said to have involved GM and Ford negotiators. Chrysler, reportedly represented in similiar meetings, refused to confirm or deny it.

Three-Point Program

The three-point program, thumbed down by the Big Three within 24 hours of its submission, called for:

- Extending current contracts for 90 days, thus foregoing an improvement wage factor that would be payable as of the end of May under any new contract, coupled with emergency extension of supplemental unemployment benefits.
- A "meaningful price reduction" on 1958 models in inventory to "clear the market of the present glut of unsold cars" and stimulate national economic recovery.
- Joint labor-management effort in petitioning the federal government for a retroactive moratorium on the 10 percent auto excise tax plus federal legislation to extend the duration of unemployment compensation benefits.

Flatly rejecting the UAW proposal to extend the contracts into September, the auto manufacturers countered with a request for a two-year extension of the expiring contracts without alteration. On the heels of this proposal came GM's notification to the union of contract termination.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's General Motors Dept., termed the GM action "a signal it hopes to force industrial strife," but said the UAW would not be "maneuvered into a strike, particularly at a time handpicked by the corporation."

He called the company's maneuver a "threat to industrial peace" in an effort to win a tactical advantage at the bargaining table. He declared General Motors could "best serve the nation" by reducing prices of its products and "ending its private repeal of the law of supply and demand."

In testimony before the House Banking Committee, Reuther pointed to the stockpile of new cars in dealers' and manufacturers' stocks and predicted "further layoffs" by the automobile industry to deplete these inventories.

UNION OFFICIALS, Pres. David J. McDonald, right, of the Steelworkers and I. W. Abel, USWA secretary-treasurer, confer in the hearing room of the House Banking Committee. McDonald was before the committee to give his views on legislation to relieve unemployment during the current recession.

Cultural Center Backed By Executive Council

Establishment of a National Cultural Center of the Performing Arts as a branch of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Declaring that the nation's cultural achievements "can make a powerful contribution towards building world respect" in the struggle with totalitarian communism, the council took note of the fact that primary encouragement and support of the performing arts must come from the people and from private organizations.

Government Role Cited

It said, however, that government "can and must" play a vital role, without interfering with the independence and creativeness of the artists. This government role, as seen by the council, would be to "provide facilities for international cultural exchanges, for the adequate presentation of American achievements, both here and abroad, for encouragement to our young people to take up cultural pursuits."

In addition to endorsing the proposed cultural center, the AFL-CIO urged Congress to be more liberal in providing funds for the Fulbright, Smith-Mundt, Mutual Security and Humphrey-Thompson Acts which, it said, "have been winning friends for the United States all over the free and uncommitted world."

The council statement praised the Commission of Fine Arts which recently added performing arts representatives to its membership, and the recent Congressional action in providing permanent facilities to house the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery.

$1.90 Hourly Walsh-Healey Floor Urged

A minimum wage of no less than $1.90 an hour under the Walsh-Healey Act for all workers in the fabricated structural steel industry was recommended at a Labor Dept. hearing by Bert Seidman, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Seidman also appeared for the Structural Iron Workers and the Steelworkers, principal AFL-CIO affiliates in the industry.

He urged that the proposed minimum be applied on a nationwide basis without a separate minimum for probationary workers. If a probationary minimum should be ordered, he said, it should be no more than 5 cents less and for a maximum period of one month, with the minimum for non-probationary workers set at not less than $1.94.

A survey by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics in March 1957 showed that the prevailing minimum then was no less than $1.78, with the figure 4 cents an hour higher for non-probationary workers alone. Since then, he explained, the major unions have negotiated contracts covering 61.1 percent of the workers in the industry which raised wages by an average of 12 cents, which he maintained should be taken into consideration in making the final determination.

Building Trades to Weigh Meany Job Disputes Bid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged the Building and Construction Trades Dept. to "go along with partial implementation" of a plan to resolve jurisdictional disputes.

At the same time he proposed continuing explorations to resolve a problem posed by the Steelworkers, who claim that past practice in certain areas of the country makes it difficult for the union to ratify the disputes plan.

The question came before the AFL-CIO Executive Council when representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. presented a statement calling for all unions affiliated with the building trades and the IUD to be bound by the agreement worked out by Meany and a special council subcommittee last February.

The building trades claimed that the Steelworkers refusal to ratify the agreement cast doubt on the entire plan to settle jurisdictional disputes. They told Meany they would carefully consider his request.

Meany told a press conference that the issue involved was new construction on steel properties. The USWA in some areas have been involved in new construction—an area given to the building trades under the disputes plan—for more than 20 years. In one case in Portsmouth, O., building tradesmen are working on the same job.

USWA Practices Cited

The Steelworkers, said Meany, believe that this past practice should not be upset and therefore have not ratified the plan.

He urged that the trades continue "partial implementation" while attempts continue to resolve the Steelworkers' problem. He said that while about 36 percent of the disputes involve the USWA, many others had been settled under the agreement.

He added that since merger hundreds of cases had been handled and settled by his office.

Defined Jurisdictions

The February agreement set out areas of jurisdiction giving new construction to the building trades and general production and running maintenance to the industrial unions.

In the doubtful areas between these two, decisions would be made on the basis of established past practice on a plant, area or industry basis.

New Tobacco Pact Nets Wage Gains

Louisville, Ky.—A new contract under which 2,200 members of Tobacco Workers Local 201 will receive wage increases of 9 cents an hour and adjustments of inequities ranging up to 13 cents an hour has ended a threatened strike at the P. Lorillard Co. plant here.

The agreement is retroactive to Jan. 1 and will remain in effect until Jan. 1, 1960.

House Hears Pleas For Action on Slump

Washington—Enactment of a broad legislative program to end the economic tailspin is long overdue, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald declared in testimony before the House Banking Committee.

The two union leaders blamed the recession in part on the "administered-pricing" policies of giant corporations, which pushed prices upward in the face of declining demand.

McDonald and Reuther called for prompt action on measures to raise and extend unemployment compensation, lower taxes for low and middle-income families, extend minimum wage coverage, and advance comprehensive public works programs.

McDonald later announced a meeting of the Steelworkers' executive board and wage-policy committee in Chicago May 14-15 to discuss, among other subects, the unemployed status of almost one-sixth of the union's 1.2 million members.

Reuther told the House committee headed by Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky.), that if the economic decline continues unchecked, the nation will suffer a loss of $55 billion in its gross national product.

Cause for Concern

He warned that the 78,000 drop in unemployment for mid-April was "cause for concern and not cause for optimism," since there normally is a seasonal drop of 200,000 in jobless rolls from mid-March to mid-April.

McDonald lashed out at the Eisenhower Administration for "blindness and callousness" in its reluctance to halt the recession, adding that this put it "squarely up to the Congress to provide leadership" in returning the country to full production.

The two union presidents gave considerable emphasis in their testimony to the need for area redevelopment—the issue for which the hearings originally were planned.

Cites National Need

Reuther urged Congress to "end the industrial blight that has been mushrooming throughout America." He declared that "redevelopment of distressed areas is not a sectional need, it is a national need," and added:

"The number of urban and rural areas in need of economic help is so great, the loss in manpower and blighted lives as well as in dollars and cents is so enormous, that the problem demands national attention."

McDonald noted that the problems of numerous areas in the country suffering from economic distress "pre-date the current recession." He added that without "a constructive program and federal assistance," many of these localities "will continue to have serious economic problems even if the national economy improves."

Also testifying was Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Ethics Group Plans Review Of Loan Code

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has referred to the Ethical Practices Committee for review a section of Ethical Practices Code No. 5 covering union loans to business enterprises.

A complaint filed by the National Maritime Union against a loan made by the Seafarers Intl. Union to a new shipping firm drew the council's attention to the section.

Provision Cited

Art. 5 of Code 5 declares:

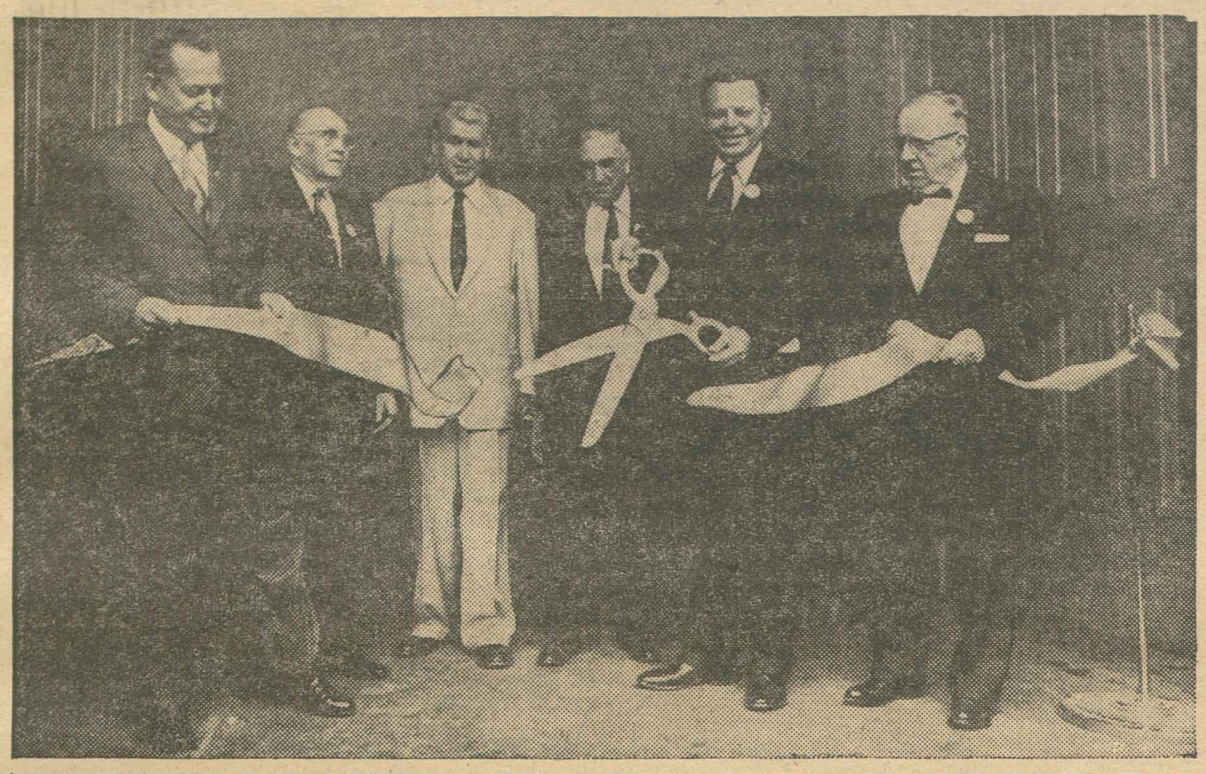
"Neither the AFL-CIO nor any national or international union affiliated with the AFL-CIO should invest or make loans to any business enterprise with which it bargains collectively."

The Ethical Practices Committee, Meany told reporters, will take up the particular complaint as well as the general provision of the code.

The NMU charged that the SIU loaned $750,000 to the American Banner Line, which is building new ocean-going ships, in violation of the above provision of the code.

The SIU, Meany said, replied that it had no collective bargaining relationship with the company and therefore was not in violation. The union claims also it made the loan before the code was adopted.

Cincinnati Views Union Industries Show



WIELDING OVERSIZE SHEARS in traditional ribbon-cutting ceremonies, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler opens the 20th anniversary Union Industries Show at Cincinnati, O. Holding the ribbon are Joseph Lewis (left), secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., which sponsored the show, and John Mara, the department's president.

Ohio Voters Warned Of 'Work' Law Drive

Cincinnati, Ohio—"Millions of dollars" will be spent on "right-to-work" propaganda in Ohio in an effort to "mislead voters" into "voting against the best interest of workers, of enlightened management, of small business, of farmers," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the 20th anniversary AFL-CIO Union Industries Show here.

Speaking at ceremonies opening the six-day show in Cincinnati's Music Hall, Schnitzler said the "wreck" legislation on the Ohio ballot would work against "the economy of the Buckeye state."

The exhibits at the show—valued at more than $20 million—prove that "free labor and free management have more in common than they have in conflict," he said.

"I venture the guess that the industries represented here are not and will not be a party to any attempt to foist this kind of legislation upon the people of Ohio," he added.

Schnitzler said that the sponsors of such "vicious" legislation "are the people who have fought against every social welfare step that has been taken in the state of Ohio," including unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, extension of the public school system and old age pensions.

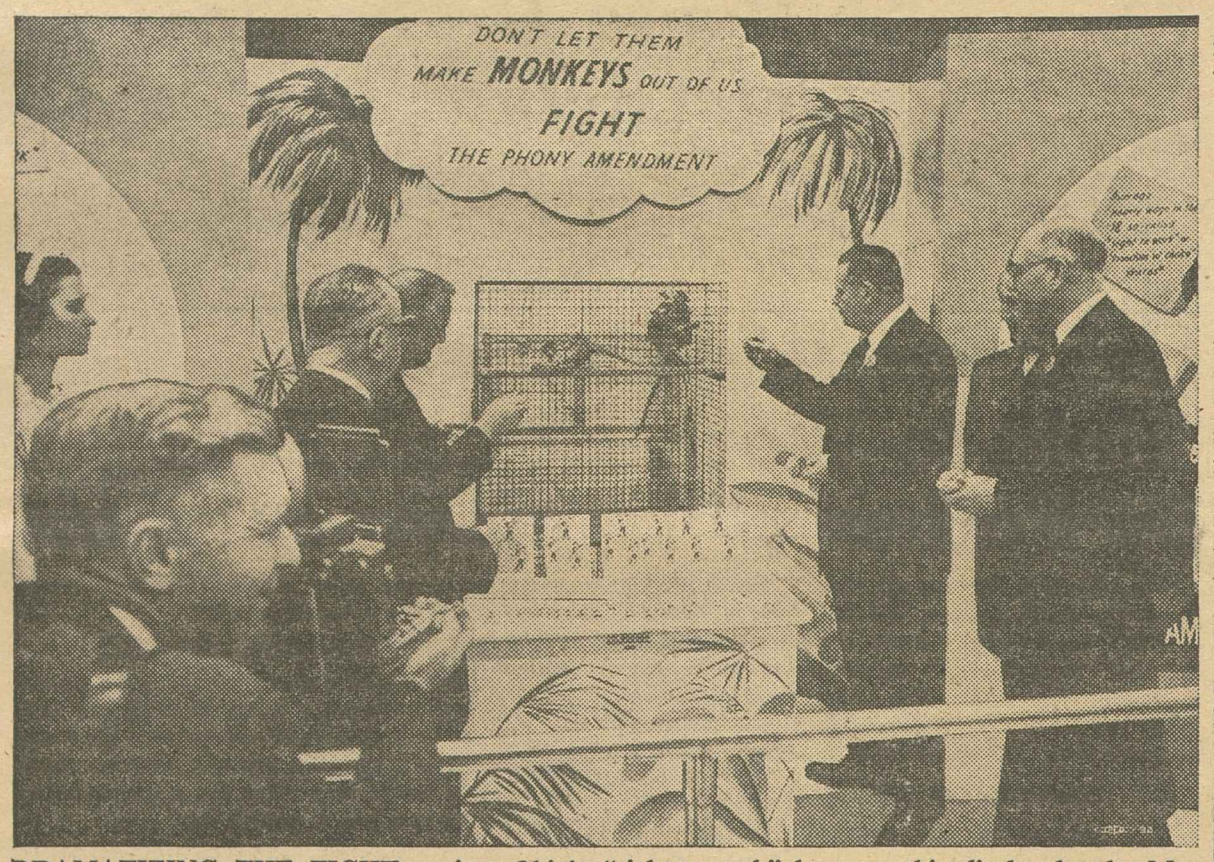
"A right-to-work law," he continued, "cannot and will not build the climate of mutual regard and respect and understanding between workers and employers that is the bedrock upon which a free collective bargaining in a free economy should be built."

Pointing to the Union Industries Show—which had its beginning in the same hall in Cincinnati in 1938—as proof of the cooperation which exists between labor and management, he declared:

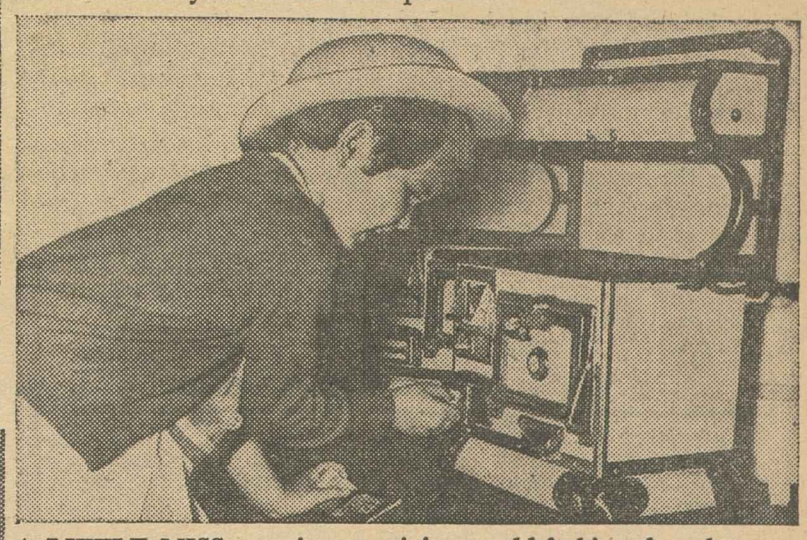
"The union label has a very special meaning to the workers who have made the product. To them it means that they work under union conditions; that they have been paid a decent wage, and that the conditions under which they labor are clean and humane. It means they have a voice in their own economic destiny through their union. It means also that they are proud of the product that is the combination of their skill and management's investment.

"To the employer, the union label also has a special meaning. It means to him that his workers have a high regard for the job that they are doing, that they are proud enough to put their seal of approval upon his product, that the workers of his company and the stockholders of his company have combined skill and capital to make a product of which both are proud."

Schnitzler said that the union label show was the best answer to "right-to-work" proponents, because "it is the story of partners in the American system of free enterprise."

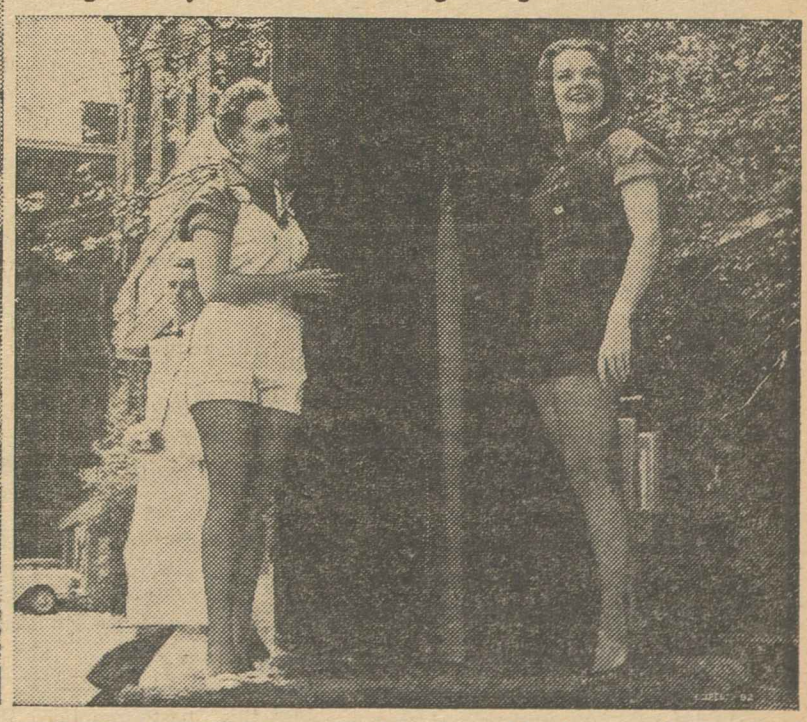


DRAMATIZING THE FIGHT against Ohio's "right-to-work" law was this display by the Machinists, which told the thousands of show visitors that "monkeys can live on peanuts" but that Ohio workers need more than that. AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John Livingston and Schnitzler prove the point as they feed show-stopping monkeys.



A LITTLE MISS examines a miniature old-fashioned cook stove, part of the Stove Mounters display which showed progress of union craftsmanship over the years in helping produce better products leading to today's sleek electric and gas ranges.

EAGER SCHOOL KIDS joined their parents to swarm through more than $20 million worth of displays of union-made products, stressing labor-management cooperation. Exhibitors gave away over $80,000 in prizes and souvenirs to focus public attention on the six-day show. Purpose is to stimulate greater demands for goods and services produced by AFL-CIO members.



PRETTY MODELS from Cincinnati stand beside oversized pair of union-made overalls on display outside Music Hall where 20th anniversary Union Industries Show was held—in the same building which was the site of the first such show, in Cincinnati in 1938.

Welfare Plan Victory

THE SENATE'S PASSAGE of the welfare plan disclosure bill without crippling amendments is a major victory for clean, democratic trade unionism and those employers who believe with the AFL-CIO that the handling of a worker's welfare and pension money is a sacred trust.

The National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the insurance companies all vigorously opposed the measure because it calls for disclosure of financial operations, costs and other essential data from all welfare and pension plans, whether administered individually by unions and employers or jointly by both.

About 90 percent of workers covered by these plans fall under plans administered solely by management. They will receive for the first time, if this bill becomes law, a proper accounting of how their money is being managed and whether they are receiving full measure for dollars which are in effect deferred wages.

The job now is to insure passage of this vital legislation by the House. The 88 to 0 vote in the Senate indicates wide bipartisan support. But the NAM, C of C and the insurance companies are certain to try every tactic to block action.

In face of exposures by the Douglas, Ives and McClellan committees of tampering with and rifling of welfare funds; in face of Administration support of the measure; in face of labor's four-year effort to secure passage of this vital bill, attempts to kill the legislation in the House can only serve selfish interests seeking to hide operations affecting millions of Americans from the full light of complete and honest reporting.

The Overshadowing Fact

THE MID-APRIL employment-unemployment figures prove once again that every important national and international problem is shadowed by the dominating fact of our domestic recession.

Without a strong, dynamic economy our concern for an effective military policy, for control of outer space, the continuing Soviet threat to world peace, education for the "sputnik" era, has no meaning.

The first job facing the nation is restoration of its economic health and restoration of its growth pattern.

This job is not being tackled in any real sense by the Administration. There appears to be a greater understanding of the crisis in Congress but not yet a full sense of urgency.

The April figures prove beyond doubt that the recession has not hit bottom, has not "flattened out," but continues to worsen.

The White House has knocked down all proposals for a tax cut, for adequate aid for the unemployed, for a meaningful public works program. It's still hanging on to a "wait-and-see" policy that is inflicting serious injury on the nation's economic system.

The country cannot tolerate much more of this inaction without suffering the impact of a full-blown depression. And until action is forthcoming the other problems facing the U.S. and the world will not yield to solutions.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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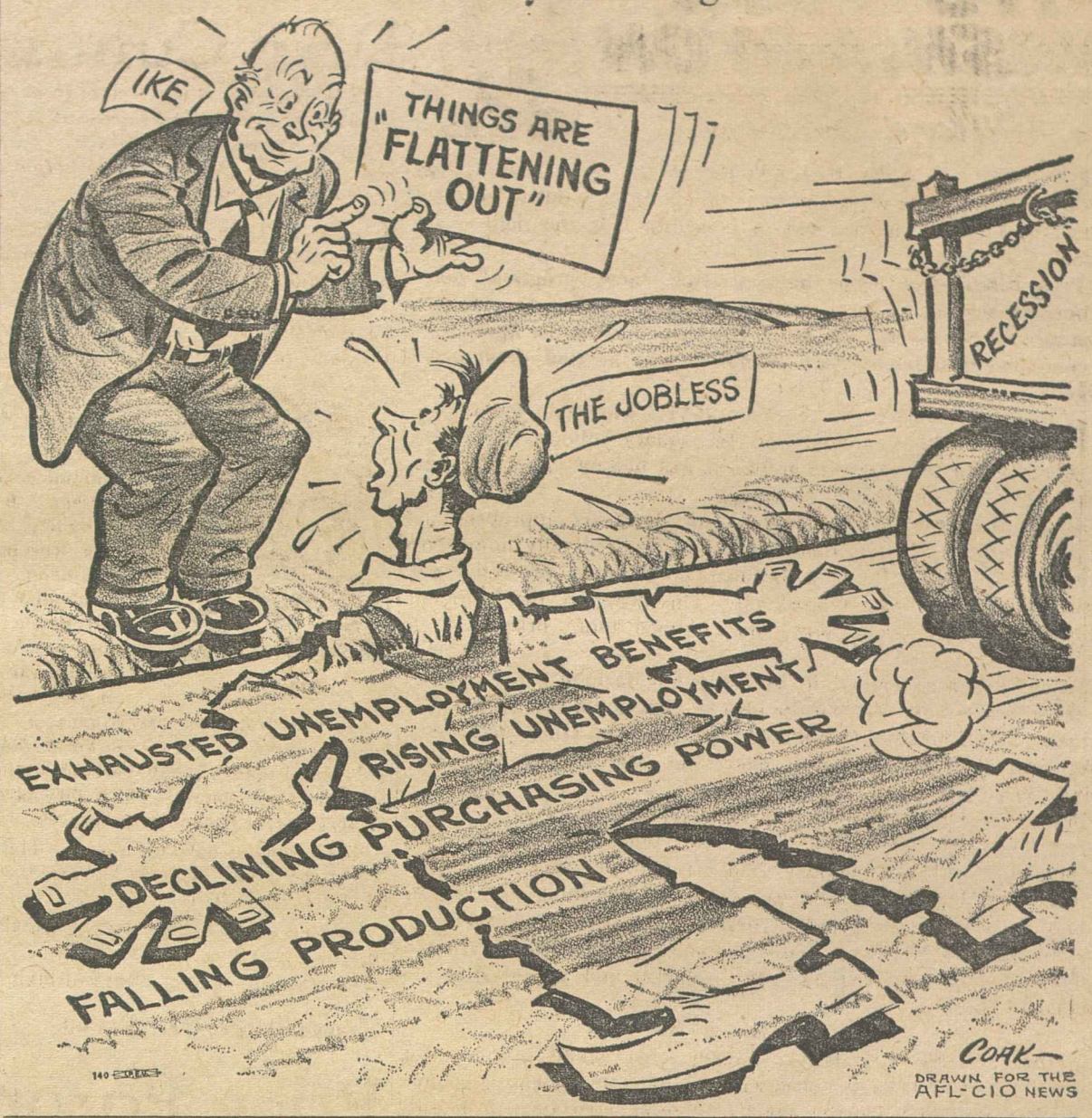


Senators Murray, Carroll Speak Out:

'Right-to-Work' Called Fraud By Father of Employment Act

(Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.), father of the Employment Act concept, and Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Col.) have recently come out strongly against so-called "right-to-work" legislation at either the national level or within their respective states where campaigns for measures to outlaw the union shop are under way. Excerpts from their remarks follow.)

REMARKS OF SEN. MURRAY:

"The purpose of the so-called 'right-to-work' laws is to weaken unions and to reduce the effectiveness of collective bargaining.

"The fact is that the American workers do want union security and have favored union shop agreements. The enemies of unions, therefore, have to resort to a campaign of misrepresentation and half-truths in order to gain their desired aim to weaken the American trade union movement through state or federal legislation.

"This campaign is particularly repugnant at this time. It takes advantage of the critical unemployment situation at this period when more than 5 million workers are seeking jobs and millions of others are working only part-time. The slogan of 'right-to-work' is particularly appealing at this time to millions of Americans but the so-called 'right-to-work' campaign would not guarantee a single worker the right to work.

"We call on all those who would want to weaken American unions by eliminating union shops to join us in a real honest movement to achieve the right of every American to the right to work and to a decent well-paying job. This is the issue facing the American people on the domestic front today.

"We call upon them to join in a campaign in which the government would help create new jobs for the millions seeking work. We call upon them to join in a campaign to enact a public works program which would help to guarantee the right of every American to work and would, at the same time, provide communities with needed public facilities which have not been built during the last few years because of the Administration's tight-money and high-interest rate policies.

"We call upon the advocates of the right to work to join in a campaign to reduce taxes that would increase the purchasing power of the American people and thus help further to pull us out of the present recession.

"I would also invite those organizations and individuals which clamor for the so-called 'right-to-work' to support the right of every American to fair unemployment insurance benefits and for a sufficient duration while he is unemployed."

STATEMENT OF SEN. CARROLL:

"Five million Americans are pounding the streets today looking for work. Their families are suffering; so are their states and our nation. They are not interested in a specious, phony discussion about their right to work; they want the opportunity to work; they want a job, a paying job.

"All of us are deeply concerned with the very real and live pocketbook problems which must be solved in our own self-interest. Why, then, waste our time and our energy and our thinking on foolish questions. This is no time to tinker, in this fashion, with our state laws dealing with labor and management. Both have learned through bitter experience that collective bargaining is the best way, the democratic way, to settle our differences.

"I realize that there are those in Colorado who have an honest difference of opinion about this matter and I defend their right to express their convictions. But I remind them that Colorado has been blessed with a minimum of labor strife, thanks to the enlightened attitude of employers, employes and those government officials whose responsibility it is to supervise existing laws.

"And I also say to them that if they persist in pressing for this type of an amendment to the Colorado Labor Peace Act they may easily sow the wind that reaps the whirlwind.

"As for these outside masterminders, these buttinskis, let them mix and serve their devil's brew elsewhere. Colorado doesn't need it, Colorado doesn't want it."

"Not bad, another three. How did you make out, George?"

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE CHECKS AND BALANCES of the American system operate in curious ways and their operation is about to produce some weird results in the field of education—or the deficiencies thereof.

Pres. Eisenhower began this year with a new "program" that proposed, actually, a sharp slash in federal spending for education already in existence. It proposed, further, a smaller figure for recommended supplementary spending than he had previously urged.

He dropped his 1956-57 request for $1.3 billion in federal aid for construction of elementary and secondary schools. For this he substituted a proposal for grants of less money in scholarships and other aids to science education.

He also requested that Congress cut down its appropriations for aid to school districts that are said to be "federally impacted" (pressed for school facilities because government projects have attracted large numbers of workers). This program, the President said, should be reduced now and chopped more drastically in the future.

Things are working out in the following fashion:

The House flatly rejected the idea of cutting aid to "impacted" areas. The Education Committee rejected it, the House followed the committee in voting to make one part of the program permanent.

In the scholarships-for-science field, committees of both houses are certain to go beyond the President's plans. A program will be approved with more money than Eisenhower asked.

The President may get his way about just one thing—the junking of the program for general federal aid for school construction. Even here he is facing embarrassment if not defeat; House Democrats have revived his 1957 program and approved it in subcommittee.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS NO LOGICAL doctrine that would produce this odd pattern of events. A conservative congressman, who is against all federal spending, can be against all three assistance programs. A liberal, concerned for education as essential to democracy, may support all three.

Some congressmen of both parties profess to see a threat to "local control" of the schools from federal money. But they don't fear that federal control will follow government expenditures to assist the training of scientists.

"States' rights" is urged by opponents of school-construction aid as a slogan, but it has no true existence. The government is actually spending hundreds of millions every year for education programs, most of it for the "impacted" areas.

Southern Democrats and northern Republicans are among those voting in favor of the appropriations. As Rep. Blatnik, a Minnesota Democrat, points out, there is an "absolute minimum" of federal intrusion and "federal control of what is actually taught is nonexistent."

★ ★ ★

WHAT IS HAPPENING about education in this Congress, therefore, reflects not logic but the division and balance of powers.

The President, who temperamentally dislikes federal activity, asks no more in the education field than the bare minimum he thinks may satisfy the people. He tries to reduce federal programs we already have.

He is a Republican and Congress is Democratic, so he cannot have his way entirely. But neither can Congress; the veto power resides in the White House.

And because small states and rural and small-town congressional districts have disproportionate influence in Congress—some of it intentionally, some not by design—control often rests with members who have little understanding of the desperate urgencies of the majority of our people who now live in urban centers which need schools. The school-aid bill faces this hurdle.

DELAYS IN VOTING a tax cut means that a reduction of $6 billion, instead of $5 billion, now is needed, Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), center, declared on the AFL-CIO radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), left, who joined in a discussion of recession problems, said it is essential that the government prevent "unscrupulous contractors" from depressing living standards and wage rates.

Morgan Says:

DAR Commandos Win Orchids

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

VAST HEDGES OF ORCHIDS are sweeping through Washington in mobile units, converging on the hothouse of Constitution Hall.

They are, of course, a special genus of this exotic flora which springs up annually in Washington at this time of year, its lavish petals of high-blood-pressure purple delicately affixed to the tender stalk of a DAR.

Morgan

Behind this clever camouflage of the orchid corsage, the vigilant Daughters of the American Revolution, like a commando unit in the Cambodian jungle, move relentlessly against the enemy. As the trained warrior knows that death may lurk behind every seductive frond of the tropics, so the stealthy shock troops of the DAR know that treason is concealed under every garlanded cherry branch and they will stamp it out if they have to fell the whole tree of liberty in the process.

They demand not only that the United States get out of the United Nations but that the U.N. get out of the United States.

Foreign aid, and reciprocal trade, alien operations that they are, must, naturally, go.

Fluoridation of community drinking water probably should go too. One delegate called it an international plot to weaken America with drugs.

The Supreme Court, of course, must be curbed, teachers should be forced to take loyalty oaths and "true American history" should be a required subject in schools; whether there were enough unsubversive true Americans to teach it was not made clear.

But they struck out in new fields. They condemned subliminal advertising on television and attacked the National Council of Churches of Christ in America because, among other things, it was for federal aid to education and against the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

They are still for the Bricker amendment to curb the President's treaty-making powers, but they oppose the Eisenhower plan to reorganize the Pentagon and any change in the East front of the national capitol.

One of their stands would surely bring a benign smile to the ghost of that martyred hero of racial purity, Adolf Hitler. "Racial integrity, is a fundamental Christian principle," the descendants of revolutionary purebreds vowed, condemning mixture of races by marriage.

But Republican Congresswoman Katharine St. George of New York was shocked, as am I, that the DAR had recently hired a press agent to improve its relations with the public. We don't want a thing about these ladies to change, I maintain. We want them for just the anachronistic lovelies that they are.

They represent something which is lost. For a moment I couldn't remember what and then the lines of Elizabeth Akers Allen's poem came to me:

"Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
"Make me a child again just for tonight."

Vandercook Says:

Price Paradox Is Dangerous

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

PRICES, WE HAVE once more monotonously been informed, are still going up. With the collective vacant smile with which the Administration seems to accept all bad economic news, that phenomenon, too, is being treated as if it were something like sun spots, or tornadoes. As something, at any rate, over which mortal men have no possible control.

Vandercook

Conservative politicians and economists cluck their tongues and admit that it is, indeed, odd that in a time of diminishing national income and of rising unemployment the cost of living has again climbed to an all-time high. Yet, few voices have been raised to point out the immense seriousness of those paradoxical price increases, to note the disagreeable fact that, in this time of test, the economic system under which we live is failing to perform its chief responsibility.

Right now, in the USA, the competitive system is making a minimum effort to be genuinely competitive. The free enterprisers have quit, in droves, almost all effort to be enterprising. It is the hard-heads, and not the eggheads, who appear to believe that the law of supply and demand can be repealed—by price fixing, by secret trade agreements, by plain obstinacy.

A number of years ago when Clement Attlee was Socialist Prime Minister of Great Britain I asked him whether it was the long-range purpose of British Socialism to nationalize practically all industries. This was his reply: 'Emphatically not. It is only when private industries become monopolistic, when they cease to be truly competitive, that we feel they might better be administered by the state."

It's become a fair question, when prices in the U.S. during 16 out of 19 months have kept on rising, whether American business is not inviting what none of us wants, just Attlee's kind of criticism.

By cutting down production, big business appears to think a shortage will, eventually, be created. Then, they imagine, those surplus cars will find buyers. High unit profits will in some measure compensate for smaller sales by saving the pay of those workers who have been laid off; corporate losses will be lessened.

That way of doing things, which seems to be the only explanation for the extraordinary persistence of high prices, is a policy of economic scarcity. In a nation which has committed itself by impulse, by custom, and even by law, to an economy of abundance—there is still a lot of money around.

Many wise Americans at all income levels have accumulated impressive savings, but, naturally, they are now waiting for the wind of prices to be tempered to the shorn economy, for the bargains we are not yet getting!

$6 Billion Tax Cut Proposed

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) will again introduce his bill to cut federal taxes, he announced on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

Douglas said he will increase the proposed total reduction from $5 billion to $6 billion.

Things Are Getting Worse

"We've allowed a lot of time to slip through our hands and things are getting worse rather than better," Douglas asserted. "The longer we postpone action, the more heroic remedies we will have to adopt."

On the same program, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) said that he had added the prevailing wage and 40-hour week requirement to the Community Facilities Bill and the Depressed Areas Bill to prevent "unscrupulous contractors from trying to get work done cheaply at a time when people are seeking work.

"At a time like this, when construction is being aided by the federal government (to end the recession) it is most important that the government insist that its resources not be employed to depress living standards and wage rates," Case said.

Douglas declared that the Samuel Lubell survey showing that the people did not want a tax cut no longer represents the true situation.

"The Lubell survey," said Douglas, "was begun last February before there was much knowledge of the specific proposals we were advancing. I think public sentiment today would be stronger for the cuts than it was then."

$100 a Family

On the point made by Lubell that "the individual family slice would be too thin to make much difference," Douglas said:

"There are a little less than 50 million families in the country, so that a tax cut of $5 billion would be $100 a family. I think that's quite a large sum."

Answering the assertion that a tax cut would not be of much assistance to the jobless, Douglas said, "the unemployed should be primarily helped by extension and liberalizing of unemployment insurance benefits.

"A tax cut would indirectly aid the unemployed since it would release purchasing power, enable people to buy more, thus causing industry to produce more and hire more workers.

"What this country needs most is to restore production and employment."

AFSCME to Seek Legislation:

Union Urges Laws to Protect Public Workers' Equal Rights

Long Beach, Calif.—A program to initiate legislation granting rights of recognition and collective bargaining for public employes equal to those enjoyed by unions in private industry was adopted by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes during its 11th international convention here. The program was embodied in a series of resolutions calling upon the 185,000 members in AFSCME locals and councils to conduct campaigns to establish these rights.

Pres. Arnold S. Zander and Sec.-Treas. Gordon W. Chapman, who were re-elected without opposition, reviewed the notable progress which had been made by the union along these lines during the last two years.

This included legislation and executive orders in states, counties and municipalities which recognized that public employes have the right to bargaining and grievance procedures.

Among the more notable were the sole collective bargaining recognition for the union in Philadelphia, and the "public employes' bill of rights" established by Mayor Robert Wagner, Jr., in New York City.

Scored Legislative Gains

Legislation, the convention recalled, included the recent establishment of recognition elections for public employes by the Minnesota Legislature and mediation machinery for them in Michigan.

Progress through collective bargaining and contracts—rather than one-sided civil service regulations or policy pronouncements—was achieved during the last two years in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana and Washington.

Among the speakers addressing the 600 delegates from 43 states, Canada and the Canal Zone was Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the Auto Workers.

Mazey urged the delegates "to build your union strong—in numbers, in structure, in spirit and in understanding, so that you in AFSCME can help to bring about the kind of America we want to live in."

He also called upon the Eisenhower Administration to join in labor's efforts to head off depression by promoting maximum productivity, employment and purchasing power.

Pointing out that there are now more than 6 million unemployed workers, the UAW officer stressed that "it is the responsibility of the Administration not to be callous to the needs of suffering and hungry families."

The convention was scheduled to adopt a code of ethical practices based on the AFL-CIO's code.

A basic change in the union's internal structure came on Apr. 29, when the convention voted to eliminate the elective office of administrative vice president.

Exhibits Honor Armed Forces

Public exhibits have been scheduled for more than 3,000 communities during the period May 10-18, as the military services unite for the ninth annual observance of Armed Forces Day.

Slogan for the observance is "Power for Peace," and the emphasis will be on the mission, operations and capabilities of all of the military services.

AFL-CIO Asks Bureau For Elders

Legislation to establish a bureau of older persons within the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare was endorsed by the AFL-CIO in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Safety and Compensation.

However, the AFL-CIO objected to a declaration of policy in the pending bill and asked that it be modified to avoid saying that "the primary responsibility for caring and working out the problems of our older persons is that of the states." The AFL-CIO approved a proposal in the measure for a national conference on the problems of older people at which the effectiveness of programs at federal, state and local levels would be examined.

THE PROGRESS BEING MADE in race relations, plus those areas requiring further action, are explored in a feature-length film, Burden of Truth, produced by the Steelworkers. More than 500 industry, labor, educational, religious and community leaders attended a preview of the film at the New School for Social Research in New York, and heard Gov. Averell Harriman, Nelson A. Rockefeller and Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald discuss possible solutions to the problem of racial discrimination. The union plans to make several hundred prints of the film available without cost.

Meany Lauds Israeli Progress On Nation's Tenth Anniversary

New York—Through its "devotion to human freedom and social progress," Israel has "performed miracles" since its founding in 1948, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at a Polo Grounds rally marking Israel's 10th anniversary.

And, he continued, Histadrut, the Jewish trade union movement, has played a significant role in Israel's progress toward "transforming the Promised Land of yesterday into a Land of Promise for today and tomorrow."

45,000 Hear Meany

The 45,000 who braved threatening weather to attend the Israeli birthday celebration here heard Meany cite these statistics about Israel's decade of progress:

"Its people now have the highest standard of living in the Eastern Mediterranean. Their agriculture now produces 70 percent of their food needs. The value of their industrial output is six times what it was 10 years ago. During this same period exports have expanded from approximately $25 million to nearly $200 million."

In addition, he said, Israeli scientists and technicians are helping nations in Asia and Africa, and Histadrut "is rendering splendid service in helping African workers build trade unions best suited to their specific conditions."

Meany said this progress resulted from "hard work, collective effort, enormous sacrifice and the highest devotion to human freedom," adding that "the people of Israel have combined great individual human dignity with a high sense of collective and social responsibility."

Defense Needs Great

The AFL-CIO president said "even greater achievements would have been possible" in Israel's first decade if that nation had not been confronted with the continuing problem of having to channel so much of its productive capacity into defense efforts.

"Every hour of labor, every ton of raw materials, every dollar of precious capital devoted to increasing the possibility of security," he said, "was a serious loss of wealth which the young nation could ill afford."

To prevent such a situation from burdening nations in the future, Meany called on all members of the United Nations to fulfill their "basic pledge" to "settle their international disputes by peaceful means."

Play Role as Citizens

The AFL-CIO president said that "it is indeed fitting that today the trade union movement of Israel and that of America are both fully aware of the role they must play as citizens in a democracy.

"Both of our organizations have progressed toward the goals of higher standards of living through the democratic processes of collective bargaining. Both of us realize that we now must channel some of our energies toward preserving a way of life that means freedom and peace for all the citizens of both our young nations."

Coronet Tells Unions' Role in Community

In times of disaster or need, says the current issue of Coronet Magazine, labor unions have been among the first to volunteer their manpower and money to perform unselfish feats of public service.

In an article titled "Labor's Labor of Love," May Coronet reveals that union members are breathing a thousand forms of life into unionism's slogan: "What's good for the community is good for labor!" And the rewards, for unionists and the public at large, are rich, indeed.

Union members, says Coronet, are spearheading drives to combat juvenile delinquency, to provide employment opportunities for handicapped persons, to foster public understanding and awareness of such diseases as diabetes and alcoholism. All over the country, in fact, alert, community-conscious unionists are finding imaginative ways to help in times of need.

Millions of dollars are collected by union members for special charities outside the scope of joint community campaigns. Union contributions to heart, cancer, TB, polio and other drives are huge, and some unions have their own special charities.

For example, May Coronet cites three local unions in San Jose, Calif., which, last fall, contributed a total of $4,500 for the down payment on a new school for retarded children. And in Harlingen, Tex., unionists donated nearly $20,000 for the construction of a home for neglected and dependent girls.

Unionists volunteered their time and effort without pay during the floods in New England and Yuba City, Calif.; the tornadoes in Flint, Mich., and Dallas, Tex., and in other emergencies.

Women in unions, reveals May Coronet, have their record of community service as well. In Miami, Fla., over 300 union women donate their time each year to the United Cerebral Palsy Telethon. In every local emergency, union women have been among the first to volunteer their services.

$5,000-a-Year Family Priced Out of Housing

East Lansing, Mich.—What the country needs even more than a good, 5-cent cigar is good, middle income housing, according to Byron M. Radcliffe, a director of the four-year residential building curriculum at Michigan State University.

Americans have an average income of around $5,000 a year, he explained, thus limiting to $12,500 the price of a home they can buy. Most lending institutions, including the FHA, are not inclined to lend on a mortgage of more than 2.5 times the borrower's annual income.

But up to mid-1957, he went on, only 27 percent of the houses built were in this category, and 44 percent sold for more than $15,000, which would require an income of $6,000 or more. About one-third of all American families are in this classification, he said.

Radcliffe claimed construction costs can be cut not by chiselling on labor or material, but by careful planning, attention to construction methods and techniques, and close supervision of the job.

Commissioner Backs Food Chemical Tests

Food & Drug Commissioner George P. Larrick has urged Congress to regulate the use of chemical additives in food to strike at the "ruthless producer who will stop at nothing to make a fast dollar."

Backing up earlier AFL-CIO testimony, Larrick urged the House Health subcommittee to enact a bill that would require the testing of a chemical additive before it could be used in food.

Eliot L. Richardson, assistant secretary of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept., also told the committee that regulation of the use of additives is urgently needed "to guard against disaster."

Last year, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley urged passage of the bill as necessary protection against "the atomic bombs which go into our stomachs."

New Political Group Sought by CLC

Canadian Labor Is Seeking 'Fundamental Realignment'

By Gervase N. Love

Winnipeg, Man.—A resounding call for a new political party of liberal orientation, built around organized labor, farmers and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, was issued by the second constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress.

The move came in the wake of the sweeping triumph of the revived Conservative Party in the recent election, when the voters gave Prime Minister John Diefenbaker an unprecedented majority in Parliament and cut the representation of the CCF, which had the support of much of the labor movement, from 25 seats to eight.

Near Unanimous Stand

The resolution came from the convention's Political Education Committee headed by Eamon Park of Toronto, a Steelworkers staff representative and a former CCF member of the Ontario Provincial Legislature.

It had almost unanimous support, including that of most delegates previously regarded as political neutrals. The only opposition came from a group of Montreal Machinists who maintained it should be preceded by a political education campaign.

It called on the CLC leadership to initiate discussions with the CCF, "interested farm organizations and other like-minded individuals and "groups" on a constitution and program for such a political party—still unnamed—and report back to the 1960 convention, which is scheduled for Montreal.

Tribute Paid CCF

Warm tribute was paid the CCF for its "tremendous contribution" to the people, both in and out of Parliament. The resolution continued:

"The time has come for a fundamental realignment of political forces in Canada."

A companion resolution instructed the CLC Executive Council to expand the Political Education Dept. "as events demand and resources make possible."

Reaction in CCF Mixed

Reaction from CCF leaders was mixed. Among those who approved were M. J. Coldwell, party leader who was defeated in the recent election, and Hazen Argue, his successor as the party's leader in the House of Commons.

In another major action, the convention revamped the CLC's executive and administrative structure. It added a second executive vice president to the list of top officers; established four general vice presidents and added them to the Executive Committee; expanded the Executive Council to include the Executive Committee and 13 vice presidents elected regionally. The convention abolished the General Board, which was to meet in the years between conventions under the old set-up.

A recommendation from the Law Committee that the Executive Committee meet at least four times a year and the Executive Council at least twice was upset by the 1,536 delegates. After prolonged debate, they instructed the former body to meet at least six times annually and the latter at least four times.

An attempt from the floor to put conventions on an annual rather than a biennial basis, for which widespread support had been indicated, was easily defeated.

Jodoin, MacDonald Re-Elected

Pres. Claude Jodoin and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald were re-elected without opposition.

Two new executive vice presidents were elected, one to succeed Gordon Cushing, who has become assistant deputy minister of labor in the federal government and was not a candidate to succeed himself.

Chosen were Stanley Knowles of Winnipeg, a member of the Typographical Union and, until he was defeated in the last election, CCF deputy leader in Parliament; and William Dodge, Montreal, a national representative of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and Other Transport Workers.

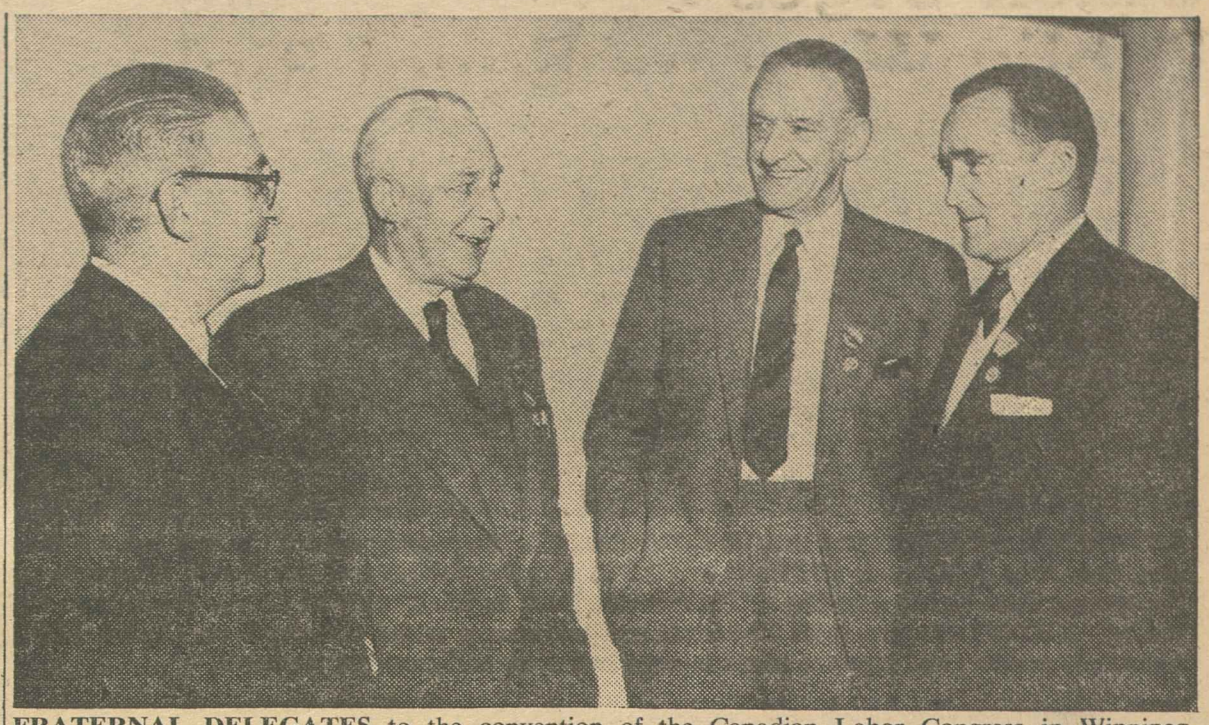
Elected general vice presidents were William Mahoney, Canadian director of the Steelworkers; Frank Hall, Canadian director of the Railway Clerks; William Jenovese, veteran leader of the Bricklayers, and George Burt, Canadian director of the Auto Workers.

Anti-Recession Action Asked

The convention called on the Diefenbaker government to "redouble its efforts" to pull Canada out of the recession, which has struck more deeply than in the United States.

The delegates also heard Diefenbaker, making his first appearance before a CLC convention, outline his plans for strengthening the economy and developing Canada's Northland.

Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, was AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the convention. He congratulated the CLC on its steady progress since the merger two years earlier and predicted that "Canadian labor will continue to grow in size and influence."



FRATERNAL DELEGATES to the convention of the Canadian Labor Congress in Winnipeg, Man., got together for a few words between sessions. From left are Assistant Gen. Sec. Hans Gottfurcht, representing the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; W. B. Beard and Sir Alfred Roberts, of the British Trades Union Congress, and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, of the AFL-CIO.

CLC Expels Two Unions For 'Raiding'

Winnipeg, Man.—Two affiliates of the Canadian Labor Congress were expelled on charges of raiding by vote of delegates to the biennial convention here.

They were the Operating Engineers, with about 10,000 members in Canada, and the Federation of Technical Engineers, with some 800 members.

Charges against the Operating Engineers were brought by 11 international unions, one national union and four directly-chartered CLC local unions. They involved about 25 separate instances, in most cases affecting stationary engineers in plants which had been organized industrially, and dated back to shortly after the merger convention two years ago. The vote was 999 for expulsion to 239 against.

The convention acted after Rowland G. Hill, Canadian director for the Operating Engineers, claimed the union was only exercising its jurisdiction as other CLC affiliates have done since the merger, and that "in most cases we were asked by the engineers involved to represent them."

The Technical Engineers were charged with raiding Machinists Local 2030 at the Avro aviation plant in Malton, Ont., a suburb of Toronto, and failing to comply with directives to withdraw a representation petition filed with the Ontario Labor Relations Board. The vote was 994 to 244 for expulsion.

ICFTU Asks Trujillo to Grant Dominicans Trade Union Rights

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has demanded the establishment of full trade union rights in the Dominican Republic on the basis of a report by a fact-finding mission which disclosed the existence of forced labor.

The mission was composed of Daniel Benedict of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs and Raul Valdivia Perez of the Confederation of Cuban Workers (CTC). The ICFTU's demand was sent by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek to Ramon Marrero Aristy, secretary of state for labor in the nation ruled by Dictator Trujillo. It reflected action on the fact-finding mission's report taken at a meeting of the ICFTU Subcommittee here in March.

Mission's Report Quoted

"The majority of the Dominican Federation of Labor affiliated unions can with difficulty be considered as trade unions," the mission reported. "The local leaders are often managers and foremen, who constantly affirm that workers are satisfied with their wages.

"The general conclusion to be drawn is that freedom of association does not exist in the Dominican Republic. Indeed, the trade unions in that country are not genuine trade unions, but are linked on the one hand with the employers and on the other with the government. Collective bargaining does not exist.

"Furthermore, the mission found that forced labor was practised in certain sisal plantations, and it was informed that forced labor also existed in the rice fields."

The ICFTU, on the basis of instructions from the subcommittee, asked the Trujillo government to create the conditions under which genuine trade unions, independent of employers and government, can develop.

Specifically, it asked for free elections in the unions so independent leaders can be selected; recognition of the unions by employers; full recognition of the right of workers to collective bargaining and to strike, and enforcement instead of lip service to provisions of the labor code which conform with freedom of association.

It also asked for a report on promised steps to eliminate forced labor, and warned that under present conditions, it cannot support the development of trade unions in the republic.

Meany Says May Day Offers Labor Challenge

May Day 1958 was hailed as a day of "unusual challenge and unusual opportunity" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his annual message to workers in other lands who observe the day as their own.

"The challenge is in the never-ending battle to gain for all workers better standards of living," he declared. "That is a goal we must never lose sight of.

"The opportunity is at hand to fight ever harder with all the liberty-loving people throughout the world for a world devoted to freedom, human well-being and peace."

Meany described as a challenge to free world labor that "cannot go unanswered" the warning from "the power-hungry lips" of Nikita Khrushchev, "the hangman of Budapest," that "Soviet Russia will crush any revolt of workers seeking freedom within the Soviet Empire."

"Let May Day 1958 be the day when workers throughout the world answer this threat," he said, "with a lusty avowal that no Khrushchev or any other dictator — Communist, facist or any other kind—will ever crush the workers of the world."

He recalled that May Day in free countries historically commemorates the struggles of workers for a shorter working day and a fuller life.

"Moscow observes the occasion," he pointed out, "to flex its military muscles in an effort to cow the world and their own masses into a state of submission to all their barbarisms.

"On the day when the workers of the world are united in a solidarity of brotherhood and purpose, let us recognize that inborn to every individual human being is the will to be free, to enjoy every right and to resist all infringements of these freedoms and rights. Do the leaders of the Soviet Union think they can kill off all these inborn virtues? It has been tried before and it failed. And it will always fail."

American labor and other free trade unions, organized in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, he observed, are doing everything in their power to help the people of Africa and Asia improve living standards and gain independence.

Stockholders Told Costs of Anti-Unionism

New York—The Montgomery Ward Co. is losing more money because of its anti-union policies than because of the recession, the Retail Clerks warned company stockholders in an ad in the Wall Street Journal shortly before their annual meeting.

The union is on strike at six of the company's retail stores and has informational pickets at more than 500 others in a dispute over wages and other issues in a contract renewal.

Pose Two Questions

The RCIA in the advertisement asked Ward stockholders to consider two questions:

"Is it wise for a merchandise firm like Montgomery Ward, which must depend upon public good will, to risk incurring the ill-will of millions of wage earners who make up the bulk of its customers?

"Is it good business for the management of Montgomery Ward to turn its own sales force in all its stores against its customers?"

The union then called on the stockholders "to use your influence as stockholders to protect your investment by directing the management of Montgomery Ward to adopt more equitable and more enlightened policies toward its own workers."

EXTENSION OF MINIMUM WAGE COVERAGE is "desperately needed" to help halt the recession, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) told 1,300 cheering delegates of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union attending a "Put America Back to Work" rally at George Washington University. RWDSU delegates from 20 eastern and midwestern states converged on Capitol Hill to buttonhole senators and representatives to urge action on anti-recession measures.

Kennedy Asks Action On Minimum Wage Bill

Extension of minimum wage coverage to millions of additional workers would be a major step in meeting the current recession, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) told a legislative rally of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

Addressing 1,300 delegates from 20 eastern and midwestern states at George Washington University's Lisner Auditorium, Kennedy said "no bill is more desperately needed in the U. S. today" than the minimum wage bill, still bottled up in committee.

May Ask Discharge

The senator said he might recommend to the Senate that it discharge the Labor Committee in order to bring the stalled legislation to a vote.

He advanced this suggestion as he took note of right-wing Republican threats to adopt a "discharge" procedure if the Labor Committee has not reported out an omnibus labor bill by June 10.

Kennedy told delegates to the RWDSU's "Put America Back to Work" rally that nearly half of all retail employes "are being exploited because they are paid below the minimum wage," adding:

"Everyone in the country who works 40 hours a week is entitled to at least $1 an hour."

On the subject of unemployment compensation, Kennedy lashed at state governments "which are competing with each other in an effort to pay the least possible unemployment benefits, in order to offer a tax advantage which will attract new industry."

Hits States' Failure

Declaring that "it is obvious that the states will never, on their own, adopt minimum standards," he pledged that when an unemployment compensation measure reaches the Senate floor, he would offer an amendment to set such minimums.

These, he said, would set benefits equal to at least 50 percent of normal wages up to a maximum of two-thirds of the average weekly state wage, and payment of benefits for at least 39 weeks.

After listening to brief addresses by Max Greenberg, president of the RWDSU; Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, and Arthur J. Goldberg, counsel to the Industrial Union Dept., the delegates spent the day on Capitol Hill, meeting with senators and representatives to push for passage of the AFL-CIO anti-recession program.

In addition to pressing for minimum wage extension and improvement of unemployment compensation benefits, the delegates urged action on legislation to grant a major income tax cut for low and middle-income families, and a comprehensive public works program.

At Greenberg's urging they also buttonholed senators to request them to override the Presidential veto on the farm bill "for the good of all of the American people."

The one-day rally was financed by $20,000 donated by voluntary contributions of the union's members, making it possible to charter special trains and busses to bring the delegates to Washington.

Joining with the union delegation from New York were six representatives of employer associations whose businesses have been hard hit by the growing recession and diminishing buying power.

Problems of Women In Defense Studied

Appointed in January to the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services by Defense Sec. Neil H. McElroy, Mrs. William F. Schnitzler attended the committee's recent semi-annual meeting here.

The wife of the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer took part in sessions which advised the Defense Dept. on matters pertaining to all women in the services.

'Rank & File' TeamstersBid For Reforms

A petition asking removal of Godfrey P. Schmidt, New York attorney, as a monitor of the Teamsters Union was filed in U.S. District Court by John Cunningham, onetime chairman of the "rank-and-file" committee whose suit to bar James R. Hoffa from the union presidency resulted in appointment of the supervisors.

Other members of the rank-and-file group requested the monitors to adopt a stringent set of by-laws to establish democratic control of locals.

Judge Nathan Cayton, impartial chairman of the monitors serving under appointment of U.S. Judge F. Dickenson Letts, assured Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.) that his group would "consider" charges of corruption and misuse of funds against officers of Local 107, Philadelphia. His assurance was given in response to McClellan's letter.

Cunningham's petition asking removal of Schmidt said that the lawyer, who was counsel for the rank-and-file group in the anti-Hoffa suit, was serving "three masters" as a monitor—"the plaintiffs, the court and himself."

The rank-and-file group requested the monitors to establish by-laws for locals that would guarantee a secret ballot vote on local rules, two-thirds votes for strikes, political contributions and expenditures of more than $500, and prohibition of business interests by union officers that would interfere with their duties.

New Bakery Union Sues Ousted BCW

The AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers have filed a suit in U.S. District Court here demanding an accounting and a proportionate share of the assests of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

At issue are the sick-and-death benefit fund which, the ABC complaint claims, has a "legitimate value" of about $2.8 million, and all other "funds, assets and property" with a "proper and legitimate" value of about $3 million.

The sick and death benefit fund was created by payments by BCW members above their regular dues, and was earmarked for their specific benefit. With the advent of industry-union plans, the 1956 BCW convention "froze" it, according to the complaint, with payments for illnesses discontinued and the fund held until its exhaustion for death benefit payments in the cases of those members who had contributed.

Funds Transfer Voted

However, the BCW was expelled from the AFL-CIO last December because of domination by corrupt influences, and the ABC was set up to take its place in the industry. In March the BCW held a special convention at which it was voted that money "can be permanently transferred from one fund to another," the complaint said.

"The intended purpose," it continued, "was that the fund be diverted to recipients and BCW creditors for whom it was never created and in addition that such depletions of the fund would never be restored."

The suit was filed by Henry Kaiser, counsel for the ABC. It is believed unprecedented in union history. Workers who have left one union for another in the past have customarily regarded as lost whatever interest, if any, they might have had in the old union's assets. In this case, the ABC takes the position that there has been a breach of trust by the BCW and a violation of its "contractual and fiduciary obligations."

Created by Dues

The action was filed on behalf of ABC, its officers and four locals, acting for themselves individually and "all others similarly situated." It was directed against the BCW, Pres. James G. Cross and Sec.-Treas. Peter H. Olson.

The complaint pointed out that the $3 million in BCW assets, aside from the fund, were created "solely by the dues and other payments of the individual BCW members and were entrusted to BCW solely and exclusively for the pursuit and accomplishment of legitimate and honorable trade union purposes."

They were diverted from these aims, it continued, as the result of corrupt influences within the union.

In another action that may be a precedent, the National Labor Relations Board ordered a representation election at the A&P Bakery in Philadelphia despite a contract between the company and BCW Local 492.

Previously, the existence of a valid contract has usually served to bar an election sought by a rival union. The NLRB said that definite signs of a split in a local which has been expelled from the AFL-CIO may constitute a disruption of the bargaining relationship between an employer and the union. A contract should not bar an election if another union makes a representation showing, it added.

The board's position is substantially the one it took when Communist-dominated unions were being expelled from the former CIO and which it set forth in its historic Lawrence Leather ruling in 1954.

Arizona Labor Pledges Repeal Of 'Work' Law

Tucson, Ariz.—An all-out battle to repeal Arizona's 11-year-old "right-to-work" constitutional amendment was pledged here at the third annual convention of the Arizona AFL-CIO.

The convention voted to hold a special convention in Phoenix next January to map strategy for the fight against the amendment.

Before acting, the 350 delegates heard E. P. Theiss, AFL-CIO regional director, issue a blistering attack on "right-to-work" laws, which he termed "a gun aimed at our heads."

"We've reaped the harvest of our own complacency and an unfriendly social order at the ballot boxes," Theiss told the cheering delegates. "It's going to cost ungodly amounts of money, but we're going to have to spend it if union labor is to survive."

The convention was treated to a rare spectacle as a local newspaper editor and publisher—William R. Mathews of the Arizona Daily Star—attacked right-winger Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) for having stated that he preferred Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa to Walter Reuther, president of the Auto Workers.

Publisher Praises Reuther

Taking a stand directly opposed to Goldwater's, the publisher praised Reuther for having emerged "from the ordeals of the McClellan committee with a greatly enhanced reputation."

Goldwater came under attack by another speaker at the convention, as Earl Anderson, grand lodge representative for the Machinists, rapped Goldwater as "the greatest champion of right-to-work in the United States, with Sen. William Knowland (R-Calif.) running a close second."

Press Emphasis Hit

Delegates also heard John W. Livingston, director of organization for the AFL-CIO, censure the nation's press for giving more publicity to strikes than it has to the economic loss resulting from the recession.

The convention, which elects officers every two years, retained the same executive board and voted to meet next in Flagstaff.

RCA Monopoly on Patents for TV, Radio Parts Laid to FCC

Patent policies of the Federal Communications Commission have given the Radio Corp. of America a monopoly on patent licenses for television and radio equipment and have stifled fundamental research by individuals and smaller firms, the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight was told.

The testimony was given by William H. Bauer, who retired last September as FCC assistant general counsel and adviser on patents. The subcommittee is investigating federal regulatory agencies.

RCA Monopoly Charged

Bauer said the FCC followed a "hands off" policy on patent practices from 1944 to 1947, and again since 1952, which he claimed permitted RCA to develop a monopoly.

He explained the company "concealed" patents by not printing their numbers on the equipment it manufactured. In its place was a statement that "if anyone wanted a particular patent they could ask RCA," he said.

But inquiry produced "resistance," he went on, with the result that anyone wanting to know if a particular piece or part of equipment was patented by RCA, it had to hire a patent lawyer to find out.

RCA issued a statement saying it "has emphatically and consistently denied that it has engaged in any patent abuses," and that its practice of offering licenses on its patents to other firms has contributed substantially to the "dynamic growth and development" of radio and television. It termed Bauer's allegations "completely unfounded."

Grand Jury Indicts

RCA was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on Feb. 21 on several charges of violation of the anti-trust laws. Among them was one charging it with stifling research and development by licensing the use of its patents only in package arrangements. The firm pleaded not guilty on Mar. 5.

'Most Prosperous Recession' Cheered at C of C Meeting

Labor was blamed for everything but the latest satellite snafu at the 46th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

Most of the 4,000 delegates to the sessions in Washington cheered the claim that "this is the most prosperous recession in U.S. history."

The chamber members from around the country also gave advance endorsement to the nomination of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon as Republican standard bearer in the 1960 presidential race.

Exhorted by Goldwater

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), an arch-foe of unions, exhorted the delegates to greater political action this year and henceforward if they wished to avoid dire consequences.

"You have been silent too long," Goldwater advised.

Goldwater had some hard words for his fellow senators who failed to apply the hobbles to unions that he proposed in recent debate. He had some ire left over for the lack of support he and fellow conservatives received from businessmen.

He indicated, however, that he meant businessmen generally and not the chamber, which he said was doing a good job.

Theodore R. Iserman, a New York lawyer, delighted delegates with a broadside against "the growing power of unions."

Unions and their leaders, Iserman told the chamber, "today constitute a more immediate threat to our way of life than does the military might of Soviet Russia, with her sputniks, ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons."

Labor leaders, Iserman continued, have in effect repealed the law of supply and demand. "Notwithstanding layoffs, short workweeks, growing unemployment and relatively hard times in most areas of our economy, unions, by forcing wages up, have forced prices up for the first time in a recession."

Iserman added his voice in urging more political action and education by members of chambers, the National Association of Manufacturers and trade associations. Otherwise, he forecast union officials and AFL-CIO COPE might elect "a subservient Congress."

The chamber published a special booklet attacking the profit sharing plan advanced by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Lobby displays at the convention inveighed against "union abuses" and called for "right-to-work" legislation.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R.-S. D.) was the speaker who called this "the most prosperous recession in U. S. history." He was cheered frequently for his claim that strikes and work stoppages are fewer than ever and that scandal and corruption have disappeared from high places in government.

Nixon Nomination Forecast

The loudest cheers came when he predicted Nixon's nomination for the presidency two years hence.

The only Democratic office holder on the program, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) said: "Fellow Americans, what's going to happen to the Republican Party in 1958 shouldn't happen to a fellow American."

The chamber saw itself in the role of defender of "the worker and his family" with a policy declaration considered at one of the final sessions. It urged "immediate and effective action" through "right-to-work" laws on the federal and state levels.

In other areas of the labor-management field the chamber took up policy statements urging the repeal of minimum wage provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act and limiting coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act and continuing exemption of workers in retail or service businesses.

The temporary existence of unusually high unemployment should not be used as an argument for a shorter workweek, another policy declaration set forth.

The chamber came out against sympathy strikes, strikes in violation of contract, jurisdictional strikes and strikes alleged to correct unfair labor practices. It also urged legislation to require workers to vote by secret ballot "preferably on company property" on the employer's final offer before a strike and on any subsequent offers.

'SHARE-IN-AMERICA' SAVINGS Bonds campaign plans are discussed by Eugene P. Moats, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. Meany, (right) with Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, treasurer of the United States, and Julian P. Baird, Treasury Dept. under secretary. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a letter to all affiliated unions and central bodies, urged all union members to take an active part in promoting the drives in hundreds of communities during 1958.

Education-Legislative Institute Held by IUE

Nearly 100 delegates from 39 locals explored plans for making legislative issues clearer to their fellow members at the first National Education-Legislative Institute of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, held in Washington. Delegates from 17 states, spent four days hearing speeches and asking questions of union leaders, senators and other experts, visiting congressmen and embassies, and observing sessions of the Senate, House and congressional committees.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey explained the union's 10-point anti-recession program and sharply rapped the Eisenhower Administration and business for "planlessness" and "inertia and apathy" in the face of economic and social problems.

"With 6 million jobless and stagnation overrunning more and more sections of industry," he said, "what the labor movement objects to violently is the callous lack of program."

The importance of understanding legislative issues for their influence on this country's role of world leadership as well as for their domestic effect was stressed by IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett.

People Need Facts

"The record indicates," he said, "that when the issues are clearly in focus, and people understand what the problems are and how to solve them, the most progress is made. The worker understands the situation today, just as he did in the '30s when the situation was much worse."

Senators who spoke and their subjects were:

Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), his dissent from the McClellan committee report; Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), the farm problem; Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), the recession and Eisenhower Administration corruption; Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), foreign aid and nuclear weapons tests; John Carroll (D-Colo.), political action and civil liberties; Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.), problems facing labor.

Other Speakers Named

Also, John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), housing; Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), civil rights; Clifford Case (R-N. J.), unemployment compensation; and John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the unemployment compensation extension bill he has co-sponsored with Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.).

Other speakers included Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. H. H. Bookbinder, and Edward P. Morgan, whose American Broadcasting Co. radio news program is sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

THE QUESTIONS CAME FAST, and so did the answers, when this group of delegates to the first National Education-Legislative Institute of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers met Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass.), standing at left center, near the Senate chamber. Kennedy was one of 10 senators who addressed the four-day institute.

California 'Work' Law Lags in First Round

San Francisco—Organized labor in California has scored a major victory in the first round of "the battle of petitions" now being waged between reactionary and progressive forces in this state.

A tax-revision initiative backed by the California State Federation of Labor was qualified for submission to the voters in November. Its sponsors filed a total of approximately 575,000 registered voters' signatures with county registrars several days before the required filing date.

'Work' Drive Falls Short

Backers of the "right-to-work" initiative, on the other hand, said they had fallen 200,000 signatures short of the number needed to qualify for the ballot when they filed only about 150,000 valid signatures by the deadline and had to obtain a 40-day extension to obtain supplementary signatures. Such a final extension is permitted by the state's law.

Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the state labor federation hailed the work of the Citizens Committee for Tax Equality, official sponsors of the tax measure, in the qualifying campaign. He said the 575,000 signatures had set a new record in state initiative efforts, even though the effort to obtain signers had been halted well ahead of the deadline.

The measure needed 322,429 signatures to qualify.

If approved by the people in the Nov. 4 general election, the tax initiative will:

1. Slash the state sales tax from 3 to 2 percent.

2. Reduce the state personal income tax on single persons earning less than $8,000 and married couples earning less than $15,000.

3. Increase the state income tax on upper-income families to a maximum of 46 percent on taxable incomes over $50,000.

Sees Hard Fight

While happy over the relative showing on the first-round petition effort, Haggerty said that he does not yet regard the "right-to-work" backers as defeated.

He pointed out that the so-called Committee on Voluntary Unionism, sponsor of the "work" measure, is now beginning to spend huge sums of money to roll up the necessary qualifying signatures and said that "a rough fight" is ahead.

The final deadline for "work" initiative backers to qualify their proposal to outlaw the union shop for a place on the ballot is June 26.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R.-Calif.), Senate GOP leader, is running for governor on a pro "right-to-work" platform.

Methodist Board Hits 'Work' Laws

Chicago—The "real menace" of state laws banning union shop agreements is that they deny "by law the possibility of increasing individual freedom," the National Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church declared here.

The board adopted a resolution asserting that such measures are "miscalled 'right - to - work' laws since they do not obligate anyone to give an individual a job.

"We hold that union membership as a basis of continued employment should be left to agreement by management and labor through the process of collective bargaining," the church board said.

Pressmen's Monthly Wins Safety Award

Pressmen's Home, Tenn. — The National Safety Council's Public Interest Award for 1957 has been awarded to The American Pressman, published monthly by the Printing Pressmen's Union.

Group to Present Citation to Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will receive a citation from the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants and Jews, for his work in increasing respect for the rights and the dignity of the individual.

The presentation will be made at the organization's 21st annual dinner May 8 in Boston and will be one of three, the others going to Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. representative to the United Nations, and Pres. Philip M. Klutznick of B'nai B'rith.

Jobless Rate Up; Economy Stagnates

Labor Force Idle Now 7.5 Percent

The Census Bureau's mid-April employment-unemployment figures showed a continued slackening-off of business activity as the proportion of jobless climbed to 7.5 percent of the working force.

Numerically the number of unemployed workers dropped 78,000 and employment increased by 600,000 but there was general agreement that these figures showed no basic economic improvement.

Employment Still Trails

The drop in joblessness was far less than seasonal—below one-half of the 200,000 reduction between March and April for each of the last four years.

The seasonal increase in employment was officially reported as concentrated almost wholly in farming and construction work. The 600,000 rise this year compared with increases ranging from 400,000 to 1.2 million across the past four years.

A combination of these figures, seasonally adjusted to take account of experience, resulted in the proportionate rise of joblessness from 7 percent in March to 7.5 percent in April.

The AFL-CIO General Board warned in a statement issued just before the Census Bureau report that a "recession that begins to feed on itself may gain momentum and become a full-blown depression."

Income Drops Sharply

Between August, 1957 , and March, 1958, the board pointed out, wage and salary income dropped at a yearly rate of $8.7 billion—and less than "one quarter" of this was offset by payment of unemployment compensation.

Business investment continues to head downward, the statement noted, and "a continuation of the decline in wage and salary income—and in consumer spending—clearly spells the danger that business activity may be dragged further down by a vicious circle of layoffs, short work-weeks and pessimism."

The board called on the Administration and Congress to carry out the "clear intent" of the Employment Act of 1946, which states the "continuing policy" of the federal government is to "seek all practicable means to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

In hearings before a Joint Economic subcommittee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), dozens of expert witnesses joined the AFL-CIO in advocating urgent and substantial steps to increase employment by cutting taxes, raising jobless compensation or speeding public works, or combination of two or more of these programs.

Cheaper loans belatedly provided by a reversal of the Federal Reserve Board's "tight money" policy, said AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, will not encourage new investment by businessmen who already see their "productive capacity 30 per cent idle."

"High unemployment among young men," according to Nathaniel Goldfinger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, already has "resulted in a postponement of marriages," with a "depressing effect on (consumer) consumption and housing."

Fewer Jobs in March

There were "fewer jobs" in March 1958 in plants producing durable goods, he said than in 1942—16 years earlier, and working hours were "shorter than since before World War II."

Successive panels of economists before the Douglas subcommittee tended to agree, almost unanimously, that the recession had reached a point at which tax reduction and "quick-acting" public works were called for.

They differed primarily in selection of the areas for tax reductions — many emphasized excise levies as well as personal and corporation income taxes.

HOUSE SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN (R-Tex.) turns a spadeful of dirt at ground-breaking ceremonies in Washington for the new home of the Railway Labor Executives Association. Behind Rayburn is Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.); at right is Thomas C. Carroll, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and chairman of the editorial board of the newspaper Labor.

'Dixiegops' Wield Hatchet on Extension of Aid to Jobless

By Willard Shelton

The House passed a watered-down version of the Administration's emergency unemployment compensation bill after a coalition of Republican and southern Democrats rejected a more liberal Democratic plan reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee.

The House voted only two days after release of mid-April employment statistics on the basis of which the Administration conceded that recovery from the business slump would be delayed until autumn.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that April figures showed the policy of "wait and see" was proving "costly" and that "immediate action" on jobless compensation and tax cuts is "essential if America is to be put back to work."

Sponsored by Herlong

The compensation measure, sponsored for coalition symbolic purposes by Southern Democratic Rep. A. S. Herlong (Fla.), would grant government loans to extend jobless benefits by 50 percent but would allow each state to decide whether or not it would "accept" the loans for the benefit of its unemployed.

"We are not happy" with the House bill, Meany told a press conference, "and we will work to improve it in the Senate."

In the Senate the bill goes first to the Finance Committee headed by conservative Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.).

Like the Herlong bill, the Administration proposal would have financed supplementary compensation by government advances, to be repaid later either by employer taxes or state appropriation. It would have confined emergency benefits solely to the workers already eligible under widely varying state laws. But it did not openly invite states to refuse the aid.

Democrats Sought Extension

The Democratic measure would have extended jobless benefits for a flat 16 weeks for most unemployed workers including hundreds of thousands now barred by state eligibility and disqualification rules.

It also would have made the money available to the states as outright federal grants rather than as loans or advances.

This measure, approved by the Ways and Means Committee headed by Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), went down the drain when the GOP-Southern Democratic coalition approved the Herlong substitute by a 223-to-164 roll call vote.

General Board Statement

The AFL-CIO General Board in a policy resolution prior to the House vote pointed out that the Democratic bill was a "dramatic acknowledgement" of the deficiencies of state jobless compensation laws but did nothing to require improvements of those laws or to raise weekly compensation. The board called on member unions to help "alert all citizens" to the needs of the jobless.

In the anti-recession battle otherwise, the maneuvering over government measures continued, with the Administration fighting to delay action and Democrats talking slightly more vigorously than in the past of tax cuts.

Pres. Eisenhower said hopefully at a news conference that he thought the April statistics indicated the recession is "flattening out" but showed no enthusiasm for a tax cut because he was not assured that a reduction, of itself, would cause an economic pick-up.

Mitchell Renews Pressure

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, an early Administration advocate of tax slashes, nevertheless renewed the pressure by urging that a decision should be made "within 30 to 60 days."

He saw no short-term improvement in the business picture from the April figures, Mitchell told a news conference, and he warned that no significant change in the unemployment figures could be expected this month either.

"If a bolstering of the economy is necessary, then as opposed to any other form of government action I would favor a tax cut," the secretary said.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), Senate majority leader, added his voice to those urging a decision on tax policy.

Unless public works expenditures could be speeded up and "enthusiastically executed" by the Eisenhower Administration, he said, "we are going to have to reach a decision about our tax structure."

The initiative, he pointed out, must come from the House, which under the Constitution must originate all tax bills, but "if we don't provide a cure to the recession in public works there is no alternative but tax revision."

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Council Urges School Aid Action by Congress Now

Prompt enactment of a $1.5 billion federal aid to school construction bill—endorsed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1957 but dropped by the White House this year—was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The legislation was revived, despite Administration desertion, when a House Education subcommittee headed by Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D-W. Va.) suddenly reported a bill virtually the same as the measure drafted by the Administration last year.

Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) said the Democrats "have got the votes" needed to push the bill through the full committee, and said he plans to try to bring it to a committee vote May 8.

The Executive Council welcomed the subcommittee action and called on Congress to complete the legislation. It charged that defeat of the bill last year stemmed from "the failure of Pres. Eisenhower to give his full support" to the measure.

"There can be no further excuse for failure," it declared.

The council noted that in addition to easing the serious overcrowding in America's classrooms, the bill would provide "badly needed, and eminently justified, public works activity to combat the current dangerous recession."

It noted that the economic slump "did not exist when school construction legislation was considered last year," and added that this fact alone "should give the Congress added impetus to take immediate action."

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), who sponsored the $1.5 billion Eisenhower bill this year, rejected GOP charges that Democratic approval of the measure was politically inspired. He said Democratic subcommittee members pushed the President's own bill in preference to others on the theory it would be the "most acceptable" to Republican House members.

Meany Salutes IAM Anniversary

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany extended hearty birthday greetings to the Intl. Association of Machinists on their 70th birthday May 5.

In a letter to IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes, Meany lauded the union for its record of sound trade unionism and for bringing economic justice and democracy into industrial life.

He urged the members of the IAM to rededicate themselves on this 70th anniversary of their union to "building a better and stronger America, a land of justice and fair play in a world that is first of all free, and equally as important, at peace."

Governors of four additional states have signed proclamations setting aside Monday, May 5, to honor the Intl. Association of Machinists.

Industrial Decline Continues Unabated

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FRB to Report Further Drop In Production

By Saul Miller

The Federal Reserve Board is expected to report next week a further drop in industrial production for April in contrast to a normal seasonal rise for the month.

The board's index is expected to drop a point or two from the March figure of 128. The March index reflected a 13 percent drop in national production from the high point in Dec. 1956.

The anticipated report on the drop in production will come on the heels of optimistic "recovery" statements issued by Administration spokesmen, based in part on a decline in the number of persons drawing unemployment compensation.

The Labor Dept. reported a drop of about 30,000 for the week ending Apr. 19. Most of the decline was attributed, however, to seasonal pickups in the construction industry and other outdoor activity. The number of jobless workers drawing compensation remained double the number a year ago.

Employment in manufacturing, however, dropped 270,000 in April, a month where factory employment usually shows an upturn.

At 15.1 million in April, jobs in manufacturing were of 1.7 million from April 1957. Most of the decline over the year came in industries producing autos, machinery and appliances, as well as in basic steel.

The Labor-Commerce departments report showed a further drop in the work week and in average weekly pay of factory workers.

March Layoffs Up

In another report on factory layoffs and hirings, the departments painted a gloomier picture—the hiring rate in March was the lowest and the layoff rate the highest for any March in the postwar period.

For every 1,000 persons on their payrolls, manufacturing firms in March hired 23 persons and laid off 31.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told a press conference that during the first four months of 1958 an estimated 700,000 workers had exhausted their rights to jobless benefits and that the average weekly benefit check was $30.40.

Congressional action on emergency aid for the unemployed was postponed until probably the end of May when the Senate Finance Committee announced it would start hearings on the House-passed measure May 13.

The House passed a watered-down version of the Administration's jobless aid program after a coalition of Republicans and some

(Continued on Page 12)

Punitive Labor Proposals Draw Attack by 3 Senators

HEARINGS OPEN on labor legislation as Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the special labor-management committee testifies on his bill before the Kennedy Labor subcommittee. Left to right at committee table are Senators Wayne Morse (D-Oreg.), Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

Hayes Cites Democratic Union Rules

By Willard Shelton

A Senate subcommittee opened three weeks of hearings on labor legislation under a pledge to report a bill for floor action and with June 10 as a target date.

Members of the subcommittee including Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) served sharp notice that in seeking effective and practical legislation they would try to knock out punitive and highly-controversial proposals.

Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, reported on the democratic practices of his own union, analyzed the work of the McClellan investigating committee, and warned against imposing unjustified legal restrictions that would hamper unions in their proper functions. (See Story "AFL-CIO's Position On Labor Legislation," page 5.)

The subcommittee was considering a wide variety of bills, including measures by Kennedy and Ives to give the federal government restricted powers in the field of union democracy, and the broader Eisenhower Administration proposals, sponsored by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N. J.), that would outlaw organizational picketing and make other Taft-Hartley Act changes.

Punitive Bills Offered

Also under consideration were complex punitive and more wide-ranging bills by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) and Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the special committee investigating labor-management improprieties.

In an atmosphere heavy with political overtones, Knowland and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) indicated that they wouldn't agree to avoid "controversial" proposals. Goldwater said he wouldn't offer his own anti-union shop amendment but that he didn't want any "sweetheart" bill. Knowland in effect threatened to repeat his tactics of offering on the Senate floor any of his proposals the subcommittee turned down.

Knowland is running for governor of California with "labor" as his selected principal issue. He is commonly credited with seeking the governorship to regain political leadership of the state from his fellow Californian, Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon. Goldwater, running for re-election to the Senate, has

(Continued on Page 2)

75 Forgotten Regions:

Depressed Areas Legislation Passage Asked by Schnitzler

The recession currently gripping the country has tended to obscure the long-term depression that afflicts about 75 areas in the nation, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told Congress.

Testifying before the House Banking Committee, Schnitzler called for immediate action on legislation to aid depressed areas in line with the measure reported favorably by the Senate Banking Committee. Recalling that he had testified on behalf of such legislation a year ago, Schnitzler said:

"Today, even more than a year ago, our failure to aid the distressed areas is revealed as a tragic misfortune. While most communities can hope to see their jobless return to work when the business cycle again moves upward, the chronically distressed areas will hope in vain.

"And the score or more of additional marginal communities that also would be aided by enactment of this legislation—the ones that are always on the fringe of chronic distress—will be the last to feel the benefits of returning prosperity and the first again to be struck by unemployment when another ill wind blows."

Hits Attempt to Delude

In terms of the current recesssion, Schnitzler pointed out that any attempt to paint a recovery picture on the basis of latest job figures is an attempt to "delude by statistics" and that the economic outlook shows continuing weakness in all segments of the economy.

He assailed the "wait-and-see" attitude in Washington, especially by those "who still shudder at the thought of taking affirmative action to restore the economy lest it encourage inflation."

"These same people," he added, "did little or nothing to stop inflation during the years when it was building up."

Schnitzler renewed the AFL-CIO call for immediate aid to the unemployed, a tax cut for low and moderate-income families, a spur in public works construction and support of the Community Facilities bill approved by the Senate.

He stressed also the need to aid the small businessman, in serious jeopardy because of his inability to obtain adequate short-term loans and investment capital on "reasonable terms."

(*Continued on Page 4*)

UAW, IAM Delay Aircraft Strike

Los Angeles — A nationwide strike of 125,000 aircraft and missile workers was postponed May 8 on a day-to-day basis an hour before deadline by the Machinists and Auto Workers at the request of federal mediators.

The extension, agreed upon a few hours after a tentative settlement covering 16,000 IMA members at Lockhead plants in Burbank, Palmdale and Maywood, Calif., came too late to halt walkouts in the southeastern states. The strike became temporarily effective among IAM members at Lockheed's Marietta, Ga., plant and at Cape Canaveral, Fla., and among Auto Workers at the Douglas plant in Charlotte, N. C.

The Lockheed agreement, reached by the company and IAM Lodge 727, provided for a wage increase of 22 cents an hour. It is subject to ratification by the membership.

Ohio Merger Forms New State AFL-CIO

By Al Zack

Cleveland, O.—At 11:13 a. m. May 7 the largest merged state central body of the AFL-CIO was born here.

By unanimous vote, 2,274 delegates merged the Ohio State Federation of Labor and the Ohio CIO Council into the million-member Ohio AFL-CIO, creating the 37th merged state organization and the largest merged to date.

Meeting in the huge Cleveland Convenion Hall, scene of countless historic union conventions including the 1949 CIO convention which expelled 11 Communist dominated unions, the delegates whooped through a package resolution which:

1—Merged the two organizations.

2—Adopted a constitution previously approved by separate conventions of the two federations.

3—Elected three executive officers and 24 vice presidents.

Michael Lyden of the Street and Electric Railway Employes, who had been president of the Ohio Federation of Labor for 22 years, was chosen as the first president.

Officers Named

Phillip Hannah of the Machinists,

(Continued on Page 3)

3 Senators Score Punitive Labor Bills; Hayes Backs Union, Employer Reports

(*Continued from page* 1)

for years campaigned against what he terms the "philosophy" of union leaders he dislikes.

Kennedy and Ives also are up for re-election this year.

Hayes Gives Endorsement

Hayes began his testimony with congratulations to the Senate for passage of the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill to protect employe welfare and pension plans. He gave affirmative endorsement to the following legislative action:

• A grant of authority to the Labor Dept. to make public union financial reports. The reporting forms should be simplified and small local unions exempted, he said, and the law should be broadened to require reports by employers "of their expenditures in the field of labor relations, including expenditures incurred to prevent organization of employes."

• A provision that international unions report to the Labor Dept. information on trusteeships of locals, with penalties for false reports. The secretary of labor, Hayes suggested, might be asked to report back to Congress within two years on whether further legislation might be needed.

• Carefully drafted legislation tightening up legal restrictions on giving and receiving bribes between management and union agents, with penalties "commensurate with the nature of the offense."

• Increased funds for the National Labor Relations Board and "drastic changes" in the board's procedure to eliminate "tremendous delays" in its cases.

• Elimination of the Taft-Hartley provision barring economic strikers from voting in representation elections. Hayes specifically endorsed a Kennedy bill that "affirmatively safeguards strikers" in their rights during a lawful strike.

Warns Against Force

Hayes warned against proposals for "regulating union democracy" that would "force us against our will" to adopt "one specific form of democracy."

Citing the relatively tiny number of union officials and unions exposed in wrongdoing by the McClellan committee, Hayes pointed out that the AFL-CIO acted swiftly in acordance with its own procedures to correct the evils or expel the unions for noncompliance with ethical practice codes.

"We ask no special privilege," he said, "We plead no special immunity. All we ask is equal protection and equal justice under the law."

Even today in some communities "we find the cards of local government and local justice stacked against us. It would be socially unfair and morally unjust for the federal government to enact legislation which would subject unions, their officers and members to excessive restrictions or penalties."

Questioned on Intent

Knowland, presenting his own package of bills that he labels a "bill of rights" for union members, ran into heavy questioning from Ives and from Morse, partly on his overall intent, partly on specific details.

Ives bluntly asked whether Knowland wanted a "moderate" bill, which he defined as "noncontroversial," that could actually be passed. Knowland said he thought his bills were "moderate" and he didn't want anything "innocuous." Ives retorted that in his opinion Knowland's bills were "controversial."

Morse questioned Knowland closely on the California senator's proposal that 15 percent of union members could by petition challenge union elections and force new balloting and on a "sleeper" section outlawing "monopolistic" agreements between unions by "geographical areas."

Morse Cites Dangers

The first would expose unions to constant internal disruption, Morse declared. The second would possibly prevent enforcement of no-raiding agreements and settlement of jurisdictional disputes, he said, and Knowland conceded that non-raiding agreements would be covered.

"You say your bill isn't anti-labor?" Morse asked disbelievingly.

McClellan refrained from testifying in detail on his own complicated measure to enforce union democracy by rigid requirements on the provisions of local union and international constitutions, plus other broad requirements that would affect both internationals and locals.

He acknowledged that the subject of labor legislation was highly complex and that he was not an expert, but said that his special committee's hearings had disclosed "abuses" that the federal government must correct by law. On 10 or 12 specific points, he conceded that detailed study of experts would be required and he said he had no "pride of authorship" or desire that his on specific program be followed.

Prof. Archibald Cox of the Harvard Law School, chairman of a committee of labor-law experts that advised Kennedy and the Labor Committee staff, urged that the federal government has the "responsibility of taking reasonable measures" to enforce proper handling of union funds and to insure union democracy.

A strong, independent labor movement "is a vital part of American institutions," he said, and Congress therefore should be careful "neither to undermine self-government nor to weaken labor unions."

Cox sharply attacked proposals in the Eisenhower, Knowland and McClellan bills that would enforce laws regulating unions by denying them access to the NLRB and canceling their tax exemption. The Knowland bill would also hit unions with the anti-trust laws.

Unfair to Members

It is "unfair to the union members who do no wrong" to punish their officers by denying the union members themselves access to the labor board, he said. It also ignores the fact that the labor board exists to serve the public interest and that this should not "be traded off as a system of rewards or punishments for good conduct or bad conduct."

Canceling tax exemption, as a sanction, again would "take away the property of the union members we are trying to protect," he said.

The McClellan bill was "objectionable" also, Cox said, because it "dictates" the charters of unions and this "threatens the independence of the labor movement."

Cox suggested that several bills offered by Kennedy would strengthen the labor movement" by removing a "source of corruption" and "rebuild the confidence of members as well as the public."

Trusteeship Procedures

These bills would lay down requirements for trusteeships of locals and democratic procedures in elections, without prescribing the latter in detail, and would enforce them by civil action.

An aggrieved union member, challenging a trusteeship or an election, could file a complaint with the Labor Dept. This he could file only after exhausting administrative remedies in the union. If the department found "probable cause" to believe the law was violated, it would file suit in federal court to obtain relief. The court would make the final decision.

Union officers could reasonably be required, Cox urged, to file financial reports on any transaction in which a conflict of interest with their union duties might exist.

No-Raid Decision Upheld in Court

Chicago — Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe has held that a decision under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement is enforceable in court.

Judge Igoe ordered the Textile Workers Union to withdraw a petition with the National Labor Relations Board for an election among employes of the Personal Products Co. here.

David L. Cole, impartial umpire under the No-Raiding Agreement, had ruled that the United Textile Workers had an "established bargaining relationship" with the company and that the TWU petition to the NLRB violated the no-raid pact. When TWU failed to comply, the UTW took the court action.

The Supreme Court earlier this year ruled that a binding arbitration agreement was enforceable in federal court.

Welfare Plan Bill Slowed In House

The House Labor Committee voted a new study of welfare-plan legislation, including the Senate-passed Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill and a substitute measure sponsored by Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N. Y.).

A subcommittee is expected to examine both bills, without public hearings, and report back to the full committee before liberals on the labor unit seek to send the welfare-plan proposal to the floor.

The committee in authorizing the subcommittee knocked down efforts by Republican conservatives to compel it to cover general labor regulation bills as well as the welfare-plan proposals.

This had the effect of eliminating, at least for the time being, efforts by the GOP to repeat the tactics used by the White House and by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) in the Senate, of loading down the simple bill on financial disclosure by welfare plans with amendments to restrict and hogtie unions.

Under House rules, "rider" amendments of the type offered in the Senate are out of order as "nongermane." The Labor Committee tied down the rule by specific vote.

Teller is critical of some details of the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, including its scope and the provision that makes theft of welfare funds an embezzlement punishable under federal law.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) introduced in the House the exact language of the Senate bill, which was supported by the AFL-CIO.

The Administration also is expected to support the bill as it did in the Senate after Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell in 1957 endorsed its general principles.

The Labor Committee is narrowly divided on many education and labor proposals, with most Democrats tending to support carefully-divided welfare bills and the balance of power resting with a minority of liberal Republicans who frequently join in backing such bills.

$1.20 Hourly Floor Proposed in Drugs

A prevailing minimum wage of $1.20 an hour in the drugs and medicine industry has been proposed under the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell.

The proposal contrasts sharply with an AFL-CIO recommendation that $1.45 an hour be set as the prevailing minimum under government contracts.

Thomas A. Murray

Murray, Head Of N. Y. Fed, Dies at 73

Albany, N. Y.—Thomas A. Murray, president of the New York State Federation of Labor for the last 15 years, collapsed and died a few minutes after speaking at an unemployment conference in the chamber of the lower house of the legislature. He was 73.

Gov. Averell Harriman (D), who had called the statewide meeting and who was presiding, adjourned the conference out of respect for "a man who played a great part in developing union activities in the state, a great part in developing industry, one who had the respect and admiration of all in this room."

About 250 representatives of labor and industry stood for a minute of silent tribute.

Meany Wires Regrets

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a friend of many years standing and one of Murray's predecessors as president of the state federation, attended the funeral, which was held in Yonkers. In a wire to Sec.-Treas. Harold C. Hanover of the state body, he expressed regret and sadness at Murray's death.

"He died in the very act of serving the workers of his state, the people to whom he devoted his entire life," Meany said. "Tom Murray was a staunch trade unionist and a fine leader, but he was more than that. He was a true patriot, a real gentleman, a man we were proud to call friend."

Murray, a native of New York, became an apprentice bricklayer at the age of 14. After becoming a journeyman he studied architectural drafting at Cooper Union, and for many years worked as a foreman and general superintendent on construction projects.

Active Building Tradesman

He became chairman of the New York Bricklayers executive committee, representing all locals in Manhattan and the Bronx, in 1933. Three years later he was elected president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, holding the post for seven years. In 1940 he was chosen a vice president of the state federation and became its president upon the death of Thomas J. Lyons in 1943.

Murray's wife, the former Elizabeth Jane O'Keefe, died in 1936. He is survived by a son, John, and three daughters, Mrs. Edward Hickey, with whom he lived in Hartsdale; Mrs. Alice Davies and Mrs. Harold Anderson.

A gentle, soft-spoken man with great capacity for conciliation, he was one of the leaders in plans to merge the state AFL and CIO bodies into a new federation, which he was scheduled to head.

Supreme Court Bars Firm's Effort To Give Non-Unionists Strike Vote

The Supreme Court has knocked down an employer's attempt to escape bargaining with an international union and to disrupt its local union by requiring that non-members shall vote on strike ballots.

The court upheld the National Labor Relations Board in ruling that the Borg-Warner Co. was guilty of unfair labor practices in "insisting" on a contract solely with an Auto Workers local, instead of the International UAW as well, and in "insisting" also that employes eligible for the bargaining unit be allowed to vote on strikes even though they fail to join the union.

A UAW spokesman hailed the decision as strengthening the UAW's hand in negotiations not only with Borg-Warner but also with many companies, "particularly in the South where employers still try about everything to tie up unions."

The decision was unanimous on the issue of the company's obligation to sign a contract with the UAW as well as its Local 1239 at Borg-Warner's Wooster, O., division. Justice Harold O. Burton's opinion pointed out that the UAW had been certified as the employes' bargaining agent and that it was "an evasion of (the company's) duty" for the company to refuse to deal with the agent.

The court split five-to-four in upholding the UAW and the NLRB on the non-members' balloting issue. The majority held that refusal to sign a contract not containing a clause giving non-members the right to vote on strikes was in effect a refusal to bargain.

The company's proposed "ballot clause," Burton wrote, "substantially modifies the collective-bargaining system" by "weakening the independence" of the union chosen by majority vote of employes.

Ford Closes Plant:

Job Security Issue Enters Auto Talks

Detroit—Job security leaped into prominence in auto contract negotiations here, spurred on by Ford Motor Co.'s decision to shut down its Memphis (Tenn.) assembly plant.

On the heels of Ford's announcement that the plant would close June 6, Auto Workers negotiators announced they would increase pressure for the job security plank of its bargaining program calling for company-paid transfer expenses to a new job or liberal severance pay settlements for workers at a closed plant.

Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's Ford Dept., said the move brought the "brutal realities of automation and economic recession" home to 1,300 workers and their families, who were notified of the pending elimination of their jobs "in a bland announcement" which termed the Memphis plant obsolete.

Bannon said it was the UAW's position "that whenever plants become obsolete, management is obligated to modernize the facilities or to locate new installations in the same areas as the method of protecting both the workers and the community."

UAW negotiations with the industry's Big Three—Ford, General Motors and Chrysler—were resumed with the tempo of negotiations increasing as end-of-the-month contract deadlines drew closer.

Pension Costs Argued

Before the news blackout was imposed, UAW and GM negotiators exchanged figures on the cost of pension demands. The company claimed a 20 percent increase in pension payments plus reduction in eligibility from ten to five years would cost 13 cents an hour.

Calling these figures "outlandish," union spokesmen said the pension improvements would cost only 4.1 cents an hour on the basis of 1,800 working hours a year—and would drop to 3.5 cents hourly if employes were put on a full work year of 2,040 hours.

While negotiations continued, GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice sent letters to all employes renewing the company's proposal to extend the present contract for two years without change. He said that such an extension would give workers 7-cent hourly increases for each of the two years.

A union spokesman said the corporation had twice proposed the two-year extension before negotiations began, and that it was rejected both times. He accused GM of "maneuvering" at a time when the UAW was making serious proposals to help both the union and the company in the face of the growing recession.

Henry Ford, II, fired off a letter to employes of his company, too, objecting to "the implication" that all wage increases, benefits and improved conditions had been "literally squeezed out of a reluctant management by the union."

In reply, Bannon said he could recall not a single contract improvement volunteered by the Ford management.

GM, which last week sent the UAW notice it was terminating its contract as of May 29, followed up with similar notification to the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers effective the same date. More than 30,000 IUE members, employed in the six plants which comprise GM's electrical division, are affected by the termination notice.

N. Y. Settlements Net 11-Cent Gain

Albany, N. Y.—Union contracts negotiated in New York State last year yielded an average wage increase of 11 cents an hour, according to the annual collective bargaining report of the State Dept. of Labor.

The 1956 average was 10.4 cents. Pay hikes were negotiated in 97 percent of the 1,341 settlements, about the same proportion as in 1956, and affected about 955,000 workers.

IT WAS BIRTHDAY TIME at the Machinists' Washington headquarters as two members of Local 118, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, help light candles on a cake their union presented to honor the IAM on its 70th anniversary. Left to right: Miss Beverly Pons of the ABC; Eric Peterson, IAM secretary-treasurer; IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes, and Miss Jessie Young of the ABC.

Unfair Labor Charges Rise To New High

A record-breaking number of unfair labor practices charges were filed with the National Labor Relations Board during the first three months of 1958.

A total of 2,760 such cases were filed — almost double the number for the first quarter of 1957. Of these, 1,810 complaints were against employers, and 959 against unions.

The NLRB records for the three-month period showed unions won 59 percent of all collective bargaining elections held.

Labor Course Set For Union Workers

Chicago—Union office employes of the Building Service union are due for a brief orientation on the labor movement.

Pres. William L. McFetridge said approximately 100 union employes will attend sessions on the history and ideals of the trade union movement, their own union, and the particular duties involved in serving trade unionists.

Ohio Labor Creates New State AFL-CIO

(*Continued from page* 1)

secretary-treasurer of the Ohio federation for 16 years and former assistant secretary of labor in New Deal days, was the unanimous choice for executive vice president.

Elmer Cope, international representative of the Steelworkers and a long-time Ohio trade unionist, was elected secretary-treasurer. Cope was nominated in the Ohio CIO convention after John R. Rooney, secretary-treasurer for the last two years, declined to run in order to accept a post at the Steelworkers headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Of the 24 vice presidents, 14 came from the former CIO ranks and 10 from the ranks of the former AFL.

The jam-packed convention greeted each mention of merger with loud applause exceeded in enthusiasm only by the applause that greeted assertions that the Ohio Chamber of Commerce proposal for a state "right-to-work" law would be defeated at the November election.

Men of Good Will

The new officers, hailing merger as a demonstration that men of good will could resolve perplexing problems, echoed Hannah's assertion: "Now we are one; I'm not afraid." But all the new officers agreed that translating unity into accomplishments for Ohio's workers was a major undertaking and would require utmost effort and devotion.

Three major speakers from the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Joseph Keenan and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, hailed the Ohio merger as a major accomplishment.

Schnitzler challenged the newly-merged state body to embark on a vigorous campaign to "build a better life for the people you represent . . . build a better state in which to bring up your children . . . build a better and stronger nation."

Declaring that the new Ohio AFL-CIO was "united in purpose and spirit as well as in the letter of your constitution," Schnitzler said it faced the task of meeting the problems caused by denial of supplemental unemployment benefits, the inadequacy of unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, and the up-coming "right-to-work" referendum.

Schnitzler launched a two-fisted attack on the Ohio Chamber of Commerce as the power behind the "right-to-work" referendum, declaring it is willing to spend millions of dollars on "tons of propaganda" hoping to "so confuse and mislead the voters . . . that they will vote for this evil measure which guarantees no one the right to work, but which deprives free management and free labor of the right to enter into a union security contract."

Keenan, hailing the convention as a typical American gathering, reviewed labor's major accomplishments and said that "never in history was it more necessary for labor to be united than it is today."

He warned of the major attacks on the trade union movement coming in this session of Congress and cautioned the delegates to avoid complacency. Defeat of anti-labor amendments to the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, Keenan said, was not an indication that labor's friends in the Senate could halt such attempts if they were properly presented rather than being presented in the manner chosen by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) two weeks ago.

Unity of Purpose

Calling for unity of purpose and action, as well as unity of language, Keenan said, "united you can, and I am sure will, bring a better day to Ohio workers and halt the vicious attacks on organized labor that are presently being planned by the big business interests."

Reuther diagnosed America's current economic recession as an acute case of "under-consumption." Productive capacity has far out-run America's ability to consume, Reuther said, calling for governmental action to spur spending power to put America back to work.

Branding as completely false charges by industrialists that America's high costs were the result of union wage drives, Reuther revealed that the auto industry had raised car prices $5 for every $1 it increased wages while the steel industry tripled wage increases in the price tags they put on their products.

Labor Fought Reds

Reuther characterized today's vigorous attacks upon labor as "the acts of those who believe in the status quo to resist the trade unions as they drive forward to a better tomorrow." In that drive, Reuther said, American unions had resisted and beaten Communisim. He received roars of applause as he added:

"The American trade union movement has done more in a single day to fight communism that the Goldwaters have in their entire lifetime."

Court Orders ABC Members Reinstated

A state court at Kansas City, Mo., has ordered the A & P Bakery to reinstate three members of Local 218, AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, who union officials charged were fired at the behest of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The Kansas City local was one of the first to bolt the BCW following its expulsion by the AFL-CIO convention in December on findings of domination by corrupt interests. The court issued an injunction restraining the company from discharging any employe because of ABC interest or affiliation.

The legal action was one of two in which the ABC was victorious. In Boston, a temporary restraining order obtained by the BCW, which tied up the funds of ABC Locals 248 and 458, was dismissed and a permanent injunction denied.

In a National Labor Relations Board representation election covering the bakeries of three firms in Albany, Troy, Schenectady and Glen Falls, N. Y., ABC Local 10 tallied 242 votes to 10 for no union.

Auto Workers Adopt 'Economy' Program

Detroit—A five-point economy program has been adopted by the Auto Workers, in a move aimed at permitting the union to carry on essential activities in the face of the current recession.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the economies were dictated by the fact that "the deepening recession has caused a serious loss of income" both to local unions and the international.

To help bolster the UAW's financial position, the executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers voted a $200,000 gift to the auto union, and suspended the $1,000-a-month rent which the UAW pays the IUE for its Washington office.

In announcing the move, IUE Pres. James B. Carey took note of the fact that, in 1955, his union received UAW contributions totaling $970,000 when the IUE was locked with Westinghouse in a 156-day strike.

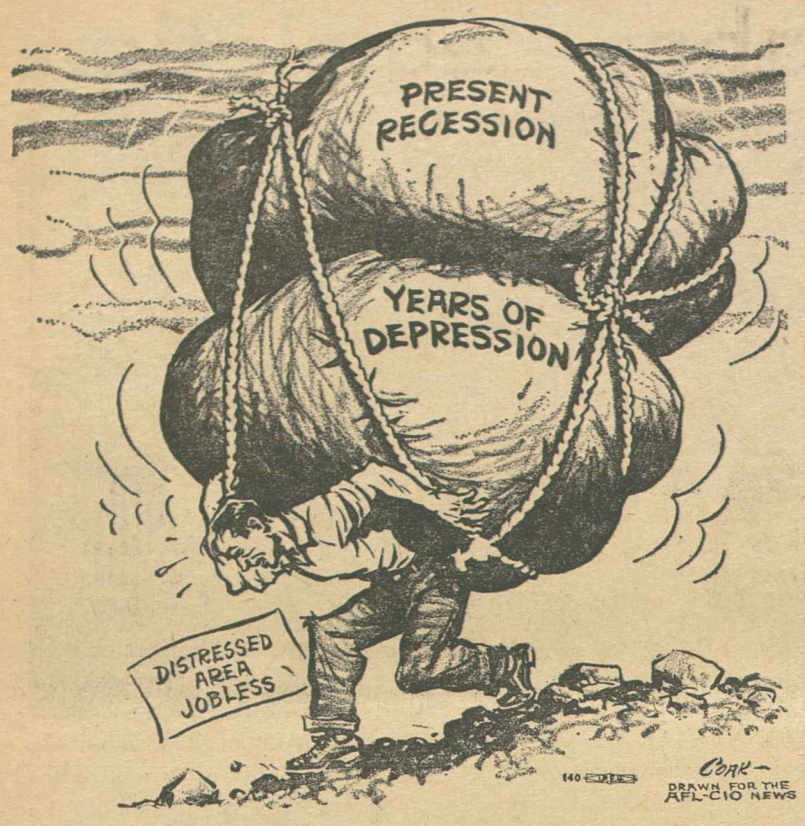
The UAW's executive board, Reuther revealed in an administrative letter to all locals, approved the following recession-dictated program:

- Curtailment of the union's radio program and reduction in the number of stations carrying the broadcasts.
- Bi-weekly, rather than weekly, publication of the union's newspaper, Solidarity.
- Reduction of administrative expenses for conferences, council meetings, travel, telephone, publications and contributions.
- A voluntary four-month pay cut of 10 percent for the union's officers and executive board members.
- Staff reduction of 97 persons —28 in various national service departments, 50 in national organization departments, and 19 on regional service staffs.

The UAW president said the executive board had also recommended that all staff members accept a voluntary pay cut on a temporary basis, but stressed that this would not apply to employes covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

Reuther noted the pardox that existed in the fact that the recession had seriously reduced the union's income at a time when "our union's responsibilities have increased and effective action to protect and advance the best interest of UAW members and their families has become more imperative."

An Intolerable Burden



Depressed Areas Legislation Passage Asked by Schnitzler

(Continued from Page 1)

On depressed area legislation, Schnitzler declared that the "wait-and-see" attitude cannot be justified on any grounds because "this optimistic expectation of self-recovery clearly does not apply" to chronically-depressed segments.

The bill reported by the Senate committee, he said, is a compromise that is "truly bipartisan in spirit" and its 40 co-sponsors in the Senate indicate wide support.

Measures introduced in the House by Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky.) and Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) are acceptable to labor, Schnitzler said, with minor differences that can be readily adjusted.

The Senate bill would set up an area redevelopment program as a division of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and provide $380 million in federal funds to assist depressed communities.

The Administration is opposed to anything more than $50 million in loan funds.

Most of the provisions of the bill were approved by the Senate in 1957 but the House did not act.

The Douglas-Payne bill was approved by the Senate Banking Committee by an eight to seven vote. The majority report noted that any measures taken to end the recession will not "resolve the deeper economic problems of economiaclly depressed areas."

Non-Complying Union Put on NLRB Ballot

Reversing an 11-year-old policy, the National Labor Relations Board has moved to include in representation elections a union not in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act.

As a result of the NLRB ruling, Dist. 50 of the Mine Workers (unaffiliated) will appear on the ballot in elections at Sterling Processing Corp., Oakland, Md., in opposition to Meat Cutters Local 424 and Local 453 of the expelled Teamsters. The move honors a management request to include the UMW in balloting originally requested jointly by the Teamsters and Meat Cutters.

Taft-Hartley bans the use of NLRB facilities to any labor union not in compliance with provisions of the act, including filing of reports and non-Communist affidavits. Since the act's passage in 1947, the NLRB has interpreted this to bar non-complying unions from the ballot.

The revision of this policy resulted from a recent Supreme Court ruling, in another UMW case. which held that the law did not bar a non-complying union when an employer requested it be placed on the ballot.

Favored Strikebreakers

The NLRB had sought to invoke the new policy in a single representation election at three department stores in Toledo, O. The Retail Clerks, the union involved, deliberately refused to sign Taft-Hartley affidavits to forestall the election because only strikebreakers would have been allowed to vote in one store.

The Federal District Court for the District of Columbia handed down an injunction in this case on a petition of the RCIA, but in doing so, the court barred the election on the issue of holding a single election among employes of three different employers, without touching on the issue of non-compliance.

Union Blamed As Employer Uses Violence

Overriding its trial examiner, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the Communications Workers committed unfair labor practices during a telephone strike in Portsmouth, O.

Examiner C. W. Whittemore, in an intermediate report issued a year ago, had charged that outbreaks of violence had been precipitated by Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co., by threatening employes with physical violence, by conspiring with hired investigators to kill strike leaders and by engaging in physical violence against striking employes.

The examiner had accused the telephone company of "contempt for the right of its employes," adding that the filing of the unfair labor charges against the CWA was "an attempt to abuse the board's processes as part of an illegal effort to defeat employe rights."

Overturning this intermediate report, the NLRB ruled that the question of whether the company may have "unlawfully interfered with these employe rights is irrelevant." It declared that the examiner had extended the case beyond the "single issue" of whether the union had engaged in unfair practices.

Board Blames Union

The board's ruling held that the CWA and Local 4372 had coerced and restrained employes. It ordered the CWA and Local 4372 to "cease and desist" from restraining employes either of Ohio Consolidated Telephone or other employers and to post notices to this effect in union halls and business offices for a 60-day period.

The strike ended Feb. 27, 1957, with a wage increase but a weakened union security clause.

Good Labor Relations Speeds Air Force Job

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Harmonious labor-management relations are credited with the fact that construction of the new $133.5 million Air Force Academy here is running slightly ahead of schedule and is well on the way to completion.

The report on progress in an atmosphere of peaceful labor relations came during a review of man-hours compiled on federal construction programs in this area.

From January 1955 through March 1958, the report said, more than 10 million man-hours were chalked up on federal projects, 70 percent of them by the 4,500 trade unionists on the academy job. The remaining work was done at Ent Air Force Base, site of America's air defense headquarters, and the Army's Fort Carson.

During this period, the federal projects experienced only two isolated work stoppages, resulting in the loss of only one-third of one percent of the total man-hours worked.

With Air Force plans calling for the reception of the first cadets in August rigid time schedules are needed to complete the project. Col. Albert E. Stoltz, director of the Air Force Academy Construction Agency, said these schedules were being adhered to because of "the mutual willingness of contractors and unions to negotiate, and their common desire to resolve disputes without ceasing critical work."

He said "it shows how cooperation and a spirit of good will can combine to create favorable labor-management relations for the betterment of all concerned."

Edward R. Nelson, business manager of the 6,000-member Colorado Springs Building and Construction Trades Council, said that the labor peace on the academy project was particularly remarkable "because of the widespread attention directed toward the academy job, requiring that delicate contract settlements be resolved in the spotlight of national publicity."

He explained that the academy, one of the West's foremost and most complex construction projects, is being heralded internationally as an architectural and engineering milestone.

Joining in tribute to the joint labor-management efforts were representatives of the two other top military establishments, Lt. Gen. J. H. Atkinson, commander of the Air Defense Command at Ent Air Force Base, and Albert B. Kaplan, resident engineer at Fort Carson.

Building Trades Pay Up in First Quarter

Wage scales of union building trades workers rose one-half of 1 percent during the first quarter of 1958 to an average of $3.25 an hour, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistcs.

The greatest gain was scored by the electricians, with 3.9 cents. Painters raised their average 1.6 cents and carpenters and laborers, 1.4 cents.

Pilots Seek to Avert Strikes On 4 Airlines

Chicago—Representatives of nearly 3,900 members of the Air Line Pilots are trying to avert strikes on four air lines and to settle a walkout on another.

In Los Angeles, the National Mediation Board was continuing efforts to get an agreement between the union and Western Air Lines which would settle a strike of 239 pilots that started Feb. 22. Wages are the principal issue.

Emergency board hearings in another contract dispute, between the union and Eastern Air Lines, involving 1,583 members, were shifted from New York to Washington.

Meantime, mediation was under way to settle the Pilots' long-smouldering dispute with American Airlines, involving 1,541 members, and a contract impasse with North Central Airlines, where 210 members have voted to strike. In a contract dispute with Northwest Airlines the mediation board has given up and released jurisdiction. The usual next step would be a strike vote among the 465 pilots.

Negotiations affecting 1,574 Trans-World Airlines pilots are being started before expiration of the contract, by joint agreement, to dispose of problems growing out of the introduction of jet air liners. The first meeting will be held May 19 in New York.

Government Asked To Act in South

Justice Dept. use of federal power to halt the anti-civil rights "reign of terror" throughout the South has been called for by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a letter to Attorney Gen. William P. Rodgers, Reuther said the repeated bombings of Jewish and Negro community institutions, far from being isolated local cases, constitute an "interstate conspiracy" designed to "deprive Americans of their constitutional rights."

Reuther, who is also president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said newspaper accounts and private reports indicated there have been 40 such bomb outrages in the past 16 months. "Without federal coordination of law enforcement," he added, "local authorities are helpless" to cope with the interstate conspiracy.

FEDERAL AID FOR DEPRESSED areas is urged by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in testimony before the House Banking Committee. Schnitzler is flanked by Andrew J. Biemiller (left), director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, and Frank Fernbach (right) of the Dept. of Research.

Meany Backs Aid For Colombia

Support for efforts of the government of Colombia to obtain financial assistance from the U.S. govment and other sources here was expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter to Roy R. Rubottom, Jr., assistant secretary of state for Latin-American affairs.

Meany acted at the request of the Colombian Workers Union. He told Rubottom that because of a drop in the price of coffee, Colombia faces economic catastrophe and serious unemployment. The country's economy has been upset since the overthrow of Rojas Pinilla government.

City of Hope Award To Be Given Beirne

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, will be named "Man of the Year" by the City of Hope, a free, nonsectarian national medical center, at a testimonial dinner in Washington, May 10.

The medical center will present Beirne with its coveted "Torch of Hope," saluting him for his service as chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, and also saluting CWA for its "spirit of public and community interest."

Proceeds of the dinner will go to City of Hope.

AFL-CIO's Position on Labor Legislation

The AFL-CIO General Board on Apr. 28 adopted a resolution on labor legislation declaring support for "appropriate corrective legislation . . . properly drafted, properly considered, necessary and adequate . . . in the area of labor-management improper practices."

It declared also opposition to proposals offered which "under the guise of dealing with improper activities, seek instead to undermine effective collective bargaining by destroying or weakening honest, decent American trade unions."

On Mar. 27 AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified before the Senate Labor subcommittee on the Administration's labor proposals and a bill drafted by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.). His testimony approved or specifically did not object to some of the proposals and opposed others. Following is a summary of Meany's position on the bills then before the subcommittee.

Approved or Non-Objectionable

1—S. 2888, the Douglas bill providing for regulation, reporting and disclosure of information concerning the financial operations of health, welfare and pension funds, including any commissions paid.

2—Full publicity for annual financial reports by unions. Eliminate tie-in with Taft-Hartley Act under sections 9 (f) and (g) of that act: provided (a) reporting form avoids needless and burdensome detail; (b) small unions having less than 200 members to be exempt, subject to cancellation of this exemption by the Secretary of Labor if he has reason to suspect financial abuses in it; (c) employers be required to make public disclosure of expenditures in field of labor relations, *viz.*, funds used to hire a professional union buster, to break a strike, etc.

3—Authority for Dept. of Labor to examine union and employer records to check accuracy of their financial reports. Add fine for willful failure to file report to criminal penalties now applicable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 to willful misrepresentation in any report. Enforcement by Justice Dept. through criminal prosecution in courts against delinquent union or employer officials.

4—(a) Increase in appropriation for NLRB sufficient to enable it to do its job of preventing anti-union conduct by employers promptly and competently, and (b) drastic revision in procedures by NLRB and its general counsel, possibly including elimination of trial examiner steps, limiting board review, as respects factual issues, to making sure examiner was not arbitrary or capricious or confining examiner's functions to making a written record for consideration by the board.

5—Reports by international unions to Dept. of Labor to include (a) name of each subordinate body in trusteeship; (b) date trusteeship was established (c) reason for establishing the trusteeship; (d) whether the votes of the body in trusteeship were cast in union elections, to be implemented by provisions that willfully false statements in such reports are to be subject to same criminal penalties as are applicable to such statements in other reports and that Labor Dept. have authority to investigate truth or falsity of reports.

6—Authority for Secretary of Labor to bring suits in federal courts to restrain violations of reporting requirement of the bill or compel disclosure of information required to be submitted to him and to refer to Justice Dept. violations he believes warrant criminal prosecutions.

7—Criminal penalties for violations of statutory reporting requirements such as are included in the Administration bill.

8—Making embezzlement of assets of international unions and corporations engaged in interstate commerce a federal crime.

9—Making it a federal crime to make a false entry in any reports or records required to be kept by a union with intent to injure or defraud the union or its members or deceive "anyone authorized or entitled to examine such books or reports."

10—Administration proposal to plug loophole in Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act by making the giving or receiving of a bribe by an officer or representative of either a union or an employer a crime, regardless of whether or not the union officer or representative represents the particular employer's employes.

Proposals Objected to by Meany

1—Kennedy bill requirement for annual personal financial reports by union officers and employes, "presumably including even stenographic or clerical employes."

2—Kennedy proposal for federal government regulation of trusteeships established by a union over a subordinate body—normally an international union over a local union.

3—Governmental regulation of union elections, as proposed by the Administration.

4—Omission of reference to improper employer activities in congressional findings included in the Administration's bill (S. 3097).

5—Administration proposal that records on which financial reports by unions are based be made available to each of their members "upon request, at reasonable times and under reasonable conditions," unless same requirement is applied to all employer organizations, like the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, and to employer front groups, like the National Right-to-Work Committee.

6—Administration proposal requiring unions to file, not only their constitutions and by-laws, but also "every separate rule, resolution, minutes or other official document which governs membership . . . internal rights and responsibilities of members, or responsibilities of the organization or its officers to members," and expanding excessive detailed reference to particular provisions of constitution and by-laws already contained in section 9 (f) (6) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

7—Administration proposal for union and employer records and reports on financial operations involving union officers or representatives and employers who have employes who are or might be represented by the union.

8—Title II of the Administration bill giving federal district courts concurrent jurisdiction with state courts over law suits with respect to misuse of union funds.

9—Penalties provided for in the Administration's bill when Secretary of Labor finds in an administrative proceeding that a union has willfully failed to file a true and proper report required by the bill, *viz.*, (a) union to be ineligible to obtain or retain certification or recognition as employe representative; (b) union to be ineligible to use NLRB; and (c) union's exemption from income taxes to be withdrawn.

10—Criminal penalties for violation of regulations of the Secretary of Labor.

11—Making embezzlement of assets of local unions or purely local businesses a federal crime.

STEPS TO WIN A UNION LABEL for the newly-established Government Employes Lodge 1812 at the U. S. Information Agency are discussed by lodge officers at a meeting with Agency Director George V. Allen (seated center). President of the AFGE lodge, which is engaged in telling America's story around the world, is Bernard Wiesman (standing, second from right), who has been USIA's labor and minorities adviser since 1950.

THE STATUS OF LEGISLATION to halt the recession and the status of other measures in which the trade union movement is interested was discussed by 31 delegates to a five-day legislative institute sponsored by the Rubber Workers in Washington. Shown at the opening session are (left to right) Rep. Byron Rogers (D-Colo.), L. S. Buckmaster, URW general president, and Edward Hester, president of URW Local 154, Denver.

Unused Recession Weapon:

Broader Wage Floor Asked by Sen. Morse

(The following article on extension of the minimum wage law as a major weapon against the recession is excerpted from the original statement by Democratic Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon.)

WE ARE CONFRONTED by two inescapable facts: a major recession and unimaginative, weak leadership. Furthermore, the recession is directly related to the failure of leadership.

The way out of this recession is to build up the purchasing power of the consumer and to restore his confidence in the future. Confidence can only be accomplished through restoring purchasing power. This calls for firm actions, not pleas to buy whether made by the President or a salesman.

A double-barrelled attack with both tax cuts and public works is essential if the battle is to be won. But concentration upon these measures should not rule out the use of other means.

I have proposed that we extend the minimum wage to cover an additional 9.5 million men and women workers. Congress should reverse its practice of narrowing the scope of the Fair Labor Standards Act and should provide the protection that is the worker's right.

For 20 years it has been the policy of the nation to guarantee a minimum hourly wage to as many workers as is practicable. Unfortunately, neither the President nor the Congress has seen fit to honor the policy declaration of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Whenever we fail to guarantee a worker a minimum wage of even a dollar an hour we risk the possibility of denying him the necessary purchasing power to satisfy his own needs and those of the economy. By providing employers the opportunity to pay substandard wages we encourage them to do so.

By paying substandard wages we weaken the ability of the worker to buy his neighbor's goods and services. In turn, the neighbor is unable to buy and the vicious circle of depression begins. When we prevent one man from buying we reduce the income of another and still another until no one is able to buy.

An extension of the minimum wage law coverage acts not only as a floor in maintaining demand, but it also serves to increase buying power. By simply requiring employers to pay the legal rate of a dollar an hour we would have hundreds of millions of dollars more with which to purchase the goods this country is so capable of producing. Could anything be more desirable when the steel industry is producing at less than half of its capacity? Or, when 8 percent of the work force is unemployed?

Today, with 55 percent of the workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, it is imperative that we be fair to the employers who are also covered by the law. The goods and services of the employer who must pay the legal minimum have to compete with those of the unscrupulous who pay substandard wages.

The employer who pays less than the legal amount is, in effect, being subsidized by his employes, his competitors, and the general public. Each of us may pay in a different way, but we all end up paying the exploiter. For the honest employer it is through a loss in sales; for the employe a subsistent standard of living; and for society the economic costs of low purchasing power and the social costs of degradation.

Low paid workers cannot expect protection from the state legislatures. The responsibility of the Federal Government is clear.

To continue ignoring some 20 million workers is manifestly illogical, unjust and irresponsible. The time has come for forceful and responsible action on behalf of those who lack friends in the state legislatures, the Administration, and even in the Congress.

The Issue in the Senate

AS THE SENATE LABOR Committee sifts through the various bills designed to "reform" the labor movement two facts become self-evident:

A handful of senators led by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) are primarily interested in fashioning what they conceive to be a pay-off issue in the 1958 elections.

A group of senators with a genuine working knowledge of labor-management relations are concerned with fashioning laws designed to help eliminate the abuses that have cropped up in a handful of cases dealt with by the McClellan committee.

The campaign-issue approach to labor legislation will, if successful, uproot the stable labor-management relations of the past decade and create a disastrous atmosphere of chaos and unrest.

This the country cannot afford.

The AFL-CIO is concerned with the elimination of abuses in labor-management relations and is supporting legislation designed to achieve this end.

The question before the committee, and ultimately the Senate, is whether stable labor-management relations conducted by responsible trade unions and employers has a higher priority than Knowland's campaign to be elected governor of California.

The Jobless Need Help

THE REVIVED COALITION of Republicans and some southern Democrats in the House has administered a crippling blow to emergency unemployment compensation by adopting a bill that gives the states the choice as to whether or not they will apply for federal help in the form of a loan.

The coalition rallied its opposition to the superior Ways and Means Committee bill on the grounds that the latter was a "dole." This is sheer hypocrisy.

The unemployment compensation system has broken down in the current crisis because these same men have refused to adopt adequate federal standards to govern the state programs. In most cases they represent states where the jobless benefits program has been distorted beyond recognition to favor the employer and brush off the unemployed worker.

The emergency program cannot be left to the states, nor can the present inadequate state programs handle the unemployment crisis.

The Senate must act to ease the suffering of the unemployed and to restore the dignity of the idle worker by bringing the unemployment compensation program up to 1958 standards.

Congratulations to Ohio

A NEW AND STRONGER trade union movement has emerged in Ohio as a result of the merger of AFL and CIO bodies into the Ohio State AFL-CIO.

In this highly industrialized state the merger of the two groups will mean labor can do a better job for workers and their families and for the community at large.

Congratulations, Ohio State AFL-CIO!

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Springtime in Washington, 1958

Rabbi Silver Hits 'Wreckers'

Ohio 'Right-to-Work' Backers Recalled as Jobless Pay Foes

(The following remarks on so-called "right-to-work" legislation are excerpted from a recent sermon by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver at the Cleveland Temple.)

WHAT IS HAPPENING to the confidence with which we have sought to inspire the free nations of the world in a democratic economy? A time of recession is a good time to pause in order to seriously and frankly think of this.

Perhaps the various groups who have become so concerned about a free citizen's "right-to-work" would give us the answer? Perhaps they could tell us how to insure the right-to-work for the over 5 million unemployed who are able-bodied, competent and who wish to earn a living for themselves and their families, and who are denied their right-to-work during recessionary periods in our economy.

The same group of people now clamoring for the theoretic "right-to-work" in 1930 fought bitterly in Ohio against the enactment of unemployment insurance, which has proven such a life-saver in successive periods of recession and which today many responsible people, including the President of the United States, are urging benefits be extended.

I know this episode very well. It was in our Temple in 1929 and 1930 that a group of civic-minded citizens of Cleveland studied the subject of unemployment insurance for nearly two years. It was in our Temple that the first draft of an unemployment insurance law was written and presented to the Ohio Legislature.

Business Fought Jobless Benefits

Even in those desperate years when 16 million of our people were unemployed and heads of families were selling apples on the street corners in order to earn a few pennies for bread for their families, our unemployment insurance proposal was fought bitterly by the powerful business organizations in Ohio on the grounds that it was un-American, radical, socialistic and that it rewarded idleness.

I assume that it is the same people who are today seeking to destroy the effectiveness of organized labor in Ohio through a misleading device and formula of the so-called "right-to-work" amendment. My own feeling in this matter is as follows:

Every man in a free society should have the right to work. But every man, once he finds employment, also has the moral duty to join an organization of fellow workers which achieved for him through its organized efforts the favorable conditions he enjoys in his employment and affords him protection for the future. Everyone is morally obligated to share in the responsibilities if they wish to avail themselves of the rewards of collective efforts.

The theoretic "right-to-work" — which no one questions—is qualified by man's moral responsibility to assume the obligations which assure him the very high things which he seeks in his employment.

Organized labor, of course, is not without its shortcomings. At times they are most unreasonable. But so is management. It has been gratifying to note the courageous and statesmanlike action which responsible leaders of labor have taken in an effort to clean the house of labor of its grafters and corruptionists.

Strong Labor Unions Essential

Of this I am persuaded: It has been my conviction for many years that no free society and no free economy can long endure in the modern world without a a strong organization of its working people. A strong labor movement not only protects workers against exploitation but at the same time will save capitalism and free enterprise from those very abuses which ultimately destroy it.

Rockefeller Tells Story At Steelworkers' Movie

Nelson Rockefeller, at the New York premiere of the Steelworkers' feature-length dramatic anti-discrimination film, "Burden of Truth," told of the father who was trying to read his Sunday newspaper in peace. His seven-year-old son interrupted constantly. To keep the son occupied, the father cut out a map of the United States from the paper, scissored it into a jigsaw puzzle of many pieces and gave it to his son to reassemble.

To his surprise, the son returned in a few minutes with the map put together perfectly.

"How did you do it so fast, son?"

"It was easy, Dad. There was a photo of two men on the other side of the map. When I put the men together, the country came together, too."

—From "Let's Be Human," by Harry Fleishman.

Vandercook Says:

Russians Played Poor Poker

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

CONCERN WITH OUR economic difficulties has lately blinded many of us to what is going on in the world around us. Nothing, of course, could please the Russians more.

Delighted as they already are at the fact that in the United States there are now more than 5 million unemployed, the Soviet bosses will be still more delighted if by too narrow a concentration on our own pound foolish, we scare ourselves into radically cutting down on the foreign aid program, and allow the high-tariff advocates to climb back into the saddle.

Vandercook

Meanwhile, our attention has been diverted from the realization that we have lately won, and the Soviet Union has lately lost, a major propaganda battle. For months, because they believed it would serve their own "public relations"—as we would flat-footedly call it—the USSR has been plugging for a summit conference.

Because free men are habitually hopeful, a pressure has been building up in the western nations to accept the obvious hazards of such a meeting, hazards, clearly, which promised to be great. But that popular demand for a summit meeting, we now see, led the Russians to overplay their hand.

So strong did they feel was their position, that when we and our allies began to press for a conference, one for which sensible plans would be made ahead of time, the Russians drew back. They have acted like bad poker players. If, they have seemed to be saying, we now wanted a Big Four meeting, then there must be something wrong with it.

Then, in the middle of those abruptly hesitant negotiations, the Reds made their Oscar-winning blunder of the year: their appeal to the UN Security Council to halt our practice bomber flights over the North Polar regions. Since most of the world's states think that those flights are entirely justified, the Soviet Union invited, and got, one of the most vigorous rebuffs the Communists have ever experienced. With that rebuff, Moscow's desire for a summit conference seems fast to be disappearing.

If, now, that proposal is shelved, it will be their doing and not ours—and so will most of mankind interpret it. Few tears need be shed. Both sides, it's become ever more apparent, have been making conditions which could not possibly be satisfied.

It's idle for us to urge Russia to permit the creation of a single democratic German nation. They're not going to do it. It is a waste of breath for Moscow to ask us to vacate our overseas air-bases. We wouldn't consider such a thing. Since we firmly believe that our best defense against a possible Soviet aggression is our arsenal of atomic weapons we are not going to call off our nuclear tests.

Why, then, attempt to negotiate the non-negotiable? On one point where there might be promise of fruitful negotiation—the matter of inspection—the Russian attitude is highly interesting. States which are genuinely strong tend to invite inspection in the belief that the inspectors will be both chastened and impressed. It is sometimes where weakness and not strength is most apparent that a high premium is put on secrecy.

Morgan Says:

DAR, Chamber 'Going Steady'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

I'VE GOT A PIECE of gossip that just won't keep: The DAR and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are going steady. They make a lovely couple. Those chamber fellows perhaps are not so pretty as the girls of the DAR but what they lack in sex appeal they make up in fossilized thinking and that gives the romance a common ground of interest that promises them a long and happy life together.

Morgan

Pondering this love match a little more, I suppose you'd have to say it really was inevitable. Both the DAR and the Chamber of Commerce meet in Washington every spring just as the birds and the bees and the flowers are at the height of their seductive dirty work.

Even without floral wonders, the billing and cooing between them would be indubitably sustained, for they speak the same language. Not with the voice of the turtle but with the squeak of the dinosaur they are happily engaged in trying to frighten each other, and the country, to death.

The hobgoblin of the Daughters of the American Revolution is really the whole wide world, through which spies and subversionists are chewing, like mice through cheese. The spook haunting chamber businessmen is a little less global, maybe, but no less sinister and takes the shape of a socialistic labor movement, lusting for power.

A chamber speaker, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), boldly called his business audience a bunch of cowards for sitting by and letting labor "socialize" the United States. I had always identified the senator with what some pundit has labeled the "radical right." Radical, my foot. This man is a veritable anarchist.

"I don't care where power is," Goldwater said, "whether it is in government or in business or in labor—power is wrong." As soon as I recovered from the crushing blow of that sentence I staggered to Webster's and I relay to you now his definition of anarchy: "the state of society where there is no law or supreme power; a state of political disorder." Synonym: chaos.

But we should be grateful to the senator for giving us such a candid glimpse of the dream world in which he and friends of the radical right would like to live. Here there would be no more big government, no more big taxes and especially no more big wicked labor leaders to kick people around. Everybody would virtuously enjoy all the best things in life for free, especially enterprise.

The trouble with this thinking is that it belongs in another century, say the eighteenth. The free enterprise that Goldwater longs for predates the industrial revolution or at least the conquest of the American frontier.

The problem now is not to abolish power but to make the power centers of our society more responsible and responsive to public needs. With all the distance organized labor still must travel in this direction, and the distance is admittedly a long one, I can't help wondering if it isn't making better and more realistic headway than the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Small Business Held 'in Trouble'

Aids for small business and prevention of "administered price fixing" by big business were the subjects of discussion by a Republican and a Democratic senator on Washington Reports to the People, an AFL-CIO public service program.

"Small business is in grave trouble in this country, and contrary to the popular conception, small business today employs 55 percent of all workers," said Sen. Jacob K. Javits, (R-N. Y.)

He recommended special conditions for small business machinery depreciation, government loans to small business adversely affected by imports, special credit banks for small business, revision of antitrust laws, aiding small business get defense orders, and assistance for research.

No Competition

Sen. John A. Carroll, (D-Colo.), referring to findings of the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee, said there is no competition among big business.

"When U. S. Steel fixes the price of steel, 25 small companies move up to it," he charged. "When some of the major oil companies fix a price, the others move up to it."

The Colorado senator said that investors are not interested in stock dividends but capital gains—increase in the value of the stock.

Gain of 600 Percent

"We found, in investigating steel, that if anyone had invested $1,000 ten years ago, the value of the stock would have increased 600 percent in 10 years," he said.

One means of increasing stock value, Carroll declared, is by diverting a large share of earnings to plant expansion instead of dividends.

Javits said that 600,000 jobs in the U. S. are dependent on foreign aid, and 4.5 million on foreign trade. Foreign aid and trade to improve the economy of other nations also benefits the U.S., he asserted.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. IVES OF NEW YORK, a Republican, caught Sen. Knowland of California, another Republican, with his hypocrisy showing when Knowland testified on his labor bills.

Ives pointed out that one section of the Knowland measures would require unions to admit all workers to membership without regard to race, age, sex, creed or nationality. "If unions are interested" in civil rights, Knowland had testified with heavy sarcasm, surely they would be "favorably disposed" to this.

Ives asked: Why didn't you put in something about employers and make non-discrimination in employment apply to them?

Knowland hesitated and explained that in these bills he was dealing with just unions and he was concerned because they had exclusive bargaining rights, and minority-group workers should "be able to get into" the unions.

"Yes, I know," said Ives, "but employers have the power to hire or not hire." If Knowland was concerned about discrimination against minority groups, why didn't he make his bills apply to employers who hand out jobs, too?

Knowland couldn't explain this to anyone's satisfaction, but he did manage to say that if a general anti-discrimination bill came up, he'd support it.

This, of course, is hogwash. Knowland knows it, Ives knows it, and the southern Democrats know it.

★ ★ ★

THE SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA, who is using the Senate floor as a forum to run for governor, is minority leader. He is in an excellent position to cooperate in making certain that no general fair employment practices bill will come up, that he will not have to stand up and be counted.

He has been in the Senate since 1944 and he has never yet made a leadership fight for a fair-employment practices law. The Eisenhower Administration has passed the word that it wants no civil rights legislation this year, that it wants the right-to-vote law of 1957 to be given a chance to work.

Sen. Hennings of Missouri, chairman of a Constitutional Rights subcommittee, was compelled to announce recently that his group wouldn't hold hearings this year on any civil rights legislation. He wanted hearings but there was a 3-to-2 vote against it.

Who were the three? Hennings wouldn't tell reporters, but they were Sen. Ervin, a North Carolina Democrat, plus Republicans Hruska (Neb.) and Watkins (Utah).

Hennings, the Democratic chairman, had proposed that the new Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Dept. be invited to testify on how the right-to-vote law was working. This was exactly what Ervin and Republicans Hruska and Watkins voted against. The GOP votes killed even a progress report.

Knowland isn't interested in civil rights this year, really, except to belabor unions. It's a safe bet that he will never, never push the anti-discrimination section now that Ives has nailed him. He wouldn't dream of fighting for it when he might anger the southern Democrats whose votes he wants for the rest of his union-baiting program.

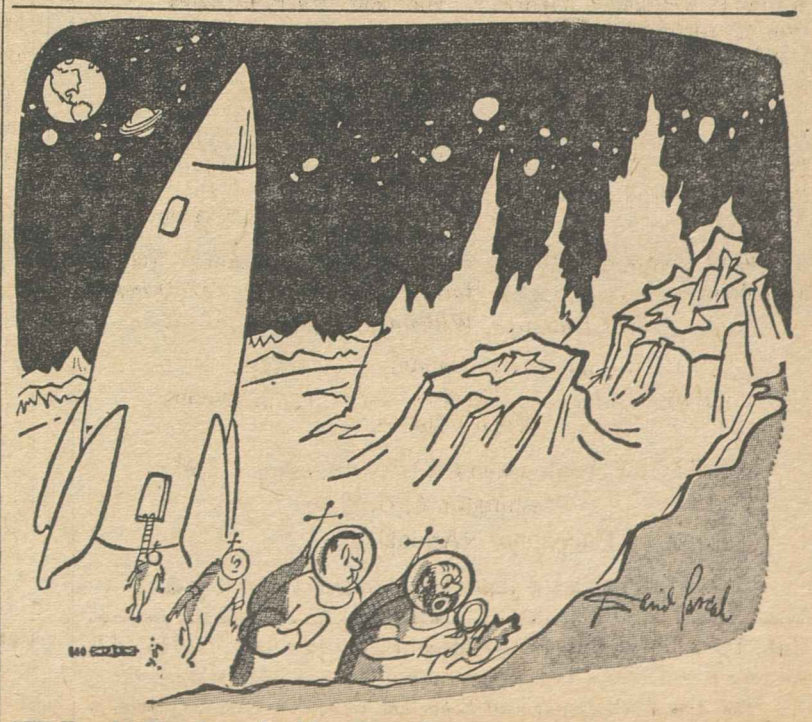
★ ★ ★

REMEMBER WHEN Pres. Eisenhower and Agriculture Sec. Benson said that the Brannan Plan, to pay federal subsidies to farmers who sold their products at a free-market level, was "immoral"?

The "immorality" disappeared several years ago when Benson agreed to pay subsidies to wool producers to make up for their losses in a free market. The Administration needed the votes of wool-state senators on other issues.

Now Interior Sec. Seaton is planning subsidies for five years to producers of copper, lead, zinc, fluorspar and tungsten who are suffering from free-market competition. Votes are needed from the minerals states for the reciprocal-trade program. On Capitol Hill Seaton's program is called the "Copper-Coated Brannan Plan."

Subsidies are "immoral," it turns out, only when they are proposed by the Democrat Brannan for farmers.



"Well, whad'ya know! It's all papier-mache made up to look like green cheese."

Unionists Graduate from Harvard Program

Special Course Training Leaders of Trade Unions

Cambridge, Mass.—Not all of this year's graduates from Ivy League schools will be bright-eyed young men in gray flannel suits, eager to make an impression on the business world. A more mature group, consisting of trade unionists, will also receive sheepskins as graduates of Harvard's Trade Union Program.

Begun in 1942 at the suggestion of the late Robert Watt, AFL international representative, and other union leaders together with Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, the Trade Union Program initially encompassed a nine-month curriculum.

Intensive 13-Week Course

At the request of unions which could not spare representatives for so long a period, the present intensive 13-week course was developed in 1948. The current class is the 23d to graduate.

Basically, the objects of the Trade Union Program remain unchanged, having been designed "to provide training for executive responsibility in the union and to help union officials play more useful and important roles in the labor movement and in the life of the community."

Requirements for admission are simple. As the TUP catalog puts it, "the university is interested in having trade unions send men of intelligence and practical experience in organized labor who are devoted to the labor movement and who expect to spend their careers in its service." Educational qualifications are not too important, a record of successful experience being the best test of an applicant's qualifications.

Some Scholarships Available

Although some scholarships are available, in most cases the average costs of $1,200 for tuition, board, room, books and incidental expenses are met by the union which selects applicants from among its members.

Thus far, more than 35 international unions in the United States have participated, sending members from both the local and international levels.

Since 1951, overseas trade unionists have participated under the sponsorship of the Technical Assistance and Productivity Division of the Intl. Cooperation Administration, the European Productivity Agency (OEEC) and the United States Dept. of Labor. Whenever possible, a foreign student and an American are placed to share a suite in the dormitory.

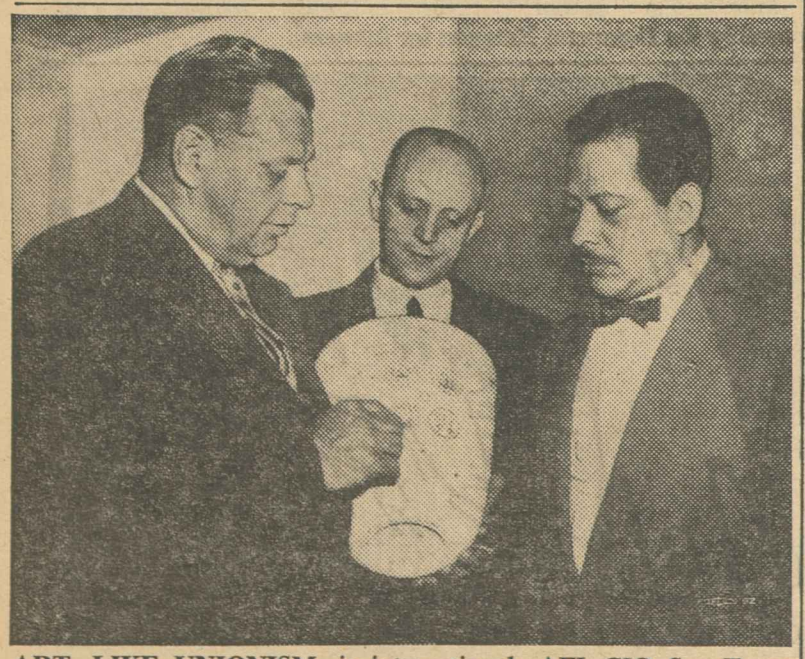
Director of the Trade Union Program is Joseph P. O'Donnell, former staff representative of the Building Service Employes Intl. Union, who succeeded Clinton S. Golden, veteran Steelworker's Union official, as director upon Golden's retirement in 1955. One of the program's early graduates, O'Donnell had previously served as Golden's assistant.

Many Subjects Covered

The formal study program is divided about equally among the following subjects: problems in labor relations, economic analysis, labor law, trade union administration, organization and contemporary problems, wage administration and benefit programs, American labor history and international labor affairs, public speaking and parliamentary procedure.

In addition, Slichter holds weekly collective bargaining seminars, featuring a prominent speaker from labor or management. A list of those from the ranks of organized labor who have participated would read like a veritable Who's Who.

Students and faculty from the Graduate School of Public Administration, the Dept. of Economics, and members of the Advanced Management Program also attend the seminars. A dinner and an informal discussion period follow.



ART, LIKE UNIONISM, is international, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) demonstrates to Luis Felipe Guerra (right), AFL-CIO trainee from Honduras, as Harry Pollak, AFL-CIO associate inter-American representative, looks on. The urn was a gift to the AFL-CIO from Swedish building trades workers who visited this country last year.

INFORMALITY MARKS SESSIONS of the Trade Union Program at Harvard University, where trade unionists are receiving training for executive responsibility in the union. The course, now being given to Harvard's 23rd trade union class since 1942, is also designed to help officials of the labor movement play more useful roles in the community.

How to Buy:

Community Agencies Can Help Solve Your Financial Crisis

By Sidney Margolius

WHEN YOU GET INTO a financial crisis, there are community resources and services that can help you. But most people have only a dim idea of where to go in time of trouble.

Several surveys, in New York, Kentucky and Michigan, have found most families don't know the extent of benefits for which they may be eligible, as social security, federal and state veterans' benefits, vocational rehabilitation, and so on.

The University of Michigan Institute of Public Administration found only one out of four people interviewed in Detroit knew that social security provides payments for families whose breadwinner dies, as well as old-age benefits. Even among people already getting social security, fewer than half knew the full extent of their rights.

Facts You Should Know

In an emergency, here are facts you and your family ought to know:

Social Security: In recent months there has been a rise in social security applications as older people have found jobs harder to find. Older men and women and widows with children under 18 should know they can draw social security even if they plan to return to work when jobs become more plentiful.

In fact, you can go on and off the rolls as often as necessary. In most states, you also can collect social security in addition to unemployment compensation, although social security administrators don't like to broadcast this because unemployment-compensation reserves are getting tight.

Too, people otherwise eligible for social security who are working sporadically, can get some monthly payments if they earn no more than $2,080 a year. And no matter how much you do earn in a year, you can get your payment for any months in which you don't earn more than $80.

Railroad Retirement Rises

As with social security, there's been a big rise in applications for railroad retirement in recent months —12 percent nationally, and as much as 25 percent in some regions. Railroad workers normally can't collect both unemployment and retirement benefits, since you resign your connection with the road when you retire. But it is possible to collect part of your unemployment compensation if it is more than the amount of your retirement annuity.

Vets' Benefits: A recession-caused cut in income also may make non-service-disabled veterans and some widows eligible for pensions.

These are available to permanently disabled veterans, to surviving dependents of World War II and Korean servicemen who had a service-connected disability, and to widows of World War I vets even if their husbands had no disability. These pensions are not payable if the potential beneficiary has income of over $1,400 a year if single, or $2,700 with dependents.

Besides VA benefits, many veterans tend to pass up state benefits, especially the partial property tax exemption for veterans provided by a number of states. You can learn what state benefits you may be eligible for by contacting the nearest VA office, or by writing your state department of veterans' affairs at your state capital.

Family Financial Counsel: Many emergency demands are being made on family service agencies in the present crisis, the Family Service Association reports. The official position of such agencies is that people in urgent need of cash help should apply to the government welfare agencies.

But on a practical level, family agencies often do assist in an emergency when they have the funds. In any case, the local family agency can well be your first port of call in a storm. It will either proceed to help you directly or tell you who can in your area.

Where the family agencies are uniquely equipped to help is in working out budgets, and in arranging with creditors to stretch out payments if you have gotten over your head in debt. Even regularly employed families and people with higher incomes use the family agencies for help with planning budgets and managing finances.

Such agencies are generally listed in the local phone book under "Family Service," or you can find one in your area through the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee in your town. The community services committee also often can help make arrangements with creditors or secure other assistance for you in a crisis. Your local union or the labor council in your town can tell you how to contact the community-services representative.

You also can write directly to the Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth Ave., New York 3, to get the name of an agency in your area that can help you with a specific problem. Generally the family service agencies are non-sectarian, but the association also includes some of the agencies sponsored by various faiths.

Unfortunately many localities do not have family agencies, and the only source of financial or other counsel may be the local department of public welfare. A few welfare departments do provide some guidance facilities.

Health Emergencies: In an emergency caused by a serious illness, there are many local and state organizations which can provide special services, such as clinics providing maternity, pediatric, mental-health and cancer aid; nursing and homemaking services for children and chronically-ill adults, and organizations providing services and information on specific illnesses as tuberculosis, diabetes, heart illnesses, crippling injuries, polio, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, and others.

There are some 700 active local health councils throughout the nation which can refer you to the proper organization for an emergency health service.

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AMA Barriers Stir Labor Health Groups

National Conference Set To Discuss Joint Action

by Gervase N. Love

A National Conference on Labor Health Services, aimed at determining the health needs of organized workers and how to achieve them in the face of organized medicine's opposition, will be held June 16 and 17 in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington.

Leaders and administrators of health and medical programs from all sectors of the labor movement are expected to attend in response to an announcement by Dr. Morris Brand, president of the American Labor Health Association, which is sponsoring the meeting, and Josephine Roche, director and trustee of the Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund.

The meeting will mark the 20th anniversary of the National Health Conference of 1938, from which came the impetus for establishment of many governmental and community health policies.

Miss Roche, who directed the 1938 conference as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the U.S. Public Health Service, will preside at the anniversary conference. The keynoter will be Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Speakers will include doctors and administrators of labor and community health plans, union and public officials, and legal experts in the field.

The conference will serve as the united voice of those concerned with meeting the health needs and objectives of the country's 15 million organized workers—their first opportunity for joint action since the inception of union health plans.

Participation of the UMW Welfare Fund points up the strong opposition of the American Medical Assoiciation and some of its state and county groups to most forms of mass, prepaid medical and hospital care, for the UMW has been a particular target.

Unions which have tried to set up health plans for their members and families in the last few years, under their own administration, have run into one AMA-erected barrier after another. Physcians have been denied membership in medical societies or directed not to cooperate in union programs. Hospitals have been pressed to deny physicians in health programs the usual privileges and courtesies.

Legal action against these obstacles has been instituted in Colorado and is brewing in other states, and the U.S. Supreme Court is almost certain to get the litigation.

The situation recalls the history of AMA opposition to prepaid community health plans, a fight in which organized labor played an important part. In many cases the grudging cooperation of state or county medical bodies was obtained only after bitter-end court action—as in Washington, D. C., Seattle, the Kaiser plans in California, Two Harbors, Minn., and other localities.

In none of the lawsuits involving community plans did the AMA affiliate emerge victorious.

'Freedom of Choice'

What the AMA's position amounts to is that no third party, such as a community organization or a union, should be "put between" the fee-paying patient and the physician. It has spent millions of dollars in advertising and propaganda to sell the public on what it calls "the benefits to be derived from preservation of the American right to freedom of choice of physicians and hospitals."

Spokesmen for community and union mass health programs have accused physicians of overcharging and ordering unnecessary hospitalization and surgery, and have charged fee-splitting and malpractice. The AMA claims it acts whenever real evidence of malpractice is submitted.

One of AMA's sharpest critics has been Dr. Warren F. Draper, executive medical director of the UMW fund and for many years a member of the AMA house of delegates.

AMA permits "incompetent" physicians to practice, he charged in a recent speech before the New England Hospital Assembly. He cited the case of a doctor guilty of fee-splitting and "ghost" surgery—the ordering of unnecessary surgery. The AMA "punishment," he added, was an unpublicized 24-hour suspension.

The hospital admission rate for the UMW fund's beneficiaries was cut 16 percent in the first four months after several hundred physicians were eliminated from an approved list, he said. Hospital days were reduced 17 percent, total expenditures 13 percent and cost of medical care per beneficiary 12 percent, he said.

Hospital Over-use Cited

Considerable evidence of overuse of hospital facilities was given in recent hearings on proposed rate increases for Blue Cross hospitalization plans in the Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh areas of Pennsylvania.

State Insurance Commissioner Francis H. Smith issued a detailed order requiring administrative officials of the plans to study an effective program to reduce unnecessary hospital utilization developed at Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown; to put its beneficial features into effect, subject to withdrawal of approval for their hospital reimbursement formulas; to request the aid of the appropriate county medical society "in resolving the abuses in hospital utilization;" and to analyze subscriber contracts to determine new clauses which would tend to cut the use of hospital facilities.

In addition, Smith announced he will ask Gov. George M. Leader (D) to appoint a commission to study "the whole system of hospital operations in Pennsylvania with a view of proposing administrative changes in hospital management."

This ties in with proposals of AFL-CIO spokesmen, at hearings in several states on Blue Cross and Blue Shield rate increase requests, for a long-range, objective study of all the fundamental issues that affect the public interest in the operation of such plans.

PRACTICAL TRAINING in time studies is given full-time representatives of the Machinists as part of a program conducted at Rutgers University. The training program, designed to give a basic understanding of time study and wage incentive plans as well as their abuses and shortcomings, was conducted by Bert Gottlieb of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and John Brumm, IAM education director, in cooperation with Rutgers' labor program.

AFSCME Convention Approves Ethics Codes

Long Beach, Calif.—Adoption of an ethical practices code based on that of the AFL-CIO was voted by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, at its 11th biennial convention here.

Earlier the convention had adopted a program to initiate legislation granting rights of recognition and collective bargaining for public employes equal to those in private industry.

Pres. Arnold S. Zander and Sec.-Treas. Gordon W. Chapman were reelected without opposition. A third elective post, that of administrative vice president, was eliminated by convention vote. The position had been established in 1956 to accommodate merger with the Government & Civic Employees Organizating Committee, and had been filled by Milton Murray, former secretary-treasurer of that organization.

Zander hailed the action of the convention on this point as making the merger complete and final. Retention of an elective position that is "earmarked for a person from a specific group would have required retaining the identification of that group," he said. "We now can travel forward without 'formerly' labels attached to any of our members."

Zander said he found it most encouraging that the former GCEOC members voted overwhelmingly to eliminate the office "because they understood that the issue was unity within the merged organization."

The convention also voted to eliminate two seats on the executive board which had been created at the time of merger. These had been filled by GCEOC members. However, the convention elected two members who formerly were GCEOC to the smaller 11-man board.

The 600 delegates, who represented 185,000 members in the U.S., Canada and the Panama Canal Zone, enthusiastically adopted the proposal for the ethical practices code. It is designed to provide standards by which the officers, employes and members of the international union, its councils and its locals may guide their conduct.

AFL-CIO to Hold Time Study Meeting

A time study and wage incentive institute, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, will be held July 20 to 26 in cooperation with the School for Workers of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis.

The institute was planned in answer to requests that the full-time union representative be given a basic understanding of current time study and wage incentive practices, as well as their abuses and shortcomings.

Enrollments, which will be limited to 30, may be sent to AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Rutenberg at AFL-CIO headquarters, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Deadline for registration is May 31. The fee will be $22.50 covering tuition, textbook and other materials.

Union Industries Show Draws 319,000 Crowd

Cincinnati, Ohio—Organized labor and its employers closed out their most successful AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show here—in the same spot where it had made its debut 20 years ago.

More than 319,000 persons visited Cincinnati's Music Hall during the six-day showing to view $20 million worth of exhibits stressing labor-management cooperation and to see examples of goods and services produced by trade unionists under the union label, the shop card and the service button.

Happiest visitor to the all-union exhibition was Eddie Stanley, a cafeteria worker and a member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union, who won the $6,000 all-electric kitchen awarded as the show's top prize by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In one of the traditional parts of the show, the Bricklayers capped an exhibition of skill by crowning Gerald Jenniges, St. Paul, Minn., as the nation's best two-year apprentice in that trade, awarding him over $500 in prizes.

Joseph Lewis, the Union Label Dept.'s secretary-treasurer and director of the annual show, announced that in 1959 it will be held May 1-6 in San Francisco.

OVERSIZE GAVEL was presented to Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County and Municipal Employes by Doris Deigh for "use" at the union's convention in Long Beach, Calif.—a gift from California delegates. At left is Vice Pres. Otto Hahn.

FOR TRACKING DOWN and bringing to justice labor press racketeers, Edward S. Silver (second from left), district attorney of Kings County, N. Y., was awarded a special citation by the Eastern Labor Press Conference. The award was presented by Peter E. Terzick (left), president of the Intl. Labor Press Association and applauded by New York's Gov. Averell Harriman (D) and ELPC Pres. Arnold Beichman (far right).

Harriman Says Slump Used to Weaken Labor

New York—Gov. Averell Harriman charged that present widespread unemployment was the direct result of a "conscious effort by the present Administration in Washington to put labor in its place and to get domination for the banking industry" in the nation's economy. The governor addressed more than 100 labor editors at the Third Annual Labor Press Conference and Workshop at the Newspaper Guild Press Club here. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Eastern Labor Press Conference of the AFL-CIO Intl. Labor Press Association and the Labor Press Unit, Newspaper Guild of New York.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said the governor, "that the Republican Administration in Washington is unwilling to accept the Employment Act of 1946 and to take action to maintain full employment, because when there is full employment, labor is on a basis of equality with management."

On the state scene he lashed out against the "secret committee vetoes" by Republican leaders in the legislature of bills proposed for the general welfare of the people. He said these same leaders "have the gall to attack me for my open veto, in which I gave my reasons for vetoing the vicious anti-labor bill they passed under the guise of an anti-racketeering measure."

Smacks of Moscow

Noting that this bill had been opposed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and by the State CIO and State Federation of Labor, Harriman said that its passage "was a dictatorial act, an edict that smacked more of Moscow than of the democratic processes of our state of New York."

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, emphasized the importance of the labor press keeping union members fully informed of labor's views and aims in the community, and said it was equally important that more local and area labor publications be established for this purpose.

"There is no reason why the many good deeds which labor unions are doing every day should not be publicized so that people may know of them and come to realize how really few there are who fail to abide by the high ethical standards of the labor movement," he said.

The program also included a workshop presentation by Labor Unit Chairman John L. Kallas of ways to solve varying technical and economic problems confronting labor editors; an address by Edwin Diamond, science editor of Newsweek magazine on the developing economic impact of nuclear energy on industry and labor, and a panel discussion on ways to improve readership of the labor press.

Silver Wins Citation

The panel was moderated by John W. Vandercook, AFL-CIO newscaster, and included Saul Miller, AFL-CIO Director of Publications; Max Steinbock, editor of the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union's Record; Bernard Raskin, editor of the National Maritime Union's Pilot; and Charles Biagi, editor of the United Auto Worker's Local 669 Cyclone.

A citation for his work in tracking down and bringing to justice a group of men operating an ad racket under the guise of a legitimate union publication was presented to Kings County, N. Y., District Attorney Edward S. Silver by Peter E. Terzick, ILPA president.

At a business meeting following the formal program, the Eastern Labor Press Conference re-elected Arnold Beichman, editor of the Local 3, IBEW Electrical Union World as president of the ELPC and Joseph P. Murphy, public relations director of the New York State CIO and editor of the CIO Reporter, as secretary-treasurer.

AFL-CIO Supports 'Operation Alert'

The AFL-CIO threw its full support behind the nationwide Civil Defense Operation Alert on May 6.

In a telegram to Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, Pres. George Meany pleged labor's assistance in helping the government set up an "emergency program in mobilization of manpower and facilities."

Negro Worker Major Victim Of Recession, Job Study Shows

New York—The Negro is being hit twice as hard as the white worker in the present recession, Chairman Charles Abrams of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination said in releasing an analysis of 11 years of national unemployment statistics.

One out of every seven Negro workers in the the nation is now unemployed in contrast to a rate of one out of 14 of white unemployment, he said. Abrams said that the Negro's extreme susceptibility to economic distress is due to the following factors:

1—They are concentrated in the wage-earning groups, making them more subject to mass layoffs.

2—Their employment is chiefly in unorganized industries and they have low seniority in industries where they are trade union members.

3—They possess poorer education and training with a consequent poorer choice of jobs.

4—Discrimination.

Cites Federal Role

Pointing out that 6 percent of the nation's non-white working force is located in New York state, Abrams said it is increasingly evident that the Negro's condition in the state is "inextricably" bound up with national conditions. He added that the President's Committee on Government Contracts "must be made more effective in protecting the Negro and his opportunities on a national basis."

Abrams also called for the creation of a comprehensive federal agency to deal with all phases of minority employment. He declared that such an agency, which he proposed should also concern itself with education, apprentice training and other programs designed to qualify Negroes for employment opportunities while removing bottlenecks to their advance, is an "urgent necessity."

He warned that many of the gains which Negroes have made nationally in the past decade are being wiped out by the current economic decline.

Rubber Union Opens Talks With 3 Firms

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have moved to combine wages, pensions and insurance into one set of negotiations with two of the industry's major employers.

The union has sent notices of intention to reopen contracts for wage bargaining to the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the B. F. Goodrich Co.

Goodrich also got a 60-day notice of the union's intention to reopen the separate pension and insurance contract for negotiations. Goodyear was sent a second 60-day notice required under its pension and insurance agreement. Bargaining started Mar. 19 on the basis of a first notice, and has been recessed since Apr. 3.

Goodyear negotiations cover about 23,000 workers in plants in Akron and St. Marys, O.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Gadsden, Ala.; Jackson, Mich.; Muncie, Ind.; Lincoln, Neb.; Windsor, Vt.; New Bedford, Mass.; Topeka, Kan.; North Chicago, Ill.

Bargaining with Goodrich affects 15,000 workers in plants in Akron and Marion, O.; Cadillac, Mich.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Oaks, Pa.; Miami, Okla.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Riverside, N. J.; Los Angeles.

Meantime, the URW and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. are studying data submitted by both sides in pension and insurance negotiations which opened Apr. 14 in Cleveland.

The union's economic program for 1958 will be drafted at a meeting of the international policy committee, made up of representatives of each local union, scheduled for Cincinnati this weekend.

Leonard Named Acting Head of Plasterers

Cleveland—Edward J. Leonard, first vice president of the Plasterers, was named acting president of the union by the general executive board at a meeting here to carry out the duties of Pres. John E. Rooney, who has been on leave of absence because of failing health. On July 14, Leonard will become president of the union. Rooney will retire and take the title of president emeritus in recognition of his long and outstanding service.

Leonard, who completed his apprenticeship in Pittsburgh in 1927, was named business manager of Local 31 there five years later. A former member of the Pittsburgh City Council and a one-time secretary of the Building & Construction Trades Council there, he became an international vice president of the union in 1942 and first vice president in 1954.

Vigorous Leadership Pledged

For the past two years he has been the Plasterers' representative on the Joint Board for Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building & Construction Industry, with headquarters in Washington. He has pledged, with the aid of Sec.-Treas. John J. Hauck, vigorous leadership in the union's affairs.

Rooney was born in Toronto in 1888 and became naturalized in Cleveland, where his family had settled, in 1897. He became a member of Plasterers Local 80, to which his father belonged, in 1909, served in World War I and was business agent of Local 80 from 1919 to 1929, when he was appointed an international vice president.

He has been president of the union since 1941, and was named to the executive board of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in 1957. His decision to retire followed a series of operations which were only partially successful.

Edward J. Leonard
New Head of Plasterers

O'Neill New Sec.-Treas. Of Plumbers

Edward J. Hillock, secretary-treasurer of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters since 1943, has retired because of ill health.

The union's general executive board, at a meeting in Washington, selected William C. O'Neill, assistant secretary-treasurer since Jan. 1, 1957, to succeed him as of May 1.

Hillock, a member of the union for more than 50 years, had been on leave for the last six months because of his health. He was a member of Local 122, Orange, N. J., and served as its business manager for many years before being elected to the international union post.

O'Neill, from Local 121 in Atlantic City, N. J., has been a member of the union for more than 40 years. He became a general organizer for the international in 1930, served as secretary-treasurer of the former AFL's Building & Construction Trades Dept. from 1932 to 1936, and then returned to the Plumbers' staff.

He was elected assistant secretary in 1948 and elected at the 1956 convention to the post he assumed last year.

AFL-CIO Asks Expanded Aid For Hospitals

A 10-year extension of the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act and a sharp increase in appropriations to meet the increasing need for hospital services were urged by the AFL-CIO in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Health and Science.

The program has made a contribution to the country's welfare since it was inaugurated in 1946, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank told the subcommittee, that "has far outweighed the cost."

"Failure to extend the act now," he declared, "would be a catastrophic blow to medical care in the United States."

Under the program, the federal government pays 40 percent of the cost of hospital construction.

Although it has served to provide more than 150,000 new hospital beds, Cruikshank said, the latest Public Health Service survey shows the nationwide shortage to be about 900,000 beds—the same as when the program was started. Short-term extension of the act, he maintained, will serve to discourage rather than encourage construction.

On appropriations, Cruikshank urged that basic construction funds be increased from the present $210 million to $400 million a year. He also proposed an additional $100 million for grants-in-aid for the modernization of existing facilities, and an increase of grants to encourage research and demonstration projects to not less than $4 million.

"The role of the hospital as the focal point of community health services is an expanding one," Cruikshank testified. "More and more persons, requiring more and more hospital space and service per person—that is the present fact and the prospect before us, demanding long-term continuation and expansion of federal aid."

Witness on the Lam:

Committee Probes Advertising Deals

The McClellan special Senate committee heard testimony that Benjamin Lapensohn, a "fugitive from a subpena" previously mentioned in connection with Teamster Local 107, Philadelphia, cheated the New York State Federation of Labor and high-pressured businessmen with forged letters seeking advertising in Pennsylvania and New York labor yearbooks.

Two Pennsylvania businessmen testified that they bought ads in the hope of "labor peace," a third swore he rejected a proposal that he buy to avoid "trouble" and two other non-union businessmen acknowledged concealed deals for "donations" but denied ulterior motives.

Teamster Favoritism Alleged

Lapensohn, sought also for questioning about purported Teamster "favoritism" to Philadelphia foodstore chains, has been abroad since the McClellan group showed an interest in him.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan and Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy suggested that evidence involving Lapensohn is sufficient to support an extradition process to force his return by prosecuting authorities.

Lapensohn published a Pennsylvania yearbook under a contract with the state federation of labor giving him 60 percent and the federation 40 percent of the gross receipts. The federation dropped the contract in 1953.

Office Manager Testifies

Lapensohn's New York arrangement gave him 75 percent and the state federation 25 percent. The former office manager of his Rolee advertising agency, Miss Eleanor Lefkowitz, swore that Lapensohn had $167,000 deposited in a secret account and actually paid the New York federation only $11,000 of this. He also retained certain cash receipts, she testified.

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and former president of the Pennsylvania State Federation, testified that his signature was forged on high-pressure letters sent to prospective advertisers. He said that he had no information that Lapensohn was conducting himself in an improper manner.

Counsel Kennedy specified that the committee had no evidence that the federation was aware of the nature of Lapensohn's activities.

Opposed Public Power

Elmer W. Smith, Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. official said that his company—with a "union" composed of its own employes' association—gave a $500 yearly "donation" to Lapensohn's yearbook, but he "couldn't say" whether this was because the yearbook opposed public power and favored "free enterprise."

D. Bobb Slattery, vice president of Penn Mutual Insurance Co., testified that his company gave a $250 annual "donation" to Lapensohn's publication but denied it was for "insuring no difficulties" over the firm's non-union employes.

Kennedy exploded: "Once again we have the situation of businessmen not cooperating. Your company didn't just get religion and decide to make a donation; you didn't like the federation that much."

Asked by McClellan whether he had "any comment," Slattery said, "We made a decision to contribute" despite a Better Business Bureau report unflattering to Lapensohn's publication.

Goldwater Wonders

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) seemed puzzled by the inquiry and wondered aloud what difference there was from businessmen's "donations" to the Junior League. He asked whether Lapensohn was a "labor leader."

"He was a businessman," replied Kennedy. "He was an employer."

Meany to Receive Award from ACTU

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will receive the widely-known "Quadragesimo Anno" award of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists at the ACTU's 21st anniversary celebration May 25.

The award given in honor of a famous papal encyclical on labor, was established in 1948 and has since been given to a distinguished group of recipients for their work in the labor field.

"Meany was selected as this year's recipient of the award because of his outstanding contributions, in the way of personal sacrifices and hard work, to the application of the principles of social justice and charity enunciated in the papal encyclicals on labor," declared Pat Nepolitano, chairman of the ACTU's Communion Breakfast Committee.

Flemming Gets Folsom Post In Cabinet

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming has been nominated by Pres. Eisenhower for the post of secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, succeeding Marion B. Folsom, who submitted his resignation effective in late July.

Flemming, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, served as a Republican member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations and was director of the Office of Defense Mobilization from 1953 to 1957. For the past year he has been a member of the President's Advisory Council on Government Reorganization.

Flemming declined immediate comment on his future program in the HEW post. Asked specifically for his views on school-aid legislation, he termed it "really controversial."

Folsom, 64, has been ailing, and more than a year ago informed Eisenhower that he wished to return to private life.

A factor in his resignation may have been disappointment at his failure to win the President's support for welfare and education programs.

Stage Employes Win 'Tape' Strike

New York—A strike of 10,000 cameramen, cartoonists, editors and technicians which threatened to tie up production of filmed television commercials ended a few hours after it started when employers conceded jursidiction over the new TV magnetic tape recording process to the Theatrical Stage Employes.

The tape, an electronic process, appears destined to replace film in TV commercials. Its use permits both the picture and sound parts of a TV program to be taped and then broadcast immediately without any processing.

AFL-CIO EDUCATION COMMITTEE held its first meeting under the direction of its new chairman, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann (head of table, right) of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, in the union's new headquarters building in Washington.

Growers Fight Labor Dept. Try To Enforce Mexican Labor Law

By Milton Plumb

Long overdue efforts by the Labor Dept. to plug loopholes in its regulations for the Mexican contract labor program have brought down upon Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and department officials the biggest storm of corporation farm employer protests and drummed up pressure they have been subjected to in many years.

Thus far, Mitchell is reported to be standing firm, but the battle is far from over. It is known that the powerful Southwest farm employer lobby has sent as its errand boys to call on the Secretary and other officials in person a major portion of the members of Congress from the states of California, Texas and Arizona, where most of the Mexican workers are used. Even some senators from those states have been represented.

A considerable number have put direct pressure on the department to retract its new policies.

While the terms of the new regulations which have stirred up such strong employer opposition have not yet been made public, pending the outcome of the controversy, it is known that they comprise the following major points:

1. Actual observance of the requirement of the law that U.S. citizen farm workers shall be given first opportunity to fill jobs for which Mexicans are used.

2. Actual enforcement with regard to jobs paid by piece rates of the law's requirement that Mexican workers shall be paid no less than the "prevailing wage" in the area where they are used.

3. Compliance at last with our government's agreement with Mexico, in response to the latter's insistence, that no Mexican shall be permitted to work for less than 50 cents an hour.

4. Strict observance of the requirement that employers offer Mexican braceros the same benefits, as well as wages, as domestic workers receive in the areas where they are used.

Not one of these regulations is a new policy. Not one departs in any way from either the clear intent of the law passed by Congress or the International Agreement with Mexico. On at least a score of different occasions before Congressional committees employer spokesmen have heatedly insisted that they have been observing the requirements of the law and that there was no need for better enforcement.

But now that the Labor Dept. has told employers it intends to enforce these provisions, as long urged by organized labor, the farm employers lobby has sought to make the department retract in one of the biggest pressure operations in the history of the program.

What Concerns Employers

What concerns the employers is the fact that, actually, many of them have been using piece rates to cheat the Mexican workers out of even the minimum of 50 cents an hour or higher prevailing rate that is their due.

Also, the employers object to the requirement that U.S. workers be given preference for jobs filled by Mexicans because it is know that the department's proposed regulations would put real teeth in this requirement.

This would be done by refusing to certify Mexicans to any employer until he had made a real effort at recruitment, and under this term the new regulations would require employers to offer transportation and family housing to domestic workers to the same extent that other employers using domestic labor in the area make such available.

Would Affect Wages

In addition, the new rules would require labor associations using Mexicans to provide continuity of employment to the U.S. workers, not laying any off so long as any Mexican are employed. Previously, the citizen workers often have been released while Mexicans continued working under contract.

In its new regulation on piece rates, employers would be required either to put the piece rate up to the prevailing wage or pay their workers the difference in any area where at least 75 percent of the workers are not earning as much by piece rate as those working at the prevailing hourly wage.

The minimum for piece rate earnings was vigorously opposed by the employer subcommittee on Mexican labor, made up of 13 growers appointed to advise the Secretary of Labor concerning the program. The group adopted a resolution which declared that "the establishment of an hourly minimum rate for piece work will automatically destroy the individual incentive to work, thus causing the unit cost of production in most crops to rise beyond profitable production."

Robert C. Godwin, director of the Bureau of Employment Security, pointed out, however, that farm wages generally and the braceros' pay in particular has trailed far behind the wages in other parts of the economy. Citing an average for piece rate earnings of 33 cents an hour in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, Goodwin told the employers, "we can't defend that, and I don't think you can."

AFL-CIO Cites Danger Of Irrigation Giveaway

Declaring flatly that "labor cannot support any program which encourages the development of large corporation farms by subsidization with federal funds," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned Congress that removal of the present 160-acre limitation "would almost certainly signal the death-knell for federal reclamation programs."

Farmers now can irrigate only 160 acres from federal water projects.

"Any rejection of the 160-acre limitation would result in unwarranted subsidization of a relatively small number of growers by the people as a whole," Biemiller said in testimony before the Senate Reclamation subcommittee. "Such a program would be unconscionable."

Pointing out that the labor movement has always been "a staunch supporter" of federal reclamation programs, he said such support was given because the projects open up new opportunities for American families, provide new vitality to our economy and encourage continuation of the family-size farm.

"The nation's reclamation progams have enjoyed public favor because they have contributed to the growth of our society and because their benefits have been enjoyed by the many instead of the few," he continued.

"We hope they will continue to enjoy that favor. But we are certain that the moment the emphasis on family-sized farms is changed to encouragement of ever-larger farming units, this favor will be exchanged for repugnance. The people of America, who have been willing to help the many, will not permit a few large operators to be the sole beneficiaries of federal reclamation expenditures."

Economy Still Is Moving Downhill

Employment In Factories Drops Again

(*Continued from page* 1)

southern Democrats rejected a more liberal Democratic plan reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Administration gave the House-passed bill its blessing despite the fact that it allows each state to decide whether or not it would "accept" loans to extend jobless benefits by 50 percent. The Administration bill would have made the loans to states regardless of the state's decision.

The AFL-CIO had given its partial approval to the Democratic measure despite its lack of adequate federal standards. The bill would have extended jobless aid for 16 weeks to most unemployed workers including thousands barred by state eligibility and disqualification rules.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) declared he would lead a fight in the Senate Finance Committee for an improved bill amidst indications that the GOP-Southern Democrat coalition was ready to fight it out for the weaker House measure.

Other Developments Cited

In other economic developments:

1—The Wall Street Journal reported a drop in first-quarter profits among 552 companies of 35 percent compared to the first quarter of 1957. In the 1954 recession the deepest drop in profits was 10 percent. The paper said there will be little or no improvement in the profits picture for the second quarter.

2—A survey of consumer buying plans revealed consumers taking a dimmer view of the economy than they did six months ago. High prices, lack of ready cash and an unwillingness to dip into savings or go into debt were the major reasons for restricted buying plans.

3—The National Planning Association recommended a tax cut of from $7 billion to $8 billion to assure a vigorous recovery from the recession.

4—In Canada the cost of living index soared to a new record high between March and April, paced by an increase in food prices. As of Mar. 20, Canadian unemployment stood at about 600,000.

5—Unemployment in Michigan, one of the worst-hit states, climbed by about 50,000 from Mar. 15 to Apr. 15 to a total of 465,000, or 15.9 percent of the work force.

NEARLY 600 TRADE UNIONISTS in Massachusetts—many of them jobless—march past Boston's historic Park Street Church on the way to the State House to demand quick legislative action on Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo's $50 million anti-recession program. The march followed an unemployment conference called by the Massachusetts IUC, which heard State Pres. J. William Belanger say the Furcolo program would provide between 25,000 and 30,000 jobs immediately.

New Laundry Union To Be Formed May 12

The new AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union will come into being next week, replacing the expelled Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers' Intl. Union.

The founding convention will be held May 12-14 at the 2400 Hotel, Washington, D. C., with Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, serving as convention chairman until the election and seating of officers on May 13.

McGavin, who helped bring the new union into being, said that delegates from 35 locals, representing 26,000 paid-up members, would take part. Meany will be the principal speaker at the opening session.

First order of business for the delegates will be adoption of a new constitution embracing the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes.

Old Union Expelled

The old laundry union was expelled at the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City last December for failing to comply with the codes.

Fulfilling a promise made by Meany at the convention, the AFL-CIO has donated money to several locals which would not have been able to afford to send delegates.

Meany made the pledge when the old laundry union balked at holding a special convention because of financial inability of some locals to send delegates. Despite the offer, the expelled union failed to accept.

The new laundry union was authorized last February when the AFL-CIO Executive Council approved the issuance of a charter.

Mike Mann New Director Of Region II

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the appointment of Michael Mann as director of AFL-CIO Region II covering New York and New Jersey.

Mann had been acting regional director since the retirement of William Collins two months ago. He was assistant regional director since merger and had previously served as CIO director in the area.

Mann's former post as assistant director, Meany announced, will be filled by Charles Hasenmeyer, who has served as a field representative in the region. Hasenmeyer is a member of the Aluminum Workers.

Meany also announced the appointment of Patrick McCartney as assistant regional director of Region XI covering the state of Michigan, McCartney, a member of the Allied Industrial Workers, replaced John Schreier, presently serving with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization in Washington.

Tiffany Approved For Rights Post

After a delay of several weeks, the Senate Judiciary Committee has approved the nomination of Gordon MacLean Tiffany of New Hampshire as executive director of the new Civil Rights Commission.

Still to be acted on by the committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), is the nomination of W. Wilson White to head the new civil rights division in the Justice Dept., which has been pending since January.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent three-day session, charged that action under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 had "ground almost to a halt," because of the delay in approving Tiffany and the failure of Congress to appropriate operating funds.

Primary Elections Draw Strong Voter Interest

Primary elections in Ohio, Indiana and Alabama indicated strong voter interest in the 1958 congressional elections.

In Ohio, Democrats for the first time in 10 years outscored Republicans in the total vote cast in primary elections although the GOP gubernatorial race produced a surprising anti-organization vote.

Gov. C. William O'Neill won the Republican nomination but Charles P. Taft, who filed only as a stand-in candidate, received more than one-third the GOP votes without campaigning.

Democrats Name DiSalle

Michael V. DiSalle won the Democratic nomination over six opponents and will face O'Neill in November.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R-O.) was unopposed for his party's nomination for the Senate as was Democrat Stephen M. Young, former congressman-at-large from Cleveland. Twenty of the 23 congressmen from Ohio won renomination with two races in the GOP primary in doubt as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

In Indiana the five incumbent congressman who faced primary opposition won re-nomination in heavy voting that indicated a setback in the internal Republican fight for the forces led by Gov. Harold Handley and Sen. William E. Jenner. They are being opposed for control of the party in the state by Sen. Homer E. Capehart and Rep. Charles A. Halleck.

Jenner Not Running

The senatorial candidates will be chosen at party conventions later this year. Jenner is not seeking re-election.

In Alabama George C. Wallace, one of five candidates endorsed by Alabama COPE, and Attorney Gen. John Patterson will meet in a run-off primary May 3. They topped a ticket of 14 candidates but neither secured a clear majority, Patterson running ahead of Wallace.

Union Families Must Back Ward Strike, Woman Says

Mrs. Velma Cloward, Turlock, Calif., named winner of the Montgomery Ward essay contest sponsored by the Retail Clerks, says she has learned from a lifetime of experience that "unionism is a way of life—a better way of life."

Mrs. Cloward formerly was a member of Cannery Workers Local 46. Her husband was a union building tradesman until he was injured 10 years ago. They have seven married children, and at least one member of each family belongs to a union.

"To say we are union," she wrote, "is like saying we are American—something to say with pride. To be un-union would be like being unborn. For the working class never really lived until they learned to unionize and stand together."

Mrs. Cloward's letter won her a $100 U. S. savings bond in the weekly contest conducted by the union to determine how union members and the consuming public can help convince anti-union employers like Montgomery Ward that their attitude toward labor is wrong. The union has struck six of the firm's stores and has informational pickets in front of more than 500 others in a contract dispute.

"The foundation for convincing people like Montgomery Ward that employes need unions for security and good working conditions must be laid in the home," she wrote in her prize-winning entry.

"Unionism is a way of life, a better way for the working man and woman. All members of a union man's family must know this and stand behind him in gaining it. They must do it as they do anything for their own protection. They must believe they want unionism and know they want it and know all the answers why.

"When they really understand, the 60 percent of union families that patronize anti-union stores will quit doing so. 'No sales' is a language Montgomery Ward can understand. The walking picket can't do it alone—union families can."

Labor Policy Group Named By Democrats

A new Advisory Committee on Labor Policy, headed by Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, has been appointed by the Democratic Advisory Council to consult on phases of national policy which concern workers.

The new committee will rank with two previously appointed advisory bodies—one on foreign policy under the chairmanship of former Sec. of State Dean Acheson, the other on economic policy headed by Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith. Its first meeting will be held in the Washington office of the Advisory Council on May 20.

"Today, with the American labor movement under renewed attack by its traditional enemies, the Democratic party and its Advisory Council are determined that the American worker shall be given a square deal," said Paul M. Butler, Democratic National Committee chairman, in announcing the committee.

5-10-58

ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
PD ORG

Named to serve with Harrison on the advisory committee were the following international union presidents:

Harry Bates, Bricklayers; Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; A. J. Barnharde, Railway Carmen; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; William C. Calvin, Boilermakers and Blacksmiths; James B. Carey, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; William C. Doherty, Letter Carriers; Eugene Frazier, Transport Service Employes.

H. E. Gilbert, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; O. A. Knight, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Paul Phillips, Papermakers & Paperworkers; William Pollock, Textile Workers; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers; Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; A. L. Spradling, Street & Electric Railway Employes.

Others Also Named

Also named were Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Mrs. Sidney Hillman, Clothing Workers; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Vice Pres. Thomas Kennedy, Mine Workers; Jack Kroll manager of the ACWA Cincinnati Joint Board and retired co-director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

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Wants No 'Excessive' Laws:

'Fair' Labor Bill Pledged by Kennedy

By Willard Shelton

A parade of business-organization spokesmen asked Congress to treat unions as a "monopoly" and hit them with the anti-trust laws as the Senate Labor subcommittee continued a scheduled three weeks of hearings under a pledge to report a bill for floor action.

Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), speaking to the Clothing Workers convention in Atlantic City, said that his unit would "offer a fair, thoughtful, constructive measure," not legislation to hamper the "honest activities" of the labor movement.

"It would be a grave mistake," Kennedy said, "for Congress to undermine the position of responsible leaders," who have taken the lead in ousting wrongdoers and building the AFL-CIO ethical practice codes, "by rushing through excessively restrictive" bills.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, also speaking to the ACWA convention, said that union spokesmen again would testify on labor's support of legislation "to eliminate corruption, protect the interests of members and make it difficult for racketeers to gain control."

Won't Compromise Principle

Labor will not support a bill "even though it has some things that are favorable if there is something that goes against the vital principle" on which the trade-union movement is founded, he said. It will not approve a measure that would "destroy, hamper, harass or interfere with our continued efforts to advance the cause of workers."

Employer witnesses before the Kennedy subcommittee showed remarkable unanimity in arguing that mere elimination of "abuses" among a handful of union officials, as exposed by the McClellan inquiry, was not what they were interested in.

Racketeering and corruption, said Robert G. Kelly of Charleston, W. Va., for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, were but "symptoms."

"The core of the labor problem," urged Kelly, is the "unrestrained monopolistic power" of unions, and the remedy is for Congress to "strike at the roots" by repealing the long-standing laws specifically exempting unions from the general anti-trust statutes.

Industry Drive On

The Illinois Manufacturers Association, the American Retail Federation and the American Farm Bureau concurred that the way to handle unions was for Congress to apply the anti-trust laws.

The Farm Bureau, the retailers and the Illinois manufacturers also recommended that Congress totally prohibit the union shop. They wanted laws against secondary boycotts and organizational picketing.

Kelly, for the Chamber of Commerce, agreed and added that strikes should be prohibited until the prospective strikers had been compelled to take a government-run secret-ballot election on the employer's "last offer."

NLRB Head Questioned

National Labor Relations Board Chairman Boyd Leedom ran into trouble on the narrow scope of his testimony. He had nothing to suggest to the subcommittee except that NLRB orders be made "self-executing," and that Congress reduce the so-called "no-man's land"

(Continued on Page 12)

New Union In Laundry Field Born

By Gervase N. Love

The new AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union was formally established in a work-packed three-day convention. It takes the place of the old Laundry Workers Intl. Union, expelled from the AFL-CIO because of corruption in its leadership.

Some 115 delegates representing 28,937 paid-up members in 41 locals from coast to coast attended the history-making sessions.

They hammered out a constitution which includes the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes and sets up safeguards against abuses at all levels of leadership; received their AFL-CIO charter; elected a full slate of officers; heard addresses by top AFL-CIO officials, including Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and laid a solid foundation for future growth.

A series of policy resolutions was highlighted by a declaration that the union shall be "whole-heartedly dedicated to organizing the unorganized and securing maximum wages and working conditions for the employes of the laundry and dry cleaning industries." The new union cordially invited members of the ousted organization to join in establishing clean trade unionism.

Richardson Opens It

George Richardson, assistant to Meany, opened the convention and turned the gavel over to Peter M. McGavin, also a Meany aide, who had been trustee of the federation that preceded formation of the union.

McGavin presided until the unanimous election of Winfield Chasmar, of Jersey City, N. J.,

(Continued on Page 12)

Auto Makers Turn Down Contract Arbitration

Detroit—The Big Three auto makers—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—have turned down Auto Workers proposals that current contract negotiations be made subject to "final and binding arbitration."

The industry leaders stood firm, instead, on their offer to the union to extend the present contract for two years without change.

The arbitration proposal had been made by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a letter to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, in a move designed to prevent further inflation, shore up the sagging economy and prevent labor unrest.

Companies Reject Offer

But the suggestion was quickly rejected by the auto manufacturers, whose contracts with the UAW expire at the end of May.

(Continued on Page 3)

Wage-Price Freeze Rejected by Meany

THE SIGN TELLS THE STORY for these two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Strosnider, Winchester, Va. Douglas (left) and Donald were born July 1, 1956, about six weeks after daddy and some 400 other members of Rubbers Workers Local 511 were forced on strike by the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. (See story page 11.)

Production, Payrolls Drop Again

Slump Worse as Ike, Congress Still Stall

By Saul Miller

The drive for government action to stem the downward course of the nation's worst postwar recession remained stalled near dead center as Congress moved slowly on critical bills and the Administration maintained its "wait-and-see" approach.

The severity of the recession was sharply underscored by a report from the Federal Reserve Board that industrial production fell in April for the eighth straight month.

The board's index fell two points to 126 percent of the 1947-49 average. The peak index figure was 146 in December 1956.

The board said: "Output of durable goods and minerals continued to decline in April while activity in non-durable goods industries was maintained at the March levels."

On the legislative front, meanwhile, there were these developments:

1—The Senate passed and sent to the house a longrange program for federal aid to chronically depressed areas. House Banking Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky.) has promised to speed action on a similar bill now before the committee.

2—The Senate Finance Committee opened hearings on a House-passed emergency unemployment compensation bill with Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) charging the measure was a "gigantic hoax" on the unemployed and Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) calling federal action unnecessary.

3—House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) issued a call for a cut in personal income taxes as a major anti-recession measure. A similar call came from Sen. Clifford P.

(Continued on Page 2)

Recession Is Blamed On Pay Lag

By Gene Zack

Atlantic City, N. J.—Flatly rejecting proposals for a wage-price "freeze," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called for a boost in purchasing power to bolster the sagging economy.

He said acceptance of the proposal, made by the Commerce Dept.'s top-level Business Advisory Council, would only perpetuate the imbalance between wages, prices and profits which, he said, led to the present recession.

"If there was a proper balance between wages and prices and profits," Meany told the Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention here, "we wouldn't be in this trouble—we wouldn't have 5 million people unemployed today."

"In the final analysis, the key to this dynamic American economy that people like to boast about . . . is purchasing power in the hands of the great mass of the people," the AFL-CIO president said.

"When that purchasing power is there we will go forward, and when it is not there we will stop and go backwards."

Businessmen Asked 'Freeze'

The idea of the "freeze" was advanced last week by a special seven-man anti-recession committee of the Business Advisory Council, a panel of 100 business and financial leaders which meets in private session six times a year. The committee recommended that "President Eisenhower call for a voluntary, one-year moratorium on further wage increases by labor and on corresponding prices increases by business."

Pres. Eisenhower, asked about the "freeze" proposal at a news conference, said it sounded like "merely trying to use persuasive

(Continued on Page 3)

10% Postal Pay Hike Agreed to by Conferees

A House-Senate conference, after nearly 11 weeks of discussion, agreed on an average 10 percent wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1 for the 530,000 employes of the postal service.

The pay hike represents an expenditure of $257 million a year and is coupled with increases in postal rates designed to bring in $530 million annually. Its reception at the White House was regarded as uncertain.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.), conference committee chairman, expressed doubt that Pres. Eisenhower would veto the bill. If he does, Johnston added, "he'll kill $530 million in postal revenue."

He maintained "a pay bill will be passed" in case of veto, and said hearings will then be held on rate increases "until Congress adjourns." The conference committee agreed on 1-cent increases for all first-rate mail classifications; hikes of 30 to 60 percent, spread over three years, in second-class rates, and of 66 2/3 percent over two years in third-class rates.

Salk Vaccine 'Price Gouge':

Grand Jury Indicts Five Drug Firms

Trenton, N. J.—Five major drug firms have been accused of price gouging in the sale of polio vaccine to federal, state and local governments in the nationwide campaign to immunize school children against infantile paralysis.

A federal grand jury returned an anti-trust indictment in U.S. District Court charging the firms with conspiring to fix prices in the sale of millions of dollars worth of vaccine. The companies promptly denied the charges.

Named as defendants were Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Allied Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; American Home Products Corp., New York City; Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J., and Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

The companies are among a group in the industry which identify themselves as "ethical" drug houses because they confine their product advertising to medical and drug journals.

The indictment charged that the firms—which were the sole producers of the polio vaccine during the early days—conspired to fix prices and eliminate competition on sales to federal and local governments.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Victor R. Hansen, who heads the anti-trust division, said the vaccine producers were accused of combining to submit "uniform bids to public agencies" and with having adopted non-competitive terms of sale and uniform pricing methods.

Hansen said industry sales of the vaccine totaled more than $125 million, with more than half of the doses bought by public authorities. The bulk of these sales were made under the 1955 Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act under which $53.6 million was allocated to the states for the purchase of vaccine and the administration of mass clinics for school children.

Sought Criminal Indictments

The "substantial" volume of sales which took place, Hansen said, and the fact that a "significant" industry was involved, led the government to seek criminal indictments instead of the more normal civil proceedings against the drug firms.

The price-fixing indictments were the latest in a series of incidents embarrassing Administration handling of the vaccine since its discovery by Dr. Jonas E. Salk in 1955. The program originally was hampered by shortages which resulted from failure to "foresee" parental demands for the vaccine, according to testimony given at a congressional hearing by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Pres. Eisenhower's first secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mrs. Hobby resigned shortly thereafter and was succeeded in the HEW spot by Marion E. Folsom, who last week announced plans to step down from the cabinet post next month. Nominated to fill the vacancy was Arthur D. Flemming.

Canadian Rail Strike Ends After 3 Days

Montreal—A strike by the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen against the discharge of diesel firemen-helpers in Canadian Pacific Railway yard and freight service was ended with the aid of the federal government and the Canadian Labor Congress.

Details of the peace pact were not immediately made public. It was worked out three days after the walkout started and followed a week of marathon bargaining sessions during which the railroad rejected several union compromise offers.

The strike grew out of a royal commission's finding that firemen-helpers represented by the brotherhood are not needed on diesel engines in yard and freight service as they were on steam locomotives. The union rejected the finding. When the company selected May 11 as the date for starting layoffs of some 3,000 brotherhood members, the union picked the same day to strike.

Firms Use Seniority to Bar Giving Jobs to Handicapped

Some marginal employers "are not above" using the physically handicapped worker to destroy union seniority, George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, charged at the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Many of the difficulties of placing a worker with seniority in a job he can handle when he becomes handicapped are artificial, he contended.

"Where there is a union in the plant," he explained, "the local union is called upon to protect not only this one member but all of its members who may become impaired.

"Technically this adjustment can be made without disturbing the protection given all workers through seniority, for there can be modifications of seniority rules without endangering contract provisions for seniority. Men of good will are finding solutions to this problem day in and day out.

"When the problem is presented as an exception to the rule and not as the basis of establishing a foundation for the eventual destruction of the seniority principle, even the few 'difficulties' will disappear. After all, not every difficulty is genuine."

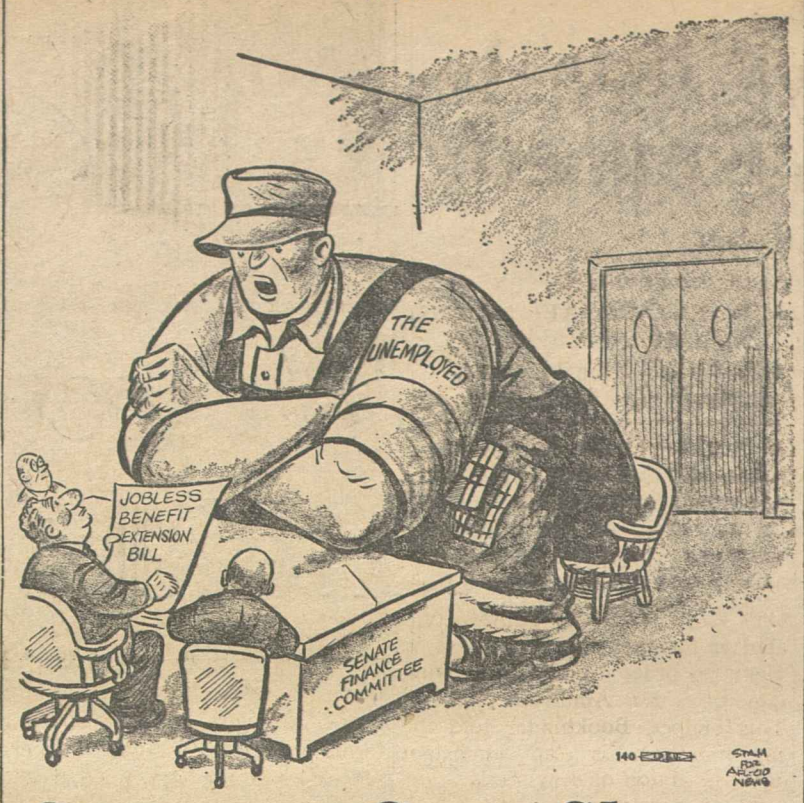
Brown recalled that the AFL-CIO "has long been identified as an active force" in finding jobs for handicapped workers, whether they were crippled on or off the job. He emphasized the AFL-CIO's stress on cooperation as the key to success, and its belief that the handicapped are entitled to "equality of opportunity and equality of treatment."

Plumbing Study Set By Union, Industry

A review and revision of previously developed techniques to promote wider use of plumbing and pipe fitting installations and materials in construction was authorized by a joint labor-management committee at a meeting in Washington.

Working together in the campaign are the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, National Association of Plumbing Contractors and Mechanical Contractors Association. The study will be carried on by a joint industry program committee recently established by the three organizations.

Well?



Congress Goes Slow As Economy Worsens

(*Continued from page* 1)

Case (R-N.J.), who termed a tax cut vital in aiding the nation's recovery. The Administration continued its opposition, with Commerce Sec. Weeks claiming that his Business Advisory Council generally was opposed to tax reduction to fight the recession.

4—The White House asked Congress to authorize an "emergency" increase of $4 billion in the mortgage insurance program of the Federal Housing Authority.

Economic Picture Darkens

On the economic front there were these developments:

1—Wage and salary income continued to decline in April with manufacturing payrolls dropping almost $750 million at an annual rate from March. Wage and salary payments were down $1.6 billion for the first four months of 1948 and off $9.2 billion since August 1957.

2—The nation's gross national product—measure of the nation's output of goods and services—was even lower in the first quarter of 1958 than preliminary Commerce Dept. estimates had indicated. The first quarter figure of an annual rate of $422 billion was a drop of $10.6 billion from the previous quarter and $18 billion lower than the record rate set in the third quarter of 1957.

3—The number of unemployed workers who exhausted their jobless benefits totaled 230,000 in March offsetting to a great extent a drop of 66,000 in those drawing compensation for the week ending Apr. 26.

A goodly share of the decline was attributed to the increase in the number of exhaustions.

The Senate action on the depressed area bill was the second in three years. It approved a similar measure in 1956 but the House took no action.

The bill, approved by a 46-to-36 vote, carries $375 million in federal funds—$300 million in revolving loans and $100 million each for industrial and rural redevelopment. In addition, $75 million in annual grants are authorized to develop community facilities to enable an area to attract new industry.

The measure carries the support of the AFL-CIO but is generally opposed by the Administration on the grounds that the amount of aid is excessive. Pres. Eisenhower recommended no more than $50 million in loans.

The bill also carries a provision for payment of prevailing wages on construction jobs in accordance with the Davis-Bacon law.

The House Banking Committee is continuing hearings on a similar bill as well as the Senate-approved community facilities measure for an extensive public works program.

Solomon Barkin, research director for the Textile Workers Union, told the committee the Douglas-Payne bill passed by the Senate is the "appropriate approach" to handling the depressed area problems which are especially acute in the textile industry.

Immediate action, said Barkin, is urgently needed. "Automation, technological change, new consumer demands and locational shifts and the recession are creating new distressed areas."

The Senate Finance Committee hearings opened with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell endorsing the House-approved measure to extend benefits 50 percent for workers who have exhausted state unemployment compensation since July 1, 1957. The measure is temporary, expiring April 1959.

The House bill allows each state to decide whether or not it would "accept" loans to extend jobless benefits.

Douglas Exposes 'Hoax'

Douglas said that a telegraphic poll of governors showed that not many states would be able to take advantage of the provisions and that the bill was in effect a "hoax."

He produced wires from 19 governors of whom 14 said some sort of state legislative action would be necessary if their states were to take part in the program. Four said they thought a state constitutional amendment might be needed.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, in its Action Bulletin, termed the House measure a "phony bill which would do almost nothing to aid unemployed workers during the current recession and nothing at all to meet the long-range need to improve unemployed compensation programs."

Schnitzler to Talk At Unity House

Forest Park, Pa. — AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler will be one of the principal speakers at a conference, "Civil Rights—America's Turning Point," scheduled for the Ladies Garment Worker's Unity House here during the Memorial Day weekend by the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council.

Other speakers will be Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP; Harry Golden, publisher of the Carolina Israelite; Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and vice president of the ILG, and Adolph Held, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee.

NAM Hit for Using Slump Against Labor

The National Association of Manufacturers is using the recession and the legislation atmosphere it has generated "to destroy organized labor's economic strength," AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston charged in his department's Bulletin.

Livingston based his charges on recent testimony by NAM Pres. Milton Lightner before the House Banking Committee, and on a kit the employer organization has prepared for distribution among women's clubs.

In his testimony Lightner declared the basic causes of the decline in economic activity were the federal tax policy and "wage increases exceeding gains in productivity, which have forced prices up to the point where there is reluctance by consumers to buy."

Livingston described Lightner's attempt to blame the recession on organized labor a "mangling of economic facts." The real significance of the testimony, he said, was "the naked declaration of the aim of his organization to impair the economic power of labor."

The NAM kit for women's clubs, called "Are You the Victim?" contains canned material along similar lines for meetings and publicity releases.

"Aside from the rotten viciousness and blatant dishonesty of the materialy it contains," commented Livingston, "what is important about the kit is that it reveals the scope of the anti-union campaign being masterminded by the NAM."

Organized labor should respond to the challenge by intensifying organizing efforts "until all of working America is part of the family of AFL-CIO," he urged.

Ives Retires; Hot Primary In Alabama

Major political battles involving the South and the State of New York were signaled by retirement of New York's Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) and an Alabama primary in which Democratic party control depends on a runoff election.

Ives, a 12-year veteran elected in the past with substantial labor support, announced that for reasons of health he had made an "irrevocable" decision against seeking a third term.

Race Wide Open

The effect was to throw wide open efforts by aspiring Republicans to obtain organization backing for a "ticket" that might command support.

Nelson Rockefeller and former GOP National Committee Chairman Leonard Hall have been rivals for the Republican gubernatorial nomination to run against the formidable Gov. Averell Harriman (D), who is seeking re-election. Other Republicans mentioned for either governor or senator include Rep. Kenneth Keating and Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck.

In Alabama, a runoff primary June 3 will determine whether party "loyalists" or pro-Dixiecrat forces will control the Democratic State Executive Committee for the next four years. If anti-loyalists win, they are expected to repeal the present rule that candidates must take an oath they have not supported non-Democrats.

In the New Mexico primaries May 13, Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) was renominated. John Burroughs defeated Joseph A. Bursey for the gubernatorial nomination to oppose incumbent Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R).

Workers Losing Millions

Labor Pays Dearly For Budget Slash

"Unconscionable employers" are chiseling workers out of millions of dollars in wages because of inadequate funds for the Labor Dept.'s wages and hours enforcement arm, the AFL-CIO told a Senate appropriations subcommittee.

Calling for restoration of funds slashed from the budget of the Wage and Hour Div., Hyman H. Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative, said a survey last year showed workers were cheated out of $19 million in minimum wages and another $64.1 million in overtime payments.

The federation spokesman said this "shocking" situation developed because Congress cut budget requests for this division by $288,000 last year, with Pres. Eisenhower reducing this year's proposal by an additional $100,000.

"In view of the continued widespread violations of the laws," Bookbinder told the subcommitte, "it is clear that a further reduction in operation will only give more encouragement to unconscionable employers to chisel on their lowest paid employes."

Whittles at New Deal

Testifying on the appropriations measures for the Labor Dept. and the Health, Education and Welfare Dept., the AFL-CIO legislative representative said that the entire Administration budget "reflects backwardness, timidity and a basic lack of faith," because it aims at whittling away at funds needed to continue social welfare legislation enacted since New Deal days.

Bookbinder urged congressional action "to improve upon the President's budget requests" in order to match Soviet scientific achievements and halt the economic downturn.

He called for completion of the City Workers Family Budget, initiated at the request of Congress in 1945 in order to appraise living conditions for American families. This budget, Bookbinder told the subcommittee, is "an important guide to action on wage policy, tax policy and related problems," adding that the AFL-CIO believed additional funds are needed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in order to provide better information than is now available.

In the area of medical research, the legislative representive commended the House for increasing Eisenhower's budget request for the National Institutes of Health by $8.2 million.

The AFL-CIO also called for appropriation of the full $210 million for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act to meet the national shortage of 900,000 hospital beds, noting that such a move would have the added value of providing a spur to the nation's economic recovery.

MESSAGES FOR AN ABSENT GOVERNOR were left outside the executive mansion in Springfield, Ill., by 1,400 trade unionists from Rock Island who marched on the state capital to demand a special legislative session to improve unemployment benefits. Delegates to the unemployment conference, called by Auto Workers' Region 4, had invited Gov. William G. Stratton (R) to attend the session, but the state's chief executive left to attend a meeting of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Association in Washington.

Economy's Imbalance Blamed on Low Wages

(*Continued from page* 1)

powers" and that he "would have to take a look at that as a feasible suggestion."

The Steelworkers wage policy committee voted to seek higher wages and improved fringe benefits for 214,000 workers in metal fabricating plants. "A recession year," said USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, "is not the time for a backward step."

Meany said the proof of existing "imbalance" would be seen in the financial reports of the giant corporations at a time when "30 percent of the nation's productive capacity is idle, machines are dead, millions of people are not producing anything, and not drawing any wages."

He cited the steel corporations which reported first-quarter profits of $62.5 million after taxes while operating at only 54 percent of capacity, and General Motors Corp. with profits in the same period of $184 million after taxes despite a sharp dropoff in car production.

Meany asked scathingly:

"Where is the proper balance between wages and prices and profits upon which you predicate the idea of a wage-price freeze? Where is the balance between the fellow who draws wages and the fellow who makes profits?"

No Thought for Consumers

Big business, he said, has taken advantage of "enormous profits and tax incentives" in recent years to push forward plant-expansion programs in order to produce more goods.

"But at no time," he added, "did they make any effort to increase consumer purchasing power, so that they could buy these additional things that were going to be produced through plant expansion."

Sharply critical of Administration policies to meet the recession, Meany termed the House-approved unemployment compensation measure, which got Pres. Eisenhower's blessings, as "too little," and called minor governmental spending measures enacted thus far as "too late," because "you cannot translate stepped-up government spending into pay envelopes for many, many months."

He was sharply critical of Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks for juggling release dates of employment figures whenever he finds "little straws in the wind" to support "optimistic statements that we have reached the bottom."

New Deal Took Action

The White House, he told the ACWA delegates, is taking a "comfortable" position on the recession, citing "built-in safeguards against depression," without mentioning the fact that the laws to which they refer were part of the social reforms enacted during the New Deal over the opposition of the Republican Party.

"I would like to point out," Meany said, "that even those built-in safeguards have limits. When unemployment insurance is exhausted for a worker, it is no longer a safeguard against depression, as far as he is concerned, because he is then removed from the market entirely as a purchaser."

Answering charges that proposed tax reductions, increased unemployment compensation benefits and public works measures are inflationary, Meany declared:

"If we are going to compute the cost of measures to relieve this situation, what does it cost America to have 5 million people unemployed, and how do you measure that cost? What kind of values do you use—money or human values?"

Big Three Reject UAW Proposal To Arbitrate Contract Provisions

(*Continued from page* 1)

In the letter to Kefauver, with copies going to GM, Ford and Chrysler, Reuther had recommended arbitration by a tripartite panel of economists of all the economic issues involved in current collective bargaining, with the express understanding that the total amount to be awarded "would not require a price increase."

On the subject of the union's profit-sharing proposal made to the Big Three as part of its 1958 contract talks, Reuther told the senator the union would likewise be bound by the decision of the arbiters as to whether the plan was "non-inflationary and a sound and practical way to measure the equity to which workers, stockholders and consumers were entitled out of the fruits of our developing technology."

Five-man Board Proposed

The UAW recommended a five-man board of arbitration for each company, with two of its members to be economists designated by the union, two by management, and an impartial chairman chosen by the other members.

It offered, as an interim measure, to accept the present annual improvement factor of 7 cents already offered by the companies during the period that the arbiters were studying the issue.

In rejecting the proposal, the auto manufacturers protested that the economists would lack intimate experience in the industry and would not be qualified to write a new contract.

Reuther said the stand of the auto companies was designed to "hide the real truth about wages, prices and profits in the automotive industry and other industries under monopoly control with administered price policies."

While contract talks continued without appreciable progress, the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers—representing workers in six plants which comprise GM's electrical division—charged the corporation with "arrogance" and "lack of faith" in collective bargaining.

The IUE—which, like the UAW, was notified by the company that it was terminating collective bargaining agreements as of May 29—charged the company with trying to provoke a strike "in order to reduce its inventories."

New Film Additions Listed in Pamphlet

Recent additions to the AFL-CIO film library which may be rented by local unions or state and city central bodies are listed in a new pamphlet published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The list briefly describes each film and gives the running time and cost of rental, which ranges from $2 to $8. In addition, it gives more detailed reviews of 25 new films which have been added to the library, and outlines the AFL-CIO Film-a-Month Plan under which labor movies are made available at regular intervals.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the department's Film Div., 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Petrillo to Retire as Head Of Musicians Next June

James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, will not accept renomination to succeed himself at the 61st annual convention of the union which opens in Philadelphia on June 2.

His decision to retire from the presidency, to which he has been elected 18 successive years, was revealed in a personal communication to the membership appearing in the current issue of union's official publication, The International Musician.

In the published announcement Petrillo notes that he has served as a labor leader for 42 of his 66 years and that he has been an officer of the Musicians for the last 26 years. He is also a vice president of the AFL-CIO and is president of his home Musicians' local in Chicago.

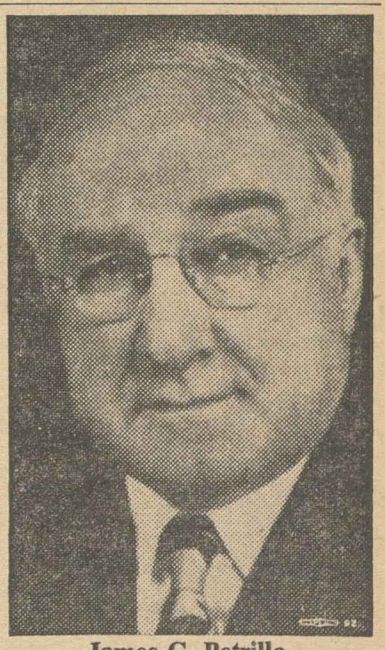
"Now," says the Petrillo statement, "I feel the time has come when I must decline to accept the nomination as president of the American Federation of Musicians at the 61st annual convention in Philadelphia. I hope and pray the delegates to this convention will respect my wishes by not nominating me for the presidency of our great organization and if nominated by permitting me to withdraw."

Having been advised by his physician that he should take things easy, Petrillo said, "to continue just to hold the position of President would make me a traitor to the cause that I have been fighting so hard for."

Convention to Name Successor

Petrillo's announced determination to retire as president of the Musicians means that his successor will be elected during the June 2 convention and will assume office immediately. The federation will also elect a vice president, secretary-treasurer and five members of its international executive board.

The Musicians Union convention comprises about 1,200 delegates representing some 700 local unions in the United States and Canada. Petrillo's announcement, coming well in advance, makes for a wide-open convention. The Musicians elect their officers each year by secret ballot.



James C. Petrillo Announces His Retirement

Watch on Jiminez Is Asked by Meany

Regret that Marcos Perez Jiminez, former dictator of Venezuela, and the head of his security police, Pedro Estrada, are living in Florida was expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Roy R. Rubottom, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs.

Meany asked Rubottom that this country be "constantly vigilant" lest the two engage in subversive activities directed against the present democratic government in Venezuela.

House Passes Mutual Security Bill

Foreign Aid, Reciprocal Trade Face Showdowns in Congress

The House passed the foreign aid bill and headed for a showdown on a second key piece of foreign policy legislation, extension of the reciprocal-trade program.

The foreign aid bill authorizes the expenditure of $2.9 billion in new funds—the amount recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee after it had cut $339 million from Pres. Eisenhower's request—and $644 million unspent from previous authorizations. The vote was 259 to 134, with 150 Democrats and 109 Republicans giving it bipartisan support on a roll-call vote, and 58 Democrats and 76 Republicans against.

The authorization carries the amount urged by the AFL-CIO. But another battle will come when Congress votes on appropriations for military security spending. Actual appropriations in the past have always been less than authorizations.

The AFL-CIO position on the bill was spelled out in a letter to all House members from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

"The security of the United States and of the entire free world depends upon our success in resisting Soviet penetration—both military and economic," he wrote. "The mutual security program is an indispensable part of the program to resist such penetration.

Program Makes Jobs

"The American economic recession is being used by some as a pretext for scuttling or substantially reducing the foreign aid program. This would be, in our judgment, a serious error. Curtailment of the program would only worsen, not ameliorate, the recession since 600,000 American jobs are directly dependent upon our mutual security expenditures.

"The bill represents the very least we should do to assist the free and uncommitted nations of the world to help provide security against Soviet aggression."

'Compromise' Sought

Several amendments aimed at banning aid to so-called neutral countries were voted down. Approved was a proposal by Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D-O.) barring assistance to Yugoslavia unless the President notifies Congress within 90 days that that nation is not under Soviet control, and that the aid is essential to national security.

Meantime, the House Ways and Means Committee took up the proposed five-year extension of reciprocal trade, which expires June 30. Discussions got under way after both Democratic and Republican leaders had warned Eisenhower he must compromise unless he wanted to endanger its passage.

Eisenhower said both bills were as important as any defense measure, but that he would rather lose the reciprocal trade bill than "compromise" with congressmen who wanted to add "protectionist" amendments. Later the White House agreed to an amendment allowing Congress, by two-thirds vote, to overrule the President on tariff rises recommended by the Tariff Commission.

Still to be considered by the committee were AFL-CIO proposals to avert contradictory amendments by a program of federal aid to workers, companies and communities adversely affected by imports deemed essential to national security.

Protectionists Headed Off

The committee tentatively approved one amendment, the text of which it did not make public, which was aimed at heading off a protectionist push for mandatory import quotas.

Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) said it would rewrite the present "national security" clause, which gives the President unlimited authority to restrict imports of any product which threaten to impair national security.

The new language would not affect the President's power to make final decisions, but would streamline procedures and set up "more understandable and intelligible standards" to be followed, he said.

Movie Crafts Hit Spanish-Made Film

Hollywood—The Hollywood Film Council, composed of unions representing more than 24,000 workers in the motion picture industry here, has announced that it plans to organize a nationwide boycott against the film, John Paul Jones, being filmed in Spain by Samuel Bronston for Warner Bros. release.

The council said it also will file formal protests with Congress and Pres. Eisenhower against U. S. Navy cooperation in the production of the picture.

The council said it was not protesting the filming of scenes legitimately laid abroad, but termed it a "travesty" that scenes like a ballroom sequence, supposedly laid in Fredericksburg, Va., in which 150 Spanish women will portray early-day Virginia belles, should be made there.

ILO to Open Office In Moscow Jan. 1

Moscow—The Intl. Labor Organization will open a Moscow office, to be staffed by Russians, on Jan. 1, 1959, as the result of an agreement with the Soviet government, ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse announced here.

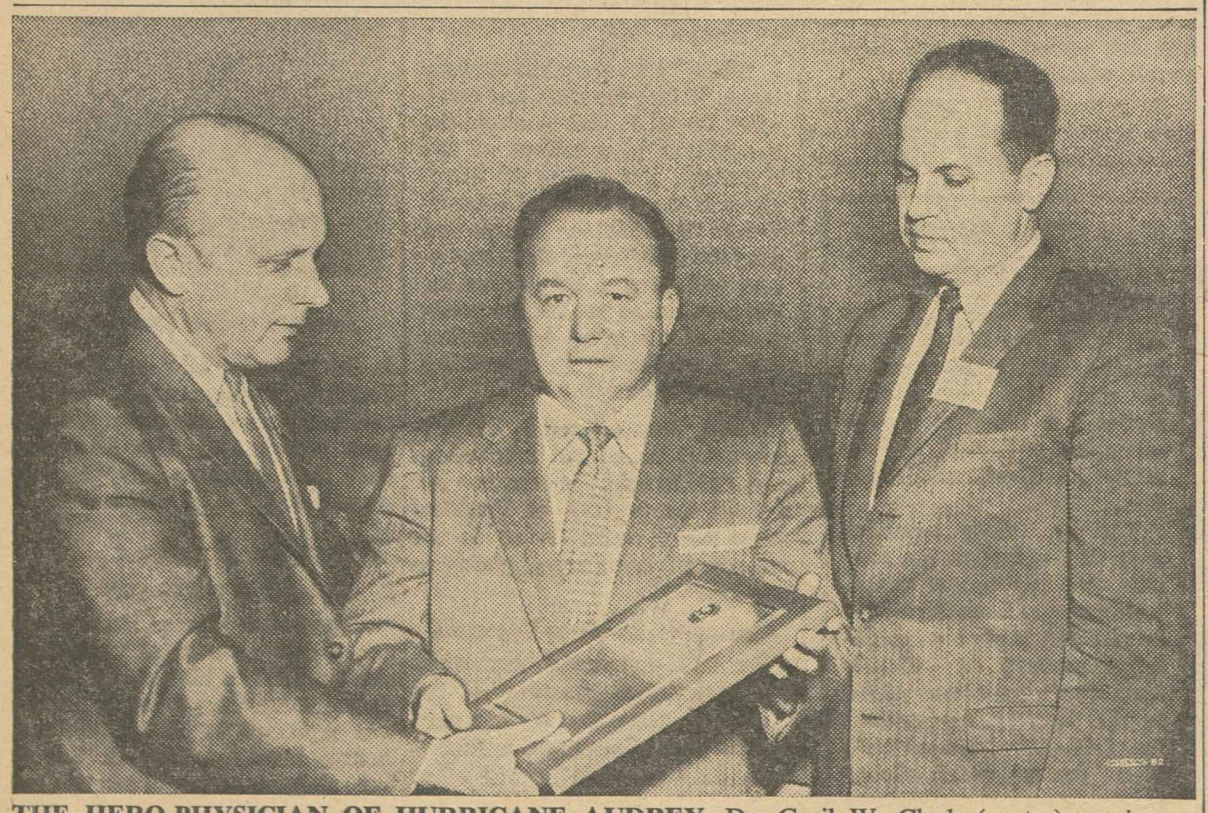
Union Rejects Rubber Firms' 'Freeze' Plan

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers international wage policy committee has rejected a proposal from the industry's Big Four that negotiations on higher wages and improved insurance and pension benefits be cancelled this year.

Instead, it demanded a "substantial and adequate wage increase," and an increase in supplemental unemployment benefits from the present 65 percent of weekly pay to 100 percent.

The request that bargaining be cancelled for this year was sent URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster by Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and U.S. Rubber in separate letters. The employers claimed the industry is among those hit hardest by the recession.

The union already has notified Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone of its desire to reopen wages under the current contracts. In addition, it has notified Goodyear and Goodrich of its intention to bargain on insurance and pensions.



THE HERO-PHYSICIAN OF HURRICANE AUDREY, Dr. Cecil W. Clark (center) receives a special citation for humanitarianism from the Louisiana AFL-CIO. Although two of his children were swept to their death during the storm, the doctor worked round-the-clock, ministering to the hurricane's victims. Louisiana trade unionists, who donated free labor to rebuild the area after last year's tragedy, also raised $14,000 to reequip Dr. Clark's clinic. Making the presentation are Leo Perlis (left), AFL-CIO Community Services director, and Victor Bussie, state labor body president.

AUSTRALIAN VISITOR calls on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. J. Cahill, left, is Labor Party prime minister of New South Wales.

Reds Asked to Square Threats, 'Coexistence'

Boston—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, accepting a citation from the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews, called on Premier Khrushchev to square his threats against the democracies with his claim that Russia wants "peaceful coexistence" with other countries regardless of differing social systems.

"Last May," he said "Khrushchev boasted that the Soviets would soon 'catch up to the United States level of per capita output of meat, milk and butter; then we shall have shot a highly powerful torpedo at the underpinnings of capitalism.'

"This boast is rather interesting. It should make all of us think. For years our country has far exceeded Communist Russia in the production and consumption of these and other consumer goods. Throughout these years this American superiority was never used to and never intended to 'torpedo the underpinnings' of the Soviet social system.

"Why then does Khrushchev insist that the Soviets' catching up with us in the output of meat, milk and butter will 'torpedo the underpinnings' of our social system?"

Cites Low Incomes

Meany recalled that at least two-thirds of the free, uncommitted people of the world have annual per capita incomes of less than $200.

"But their hopes for a better life are rising," he added. "It is in our interest, as well as theirs, to help transform their anticipations into attainments. With real coordination, America and the free world would have far greater unity and strength for the task of assuring mankind that it will be spared the horrors of atomic war.

"Only by violating every precept of human decency has the Kremlin been able to build up an economy the bulk of whose output goes into heavy industry for equipping huge conventional armies and nuclear weapons delivery systems which, in some instances, are superior to ours. Consumer welfare has been disregarded in the economic progress of the Soviet Empire."

The Massachusetts Committee, which has been working for 20 years to lessen group tensions and improve group relations in Greater Boston, also gave citations to Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Philip M. Klutznick, international president, of B'nai B'rith.

Transport Workers Fight Power 'Grab'

New York—The Transport Workers are fighting what they call the give-away sale of the Transport Authority's power plants to the Consolidated Edison Co.

A city committee has proposed the sale to Mayor Robert Wagner. Consolidated Edison has offered $82 million payable over three years, assumption of $41 million in modernization contracts, job guarantees for the 1,600 employes, payment of real estate taxes and assurance of power for 40 years at a "fair" price.

The TWU contends the power property and rights are worth $300 million now and much more over the next 40 years. The union has engaged Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel for the AFL-CIO, to work with John F. O'Donnell, the union's general counsel, in opposing the sale.

Goldberg's first act was to appeal to Wagner, on the union's behalf, for a public hearing on the sale. He said he was prepared to submit data showing it would not be to the advantage of the city, the people, the authority or the workers.

Labor Seeks Program for Metal Industry

A five-point program to make the metal mining industry healthy and keep it that way has been proposed to a Senate minerals subcommittee by officials of three AFL-CIO unions.

A new domestic minerals agency was proposed by Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. Pres. Walter L. Mitchell, who previously had submitted the same plan, advised Chairman James E. Murray (D-Mont), that "we fully concur."

The new agency would establish an "economic" price for minerals, and stockpile important key minerals bought when the market is low and sold when it is higher, but with restrictions on sales which would interfere in a labor dispute.

When circumstances force a mine to close, the workers, the mines and their communities would be eligible for aid under a readjustment program comparable to that in the Trade Adjustment bill.

Set Long-Range Aims

On a long-range basis, the programs would encourage exploration and mine development, establish direct though limited subsidies to producers, and authorize an international commodity agreement to fix minimum and maximum prices and set up an international stockpile which would not be used in case of a labor dispute.

McDonald and Swisher warned that import restrictions and higher tariffs, which also have been suggested, may lead to disruption of the economies of some friendly nations and thus weaken this country's traditional friendships.

Mitchell said tariffs and quotas may boost the profits of a few giant, low-cost companies, but would provide "hardly any relief at all" for smaller higher-cost mines.

Union Pilot's Idea for Peace Gains Ground

Airlines Display Emblem of UN

By Arnold Beichman

NINETEEN MONTHS AGO, in the cockpit of a DC-6 winging its way nonstop from Denver to Idlewild Airport, three airmen listened to radio bulletins broadcasting the tragic news of the Hungarian uprising against the Communists.

Listening to the terrifying details of the Soviet slaughter of Hungarian freedom fighters were Capt. Charles Dent of United Air Lines, his co-pilot, Richard Munger, and Engineer James Dunn.

The three men talked about Hungary for awhile. Dunn had been taken prisoner in Hungary when his B-17 Flying Fortress had been shot down during World War II and Munger had been a Navy pilot. They talked about that war and they talked about Hungary and they asked themselves whether, as individuals, they were not responsible and whether it wasn't time for individuals to assume some responsibility for the struggle for peace with justice.

The three airmen who fly for United Air Lines took time out and went to Europe, visited nine countries and talked to people, particularly airline personnel, to see what others felt about their own responsibilities. When they got back they distributed questionnaires on their own among airline employes and passengers asking what they felt was the best hope for peace with justice.

The answer they got was the United Nations. Then Dent got his idea which is spreading among U.S. airlines and is going beyond American frontiers:

'Let's Sell the UN'

Let every commercial airline place the UN emblem at the side of the passenger entrance with the two words underneath, "We Believe." Let the airlines provide UN literature and brochures in the pocket of every passenger seat.

"Let's sell the UN," said Dent, "let's make it famous, let's make it work, let's express our confidence in the UN."

A pilot with 17 years flying experience, Dent demonstrated his own faith in the idea with cold cash—$5,500. That money came to him as a bonus from United Air Lines because last October he belly-landed a DC-7 into Los Angeles on a foam-covered runway when the plane's landing gear jammed. Not a passenger was scratched.

Dent contributed the money to the United States Committee for the UN to help carry the ball.

Gets Union's Support

Then Dent went to his AFL-CIO union, the Airline Pilots Association, and took up his idea with Clarence N. Sayen, president, and Capt. Charles Spencer of Pan-American Airways, ALPA vice-president. They were enthusiastic about the idea and Sayen wrote a letter to Capt. Dent which said in part:

"The air line pilot is a citizen of the world in many respects. His daily work takes him across the boundaries of many states and foreign countries and he is often dependent upon the governments of distant municipalities, states or foreign countries to provide him with the essential facilities necessary to his personal safety and that of his passengers.

"He is, therefore, vitally concerned with national and international affairs. The French, Italian, British, Greek, or Brazilian pilots are as concerned that New York City have proper navigation, communication, and airport facilities for safe operation into the area as is their United States counterpart from Los Angeles who flies into New York.

CAPT. CHARLES DENT
Put wings on the UN

"The greatest hope for pilots that peaceful access to the airspace of nations will continue and that adequate facilities be provided is the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization."

Backed by Foreign Pilots

Last month, Dent went down to Bogota, Colombia, for the 13th annual meeting of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations and after listening to him, delegates from 32 countries passed a resolution unanimously endorsing "the concept of support to the United Nations through the display of the emblem of the United Nations and further to urge their operating companies and other groups to do so."

Then came support from the Air Transport Association of America, comprising all U.S. commercial airlines, and the International Air Transport Association, which represents all the world's airlines and then eight U.S. airlines, led by United, voted to place the UN emblem on their planes.

The UN itself got behind it and designed the emblem. Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to the UN secretary-general, wrote Capt. Dent:

"A program such as this, originating with the men who fly the planes and the men who run the airlines of the world can come to mean a great deal in strengthening support for the work for peace and understanding through the United Nations."

Ocean Liners Next

The idea isn't going to stop there, according to Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr., national chairman of the U.S. Committee for the UN. Next step is to get ocean liners to display the UN emblem on their funnels or bows—anything that sails, flies or just moves.

Capt. Dent recalled that during the war, a victorious pilot always painted on the fuselage of his plane the country's flag of an enemy pilot he had downed.

"If we can do that with the flag of a country with whose people we are now friends," he said, "why not do it for peace with a UN flag?"

PASSENGERS BOARDING airliners around the globe may soon see the United Nations emblem emblazoned near the entrance as the plan created by Capt. Charles Dent, a member of the AFL-CIO Airline Pilots Association, to "sell" the UN wins support from the world's airlines.

Special Privilege vs. Democracy:

TVA Achievements Feared by Utilities

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) was one of the sponsors of the legislation that created the Tennessee Valley Authority. He helped mark the 25th anniversary of the creation of TVA in a speech to the American Public Power Association meeting in New Orleans. The following is excerpted from that address.

THE PRESERVATION OF TVA as a strong, adaptable, responsive agency is just as necessary in 1958 as its establishment was in 1933. I know of no other agency of our government which has met so well the problems of public responsibility.

It is vital to our democratic processes to have government which can stand up under the hardest public scrutiny—even unjustifiable villification and abuse—yet reply, not with guile, but patiently with candor, as TVA has done.

We must have government which can build strength for defense, while concentrating on the arts and needs of peace, as TVA has done.

We must preserve in the example of TVA our national determination to act for all our people, giving them always something more than second sitting at the table of special interests.

The new generation of Americans may well ask: If TVA has been so triumphantly successful, why is its example not more readily followed? Why, after 25 years of proof, do we yet behold the spectacle of those who would undermine and destroy TVA?

Hill

Fights Special Privilege

The answer is a story of the never-ending struggle between special privilege and democracy. After World War I, private interests blocked the use of Wilson Dam and the nitrate plants and the development of the river. When Congress twice enacted legislation for navigation, power and flood control on the Tennessee, the bills were vetoed.

For years after the creation of TVA, private power companies dragged out court injunctions and vexatious litigation. They built spite lines. Through false propaganda they sought to turn the farmers and municipalities against TVA. They tried every stratagem to make TVA a failure.

Year after year, in virtually every session of Congress, we have had to fight off attacks on TVA—curtailed appropriations and crippling amendments that among other things would even deny TVA its authority to use its power proceeds for plant expansion and that would hamstring TVA's ability to grow and to meet the expanding needs of municipalities, industries, farmer cooperatives and the national defense.

Drive Against TVA Quickens

In recent years new impetus has been added to the threat against TVA.

First came the Dixon-Yates deal. Under this secret scheme, the Atomic Energy Commission opened negotiations with private companies for plant construction and power in the TVA service area at high costs. The power would not have gone into atomic plants but to TVA customers.

Another government agency was to be the instrumentality for violating the TVA Act, boosting power costs, destroying TVA's yardstick rates and opening all public power investments to similar private exploitation. Public exposure in the Senate caused even its proponents to turn against this blatant conspiracy.

A straightforward, self-financing plan, under which TVA will finance future capital expansion through the sale of revenue bonds to be paid off from TVA power revenues, is now before Congress.

Utilities Fight Yardstick

The private utilities, which a few years ago urged revenue-bond financing for TVA when they thought it was impractical, now cry out against this plan. They have publicly announced lobbying plans to defeat the proposal. They continue to carry on their nationwide campaign of false and misleading propaganda against TVA.

The private utilities hate TVA because TVA is a yardstick against which the people in all the states can measure excessive rates and monopolistic practices. TVA stands as a perpetual challenge to the utilities. It is an argument they cannot answer. Consequently they would destroy it. They will never cease their attacks.

This generation and the next and the next must stand mobilized and alert. We can never take for granted this great engine for democracy.

In evaluating and reappraising this magnificent experiment of 25 years' duration, let us always remember that the triumph of TVA is recorded in the homes and the farms of the valley—in installation of stoves and washing machines, refrigerators and freezers, milking machines, pumps, water systems and hay driers.

It is recorded in the increased use of electricity by the people, not only in the region it serves but all over the nation.

It is recorded in the contributions of the great REA, which was born in this valley, to the faith and courage of the people.

The symbol of our TVA is revealed when the lights go on at nightfall all over the region. They shine out at dusk from barns, from kitchens and from parlors, deep in the coves and high on the hillsides.

Don't Wait for November

WHILE THE NATION'S attention is riveted on the recession, atomic disarmament and eruptions of violence in critical areas of the globe, the men who will ultimately shape America's policies on these and other questions are being selected in state primary elections.

Labor has a large stake in the outcome of these primary elections, for they determine whether or not in November a candidate who is enlightened and informed on foreign policy, who supports labor's anti-recession program, the fight on the open shoppers and the goal of securing appropriate labor legislation to curb improper practices, will be on the ballot.

In the seven primaries held to date and the score or so scheduled for the next 60 days, the make-up of the 86th Congress may be determined beyond repair in November.

It's time to couple the fight on unemployment with political action, the fight for a sound foreign policy with an intensive registration drive, the fight against legislation designed to cripple unions with a "know-the-issues" campaign. And to make all these effective a determined effort is needed to collect contributions for COPE.

November may be too late. Let's get going now!

When a Senator Quotes

SEN. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND'S bitter campaign to secure passage of a "right-to-work" law in California has tarnished his reputation for integrity.

Elsewhere on this page the AFL-CIO News exposes Knowland's distortion of a quotation from Samuel Gompers in his "right-to-work" material and his implied charge of censorship in the editing of Gompers' autobiography by one of the nation's outstanding labor historians.

The evidence is overwhelming that Knowland is grossly misrepresenting the Gompers quotation. We trust that the senator from California was merely "misinformed" and that he will now drop the quotation from his arsenal of weapons to attack the trade union movement. We much prefer a stubborn but honest Knowland.

Let's Pass This Bill

AMIDST ALL THE HUE and cry on the need for labor legislation to curb improper practices there goes practically unnoticed a bill supported by the AFL-CIO, the Administration and members of both parties for across-the-board disclosure of the administration of all welfare funds.

The Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill cleared the Senate on a unanimous vote. It presently rests before the House Labor Committee awaiting action.

This bill deals effectively with one of the major areas of improper practices in labor-management relations. Its passage by the House and approval by the White House deserves top priority in any congressional program on labor legislation.

The House committee should clear it promptly for a vote by the full chamber.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Spring Planting!

Knowland Campaign Tactics

Gompers' Views on Union Shop Distorted in 'Work Drive'

A GROSS DISTORTION of Samuel Gompers' position on union security is being employed in the campaign of Sen. William F. Knowland (R) to secure adoption of a "right-to-work" law in his home state of California.

Leaflets and flyers distributed by Knowland's campaign committee and advocates of "right-to-work" legislation in California carry the following quotation from Knowland:

Gompers

"The late Samuel Gompers, founder and father of the American Federation of Labor, pleaded the cause of voluntarism in unions. He wrote in his autobiography printed in 1925, page 132 (this quote has been curiously omitted from the newly revised and edited edition of 1957):

"'I held and I hold that if a union expels a member and he is deprived of a livelihood, in theory or in fact, insofar as he and his dependents upon him are concerned, it is capital punishment.'"

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

Gompers during his entire lifetime of dedicated service to the American trade union movement fought strenuously against expulsion of members. He opposed arbitrary action in the early days of unionism when the struggle for existence was primary and basic.

But the background and conditions have changed. Today the Taft-Hartley Act prohibits expulsion of any union member under a union security agreement except for non-payment of dues or assessments.

This point, and the implied charge that the Gompers' statement was censored in the 1957 edition of his autobiography, are brought into focus by Prof. Philip Taft of Brown University, widely known expert on labor and labor history, author of "The AF of L in the Time of Gompers" and co-editor of the newly revised edition of Sam Gompers' autobiography, "Seventy Years of Life and Labor."

Taft Cites Changed Conditions

Taft told the AFL-CIO News:

"Gompers' statement on expulsion was based on the existence of the closed shop. A worker does not lose his job by expulsion from the union under today's conditions. Consequently, Gompers' statement no longer has the same importance since the union cannot use sanctions on the job to enforce discipline. The Taft-Hartley Act prevents such discharge."

A check of Taft's history of the AFL gives the lie completely to the omission charge. The book, published four months after the revised edition of Gompers' autobiography—from which the expulsion statement was dropped because of its lack of application to modern-day labor relations—carries on page 169 a speech in which Gompers says in part:

"It is hardly the wisest thing to expel a man from membership in his union when any other mode of punishment is possible. . . . Expulsion is the highest penalty any organization of labor can mete out to any man, no matter how grave his crime be to any organization, to society, to mankind; it condemns him to starvation. . . ."

WHAT THEN WAS GOMPERS' stand on union security if the expulsion argument has no meaningful bearing on the "right-to-work" battle?

In 1905 in his report to the AFL Convention Gompers declared:

Gompers' Real Views

"We sometimes still hear the demagogic claim put forth by organized labor's opponents that the union shop, with its agreement with employers, is improper and unjust. Our opponents pretend that they stand for liberty and the rights of workmen. That, as a rule 'open shop' declarations were accompanied or immediately followed by wage reductions, or the imposition of poorer conditions upon employes, is a fact patent to all who have given the subject thought and investigation.

"It is not a novel position for the worst antagonists to labor's interests to assume that they are advocates and defenders of the rights and liberties of workmen. The mere statement of such a position demonstrates its hypocrisy and absurdity.

"Organized labor's insistence upon and work for, not the 'closed shop' as our opponents term it, but the union shop, in agreement with employers, mutually entered into for the advantage of both and the maintenance of industrial peace with equity and justice for both, is to the economic, social and moral advancement of all our people.

"The union shop, in agreement with employers, is the application of the principle that those who enjoy the benefits and advantages resulting from an agreement shall also equally bear the moral and financial responsibilities involved."—S. M.

Goldberg Views on Labor Legislation:

Govt. Control of Unions Intolerable in Free Nation

The current concern with new national labor legislation, especially in the area of improper labor-management practices and internal trade union procedure, has produced numerous papers and speeches on the subject. Of special interest is a paper presented to a recent Arden House conference on "Labor in a Free Society" by Arthur Goldberg, special counsel of the AFL-CIO. The following is excerpted from his statement.

WHILE I FOR ONE am of the view that it is only through unions that the individual worker's rights within his industry are properly protected and while I, therefore, believe that the most desirable situation is one in which there are stable, secure and indeed powerful unions, I take some comfort in the fact that in a free society the state does not decree that this must happen.

Any organizer, of course, would like to have his organizing done for him by the state. He would also like to have assurance that once the job of organization is done, it will not have to be constantly redone in order to keep his organization together.

Our Unions Are Free

But state-compelled unionism is, I think, contrary to the notion of labor in a free society. The notion of labor in a free society, in which labor must organize itself and not have its organization done for it, necessarily entails great variation in various sectors of the economy in the extent and the stability of union organization. The difficulty of our problem, therefore, is a function of our freedom. We do not have uniformity in the status of labor unions because our unions are free.

Goldberg

In the institution of unions and the system of collective bargaining we have a system of voluntary government, not created by law or compelled by law, but created by free people, both management and workers, as a matter of choice.

Where this system is established and accepted the union is recognized as the collective voice of the employes—both worker and employer recognize, as a matter of course, that the decision of the union is the decision of the workers.

No attempt is made to have that decision overruled or disregarded by the individual, just as in a stable political society the decision of the law-making body is regarded as the law, both by those who favored and those who opposed the particular decision made.

The Right to Seek Change

This does not mean that those who oppose the decision do not have the right to seek to change it through the established processes. It does mean that until changed, it is regarded as binding upon all.

Now, where such conditions obtain, there cannot be the slightest doubt that a free society must insist upon the existence of democratic conditions within the union organization. It is no answer to say that the union is a private organization. Of course it is.

But it is a private organization with power to make decisions, to legislate if you will, on matters of vital concern to those it represents.

I believe, with the firmest of conviction, therefore, that democracy within the union institution is essential. By that I do not necessarily mean competitive politics, as in political government.

Nor do I necessarily mean that legislation requiring union democracy is desirable. It is perhaps a common error, particularly among those of us who are classed as liberals, to jump unthinkingly from the proposition that something should be to a proposal that a law should be passed to require it. I think that essential to the concept of a free society is the notion that this is not necessarily so.

Taft-Hartley Went Too Far

The state does not impose unionism (and if it did, I may say that I think the unions wouldn't be much good) but it does impose limits, both on the employer and upon the union, as to the weapons each may use in the private struggle to attain or reject the system of collective bargaining.

The imposition of these limits was in essence the function of the Wagner Act. Taft-Hartley imposed other limits and, analyzed in this way, most of our criticisms of Taft-Hartley are that it went too far in intruding government regulation where the instances of injustice, although admitted, were minor, and thereby placed all unions in a strait jacket.

It is in this light, then, and on these premises, that I believe that the question of legal limitations on internal union affairs must be considered.

Of course, there should be union democracy; of course, an individual should not be expelled from or denied admission to a union except for good cause; of course, private organizations which participate in the making of rules, as vital to the individuals they represent as many laws enacted by political government, should be responsive to the wishes of those whom they represent.

But these are not the questions. The real question is the extent to which there has been such departure from these standards as to require the imposition of governmental control.

My own view is that there may be a sufficient showing of such departure to establish some limits. But I am not at all sure. I do know that most of the excitement in this area is synthetically generated, and not always by people who are genuinely concerned about the maintenance and strengthening of the collective bargaining system—and who are therefore concerned that unions accept the responsibilities inherent in such a system.

Objective to Strengthen

Our objective should be to strengthen, not to weaken, the system of private law created by collective bargaining. We cannot, indeed should not impose standards which will eliminate every injustice. We cannot and should not unthinkingly transfer to union government the standards which apply to political government:

We must accommodate our legislation to the broad picture; we must proceed, I suggest, not with the objective of prescribing a particular form of union democracy, but of placing limits within which the endlessly variegated forms of private union organization can maintain their independence, their integrity, their individuality and their strength.

Washington Reports:

U. S. Held Far Behind Soviets In Developing Public Works

"THE SOVIET UNION has undertaken the greatest public works program of any nation in history," Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

"They are building 44 major river projects, four of these the biggest ever built, even larger than our Grand Coulee," Neuberger declared. "The Krasnogvardeysk Dam on the Yenisey River will produce over 4 million kilowatts, more than twice that of Grand Coulee."

Russian Dams Far Bigger

"In the very heart of Siberia, on Lake Baykal, they are building machinery and turbines so large that one of them, for a dam on the Ankara River, outlet to the lake, will produce 312,00 kilowatts. The biggest turbines in the U.S. are at Grand Coulee: 108,000 kilowatts, only about a third of those which will be put into use in Russia."

Neuberger said that since the Administration plans no resources development program, "the Congress is going to have to make its program override that of the White House." He said that major water power should be developed on the Columbia River, the only one in the U.S. which rivals the rivers of Russia.

On the same program, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) expressed his hope that Congress will approve legislation to aid major distressed areas in this country.

Kuchel Backs Public Works

"Then these areas, which are particularly hard-hit, will be given the opportunity for public works underwritten by the federal government," he said.

Kuchel stressed the necessity of including prevailing wage provisions in public works measures, such as that for highway construction.

"This prevents a contractor from importing cheap labor and depressing the labor market in the area," Kuchel said. "The people who build roads in any section of the country will be guaranteed the same take-home pay as people in the area in private industry."

The California senator added, "there is more need to maintain prevailing wage standards in periods of economic adversity than at any other time."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE TEMPORARY casualties of the recession is Pres. Eisenhower's program to check federal welfare spending and force the several states either to drop welfare operations or finance them without federal aid.

The President of course would feel it unfair if this program were described as a heartless scheme to load the cost of hospitals, schools and relief of the destitute on low-income families that are least able to pay.

That nevertheless would be its effect. Whenever you hear a businessman's publicity agent or a politician say that "principle" dictates welfare "responsibility" in the several states, what he means is that he doesn't want to finance the programs by his own federal taxes.

The federal government supports much of its operations by a graduated income tax, with an increasingly high rate of tax applied to larger incomes. The states don't generally; they finance with real estate and sales levies, and the low-income family proportionately spends much more of its income in such taxes than the high-income family.

Politically realistic members of Congress know this, even if the President doesn't. And southerners know one other fact: their states, with lower per capita income than populous and heavily industrialized states, receive more aid from the federal government than they could hope to raise for their own welfare programs.

These facts made it delusive for the President to entertain hope that his anti-welfare offensive would command immediate support in Congress. The recession, increasing the need for welfare programs, made the offensive obviously ill-timed.

Mr. Eisenhower has now actually proposed that federal aid for hospital construction be increased—a reversal of his position of last January—and thus far Congress has not received a promised plan for cutting federal grants for old-age assistance.

It must be observed, however, that the President has avoided total surrender. His Federal-State Action Committee—the one that makes the detailed plans for scuttling federal functions—is scheduled to make a report to the Governors Conference in Miami Beach late this month. Members of the House are now planning testimony before Rep. John Blatnik's Public Works Committee to save a water-pollution program that the President wants to kill.

* * *

REP. COYA KNUTSON, a Minnesota Democrat, in her news letter to constituents has reminded them that farmers have received a great deal of help from city congressmen.

Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson made a political career for a period with speeches blaming "soft wage increases" for industrial workers for the troubles of farmers. There are some rural congressmen from both parties who voted to cut down emergency unemployment insurance for jobless factory workers. Some of them also admit they don't "know much" about unions, which they acknowledge as valuable and irreplaceable, but have an extraordinary tendency to vote repeatedly for bills that are restrictive and inexcusably one-sided.

Mrs. Knutson remarked to her constituents, "The farm congressmen who voted against unemployment measures and small business aids to help city folks during the current recession are not in a very good position to ask city congressmen to support good farm legislation."

Toledo Blade Opposes Ohio 'Work' Campaign

The Toledo Blade, one of Ohio's major daily newspapers, has joined the growing list of papers that have come out in opposition to the "right-to-work" scheme of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce.

In an editorial titled, In Behalf of Social Justice, the Blade pointed out that "the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and others have sought to conceal their anti-union sentiments under the cloak of moral principles."

"Using that 'right-to-work' misnomer to give their proposal a noble ring, they have sought support on the grounds that no one should be denied God-given rights to man," the Blade stated.

The newspaper noted that the Catholic bishops of Ohio, in their statement against "right-to-work" laws, have "not been taken in" by the "pious pretense" of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and other supporters of the Chamber's proposal.

The editorial continued:

"What the bishops have done, it seems to us, is not only accept the legal and moral right of workers to organize and bargain collectively—as most people do nowadays—but also to carry that principle to its logical conclusion.

"If social justice in the economic sphere is to be promoted in that way, then all workers who get better wages and working conditions and fringe benefits through organization should contribute to the support of the union.

"We cannot believe," the Blade concluded, "that this great industrial state of Ohio has anything to gain by passage of a law which could be 'inept and mischievous' in its results."

How to Buy:

High Price of Meat Forces Drop in Use

By Sidney Margolius

THERE'S LESS MEAT this year, prices have skyrocketed, and working families, especially those trying to live on unemployment checks and part-time work, are bearing the brunt of the scarcity.

Many families have been priced almost out of the meat market, and are eating three or more meatless dinners a week.

The present high cost of meat is attributable only partly to the lower supplies of about four pounds less per person this year than last. The shortage has been further aggravated by a holdback by livestock producers. They are taking full advantage of the shortage and the high prices by keeping cattle on feedlots longer to market them at heavier weights later this summer.

The cattle kill dropped 11 percent in the first quarter of this year, and hogs fell off 8 percent. The result is wholesale prices of cattle skyrocketed 36 percent, and hogs 21 percent.

Prices of beef will ebb later this summer when more fed beef reaches the markets. But there will be no real relief from the price squeeze until fall when pork supplies increase. Among foods which have come down in price are eggs, poultry and fresh vegetables. In contrast to red meat, supplies of chicken are 10 percent above last year.

Supermarkets offer one or two dramatic meat specials at prices below average costs. You'll beat them at their game if you widen your shopping to take advantage of specials at different stores, but resist the impulse of buying high-priced foods they count on.

Eggs and cheddar cheese stand out as best buys in protein foods at this time. The money-saving trick is to use these low-cost foods in combination with small amounts of expensive meat.

Look for "discount" vegetables to help beat 1958's high costs. More and more markets now have special "discount" display racks which offer ripe, spotted or slightly-damaged produce at reduced prices.

Soup to Nonsense:

Balancing Budget Is Quite an Order

By Jane Goodsell

I AM SURE that it is possible to live within one's means providing you have an income of at least $50,000 a year and yours is the type of family that prefers tuna fish medley to sirloin steak.

Since our family does not fulfill either requirement (our routine economies consist of saving string and not buying olives), we sometimes run into a little trouble. When this happens, we talk about it.

Well, "talk" isn't exactly an accurate word. What we really do is shout about it. My husband shouts at me, and I shout at him, and we both shout at the children, who shout back at us.

After a half hour or so of denunciation ("I wouldn't call two Brubeck albums in one month exactly a basic essential of life!") and self-righteous defense ("What's so terrible about buying a pair of shoes? You don't expect me to go barefoot, do you?"), one of us makes a superhuman effort to calm down.

Since the children and I can stay excited indefinitely, it is usually my husband who announces, "This isn't getting us any place."

I helpfully enter into the new spirit of co-operation. I volunteer the information that "A penny saved is a penny earned."

The children nod seriously, and ask if we would like them to quit school and get jobs. Five minutes later they are reminding us that we haven't paid them their allowances.

DURING THE NEXT TWO DAYS I not only save string, but also wrapping paper, bacon fat and the water in which vegetables were cooked. I write grocery lists on the backs of used envelopes.

At dinner, built around root vegetables and thrifty main-dish casseroles, we discuss money. My husband regales us with an account of the skimpy lunch he ate, and eyes his rice and salmon loaf with a tight-lipped look. The children talk about their friends' new clothes, and I slap a dessert of stewed prunes on the table.

The next night we go out to dinner, explaining to ourselves that it's less expensive than nervous breakdowns, and anyway we deserve a treat, considering all the money we saved during the past week.

The following week we go back to saving string and not buying olives.

SELLING HAWAIIAN LEIS for $1 each, these gals raised nearly $400 for Milwaukee Local 494, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Committee on Political Education. The leis were sold at a membership dance. Said Local Business Manager Rex Fransway: "Our members will support COPE if they are approached with the story of the great need of more labor participation in politics."

Morgan Says:

A Letter Can Teach Us Much

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IT ISN'T EXACTLY news any more but I am still haunted by the story of that Korean student who was beaten to death in Philadelphia by 11 young hoodlums. They were looking for money so they could go to a dance and they jumped 26-year-old Oh In Ho as he was mailing a letter on the edge of the University of Pennsylvania campus. They found no currency, hammered the life out of Oh with pop bottles, lead pipe and a blackjack. Now they are in jail, facing charges of murder.

Morgan

Here is a hideously eloquent example of the cold, wanton brutality of which the numbed, frustrated minds, the hungry, restless hands of what we lamely call juvenile delinquents are capable. The reaction was outrage, and a tighter twist on racial tensions in the City of Brotherly Love; for it happened that the 11 killers, aged 15 to 19, were Negroes. Juvenile crime, however, knows no particular racial barrier as recent New York City killings and the rock 'n roll brawl in Boston can testify.

What does society—meaning you and me and our neighbors—do in the face of this writhing problem? Ironically, one of the most meaningful approaches is suggested by the parents of the dead Korean boy, a one-time honor student of the National University in Seoul and former translator for American troops in Korea.

In a letter from Pusan begging mercy for the teenage gang, the mother and father of Oh In Ho asked that he be buried in this country; "for," they said, "your land is part of the homeland of Christians and people of democratic society.

"Thus we will remember your people," they added, "and you remember our people and both you and we will more vitally sense an obligation for better guidance of juvenile delinquents whose souls are unsaved and whose human nature is paralyzed. We hope in this way to make his tomb a monument which will call attention of people to this cause."

Here, welling up in a flood of warm human feeling from the secret depths of two parents in sorrow, are all the ethics of compassion, responsibility and understanding that, in action, embody the very meaning of the word "civilized," regardless of what label of belief or religion these ethics bear.

We might ask ourselves this: how far is the strong, pure shaft of tenderness of the letter from the Ohs of Pusan likely to hoist us out of the shame of our negligence?

Vandercook Says:

Ike Resists His Own Advice

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

AS THE RECESSION, more slowly perhaps, but just as surely, worsens, we are assured the way to win back prosperity is to buy practically anything. Pres. Eisenhower has given us that advice. His exhortation to buy has been echoed by advertising men who, with some reason, have assured their clients that Americans can still be persuaded to buy the things they want and need if they have sufficient urging; and maybe, of course, some money.

Vandercook

By buying, by spending, and by reducing our standards of living no more than we absolutely must, we are sternly informed by many of our chosen leaders, in such a way sometimes as to make the whole recession seem to be our fault, we can show our confidence in the future of America. Then, the long-awaited "upturn" will begin.

That, of course, is perfectly good advice. It is true that one of the greatest dangers of a slippage in our economy is that tens of millions of us, who actually need not be, may be affected by recession psychology and will begin to practice unnecessary economies.

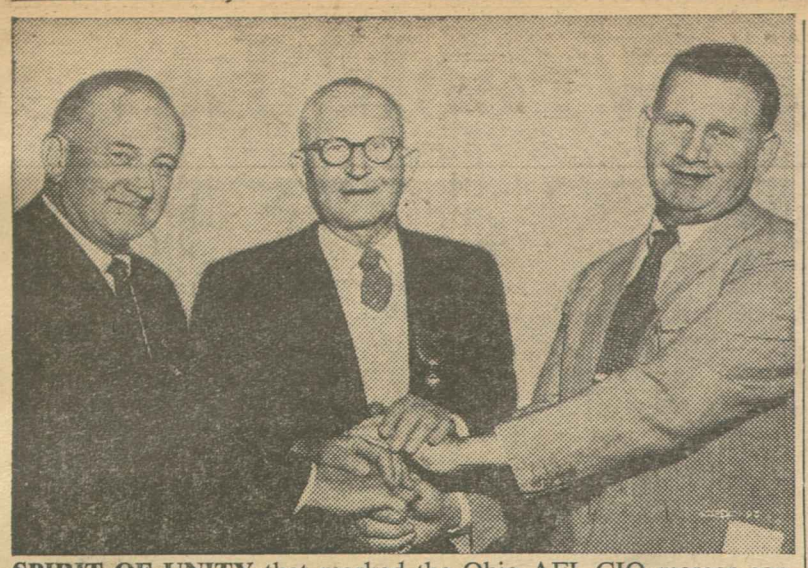
So sound, indeed, is that advice, that it is becoming more and more puzzling why it is being resisted so energetically by Mr. Eisenhower and by the Republican Administration, for this is the paradox. While you and I are being told to loosen up and help spend America back to full employment, the White House and most of the President's party in Congress flatly refuse to practice their own preaching.

We're informed that there's still a lot of money around. That's correct. The current savings of the American people, according to an estimate made by the Securities and Exchange Commission, are now reckoned at about $141 billion. Credit is easier. Interest rates are down.

But all that, it might be said, applies equally to that immense, collective, and hugely influential entity, the United States of America itself. What, on reflection, could be more encouraging than for the government of the U.S. to show faith in the future of the United States by embarking on an inspiring spending project of its own? Citizens aren't being asked to waste their money.

But then, assuredly, neither are the advocates of massive public works programs asking the United States to waste its limitless credit, or our money. We need to build a collossal number of new schoolrooms. Harbors, sources of water power, airports clamor to be developed. Great rivers offer a choice between plenty and destruction.

What better time could there be to embark on the projects than right now? The President and his colleagues complain that major public works undertakings do not produce massive, immediate employment, but they're a start toward it.



SPIRIT OF UNITY that marked the Ohio AFL-CIO merger convention is demonstrated by the three top officers (left to right): Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope, Pres. Michael J. Lyden and Executive Vice Pres. Phil Hannah.

Industry Is Asked To Help Wipe Out Bias

New York—Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has called on the leaders of industry to join with organized labor in the fight to stamp out race discrimination and bias, which he termed our nation's "number one problem" and "one of the chief obstacles we face in our efforts to achieve world peace." McDonald, who is an AFL-CIO vice president, spoke at the premiere showing of the USWA-produced motion picture, "Burden of Truth." He described the film as "a hard-hitting and soul-searching study of the problem of racial discrimination" which the union is sponsoring as a contribution to better human relations.

New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D) congratulated the Steelworkers and McDonald for making the film available and said that management, as well as labor, has responsibilities to do more to provide equality of opportunity to all of our citizens.

"Free labor and race discrimination are irreconcilable. Labor's gains are bound up with the democratic faith," Harriman said. "Equality of opportunity lies at the very core of the struggle for freedom.

"Management has obligations to fulfill, too, in seeing that apprenticeship programs are broadened so that members of minority groups will be included in greater numbers, and that advancement is on the basis of merit rather than color to the end that Negroes and members of other minorities are not the first to be fired and the last to be hired when they are good."

McDonald Notes Gains

Noting the gains which labor has made in the field of human relations in the last 20 years, McDonald pointed out that in the Steelworkers, "racial and intergroup relations have continued to improve from year to year as the workers' economic status has improved." There have never been any outbreaks due to racial conflict at any of the plants where USWA has contracts, he said, although serious breakdowns in race relations have occurred in the communities where the plants are located.

"Let me say with emphasis," he continued, "that the United Steelworkers of America and other great trade unions have dedicated themselves to the orderly attainment of equality of opportunity for all Americans. We are pledged to work for the elimination of discrimination in all its ugly manifestations and the prejudices upon which it feeds. We are going to attain this goal if it is humanly possible to do so."

McDonald pointed out, however, that while labor's responsibility "looms large in this enterprise," it is not the sole responsibility.

Asks Industry to Help

"I would like to call upon those who formulate the policies of the great industries of America to use their wide influence in support of orderly compliance with the Supreme Court's ban on segregated public schools, fair practices in employment and housing, and the enactment of legislation which will guarantee all Americans equal protection under the law," he continued.

"We have already shown that all categories of men work well together if given a chance. With the help of industry, we can make the mills and factories of this country the real classrooms of democracy."

Pilots Sign North Central, Still Battle Other Airlines

A new contract with North Central Airlines averted a strike by 210 members of the Air Line Pilots Association as efforts continued to settle one walkout and avoid strikes at three other airlines.

The strike of 239 ALPA members against Western Airlines neared its three-month mark. The National Mediation Board in Los Angeles sought to bring the two sides into agreement, but wage issues remained as the principal bar to a settlement.

The North Central contract, which will run until Mar. 1, 1959, provides a two-step increase in salaries of pilots and co-pilots from previous levels ranging from $350 a month for starting employes to a top of $1,032.

Pay Scale Hiked

Effective as of May 1, starter salaries were raised to $380 a month and the top scale rose to $1,129.50. Beginning September 1 the range will be $395 to $1,137.50 a month.

Mediation boards are working to settle disputes between the ALPA and American and Eastern Airlines. In the third dispute, involving the union and Northwest Airlines, a mediation board released jurisdiction and left the pilots with a clear legal field for a strike vote.

Negotiations will open May 19 in New York between the union and Trans-World Airlines to settle in advance problems that will arise from the introduction of jet aircraft for passenger service.

UAW, IAM Gain Pay Hikes

Aircraft, Missiles Talks Net 9 Settlements, 1 Strike

Critical bargaining in the aircraft and missiles industry, conducted jointly by the Machinists and Auto Workers, moved toward a climax with settlements in nine plants, a strike in one other and negotiations continuing in four more.

The settlements included wage increases in the range of 17 to 28 cents an hour, plus another 3 percent across-the-board pay raise next year. The contracts, which run for two years, also provide for cost of living increases and in some cases an extra holiday.

The pattern is generally that set in the agreement covering Lockheed's Burbank, Calif., plant, first to settle with the IAM. Some 8,000 IAM members were on strike for a week at the same firm's Marietta, Ga., plant before differences over job classifications, seniority and the grievance procedure were ironed out. Disorder was reported from the picket line as the firm attempted to operate.

The Machinists also have settled with two Convair plants in San Diego, Calif., and another at Fort Worth, Tex. The union was forced to walk out at the company's plant in Pomona, Calif., where Terrier missiles are being made for the Navy.

The Auto Workers have settled with North American plants at Los Angeles and Columbus, O., and with the Douglas operations at Long Beach, Calif.; Tulsa, Okla., and Charlotte, N. C.

The IAM is continuing negotiations covering Douglas plants in El Segundo and Santa Monica, Calif., and its bargaining with Boeing for workers in Seattle and Wichita, Kan., is still under way.

Employer Race Bias Upheld by NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board has refused to set aside the results of a union representation election in the South despite the employer's appeal to race prejudice.

The board let stand a 40 to 8 vote against the Textile Workers at the Sharney Hosiery Mills in Madison, N. C. last November. The union had charged that the company created an atmosphere of "hate and bias" against the union by circulating an eight-page letter accusing TWUA of striving to eliminate racial segregation.

The NLRB's 5 to 0 ruling pointed out that the board's past practice in cases where the racial issue has been injected had been to rely "on the good sense of the voters to evaluate the statements of the parties."

Chairman Boyd Leedom and board member Stephen S. Bean, however, while concurring in the decision "under the special circumstances" of the case, deplored interjection of the racial issue.

Forced Strike Held Aim of Cement Cos.

Chicago — Major cement producers are attempting to force another nationwide strike in the industry, Felix Jones, president of the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers charged, as contract negotiations bogged down.

The union's contracts with the major producers expired May 1, Jones said, but the 20,000 members have extended their agreements on a day-to-day basis in an effort to reach a settlement. The union is asking for a 25-cent package, highlighted by a 10-cent hourly wage boost.

Contract negotiations, which have been going on for nearly three months, Jones said, have been marked by strong management opposition which bears "all the earmarks of the same organized position" which led to last year's strike.

Improvements Sought

In addition to the wage hike, the Cement workers are asking for a form of layoff benefit, pension improvements, time and one-quarter for Sunday work and correction of unjustified sectional wage differences.

The employers have countered with an offer of a five-cent hourly wage and a minor increase in basic retirement benefits. Jones termed the management proposal an attempt to impose "second-class wages and conditions" on the union's membership.

City of Hope Honors Beirne For 'Humanitarian' Service

A testimonial dinner for his support of "humanitarian endeavors" was given Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, with proceeds of the dinner going to the City of Hope Hospital in Los Angeles.

Beirne is chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told 1,200 people at the dinner that the labor movement's community services work is "a way of life."

"In honoring Joe Beirne, we are really honoring the unpublicized trade unionists in cities and towns across America.

"The job of the trade unionist doesn't end when he walks out the factory gate," Schnitzler said. "They are active in their community and through the Community Services Committee, Joe Beirne and his associates have presented these trade unionists with a torch of hope."

Beirne was described as a "model democratic unionist" by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and was lauded by Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, the banquet chairman, as a credit to the American labor movement.

Doherty Praises Beirne

Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers hailed Beirne's contributions to labor throughout the last several years.

The CWA president emphasized the Community Services work as "the other unpublicized side of labor's coin."

Beirne noted that organized labor has raised 33 percent of the money collected throughout the country by voluntary fund drives, and he said the "generosity" of trade union members "has kept our voluntary organizations alive."

Alluding to recent disclosures of corruption in labor, Beirne said he wanted to remind those "who think we are the sons of satan" that the great majority of trade unionists are ready to sacrifice for labor and community institutions.

"We have kept the faith," he said, "in helping those who need our help."

Fact-Finding Asked In Kohler Strike

Sheboygan, Wis.—Auto Workers Local 833 and the Sheboygan County Labor Council are circulating petitions asking for appointment of a fact-finding body to make recommendations for settlement of the union's strike against the Kohler Co.—now in its fifth year.

CITY OF HOPE award is given Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of Communication Workers, chairman of AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, by Evelyn Skurow, director of auxiliary from famed Los Angeles hospital.

Labor Battles Drive for 'Wreck' Laws

Backers Quit Right-to-Work Title Because of Recession

As the recession deepens and more and more workers lose their "right to work," backers of so-called "right-to-work" legislation are dumping their misleading title and replacing it with equally fictitious labels. These include names such as "Freedom of Choice," "Voluntary Unionism" and "Equal Opportunity." This was revealed by a survey of the states which also showed two other major developments favorable to labor in its campaign to beat back the drive for the compulsory open shop which has masqueraded under the guise of "right-to-work" legislation. They are:

1. "Work" bills have been pretty well blocked in most state legislatures. Supporters of the anti-union measures are now concentrating most of their attention on initiative referendums.

2. Republican politicians are showing more and more reluctance at coming out in support of the "work" proposal. Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) appears to be an exception as a number of key GOP candidates oppose the union shop ban and others avoid it. Democrats, outside the South, are speaking out against it forcefully.

Situation Summarized

Following is a state-by-state rundown on some of the key states where the "work" proposal is an issue:

Kansas—The state federation of labor won a major victory when Atty. Gen. John Anderson upheld its contention that the wording of the title of the "work" proposal which voters were asked to vote on in the November election was unconstitutional and therefore could not go on the ballot.

The "right-to-work" backers then tried to get the legislature to recall the proposed constitutional amendment to reword it, but failed in that effort. Anderson has announced that he will take the matter to the Kansas Supreme Court for a final interpretation.

Indiana—Two Democratic members of the legislature who played a leading role in putting over the "work" law last year were ousted by large margins in the primary elections, while a third barely squeezed through and faces possible defeat in November. Several others active in support of the law did not run again.

Oregon—The Young Republican Federation went on record against any effort to bar the union shop in Oregon. It declared unions and employers should be free to negotiate union shop agreements, if they so wish, and termed "right-to-work" laws "a mislabeled device for prohibiting such free negotiating."

Idaho—A Committee for Industrial Peace was formed to fight against a proposed "work" law. J. N. Leggat, Republican attorney of Boise, was elected chairman. He said the group is composed of "representative citizens from all walks of life and all parts of the state."

California—Backers of the "work" law, who filed only 150,000 valid signatures by the deadline and had to ask for an extension, are still fighting hard to obtain the 322,429 signatures they must get to qualify by June 26.

Ohio — "Work" law proponents are still far behind in their drive for signatures to place the measure on the November ballot. Some 7,000 petitions are currently out and many more will have to be signed before the Aug. 5 filing deadline.

The almost solid opposition to the measure by the Protestant churches, Catholic bishops of Ohio and Jewish leaders has put the "work" backers in a defensive position. Rumors that open shop groups will not file their petitions until next year are being discounted by union leaders.

Maryland—The Maryland Legislature has adjourned without taking action on a "work" proposal. Open shop proponents are now concentrating their efforts on electing candidates favorable to their side in the primary elections.

Kentucky—The Kentucky Legislature has adjourned without taking action. There was some fear that a "work" bill might pass following reporting of the measure out of the labor committee and two readings in the senate but the Democratic leadership maneuvered it back to the Rules Committee prior to adjournment.

Delaware—A majority vote of the State house tabled the "work" bill. It will now require signatures of 18 on a petition to bring the bill out for a roll call vote. Whether this can be done before adjournment is questionable.

Colorado — Expectation is that the "work" law will be placed on the ballot since only 48,111 signatures are needed. Twice before, in 1953 and 1955, the measure was blocked in the state legislature without coming to vote.

Union leaders are confident they can defeat the measure at the polls. Sen. John A. Carroll (D) and Gov. Steve McNichols (D) have been outspoken against it, along with other Democrats. Republican Mayor Will Nicholson of Denver is a strong opponent.

Pennsylvania — No "work" bills were introduced in the legislature which recently adjourned. Gov. George Leader (D) was committed to veto such a bill.

The two Democratic primary candidates for governor have attacked the compulsory open shop. Of the three Republican candidates for governor, one is against the measure, one has skirted the issue, and Harold Stassen hasn't discussed it.

Montana — With unemployment high in this state, "work" law proponents have dropped the "right-to-work" tag like a hot cake. They now call themselves the Equal Opportunity League. They are mailing "family petitions" to voters and union leaders think they should not have too much trouble qualifying for the ballot.

Only one major Republican candidate has come out in favor of the open shop. The Montana delegation in Washington, all Democrats, has issued a statement denouncing the proposal.

Michigan—A so-called "freedom of choice" bill has been introduced in the state legislature but even the Republican leadership is reluctant to bring it out. Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) and his entire state administration have been blasting it.

Washington—The Citizens Committee for Voluntary Unionism claims to be heartened by "the growing response" to the 810,000 pieces of mail—weighing 30 tons—which it has sent out in an effort again to put the compulsory open shop proposal on the ballot.

Ninety thousand signatures of registered voters are required this year, whereas only 50,000 were needed to get the measure on the ballot in 1956 when Washington voters overwhelmingly rejected it.

THE STORY OF THE STRIKE waged by the Retail Clerks against the LaSalle Store in Toledo, O., a unit of the R. H. Macy chain, is carried to the firm's stores in other cities by these eight representatives of the union's Toledo joint council. They are visiting Macy outlets in New York, Kansas City and San Francisco.

TWUA Head Hits Employers In Cotton, Woolen Industry

Miami Beach—Pres. William Pollock, in his keynote address here to the delegates to the 10th biennial convention of the Textile Workers Union of America, indicated the employers of cotton and woolen workers as "un-American and anti-Christian" for their anti-labor and union-busting attitudes.

He told the 1,200 delegates from 693 locals and 55 joint boards representing textile workers in 32 states and four Canadian provinces that the shame for the disgraceful state in which this section of the textile industry finds itself should be borne entirely by the employers.

Pollock charged that employers are dedicated to the substandard wage, competition on the basis of low pay and refusal to share handsome profits with employes.

"Too many of them," Pollock said,, "are dedicated to the proposition that textile workers should not be allowed to organize and too many are determined to keep their workers second-class citizens."

In spite of the opposition from anti-labor employers and the "loaded" National Labor Relations Board, TWUA has succeeded in signing new contracts, covering 9,636 workers since the last convention, the union's top officer declared. In industries other than cotton and woolens, he said, wage rates have risen and conditions have improved.

1,000 Mills Closed

Pollock told the delegates that the depression which has now hit every industry in the nation started first in the textile industry.

"In the last six years," he said "We have seen more than 1,000 mills close their doors. We have seen more than 300,000 jobs go down the drain, and while all this was going on we have been telling the Eisenhower Administration: do something about it—because if you don't, the same thing is going to happen to every other industry in the United States.

"What we have predicted has now happened."

In a major address to the convention, TWUA executive council chairman Emil Rieve blasted both major parties for inaction.

Rieve Demands Action

"We all admit," he said, "that the Republican White House has abdicated leadership and it is time that Congress assumes that leadership. Someone has to lead in this country.

"Speaking for myself," he declared, "I will be more impressed when the leaders of the majority party in Congress deliver some votes for the Kennedy-McCarthy unemployment compensation bill instead of the phony substitutes proposed by Republicans.

"I will be more impressed when they get behind the Forand bill to improve social security instead of speaking about it.

"I will be more impressed when these Democratic leaders in Congress come out and support the $1.25 minimum instead of just talking about it.

"I will be more impressed when the Democrats act on better schools, on public works, and even before that, in a tax cut for low income workers. And for that matter, I will be more impressed when Sen. McClellan becomes as deeply interested in the well being of workers as he is in the misdeeds of a few unions."

Others Also Speak

Other speakers who addressed the convention included Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the Industrial Union Dept.; James McDevitt, director of the Committee on Political Education, and his assistant, Al Barkan, and Tennessee's Gov. Frank G. Clement (D).

NLRB Sets Election For Organizers' Unit

The National Labor Relations Board unanimously ruled that AFL-CIO organizers in the Field Representatives Federation constitute "a unit appropriate for collective bargaining purposes" under the Taft-Hartley Act and ordered a representation election within 30 days.

The board rejected contentions that organizers are "managerial employes." They are, the board said, "the 'production' employes" of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization. A finding that they are "managerial" would not be "warranted" by individual factors or by "considering (their) work and responsibilities in their totality."

The AFL-CIO agreed in advance that the requested bargaining unit of organizers was "appropriate" if the board rejected the contention that the employes were "managerial."

Furniture Workers Demand Action to End Recession

New York—"Put America back to work," was the cry which was echoed and re-echoed by 300 delegates to the 10th biennial convention of the United Furniture Workers.

The call was sounded by John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, who warned that the National Association of Manufacturers and its big business allies had undertaken a massive pressure campaign against organized labor.

Three Goals

To meet this challenge, Livingston offered a three-point charter:

1—More militant collective bargaining.

2—An intensive "organize the unorganized" campaign.

3—Stepped-up political action by organized labor.

Pres. Morris Pizer warned that the union's 45,000 members could expect strike provocations arising from employer unwillingness to bargain in good faith.

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Herbert Hill, told the convention that Negro workers were relatively worse off in the current economic slowdown than white workers.

The convention's annual report disclosed that furniture inventories are high and sales are down.

The delegates called for enactment of the AFL-CIO anti-depression program which comprises an immediate tax cut, improved unemployment insurance and higher social security benefits, a broad public works program and an increased minimum wage.

Of particular interest to the delegates was a report by Pizer on the merger negotiations with the Upholsters Intl. Union and the now terminated agreement between both organizations to undertake joint organizing campaigns.

The two groups formed a committee in October 1956 but Pizer told the delegates that the UIU had violated the agreement and that there was little hope that present disputes between the unions could be settled.

21st Biennial Convention:

ACWA Asks 35-Hour Week, Other Anti-Recession Moves

Atlantic City, N. J.—Amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to establish a 35-hour workweek without reduction in wages, plus a boost in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, was called for by delegates to the 21st biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The delegates heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounce businessmen's proposals for a "wage-price freeze" as an alleged anti-recession cure. (See story Page 1.)

Kennedy Gives Pledge

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee considering labor legislation, told the convention that his group would approve "no repressive legislation" that would injure "the honest activities" of the labor movement. (See story Page 1.)

Msgr. George Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference cautioned labor against "putting itself in the posture" of "blindly" opposing legislation and declared that the McClellan committee was "certainly justified" in saying some "serious abuses" existed which unions cannot regulate themselves.

Meeting in Convention Hall here, 1,434 delegates representing over 400,000 ACWA members in 35 states, the District of Columbia and four Canadian provinces roared approval of a resolution which called for extension of the wage-hour law to "all workers in industries affecting interstate commerce," pointing out that such action would stimulate the economy by providing increased purchasing power.

In another anti-recession move, the convention recommended prompt passage of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill which would "impose federal standards to eliminate some of the worst deficiencies" of present state unemployment laws, raise the level of unemployment benefits and expand the program's coverage.

To the accompaniment of enthusiastic floor discussion, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the McClellan committee's exposure of corruption and racketeering in the labor movement has had "our wholehearted support," but criticizing the committee's failure to proceed "with as much zeal in rooting out corruption and wrongdoing among employers in their relations to their employes and to unions."

The resolution voiced the ACWA's specific opposition to proposals which would abolish union security, apply anti-trust laws to unions, ban organizational picketing or hobble secondary boycotts.

It condemned suggested legislation that would interfere with internal union affairs, declaring that this was a threat to the principle of self-government and inevitably would result "in the creation of captive unions of a totalitarian state."

Ask T-H Revision

In a companion resolution, the convention called for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, substituting a section which would make the union shop "uniformly valid throughout the United States, irrespective of contrary state law."

In his report to the convention, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky declared that despite the unfavorable economic situation, the ACWA had recorded a gain of 17,500 members over the past two years. Gains for members included wage boosts of 12.5 cents an hour for clothing workers and 10 cents an hour for cotton garment workers, plus increased holidays and improvement of disability hospitalization and surgical benefits.

The vigorous organizing efforts, Potofsky said, added 34 new locals in 21 states, Canada and Puerto Rico to boost the Amalgamated's membership to a record high.

Blumberg Makes Report

Delegates heard Hyman Blumberg, ACWA executive vice president, report that 16 insurance funds, 15 retirement funds and two insurance companies operated under the union's jurisdiction now have total assets of $142.6 million in cash and government securities, including $55.2 million held for health, accident and other insurance purposes, and nearly $87.4 million for retirement benefits.

In the 14 years that the insurance funds have been functioning, Blumberg said, $155 million has been paid out in insurance and retirement benefits—$52.5 million of it, alone, being paid out in the past two years.

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), addressing an education session, lashed the failure of the Eisenhower Administration to halt the growing recession. Reporting on his two failures to have the Senate enact a tax reduction measure—one calling for a $4 billion tax cut and the second for a $5 billion tax reduction—he added:

"I intend to introduce a measure calling for a $6 billion tax cut—and the ante is going to go up $1 billion for every month that the Senate fails to act."

Promises Senate Fight

Douglas pledged his support of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill, declaring that he will fight to liberalize the watered-down Administration measure on unemployment compensation extension passed by the House.

In other convention action, the delegates:

1—Condemned the "inability" of Eisenhower and Sec. of State John Foster Dulles "to develop positive programs which will appeal to the masses of people the world over and answer the world-wide desire for freedom and security";

2—Urged the United States to announce that it is "irrevocably committed to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Israel";

3—Recommended early passage of the Forand bill to increase social security benefits and provide hospitalization, nursing home and surgical benefits.

JOBS AFTER 40 PETITIONS, signed by Milwaukee residents, are turned over to Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.) center, and Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) right, by Judge Robert W. Hansen, program director of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The national fraternal organization is conducting a nationwide drive to enact legislation to outlaw job discrimination because of age and has turned over to Congress petitions signed by 671,328 of its members.

Hollander Says Congress Should Have Ethics Code

Atlantic City, N. J.—Adoption of a code of ethical practices by Congress, and appointment of a "Citizens' Watchdog Committee" to help in its enforcement, was recommended by a high official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Louis Hollander, ACWA vice president and president of the New York State Industrial Union Council, said that Congress and its committees need a code of ethics "even more than the labor movement."

"Its committees sometimes run wild," Hollander told delegates to the Amalgamated's convention, "and create a lynching atmosphere."

The Citizens' Committee, Hollander said, should be appointed by the President, given subpena power, and authorized to investigate the activities of individual congressmen, the conduct of committees and the conduct of independent government agencies.

Hillman Fund Grants Total $450,000 in First Decade

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Sidney Hillman Foundation, established to perpetuate the ideals of the first president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has dispensed grants totaling nearly $450,000 in its first decade of operations.

The greatest amount of money expended, the foundation reported to the ACWA convention here, was in the field of scholarships, where more than 350 students have received grants totaling $183,000. More than a score of colleges and universities have taken part in the scholarship phase of the foundation's work, selecting students on the basis of need, ability and interst in social problems.

A number of special grants have been made each year. Largest of these were grants to the Sidney Hillman Health Center of New York and the Sidney Hillman Medical Center in Philadelphia, totaling $102,000 and a $25,000 grant to the Harry S. Truman Library.

The report to the ACWA convention noted that the foundation dramatizes its concern with the issues of the day and its stake in responsible government through its annual Award for Meritorious Public Service.

These awards, for $1,000 each, have gone to such distinguished Americans as former Pres. Truman; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore.); Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago; former Senators Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), and Frank P. Graham (D-N. C.), and former Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Began With $1 Million

Noting that the foundation started with gifts of more than $1 million from Amalgamated members, members of other unions which Hillman had helped to build, and by employers who had known and respected Hillman for years, the foundation's executive director, Howard D. Samuel, forecast that it would be able to continue its program for approximately another 10 years before exhausting these funds.

O'Sullivan Case Held Peril to Free Speech

The right of a union to free speech is at stake in the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. case before the National Labor Relations Board, the Rubber Workers declared in a brief supporting their position that picketing of the company's plant in Winchester, Va., is proper.

The brief was filed with George A. Downing, NLRB trial examiner who held hearings on company charges that the picketing of its plant and a boycott of its products—which the URW also defends—were aimed at forcing it to bargain after Local 511 had been decertified.

If the complaint is upheld, the union maintained in the brief, all unions would lose the right to tell about conditions in a plant involved in a labor dispute.

"All controvery between antagonists in a labor dispute is foreclosed," it continued, "if it can be inferred, irrespective of factual evidence to the contrary, that such discussion and controversy may have some psychological impact upon employes who temporarily, for any reason, wish to remain aloof from union organization."

Struck Two Years Ago

Local 511 struck two years ago—on May 13, 1956—after months of company stalling on a first contract. Since the strike, the plant has been operating at a reduced rate with scabs—because of the effectiveness of a nationwide boycott instituted in January 1957.

When the company and a strikebreaker filed decertification petitions with the NLRB, the strikers were barred by the Taft-Hartley Act from voting and the count went against the union, as expected. Picket lines and the boycott have been maintained.

The two activities, the brief asserted, were "for organizational purposes by means of persuading the present employes of the company that they have impaired the welfare of all wage-earners by taking the jobs of the pickets."

The union is trying to "advise and persuade" the present workers, it continued, "of the common advantage of joining and forming a labor organization for the purposes of furthering the mutual aid and protection of both the present employes of the company and the pickets and striking employes."

Informs the Public

The union moves serve to make the public aware of the fact that the strikebreakers are working for substandard wages and under substandard conditions as compared to unionized plants in the industry, it continued.

In addition, they express the union's view that strikers should be allowed to vote in decertification elections.

In summation, the brief asserted that evidence given at the hearing failed to show the picketing and boycott were for the purpose of gaining union recognition after the decertification, and asked that the complaint be dismissed.

UTW Accepts Directive From Council

The United Textile Workers has agreed to an AFL-CIO Executive Council directive in order to avoid suspension from the AFL-CIO.

Acting within the time limit set by the council, the UTW notified Peter M. McGavin, assistant to Pres. George Meany, that it would comply with the directive which instructs the UTW to remove Vice Pres. Burton Hyman.

The AFL-CIO order keeps the union under probation until at least the next regular council session. McGavin is the monitor Meany appointed to supervise the union's clean-up process.

In setting the ouster of Hyman as a condition of continued AFL-CIO affiliation, the council said reports of certified public accountants gave strong indication that Hyman had acted "in a manner consistent with his own personal interest and aggrandizement and inconsistent with his duties and responsibilities to the union membership."

Pickett Elected by Railroad Employes

Chicago — Howard Pickett, assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. since 1953, has been named secretary-treasurer of the department.

Pickett, 53, began working on the Wabash railroad in 1923 as a carman and was active in the drive to organize that craft.

'Secret Agreement' Charged:

Probe Links Missing Witness With Food, Power Companies

The McClellan committee began hearings involving the giant A&P grocery chain and allegedly "collusive" dealing with New York union officials after exploring mysterious relationships between a Philadelphia figure, a power company and a second food-store chain.

Ben Lapensohn, former publisher of personally lucrative labor "yearbooks" in Pennsylvania and New York, is the Philadelphian. He is described by Committee Chairman John L. McClellan as a "fugitive from a subpena" and by management spokesmen as someone they knew was "influential" in contacts with Teamsters Local 107.

Louis Stein, president of Food Fair Stores, Inc., acknowledged trying to avoid Lapensohn's "ill will" by arranging for him to get in on the ground floor in company stock and debenture deals but denied that he "knew" Lapensohn had an "official" connection with Local 107.

Sec. 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act makes it illegal for employers to give anything of value to union officials.

Stein also denied that his company had benefited financially from favoritism by the Teamsters in the matter of "trailer drops" at the food chain's stores. A permitted "trailer drop" allows a firm to avoid paying the driver's wages while a truck is unloaded.

Secret Agreement Charged

Another witness, Hugh F. Gannon of Motor Transport Labor Relations, Inc., testified that Food Fair "pulled the rug right out from under us" by making a "secret agreement" with Local 107 on trailer drops.

Paul J. Cupp, president of the competitive Acme food store chain, testified that his company saved $100,000 a year by retaining a lawyer to handle negotiations with Local 107 who also handled Lapensohn's real estate transactions.

Stein acknowledged that 21 union officials or their relatives in 1955 were enabled to buy

Louis Stein
Grocery chain official testifies

$90,000 worth of Food Fair stock and bonds for $42,000. This was all to "avoid incurring ill will," he said, and he insisted he was "approached" by the union officials. The Food Fair labor relations director, according to affidavits presented by the committee, took the initiative in two approaches.

Persons in addition to Lapensohn named as beneficiaries of the stock deals included Vice Pres. Max Block of the Meat Cutters and former Retail Clarks Vice Pres. Paul Lafayette, who resigned before a hearing after the international had brought charges against him.

Stein said that Lapensohn "traveled in very nice circles" but "if I knew what the committee has brought out, I would have stayed away from him with a 10-foot pole."

Earle Machold, executive of the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., told the committee his firm had paid $93,000 in nine years for "advertising" in Lapensohn's publication in New York, published in the name of the State Federation of Labor.

Machold said the company made the payments in the belief "it was helping the federation finance its traditional fight against public power." Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy told him that $84,000 of the money went to Lapensohn's personal pocket.

The Rochester Gas and Electric Co. and International Business Machines Co. also bought "advertising" or made "contributions" to "keep in good standing, so to speak," as a Rochester official put it, though employes of these firms are not unionized.

McClellan opened the A&P hearings by citing charges that the company "settled" the issue of union affiliation for 10,000 employes under "dubious conditions" when various locals of unions were in competition and that "secret agreements" saved the food chain "millions of dollars."

'Proper' Legislation Pledged in N. Y.

New York—Gov. Averell Harriman (D) has received assurances that his State Committee on Improper Labor and Management Practices will seek to prepare "proper legislation" for the next state legislature.

Harriman requested such an effort when he vetoed a bill purporting to be based on an "interim report" of the committee. The governor said the bill "was obviously planned either as a vehicle to injure responsible unions or a political maneuver to embarrass" his administration.

LABOR'S STORY of how democratic unions function and a warning against extremist labor legislation were given the Senate Labor subcommittee by Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes (right), chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. Hayes was accompanied by Arthur J. Goldberg, counsel to the EPC.

Fair Labor Legislation Pledged by Kennedy

(*Continued from page* 1)

between federal and state jurisdiction over labor disputes.

Kennedy and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) promptly demanded detailed proposals on effectively streamlining the labor board's unwieldy procedures and ending its notorious delays—a prolific cause of breakdowns in the legal guarantee of good-faith collective bargaining.

Morse, a former law school dean and an expert in the practical functioning of unions, repeatedly asked witnesses for specific information on the intent and effect of highly generalized proposals.

Kennedy, a member of the McClellan committee as well as the Labor unit, told the ACWA convention that McClellan's interim report contained facts "not always recognized" by Congress and the business community.

There was "no factual basis" in the findings, he said, for "general denunciation of labor" or "sweeping, unrelated anti-labor legislation." The "burden for exposure and ouster of racketeers," he observed, "has been assumed by the labor movement itself," though "employers bear a major share of the responsibility for unsavory rackets."

"There is no indication that the financial manipulations of Dave Beck would have been prevented" by a national "right-to-work" law or that "the questionable tactics of (Teamsters Pres.) Jimmy Hoffa prevented by placing unions fully under the anti-trust law."

Meany reminded the ACWA that "some of the weapons" now being used against labor by "darlings of big business" in the Senate had been handed them by "evil people" in labor's ranks.

From the same platform where he presided when the AFL-CIO convention last December expelled the Teamsters, Bakery Workers and Laundry Workers, Meany said:

"If there is more corruption to be exposed and more people to go out because of it, I am for a smaller federation and a clean federation no matter how small."

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Convention Sets Up 'Clean' Laundry Union

(*Continued from page* 1)

president of Local 284, as first president of the union.

Sam Begler, Pittsburgh Local 141, was elected secretary-treasurer, and nine vice presidents and three trustees were chosen.

The delegates authorized the executive board, composed of the president, secretary-treasurer and the vice presidents, to select a headquarters city. Conventions will be held biennially, with the 1960 meeting to be held in San Francisco or Milwaukee.

The sessions were opened with a prayer by Rev. Charles Rice, Pittsburgh labor priest, who in a brief talk described the labor movement as "a good thing, it's a holy cause you have embarked on here, and your job will be to make it stronger and better than ever."

Meany congratulated the delegates for their resistance to the "bad people" in the industry, welcomed them into the AFL-CIO and offered help. He emphasized the AFL-CIO's determination to clean all corruption out of its ranks not only because it is basicaly wrong, but because it deprives unions of their freedom and destroys the humanitarian nature of the labor movement.

He reiterated the AFL-CIO's "thoroughly consistent" position that it will support legislation "that will help unions protect themselves" against corruption, but will fight proposals that would "tie us up in red tape or cripple us."

Meany, Schnitzler and McGavin urged the new union to organize aggressively. Schnitzler emphasized the need for positive rather than defensive action and asked for aid in organizing all unorganized workers, regardles of their industry.

Sees Organizing Gain

He also said that the halt in organizing which started with initial dsclosures before the McClellan committee has ended and new successes are now being scored because of workers' "disillustionment" with employer and political propaganda, and because the AFL-CIO Executive Council met the corruption issue "with courage."

He predicted that late in the fall or next spring at the latest. the country may see "some of the greatest organizing activity since the 30s."

Sec.-Tres. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., urged the union to affiliate and stressed the advantages of its participation.

The vice presidents elected were Arno Schulz, Milwaukee Local 3008; Russell Crowell, Oakland, Calif., Local 3009; Amy Ballinger, Pittsburgh Local 141; Morris Tusher, New York Local 69; John Donovan, Boston Local 66; Henry Romiguiere, San Francisco Local 3010; Abe Solomon, Jersey City Local 284; Herbert Shockney, Indianapolis Local 3017, and William Kennedy, Stamford, Conn., Local 301.

Trustees chosen were Millie Castelluccio, Oakland Local 2; Frank Ervolino, Buffalo Local 168, and Bennie Parker, Providence, R. I., Local 201.

CHARTER FOR AFL-CIO affiliation is given to Winfield Chasmar, left center, president of new Laundry and Dry Cleaners Intl. Union, by Peter M. McGavin, right center, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. New affiliate is winning support of members of Laundry Workers Intl. Union, expelled on findings of corrupt influences.

Meany Asks Senate to Aid Labor Fight on Corruption

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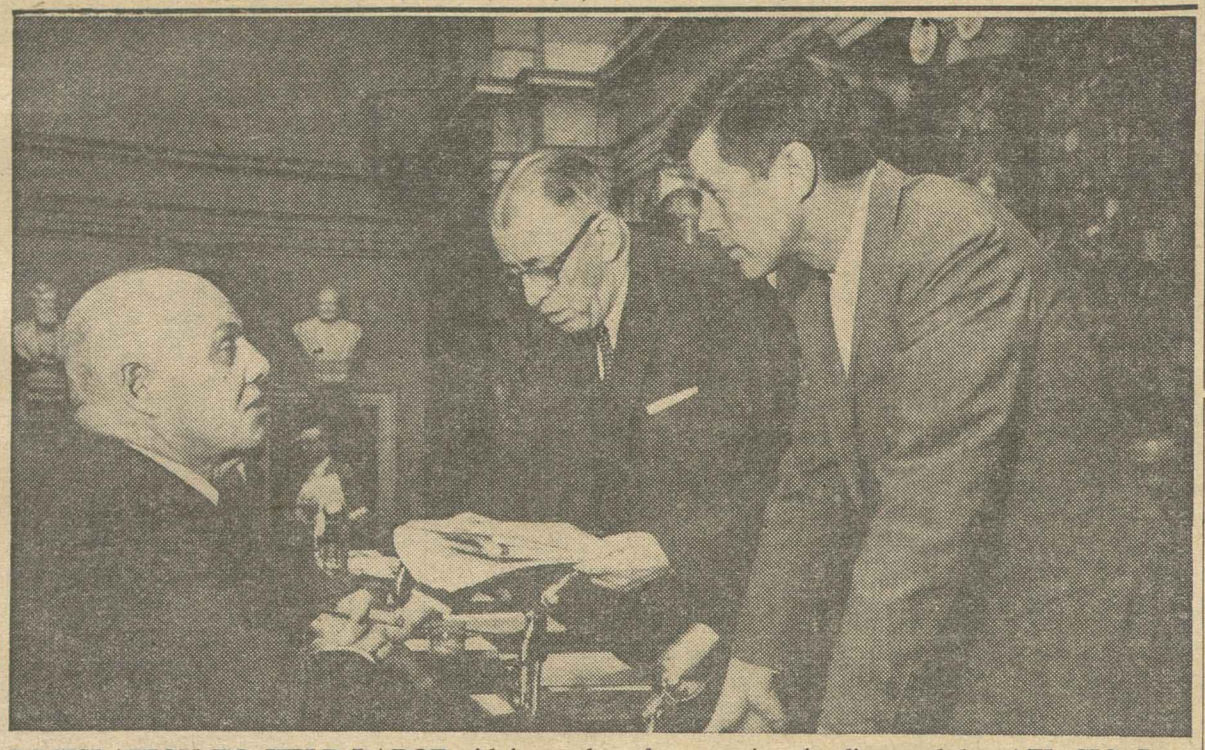


LEGISLATION TO HELP LABOR rid its ranks of corruption is discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sen. Irving Ives (R-N. Y.), center, and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

16-Point Program Urged by AFL-CIO

By Willard Shelton

The Senate Labor subcommittee has a "heavy responsibility" to take "every precaution against playing into the hands of the forces of corruption," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the unit headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

Legislation by Congress is "necessary and desirable," Meany said, if the labor movement is to be aided in its fight to "eradicate every manifestation of dishonesty and undemocratic practices." He listed 16 specific legislative proposals the AFL-CIO recommends.

But if Congress were to say, "To get the legislation you need, you must also accept legislation which you know in your hearts to be harmful and destructive," then "the AFL-CIO would be forced to oppose such a package," Meany said.

If labor were forced to that decision, he warned, "I contend it is the crooks who will benefit."

Meany appeared for a second time, basing his testimony on a General Board policy statement re-

A special 4-page supplement containing excerpts of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony starts on Page 7 of this isue.

affirming AFL-CIO support of "properly-considered, properly-drafted, necessary and adequate" legislation, as the subcommittee prepared to wind up hearings.

Senate Action Pledged

The group is scheduled to report a bill by June 10 and consideration on the Senate floor has been pledged by the leadership.

Meany was to be followed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, also slated to testify before the subcommittee a second time on Administration attitudes.

He was preceded by witnesses from business and industry who ignored the subcommittee's announced desire to confine legislation to limited fields of corruption, malpractice and Taft-Hartley reform. They demanded, instead, abolition of the union shop and so-called union "monopoly."

Also testifying in the final days were Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. Woodruff Randolph of the Typographical Union, Building Trades Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray, and Benjamin Wyle, general counsel, and John Edelman, Washington representative, Textile Workers Union.

The problem before the subcommittee, Meany said, was to devise legislation to assist the labor movement "in maintaining free, democratic and responsible" unions and in "ridding itself of crooks and racketeers who have preyed upon some unions."

A related problem, he said, was "improper practices" by some unions and employers and "sometimes by the two in collusion."

The "basic approach" of the AFL-CIO and the subcommittee, Meany suggested, was the same: to deal with "improper activities" but to "avoid legislation which could serve only to weaken honest, decent trade unions and undermine effective collective bargaining."

Turning to specific proposals, Meany pointed out that extreme care was needed to avoid dictating unnecessarily rigid procedures to promote democratic practices.

The AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, he pointed out, deliberately refrained from prescriptions of "precise procedures."

This does not mean "we are necessarily opposed to any and every proposal to provide for a secret vote and elections at regular intervals of reasonable duration," he said. It does mean "we want an opportunity to study the meaning and effects of any specific proposal."

Labor's Own House

It also means that "primary reliance will have to be placed on our own self-policing Codes of Ethical Practices."

"An important element of any legislation will be the recognition it gives and the implementation it provides to labor's own effort to keep its house in order and to foster and protect free and democratic trade unionism."

Meany emphasized that in the field of trusteeships established over local unions, exposure of

(*Continued on Page* 3)

President Warns of Inflation

Tax Reduction Held Doomed By Ike's View of Recession

By Saul Miller

Pres. Eisenhower is convinced that the recession has been licked and that the nation now must be mobilized for an all-out attack on a "just-around-the-corner" inflation.

Against a back drop of 5.2 million unemployed workers and a continuing drop in industrial production and wage and salary income, the President told 2,600 business leaders that the nation's worst postwar recession is slowing down after nine months and that an economic upturn is "in the making."

He called on labor to forego wage increases that would affect a "stable dollar" and urged business to be chary of price boosts.

The President's shift of emphasis from the necessity for battling the severe economic slump to worry about a possible inflation in the future virtually ruled out any indications of a reduction in income taxes for low and moderate income families, a key weapon urged by labor to put the nation back on the recovery road.

The President's speech to a mobilization conference of the American Management Association came about 48 hours before the Labor Dept. released figures showing living costs rising to another all-time record high.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that living costs rose two-tenths of one percent from mid-April to mid-May to 123.5, or 3.5 percent higher than a year ago.

The index has gone up in 18 of the past 20 months and was unchanged in the other two months. The last decline was registered in August 1956.

The latest rise means a cost-of-living increase of 2 cents an hour for about 250,000 workers in farm implements and auto parts and 3 cents an hour for about 180,000 other workers.

Likened to Hoover

Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics, said he was not including the Auto Workers at the "big three" firms because their contracts expire at the end of the month.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), renewing his demand for an immediate income tax cut, said Pres. Eisenhower's speech was comparable to Herbert Hoover's prediction of 28 years ago that "prosperity is just around the corner."

The President's opposition to tax cuts, reinforced in a speech by Vice Pres. Nixon to the same business meeting, was reflected in Congress by predictions that at best there might be some reductions in excises and aid for small business but little hope for income tax cuts.

The fight-inflation pitch of the President's speech was indicated earlier in an address by Budget Dir. Maurice Stans in which he warned of a budgetary deficit of from $8 to $10 billion in the fiscal year starting July 1, in addition to the $3 billion now anticipated for the

(*Continued on Page* 4)

O'Sullivan Victims Hit Again by T-H Crusher

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled that the Rubber Workers violated the Taft-Hartley Act by picketing and boycotting the violently anti-union O'Sullivan Rubber Co. It was the second heavy Taft-Hartley blow at the union and its Local 511 at Winchester, Va., in their conflict with O'Sullivan. The examiner recommended that the NLRB order the local to cease picketing and advertising the boycott. He also recommended that the international be required to publish in its paper, the United Rubber Worker, a statement that the union has ended the boycott.

Strikebreakers Allowed to Vote

Local 511 struck O'Sullivan's on May 13, 1956 after months of company stalling on negotiations for a first contract.

The company brought in strikebreakers and continued operations on a curtailed basis. In April 1957, the company asked a decertification election which under Taft-Hartley would bar the strikers from voting. The election was held Oct. 18, 1957 and, with only strike-

(*Continued on Page* 16)

All-Out Senate Fight Looms on Jobless Pay

By Gene Zack

A bipartisan coalition is girding for an all-out Senate floor fight to force improvements in the pending emergency jobless pay bill. After beating down a move by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) to liberalize its provisions, the Senate Banking Committee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), reported out a bill similar to the watered-down Administration measure passed by the House. The committee vote was 11 to 4.

Byrd's hand was strengthened by an abrupt decision by the Eisenhower Administration to abandon its own program and accept the weaker House measure.

Early this month, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said in Chicago that he would ask the Senate to substitute the Administration measure for the House-approved bill, declaring "the federally-financed plan proposed by the President is best."

Eight days later, he appeared

(*Continued on Page 2*)

THE AFL-CIO UNION LABEL has arrived in mid-town New York with the erection of an illuminated billboard display promoting the labor movement's union labels, shop cards and service buttons. Sponsored by the Union Label and Service Trades Council of New York, the billboard is the first major step in this type of promotion aimed at selling the "buy-union" slogan to hundreds of thousands of shoppers, according to the Council's secretary-treasurer, Harry Avrutin.

Expiration Dates Near

UAW Charges Auto Firms With Failure to Bargain

Detroit—With a week left before current contracts expire, the automobile industry's Big Three were accused by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther with having failed to bargain on terms of a new agreement.

The UAW agreement with General Motors terminates May 29 at the company's initiative while the contracts with Ford and Chrysler expire June 1.

Reuther leveled his charge against the auto makers as the UAW, following routine procedure, summoned its bargaining councils into an all-day session to report on the current negotiations.

Since contract talks began, the Big Three have flatly rejected original union demands for a new contract, offers to extend the contracts for 90 days and offers to submit demands to binding arbitration. The only counter-offer from management was for a two-year extension of current contracts without change.

The auto makers, Reuther charged, are now saying the 1955 agreement was "a good contract." He added: "The 1955 model cars were good cars, too, but the manufacturers have changed them since then. Why should they oppose union efforts to change the 1955 model contract?"

The UAW president said negotiating committees were prepared for round-the-clock bargaining sessions in an effort to hammer out new contracts before month's end, but added that "the companies have not yet begun to bargain."

As the deadline neared, UAW members at GM received instructions as to how the union would handle affairs in the event it decided to continue work without a contract.

Included in the advisory letter was information on the establishment of dues-collection machinery in case the check-off is canceled, and the method for settling of grievances by committeemen on lunch hours and before and after work if the company refuses to pay for lost time past the expiration of the contract.

Similar instructions were expected to be given Ford and Chrysler locals at the council meeting.

The UAW made its plans to continue working beyond the expiration of the contracts after charging management with arbitrarily trying to force a strike in order to reduce staggering inventories of new cars, instead of cutting prices to stimulate consumer buying.

The failure to achieve an appreciable reduction in inventories in recent weeks led Ward's Automotive Reports to forecast that Detroit-area auto plants will be shut down within six or seven weeks, with the idleness due to last until September.

The publication said this protracted unemployment would help clean out the stocks of 1958 model cars before manufacturers begin turning out 1959 autos.

Ward's said GM would begin closing its Michigan assembly plants in July to begin the changeover to 1959 models, with Chrysler going down later in the month or early in August, and Ford scheduled to shut down by September.

Mazey Protests Race Tag on PRR Passes

Detroit—Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey has urged the Pennsylvania Railroad to stop its "undemocratic" practice of placing racial identification on road passes issued to Negro employes.

A member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, Mazey said the UAW is joining with the Transport Workers in "registering our strong protest with respect to this unrealistic and undemocratic procedure."

Histadrut to Give Award To Reuther

New York—The 1958 Histadrut Humanitarian Award for distinguished service to the cause of democracy and for the furtherance of friendly relations between the United States and Israel will be given to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Presentation of the award will be made at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on June 17.

Previous winners of the Histadrut honor include former Pres. Harry S. Truman, the late Vice-Pres. Alben W. Barkley, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, New York's Democratic Gov. Averell Harriman and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Optical Workers Ask Tariff Hike

Geneva, N. Y.—Revision of reciprocal trade treaties in favor of higher tariffs on optical goods was favored here at the national convention of the Optical Workers Conference, composed of 11 optical locals in AFL-CIO unions representing 5,000 workers across the nation.

Delegates elected Daniel Webb of Rochester as president; William Lacker, Pittsburgh, vice president, and Anthony W. Brzoska, Cleveland, secretary-treasurer.

House Jobless Pay Bill Hit

Union Spokesmen Rap 'Cruel Sham'

The House-approved bill to extend unemployment compensation payments has been denounced by the AFL-CIO as an "idle gesture" and a "cruel sham." As the Senate Finance Committee, headed by reactionary Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), wound up hearings on the jobless bill, it heard scathing attacks on the measure passed by the House and awarded the belated blessings of the Eisenhower Administration.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, called it an "idle gesture" which, he said, "holds out great promise but accomplishes practically nothing."

Whitehouse Flays 'Hoax'

Joining in the attack, Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., flayed the bill as a hoax which "offers only a mirage of hope to working people" in place of "desperately needed assistance."

Cruikshank was caustic in his criticism of the measure which watered down the original White House bill by allowing the states to determine whether or not to accept federal loans to finance a 50 percent extension in the period in which benefits would be paid.

Leaving the initiative in the hands of the states, he said, completely ignores the fact that the present crisis in jobless benefits "arises from the unwillingness or inability of the states to act separately." Thus, he continued, the bill's provisions "give the appearance of action but actually accomplish nothing for millions of unemployed workers."

In the face of "the worst economic decline since the 1930's," Cruikshank said, the AFL-CIO would back any emergency action to meet immediate needs even if it fell short of labor's long-term objectives. But he added that the federation "cannot support" the House bill, which meets neither immediate nor long-term requirements.

State Action Needed

Most states would need legislative action or constitutional amendments before they could accept federal loans and extension of claim periods provided for in the House bill, Cruikshank said, referring to a survey of governors made by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

Because the House bill provides that the states need not extend benefits unless they so desire, Whitehouse called it "entirely inadequate,"

Both the AFL-CIO and the IUD urged the committee to reject the House measure and substitute the Kennedy-McCarthy bill which would impose federal standards to raise benefit levels, extend the period of payment, and broaden coverage to include millions presently ineligible for unemployment compensation.

CWA Plans New Building In Capital

The Communications Workers have announced plans for a new eight-story headquarters in the heart of Washington.

The building will be erected at 20th and K Streets, N. W., about six blocks from AFL-CIO headquarters and within a short distance of the international offices, occupied or under construction, of a half-dozen other AFL-CIO unions.

The cost will be about $2.5 million and according to Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood it will give the union "a building worthy of the dignity and place of CWA in American life."

The CWA will combine its present Washington and Richmond, Va., offices in 25,000 to 30,000 square feet of the new structure's space, and will rent the remainder to other organizations. A construction contract has been signed, with occupancy due no later than the fall of 1959.

Bipartisan Group Seeks Improved Jobless Pay Bill in Senate Fight

(*Continued from Page* 1)

before Byrd's committee to testify that the emasculated version of the White House bill "is acceptable to the Administration."

Queried on the reversal, a Labor Dept. spokesman said that in the interim "the Administration" had decided "we had better take what we could get." The original Mitchell plan, though criticized by liberals and labor spokesmen, made payment of emergency benefits to jobless workers mandatory.

Bipartisan Fight Planned

The floor fight to improve the measure will be led by Senators Douglas, John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and others in a bipartisan group.

Charging that the diluted measure "gives the appearance of action without the substance of action," Kennedy urged the Byrd committee to substitute his basic bill providing federal standards extending the benefit period, boosting the size of benefits and broadening coverage to include millions currently excluded.

Kennedy warned the committee that if it reported the House measure he would carry his own version to the Senate floor. Liberals also are expected to offer a series of amendments to improve jobless benefits in specific areas.

States Are Polled

Douglas led the fight in the Finance Committee to write stronger legislation. In a poll of state governors he had gathered evidence to show that in 90 percent of the states constitutional amendments or special legislative action would be needed before the period for paying benefits could be extended under the voluntary provisions of the measure.

With 32 states replying to date, only two governors said they had clear-cut authority to accept the federal advances. Five others were doubtful as to their ability to take action, and 25 others flatly reported they required either amendments to their constitutions or approval of of their legislatures.

Javits told Byrd's committee that the House-passed bill was worthless because it did not require states to participate. Going far beyond the provisions of the bill which the Administration abandoned, Javits supported federal standards that would wipe out present inequities existing under varying state laws.

William L. Batt, Jr., Pennsylvania secretary of labor and industry, testifying in behalf of Democratic Gov. George M. Leader, attacked the House bill as a "piecemeal" measure and urged Congress to establish uniform national standards for minimum benefits and length of payments.

Wide Support Shown

Also supporting the Kennedy position, in addition to the AFL-CIO, were Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), the National Association of Social Workers and the National Conference of Catholic Charities, whose spokesmen testified in the wind-up to the committee's hearings.

General opposition to any legislation, even the ineffective measure passed by the House, was voiced by such business spokesmen as E. S. Willis of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Theodore J. Krauss of the Conference of State Manufacturer's Associations and James J. Maher of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York.

Meany Asks Aid In Corruption Fight

Gives Senate 16-Point Plan For New Laws

(*Continued from Page* 1)

abuses by the McClellan committee had been sufficient to produce reforms which already were required also by the ethical practices codes.

Defends Trusteeship Right

Internationals must have power to protect local members by establishing trusteeships, he said, and he urged that for the present Congress should seek to check abuses merely by requiring reports to the Labor Dept. on the use of the power.

If "federal regulation" should prove necessary, a law could be "drafted more intelligently on the basis of information" compiled in the reports than at present, he said.

Meany placed great stress on the value of reports to the government by both unions and management in specified fields.

Expressing a strong hope that the House would complete action on the Senate-passed bill to protect employe welfare and pension plans through reports of their financial affairs, he reiterated an earlier recommendation that employers be required to report funds spent on "labor relations," including money for labor spies, discrimination against union members and outside "consultants" such as Nathan W. Shefferman's Chicago firm that was exposed as a union-fighting operation.

The reporting procedures should be accompanied by penalties making failure to report or a false report federal crimes, he said. "An employer faced with the options of disclosing unlawful conduct, of making a false report or of discontinuing these practices" might, he suggested, "elect the last course."

McClellan Catches 'Omission'

A bill offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Meany said, had called attention to a "serious omission" in previous AFL-CIO proposals for financial reports. Such reports, he said, should be required of "outside labor relations consultants" as well as others.

On Taft-Hartley Act revisions, Meany acknowledged the subcommittee's stated desire to confine itself to "limited" rather than exhaustive and highly controversial proposals, and agreed that if the group was to handle "its primary job" on the corruption issue, Taft-Hartley changes should be confined to "manageable limits."

The revisions "feasible at this time" because of general agreement, he said, were changes to meet the specific needs of the building trades, which by the nature of their work are especially harassed by the law; repeal of the non-Communist affidavit now required from union officers; correction of the section barring strikers fired for wage demands from voting in new NLRB elections.

O'Sullivan Case Cited

He pointed to the O'Sullivan case as a prime example of the "inequitable and outrageous" situation created by provisions allowing an employer to provoke a strike by refusing to sign a contract for wage rises, immediately firing the strikers and hiring strikebreakers, and then petitioning for a decertification election to throw out the union in a ballot where only the strikebreakers are allowed to vote.

As recently as May 16, he told the subcommittee, an NLRB trial examiner ruled that having been victimized by this procedure, a union can also be told to cease picketing the plant and boycotting its products. "Having lost the rigged election," Meany said, "the union must fold its tents and disappear from the scene and may not even tell its story to the public generally."

Meany regretfully recommended that the subcommittee put aside at present revisions to correct the vast "no man's land" created by NLRB refusal to exercise jurisdiction in all labor relations cases affecting interstate commerce.

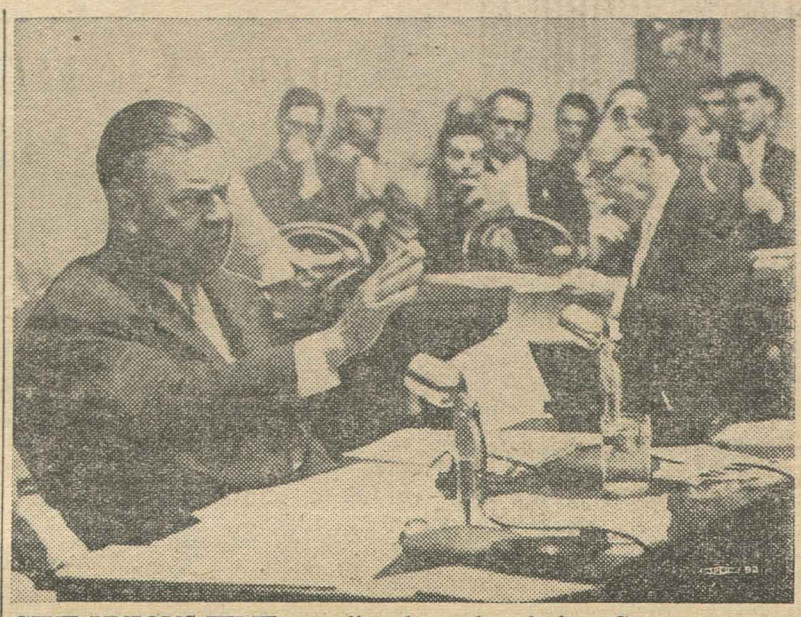
"There is general agreement that legislation is needed," he said, "but no consensus" on the form, and "the complexity of the subject is a barrier" to swift action.

Hits Proposed Restrictions

He sharply assailed proposals to restrict or abolish organizational picketing, broaden restrictions on secondary boycotts, and impose new requirements for government-dictated "strike votes."

"Our fight has been against the crooks and racketeers," he said. "I trust you will not be misled by the propagandists who appeared here with cynical propositions, who would use the labor movement's hour of trial for their own nefarious purposes or by those who would subvert the legislative process to cheap political ends."

Union spokesmen who preceded Meany joined in urging adoption of legislation requiring broad reporting procedures to place labor-management relations in "a goldfish bowl" and warned against laws that would have the effect of harassing and over-regulating unions in the guise of promoting "democracy."



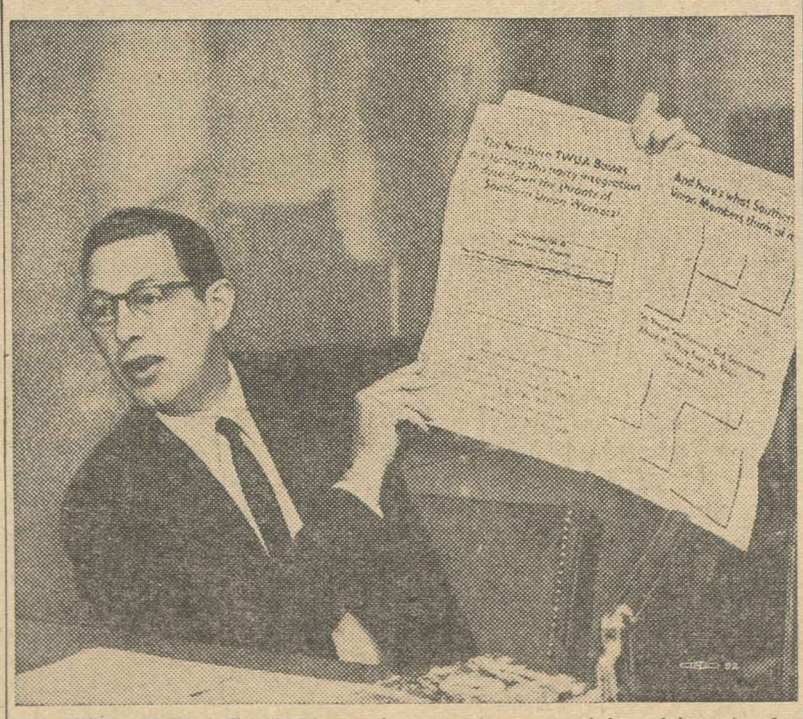
GIVE UNIONS TIME to police themselves before Congress passes "unjustified" and "undemocratic" regulation laws, Railway Clerks Pres. George M. Harrison urges. Labor has an "incentive" to do a more effective job than government can, he tells subcommittee.

A WARNING AGAINST government supervision of the trade union movement was voiced by James B. Carey (right), president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, in testimony before the subcommittee. With him is Benjamin C. Segal, general counsel.

Joseph A. Beirne
CWA President Gives Views

Harrison, speaking for the Railway Clerks and as a member of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, pointed out that several bills, including measures by McClellan and Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) would overlap or supercede large sections of the Railway Labor Act that for decades has governed railroad labor-management relations.

He said that unions "appreciate more than anyone else the stigma" attached to the labor movement through the presence of "a few crooks, hoodlums or tyrants." With the incentive given by simple exposure, he continued, labor can do a "more effective" job of self-correction than "any legislation Congress could devise."



RACIST PROPAGANDA used to combat organizing drives in the South is dramatically shown to the Senate Labor subcommittee by Benjamin Wyle, general counsel of the Textile Workers Union of America, who asked Congress to bar employers from using race hatred to defeat unionism.

Carey, like Harrison a vice president of the AFL-CIO, charged that the Administration bill sponsored by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N. J.) revealed "vengefulness" in its provision that a union failing to file required reports would lose its NLRB status and its tax-exemption.

Similar provisions are contained in Knowland's bill and in McClellan's.

Beirne, also an AFL-CIO vice president, charged under questions from Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) that the New York Telephone Co. had abused the "free speech" section of the Taft-Hartley Act to discriminate against employes who wanted their "company union" to join the CWA.

Bell Officials Involved

Citing cases of intimidation and subtle pressure against workers who favored CWA, Beirne was asked whether he accused New York Bell officials in the upstate area of "turning themselves into company-dominated union organizers" who used company time to make it clear by pressure and "innuendo" that employes favorable to CWA "may find themselves in an unhappy economic position."

"That is a completely accurate statement, Senator," replied Beirne.

Woodruff Randolph
Typos' Chief Asks T-H Changes

Randolph, speaking of the special problems of the Typographical Union under the Taft-Hartley Act, strongly urged the committee to move to restore the legality of a contract requiring union membership. He also asked three other changes to restore the balance in labor-management relations damaged by Taft-Hartley.

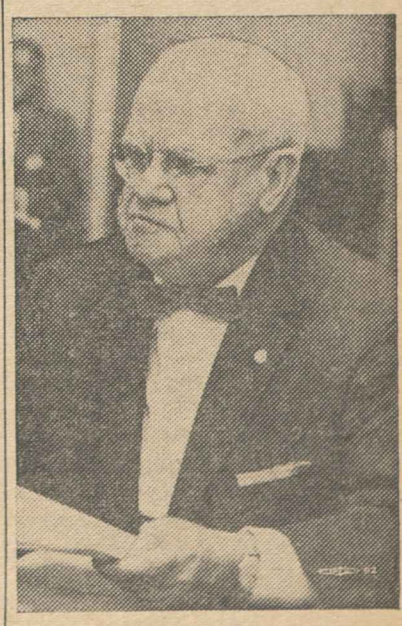
Gray, addressing himself specifically to the problems of building and construction crafts, highlighted the complexity of labor law by saying that an Administration proposal, which seemed to liberalize the statute by allowing certification of some unions without NLRB elections, actually would create "serious problems" under machinery created by the unions to handle jurisdictional disputes.

Gray Asks Changes

Gray advocated changes to legalize pre-hire union-shop agreements that do not bar NLRB elections and employer contributions to apprentice-training programs.

Wyle, Textile Workers Union counsel, spoke in behalf of what he termed the "forgotten man" in current labor-law discussions —the "unorganized worker" who has no union to defend his rights and promote his welfare.

"Great concern is being voiced," he said, for the "right of union members to vote in union elections. But who has directed attention to the right of unorganized workers to vote for a union free from coercion?"



Richard J. Gray
Speaks for Building Trades Dept.

Meany Says 1958 Resembles 1947

In October 1957 AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned that the "reactionary employer lobby" is "seeking to exploit" the McClellan Committee hearings "to put on the books various anti-union schemes" entirely unrelated to the abuses disclosed.

In a speech at St. John's University in New York, Meany said the situation is similar to that in 1947 when reactionary employers took advantage of anti-union sentiment to push through legislation having no direct relation to the problems exciting the public.

Family Savings Held 'Statistical Mirage'

A "statistical mirage" of an overflowing reservoir of savings that can be tapped to spur economic recovery is being used to mislead the public, the AFL-CIO Labor's Economic Review charged. In its May issue, "Can Family Savings Recharge the Boom?" the Review declared that a successful attack on the current business slump can be launched only "by facing realities squarely and not by burying our heads in statistical sands."

The realities, said the Review, are that:

The average skilled and semi-skilled worker early in 1957 had $212 in liquid personal savings and 26 percent of this group had none at all.

The average for unskilled or service workers was $6, with 49.5 percent having no savings.

One-tenth of all families own about two-thirds of all liquid personal savings.

The additional realities are, said the Review, that while Americans possess an "unprecedented accumulation of financial assets," they are not by a long shot all "spendable" savings.

Breakdown Given

The total "savings" figure includes the following:

1—Billions of assets belong to thousands of non-profit organizations and over 3 million unincorporated businesses.

2—Tremendous accumulations of private and government insurance and pension reserves and welfare funds are counted in.

3—Additional billions in cash and checking accounts also are included, although much of it is in the process of being spent to meet daily needs.

4—A small minority of families hold the vast bulk of the assets and savings. At the beginning of 1958 about 18 million of the total of 57 million families owned only from $1 to $499 and another 14 million families owned none.

5—Only 11 percent of all families owned marketable securities and most of them belong to the wealthiest one percent at the top.

6—"The current alleged savings speedup is a bitter taunt to the majority of American families. The millions now touched by unemployment and short workweeks are, in fact, 'dis-savers'—they are drawing upon past savings and going further into debt."

Must Pare Total

The above conclusions, said the Review, are based on government statistics which show that "the towering mountain of so-called individual savings must be pared down by two-thirds or more if we want to gauge accurately what really is available for immediate family spending."

In addition, the Dept. of Research publication said, "while spendable savings of millions of families are non-existent or shockingly small, the indebtedness of many of these same families has become a major problem."

It would be a major disaster if the Administration and Congress fell back on the savings theory to check the recession. The answer, said the Review lies in a tax cut for low and moderate income families, extended and improved unemployment compensation benefits, public works, increased social security benefits and a higher minimum wage.

IUE Wins Profit Sharing at Lionel

Hillside, N. J.—A new profit-sharing plan, wage increases and improvements in fringe benefits were negotiated by Local 430, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, in a new contract covering 1,200 employes of the Lionel Corp. here.

The profit-sharing plan provides for the deduction of 10 percent of the net worth of the company from gross profits,

SALK POLIO SHOTS for all union families in New York City is the objective of a new campaign touched off by Luigi Antonini, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Antonini (second from right), who headed up the labor division of New York City March of Dimes campaign, is shown handing Mayor Robert F. Wagner a check for the $210,000 collected. Looking on are (left) Louis Stulberg, executive vice president of the ILGWU, and (right) Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council.

Civil Suit Is Studied On Drug Firm 'Gouge'

The government is considering a multi-million-dollar damage suit to follow up its criminal indictments of five major drug firms for allegedly conspiring to rig Salk polio vaccine prices. Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, called for "vigorous prosecution" of charges against the drug firms, declaring that Americans "want decent, inexpensive medical care."

Beirne, whose committee earlier this year presented the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green Award to Dr. Jonas E. Salk for his discovery of the vaccine, declared the companies "stand accused of seeking to profiteer" in the "dedicated" fight against the disease.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Victor R. Hansen indicated that a decision on the civil action would be forthcoming from the Justice Dept.'s anti-trust division within a month.

The federal government put up $53.6 mililon to help states, cities and counties buy the vaccine under a special program designed to immunize all school children against the disease.

Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N. C.), chairman of a House subcommittee which investigated the drug houses in 1956, indicated the government may have been charged more than double the going rate. He said the government paid as much as 70 cents a cubic centimeter for polio vaccine at a time when other purchasers were paying the companies less than 35 cents.

Fountain predicted that the indictments, which also charged conspiracy to eliminate competition in the sale of polio vaccine, would lead to a "comprehensive and far-reaching" Congressional investigation of "possible price-fixing in the sale of other drugs and hospital supplies."

Named in the indictment were Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Allied Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., and American Home Products Corp., New York.

ADA Warns Against Tying Labor's Hands

Congressional leaders have a "growing awareness" that problems of labor corruption will not be solved by anti-labor panaceas, a resolution on a strong, democratic labor movement adopted by Americans for Democratic Action declared.

"Those who for years have sought to place shackles on the labor movement must not now be permitted to accomplish their purposes with false and misleading slogans—'right-to-work', 'labor monopoly,' 'political power of labor bosses,' " the resolution approved by the ADA 11th annual convention said.

Commenting on the McClellan committee hearings, the resolution said that "organized labor demonstrated its capacity for self-correction when it drove Communist-dominated unions from its ranks and when the AFL-CIO instituted quick and resolute action to eliminate corruption."

It added that the "future effectiveness" of the committee "depends upon strict adherence to fair rules."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) in a speech to the convention banquet called for an immediate tax tax cut of $6 billion and proposed repeal or reduction of excise taxes. He said he would expect "the automobile manufacturers would add a price reduction of their own to stimulate sales and employment."

Humphrey Blasts Dulles

Speaking also at the banquet dinner, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) warned that the "opposite of co-existence is no-existence" and he said "the status quo mentality" of the Eisenhower-Dulles Administration is strengthening the Communist bloc and weakening the United States.

Among union spokesmen attending the convention were James B. Carey, Al J. Hayes, Marx Lewis, Paul Phillips, Arthur Goldberg, and Murray Gross.

Robert R. Nathan, Washington consulting economist, was re-elected national Chairman of ADA. Hayes, Lewis, Phillips and Carey were among those re-elected members of the board, as were Walter P. Reuther, David Dubinsky and James G. Patton, Joseph E. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, O. A. Knight, B. F. McLaurin and W. P. Kennedy.

President Sees Recession Licked But Relief Lists Keep Growing

(*Continued from Page* 1)

current fiscal year. He strongly opposed any actions which would add to "future burdens."

Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Truman Administrations, told a congressional committee, however, that a $9 billion increase in government spending is needed to stimulated economic expansion.

The current recession, he said, is "merely the latest phase of a long-term retreat from a necessary rate of economic growth since the end of the Korean war." He added:

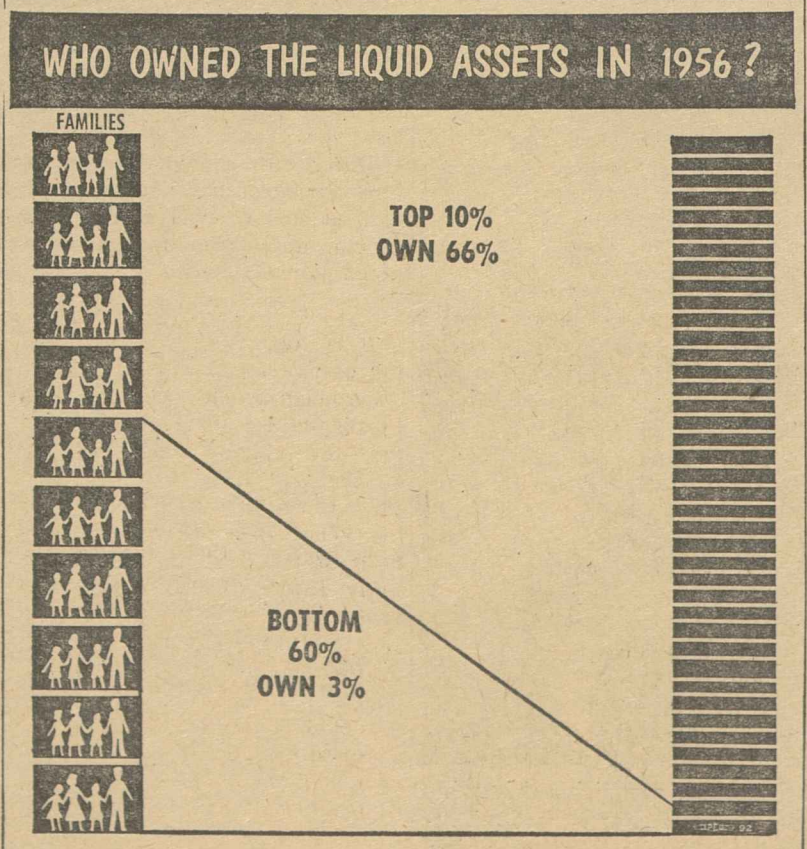
"If we are satisfied merely with a leveling off of the recession . . . we shall continue to suffer a very high level of chronic unemployment and face within a few short years a recession even more serious than this one."

Relief Problems Rising

On the economic front, meanwhile, there were predictions that about 2.6 million workers would exhaust their unemployment compensation benefits this year with a sharp increase due in June and July. In April exhaustations reached 230,000 creating serious problems for relief and welfare agencies.

Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, told the Mechanical Contractors Association of America that figures on building and construction indicate no assurance "that the construction industry will save us from economic decline."

As compared with the first quarter of 1957, the first three months of this year shows every kind of construction award except sewage and public building slumping "very severely," Schoemann said.



Boyle of IBEW Dies at Age 79

Miami, Fla.—Michael J. Boyle, 79, a vice president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a veteran of 60 years' service to the trade union movement, died of a heart attack here.

Boyle served as a member of the IBEW's Executive Council from 1914 to 1930, and for the past 28 years has held the post of vice president for District 6, covering the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Woodworkers Score Victory in Canada

St. John's, N. F.—The Woodworkers scored one of the greatest victories in recent Canadian labor history by overwhelmingly winning a representation election among 4,200 employes of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co.

The vote was 3,197 for the IWA and 498 against, and was followed by formal certification by the provincial government.

Communists Fomented Attacks on Nixon

Latin Policy of U.S. Held Behind Riots

By Serafino Romualdi

THE VIOLENT anti-Nixon demonstrations in Peru and Venezuela, and the others of minor character that took place in Uruguay and Bolivia during the recent visit of the vice president to Latin America, clearly indicate a prearranged plan of unquestionable Communist organization and direction.

Democratic public opinion, not only in the United States but throughout the Hemisphere, has reacted with a unity transcending political parties and national borders. There is real evidence of indignation and regret over the outrages even in the countries where they took place.

Need Level Headedness

It is of foremost importance at the moment that the democratic forces avoid being stampeded into hasty, rash actions while their resentment is running high.

One thing is certain—all are now agreed that a thorough-going review of the relationship of the United States with Latin America is needed. This must be undertaken promptly with a determination to explore the sources of the grievances and misunderstandings of our neighbors to the south and with an equal determination on both sides to take deep-rooted, lasting corrective measures.

The unity of the American family of nations must be preserved at all costs. It must take on the character of a real unity of the people of the Americas—not merely a formal unity of official declarations by governments.

Labor Is United

In this connection, it is appropriate to recall that when representatives of organized labor from the United States met 10 years ago in Lima, Peru, to join labor from other American nations in forming the Inter-American Confederation of Workers—forerunner of the present ORIT—the slogans unanimously adopted called for "Pan Americanism of the People" and "Democratic Inter-Americanism Without Imperialism."

It is a source of satisfaction, as well as highly significant, that in the demonstrations against the United States, organized labor in Latin America did not take any part. On the contrary, the conversations the Vice President had in practically every country with groups of labor leaders were cordial, dignified, fruitful. I was present at the demonstration in honor of Nixon which was arranged on May Day in Buenos Aires by the democratic unions of Argentina. It was a great success and the Vice President received an enthusiastic reception.

Latin American labor had an extremely favorable reaction to its contacts with Nixon because his interviews gave labor representatives an opportunity to present the workers' viewpoint on their country's relations with the United States and to tell him what labor regards as legitimate grievances against our policies.

Must Eliminate Poverty

For example, Justiniano Espinoza and Sabas Valencia, leaders of Colombia's two ORIT-ICFTU affiliates, the UTC and CTC, respectively, told Nixon that the best way to defeat communism was through "the elimination of poverty."

This took place at a reception given by Colombian labor in honor of Nixon, during which he presented a 300-volume library on U.S. labor history and related subjects to Colombia's free labor movement.

This responsible attitude on the part of organized labor throughout Latin America in voicing its demands through friendly round-table chats stands out in great contrast to the attitude of the misguided students who could find no better way to debate issues than by throwing rocks and missiles at visitors and hurling insults at them.

Recalls Earlier Warning

There is reason for real concern over the penetration that Communists have made in certain Latin American intellectual circles and, particularly, in student bodies. In 1956, in an article written for Vol. II of "Historic Mission" of Violence and Deceit, published by the House Un-American Activities Committee, I pointed out that Communist influence in these two areas has been one of the unpleasant realities of the last decade. I added:

"The intellectual field, in all its many ramifications, still represents, in my opinion, the main immediate goal of the Communists south of the Rio Grande.

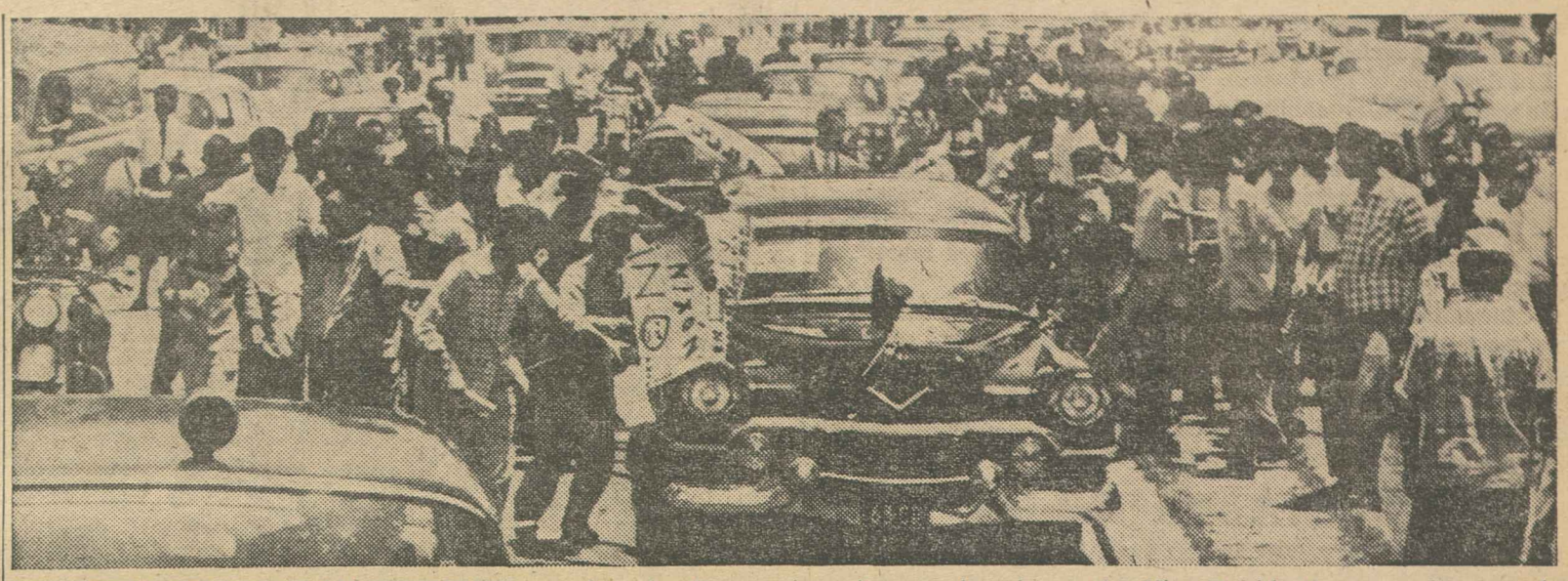
Unfortunately, the Communists have been able to build upon a widespread popular resentment in Latin America of U.S. policies, particularly in the areas of trade and foreign aid. Many Latin Americans blame those policies for the current economic difficulties which have arisen throughout most of the region.

Our next door neighbors are keenly aware that only 2 percent of all the billions which our country has spent on foreign aid since the end of World War II has been allotted to nations in this hemisphere. Most of this aid has been extended in the form of repayable, interest-bearing loans.

Even greater resentment is caused by U.S. trade policies, which Latin Americans have come to look upon as undependable, short-sighted and too often disastrous to nations which must depend upon exports of raw materials for their very livelihood.

Venezuela, for example, has an economy which depends for its well-being on oil exports. When U.S. purchases of oil are limited by voluntary quotas, as at present, and when our domestic producers demand still stiffer curbs, Venezuelans are pinched and fear that our policies will destroy their economy.

In Peru, scene of the other most violent demonstrations, the nation has suffered from declines in exports of zinc and lead and is disturbed by the drive in Congress to impose higher duties on these metals.



SHOUTING VENEZUELAN STUDENTS, urged on by Communist agitators, close in on the Vice President's car as it proceeds through the streets of Caracas. Note the pre-arranged anti-Nixon signs. The car was battered with heavy sticks and the Vice President and his wife were the targets of rocks and debris.

DEMOCRATIC LABOR UNIONS of Argentina saluted Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon at a May Day party in his honor in Buenos Aires. The cordiality of their greeting is shown in this picture, taken as he talked with leaders of the Union of Municipal Workers.

The accompanying article was written by Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American Representative, who joined Vice Pres. Nixon as a member of the U.S. delegation to the inauguration of Argentina's new president, Arturo Frondizi.

Another factor in the demonstrations in Venezuela was purely political. We must not forget that there was a lapse of only 100 days between the fall of the Perez Jimenez dictatorship and the Vice President's arrival in Caracas. The Communists were able to build upon the students' strong resentment over the fact that Perez Jimenez and his Chief of Police Pedro Estrada were granted visas to enter the United States.

Under their reign, the University of Caracas had been closed for many months, while hundreds of students were arrested and tortured by the secret police. Well in advance of the rioting against Nixon, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had written to our State Dept. expressing regret over the presence in this country of the two deposed officials and asking that our country constantly exert vigilance to see that they do not engage in subversive activities directed against the present democratic government in Venezuela.

Additional fuel was added to the smoldering resentment with the publication in the Communist daily newspaper of Caracas of a photostatic copy of a congratulatory letter which Fletcher Warren, former U.S. ambassador to Venezuela now stationed in Ankara wrote to Estrada, after he had suppressed the first large-scale revolt against the Perez Jimenez dictatorship on last New Year's Day. This unfortunate error of judgment on the part of one of our diplomats was fully exploited by the Communists to whip up an anti-American emotional climate.

Venezuelan People Speak

It is comforting, however, that the overwhelming majority of the Venezuelan people—as represented by the three leading political parties—unreservedly condemned the attacks on Nixon and described May 13 as "a day of sorrow for the Venezuelans." Rafael Caldera, head of the Christian Democratic Party; Jovito Villalba, leader of the Democratic Republican Union; and Romulo Betancourt, president of the Democratic Action Party, joined in a nationwide broadcast condemning the mob violence

Newspaper clippings received from Peru and Venezuala, as well as comments from many private individuals, indicate that the attacks against Nixon are bringing Latin American democratic parties to the belated realization that no collaboration is possible with the Communist Party and that tolerance of its activities will ultimately spell the doom of those democratic regimes which permit them. In Peru, the leading party, APRA, has long realized this fact and has consistently refused to have anything to do with the Communists, even when APRA was suffering under a brutal military dictatorship.

Unfortunately, however, democratic parties in Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador, and, to a certain extent, in Brazil and Argentina still persist in the error of dealing with Communists as if they were "merely political adversaries" rather than mortal enemies of democracy and freedom.

It was with deep sadness that, in Buenos Aires, I noted that the Communist Party was permitted to take part in an official ceremony honoring the "father of Argentina," Gen. San Martin. The Communist Party leader, Rodolfo Ghioldi, an old, faithful servant of the Kremlin, was allowed to lay a wreath at the foot of the San Martin statue along with the representatives of respectable political parties.

Latin Americans must realize that we are engaged in a mortal struggle with Soviet imperialism and Communist subversion. They must, therefore, be willing to demonstrate, as a spontaneous demonstration of their democratic beliefs, that they are for the Western conception of the democratic way of life, against every form of dictatorship, against any compromise with those who believe in tyranny and suppression of human rights.

Organized labor in Latin America, in its vast democratic majority, for many years has demonstrated its adherance to this sound and honest policy. Mutual respect and solidarity between labor in the Americas rests upon 15 years of active cooperation between unions of Latin America and the AFL-CIO and other North American labor groups. It is time that a similar demonstration of a shared viewpoint should be forthcoming from the organizations representing the political, intellectual and governmental sectors of Latin American life!

U.S. Must Act

On our part, the United States must move at once to a sound and constructive re-examination of our policies vis-a-vis Latin America. We must provide greater and more effective economic help and, especially, we will have to find a way of stabilizing revenues from Latin American exports to prevent the economic dislocations which are the root of many troubles

In addition, we must adopt a more honest political approach by encouraging and giving help to the democratic regimes and by cold-shouldering—within the limits of diplomatic propriety—those illegal dictatorships which still remain in power.

Behind the Latin Riots

THERE IS LITTLE QUESTION on the basis of all avaialble evidence that Communists organized and directed the violent anti-American demonstrations against Vice Pres. Nixon in Peru and Venezuela and the minor outbursts in Uruguay and Bolivia.

But the scope of the violence and turbulence indicates that there were more than Communists involved; that many persons in these countries were taken in by Communist propaganda efforts.

This propaganda has flourished in a soil nourished by dictatorships. It has flourished because of shortsighted U.S. economic aid policies and our inability to prevent economic dislocation for Latin American countries in terms of our trade and resources policies.

Communism breeds in nations where dictatorship is accepted as an almost natural course of events and where standards of living are more likely to be standards of misery.

The U.S. has a distinct obligation to improve the basis of its economic relations with Latin America and to encourage opposition to the dictatorial regimes that have marred its history.

The NAM's 'Ethics'

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers has finally concocted a "code of ethics" to govern its members in which it eschews responsibility for violations, substitutes pious generalities for detailed standards and establishes anti-union practices as guideposts to ethical conduct.

The NAM's publication of its code is an obvious reaction to the sordid tales of management corruption spread on the records of the McClellan committee and other congressional groups and to demands that it establish ethical standards to govern its members.

The NAM has now gone through the motions of establishing for public relations purposes that it is vaguely concerned with businessmen's standards of ethics. And we predict little more will be heard of the empty phrases except those provisions urging businessmen to oppose union shop agreement and effective picketing.

To complete the record on ethics codes, it should be noted that the AFL-CIO set up constitutional standards against corruption, Communism and racketeers at its founding convention in 1955 and implemented them with detailed, enforceable codes in 1956 and 1957—before the McClellan committee opened its hearings.

Taft-Hartley's Hard Fist

TO THOSE WHO WONDER how legislation can be used to break unions we point to the Taft-Hartley Act, the present NLRB and the O'Sullivan case. After a long, bitterly-waged strike the company successfully moved for decertification of the union, and using the full weight of Taft-Hartley excluded the strikers from voting on their own fate. Only strikebreakers voted and the company won.

Now an NLRB examiner has recommended that the union be barred from picketing the O'Sullivan plant at Winchester, Va., and be compelled to end its nationwide boycott of O'Sullivan products.

The result, unless reversed by the board or the courts, is to throw the union out of the plant and then forbid it to use picketing or a boycott to press its case against a violently anti-union employer.

This is a denial of basic freedoms under the guise of regulating labor-management relations and is more suitable for a dictatorship than for a nation giving leadership to the free world.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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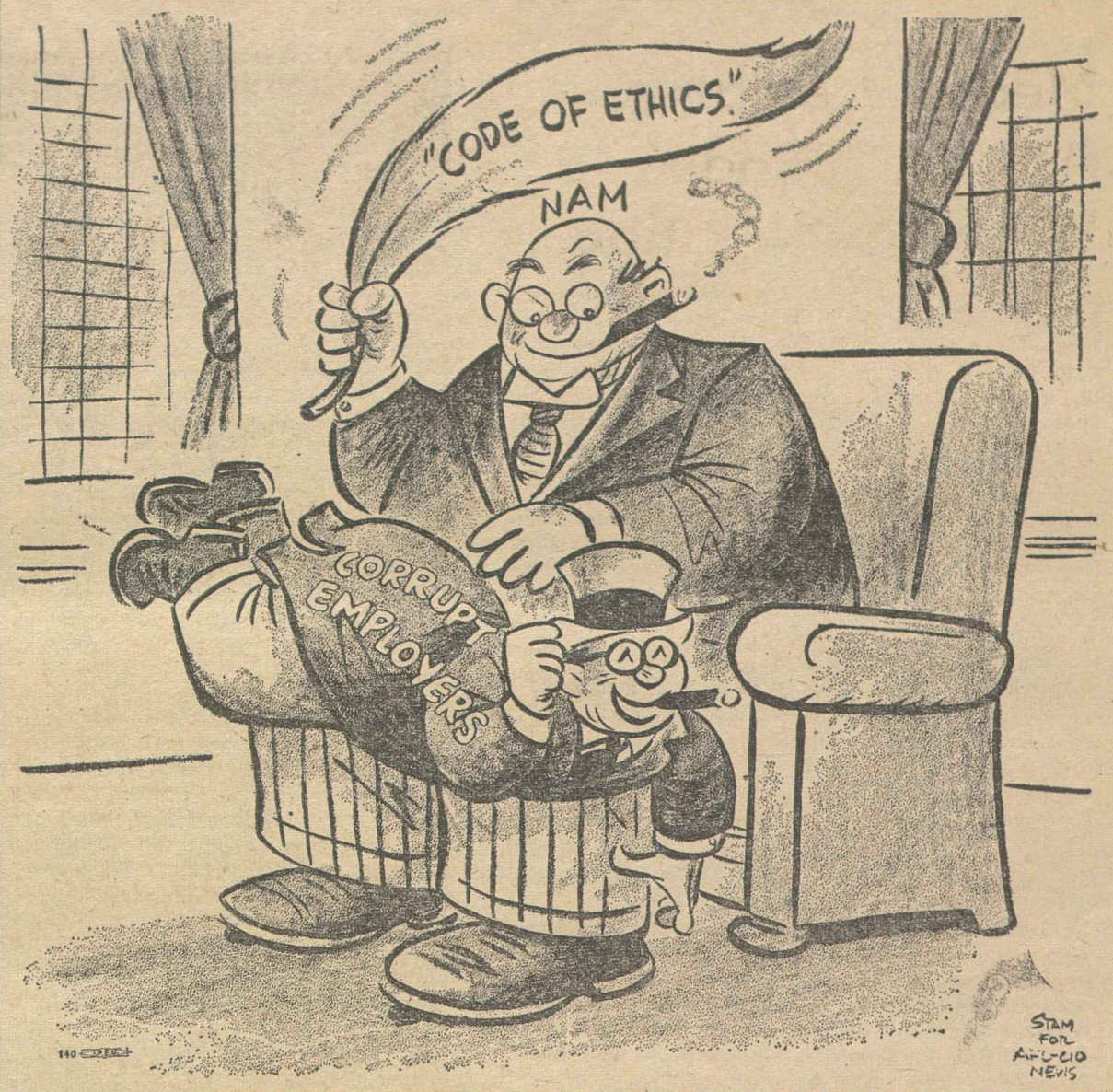
Ouch! It Tickles



NAACP Exposes Fraud:

Phony Civil Rights Pitch Used to Push 'Work' Law

"Right-to-work" advocates have been urging Negroes to sign to petitions to place a "work" bill on the ballot in many states. They are insinuating that the phony measure will act as an FEPC statute. The position of the NAACP on this problem is stated in the following excerpts from a speech by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, to the recent convenof the Furniture Workers in New York City.

IN MANY STATES WHERE campaigns have been conducted for the adoption of "right-to-work" laws, special efforts to secure support for passage of these union busting proposals were carried out within the Negro community.

At the present time in both California and Ohio, vigorous efforts to secure the support of Negro workers for the enactment of "right-to-work" laws are taking place. Recent events in Ohio are most interesting.

In the course of circulating a so-called "freedom of choice" petition to place a "right-to-work" bill before the state legislature, spokesmen for the "right-to-work" movement tried to sell the bill as "a little fair employment practices law" and "a substitute for fair employment practices legislation" within the Negro community.

This effort was immediately denounced by the Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a statement which declared that "the passage of 'right-to-work' laws not only endangered the organized labor movement but also has a most detrimental effect on the rights of colored wage earners and the economic well-being of the entire Negro community" and further called upon "all of its members to refuse to sign the so-called 'freedom of choice' petition."

Similar activity has taken place in California where the NAACP West Coast Regional Office has been directly involved in a vigorous campaign to defeat "right-to-work" proposals.

The action of the NAACP organization in Ohio and California is a result of the clear and unequivocal position taken by the national organization which adopted at its last annual convention the following policy resolution concerning so-called "right-to-work" laws which states in part:

"We call upon our members, branches and state conferences to use their influence in cooperation with organized labor to repeal and defeat state laws and proposed laws which tend to hamper organized labor, often under such high sounding names as 'right-to-work law,' 'anti-violence law,' etc., and to help instead to get enacted laws which are fair to organized labor and will aid labor's work . . ."

Because the Negro citizen is playing such a decisive role in the current civil rights conflict the matter of developing a firm and secure economic base within the Negro community is of the greatest importance.

The disparity in the economic status between Negro and white workers and their vulnerability in terms of economic distress are clearly indicated by the facts on unemployment and income distribution.

No Employment Stability

The non-white unemployment rate today is approaching the level recorded at the time of the 1940 census when the United States was still recovering from the post 1929 depression. Non-white unemployment was then 18 percent, today it exceeds 14 percent. Unemployment among non-whites since the 1949-50 recession has remained consistently high. At no quarterly point has it fallen below 6 percent and on a number of occasions even prior to 1957 it exceeded 8 percent.

Almost without exception during the entire period since the 1953-54 recession the unemployment gap between white and non-whites has been greater than prior to 1954. During the past three years the non-white unemployment rate has been almost consistently more than double the white unemployment rate.

This would indicate that very limited progress has been made in securing for the Negro worker the same relative degree of employment stability that the white worker enjoys. It is clear that the differential in employment stability between white and Negro workers has been extended both in years of prosperity as well as in years of economic decline.

All available data clearly indicates that the ratio of unemployment among non-whites as compared to that of whites has been steadily increasing since 1951.

Great Lag in Income

In 1935 the typical Negro worker earned an average of $364 a year in wages or salary; the white worker in that year earned $956; that is 2½ times as much. By 1954 the average wage or salary income of a Negro worker had risen to $1,589 while the average white worker earned $3,174. This means that the income of the white wage earner was still twice as much as that of the Negro.

The organized labor movement in America has made many important contributions in the struggle for full civil rights for all citizens. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People deeply welcomes this support and is proud of its long years of cooperation and joint activity with many trade union organizations.

Now more than ever before when this country is faced with a grave national civil rights crisis it is most important that the trade union movement give top priority to eliminating the vicious evils of racial discrimination and segregation at the work place and within the entire American community.

A Program for Clean, Democratic Unions

Meany Declares AFL-CIO Codes Key to Legislation

Here are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's views on union democracy and election procedures as presented in his testimony before the Senate Labor Subcommittee.

We in the AFL-CIO very firmly believe that it is of the utmost importance that union elections be honestly and democratically conducted and that such elections be held with sufficient frequency to ensure continuing membership participation and control over the management of the union's affairs.

Our movement is founded on the democratic tradition; freedom and democracy are its essential attributes.

We not only believe in free and honest union elections; in addition, we have taken what we regard as

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important and effective steps to see to it that all our affiliates provide for the basic elements of union democracy in the conduct of their affairs.

In the words of the foreword to our Code on Union Democratic Processes, these include "the right of full and equal participation by each member in the affairs and processes of union-self-government, in accordance with the principles of representative democracy, and the necessity for protecting the rights of individual members."

Our Code on Union Democratic Processes spells out the basic democratic rights which each affiliate of the AFL-CIO should assure its members and the procedures it should follow in connection with election of officers, terms of office, the holding of conventions, the conduct of membership meetings and the exercise of disciplinary and corrective powers with respect to local unions and subordinate bodies.

Code Covers Most Proposals

Under our code, each member of each of our affiliates is to have the right to vote periodically for local and national or international union officials, either directly by referendum vote or through delegate bodies; to honest elections; to stand for and to hold office, subject only to fair qualifications uniformly imposed; and to voice his views as to the methods in which the union's affairs should be conducted.

In addition, he is to have the right to fair treatment in the application of union rules and law, including the essential elements of due process—notice, hearing and judgment on the basis of the evidence—and a method of appeal to a higher body.

These democratic rights of members under our code comprehend virtually all of the rights which have been proposed in the various bills to safeguard union democracy which are pending before this subcommittee.

Our code specifies that the AFL-CIO and its affiliates should hold regular conventions at periodic intervals, that such conventions should generally be open to the public and that the proceedings and accurate summary should be published and be available to the membership. Membership meetings of local unions should be held frequently and with proper notice of time and place.

The code specifies that officials of the AFL-CIO and each of its affiliates are to be elected by referendum vote or by vote of delegate bodies. The code states: "Whichever method is used, elections should be free, fair and honest, and adequate internal safeguards should be provided to insure the achievement of that objective." Local union officers are to be elected either by referendum or by vote of a delegate body which is itself elected by referendum or union meetings. The terms of office of all union officials are to be stated in the union's constitution or by-laws and should not exceed four years.

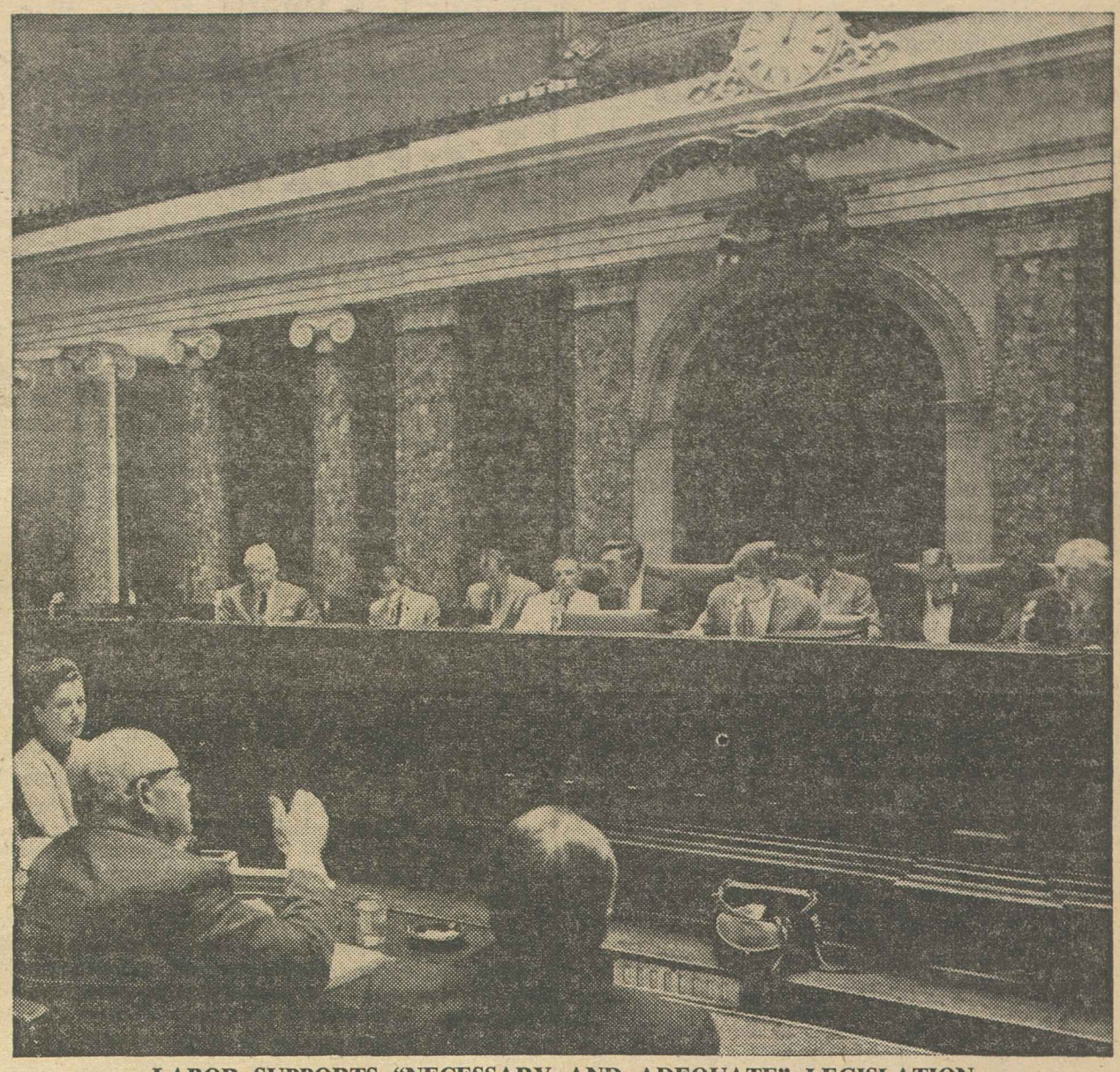
Single Procedure Unworkable

We have not tried to spell out in detail in our Code on Union Democratic Processes the exact procedures and requirements which each affiliate must follow in order to assure fair and honest union elections and internal union democracy. The reason for this is that it would have been virtually impossible for us to do so in view of the variegated nature of the organizations within the

(Continued on Page 10)

The AFL-CIO News has prepared this special supplement on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's statement before the Subcommittee on Labor of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare because of the overriding importance of current proposals for labor legislation.

This supplement carries the AFL-CIO's 16-point program for labor legislation in summary form, the federation's position on labor legislation and corruption, union democracy and election procedures, Taft-Hartley Act amendments and picketing bans.



LABOR SUPPORTS "NECESSARY AND ADEQUATE" LEGISLATION

Meany on Corruption:

Punitive Laws Aid Crooks

The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the complete eradication of every vestige of corruption and racketeering from the American trade union movement.

It is our sincere belief that trade unions exist solely as instruments to serve the working men and women of this nation. They cannot serve them unless they are clean, free and democratic.

To achieve those goals, the AFL-CIO has adopted six Codes of Ethical Practice. These codes have been confirmed and adopted by the highest governing body of the American trade union movement—the biennial convention of the AFL-CIO.

Code Compliance Directed

To implement that convention action, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, on Feb. 7 of this year, unanimously directed and required that all affiliates of the AFL-CIO comply with the provisions of these codes promptly with the only permissible delay being in cases where compliance required alteration of a union's constitution by convention action.

The steps which the AFL-CIO has taken to date and our insistence upon total compliance with the codes already adopted is, I submit, proof positive that the AFL-CIO is genuinely determined to eradicate every manifestation of dishonesty and undemocratic practices from the ranks of organized labor.

It is against that background and in keeping with this philosophy that I have testified here today. In order that there be no misunderstanding of our position, let me sum it up this way:

The AFL-CIO is in favor of, is committed to, and will support without reservation every piece of necessary and adequate legislation that will help the legitimate trade union movement combat corruption, communism and racketeering.

On the other hand, the AFL-CIO is opposed to and will fight any piece of legislation which, under the guise of meeting the above stated test, in reality has as its purpose the weakening or the destruction of either trade unions or the process of free collective bargaining.

Subcommittee's Responsibility

Now it seems to us that the members of this subcommittee bear an especially heavy responsibility and I am so bold as to mention it because it is comparable to the responsibility that the officers of the AFL-CIO have assumed in this field.

It is a responsibility that the business lobbyists who have appeared here advocating union-busting legislation would have this subcommittee ignore.

Simply stated, that responsibility is to take every possible precaution against playing into the hands of the very forces of corruption which, I am confident, this committee detests as much as we do.

How could this happen? It could happen if the subcommittee should, as we are confident it will not, report a bill which the trade union movement would be compelled to oppose, instead of support.

Now we do not believe the subcommittee will report a legislative proposal which we would be forced to oppose but, if that were to happen, our campaign to keep the labor movement clean would suffer untold damage.

There is legislation that is necessary and desirable if we are to be aided in this effort. The whole concept of the goldfish bowl is calculated to end corruption because crooks cannot operate in public.

Punitive Law Aids Crooks

But suppose the Congress were in effect to say to the trade union movement: "To get the legislation you need, you must also accept, in the same package, legislation which you know in your hearts to be harmful to the labor movement and destructive of true democracy."

Thus confronted, the AFL-CIO would be forced to oppose such a package.

If we were forced to that decision, I contend that it is the crooks who will benefit.

Our fight has been against the crooks and the racketeers. That, I trust, is your fight too. I trust you will not be misled by the propagandists who have appeared here with cynical propositions, who would use the labor movement's hour of trial for their own nefarious purposes or by those who would subvert the legislative process to cheap political ends.

In writing legislation, I urge the members of this committee to keep in mind these five points I cited in my testimony of Mar. 27:

1—The great majority of the trade union movement and its leaders are not crooks.

2—The majority must not be punished because of the sins of the few.

3—It would be criminal to adopt laws which would punish those who are the victims of the crooks by stripping their unions of their rights and powers.

4—The self-regulatory steps which the AFL-CIO has taken and is continuing to take will, in the long run, prove far more effective than some of the legislation already proposed by those who do not understand the problems of workers or the operations of a trade union or even the temptations of the market place.

5—Finally, that for every crooked trade union leader engaged in the unsavory task of "selling out" the workers, there is at least one crooked business man. We urge that you move against the crooks, both in business and in labor.

It is possible to adhere to these guidelines and at the same time write meaningful, purposeful legislation which will aid, not hamper, the trade union movement in its clean-up campaign. That is the kind of legislation I have already suggested.

Taft-Hartley: A Study in Anti-Union Bias

AFL-CIO Presents Case for Revising Law in Six Areas

Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act is a major area of the AFL-CIO labor legislation program. The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony before the Senate Labor Subcommittee.

The unions of this country are of the view that the Taft-Hartley Act is as a whole and in multifarous detail unfair and anti-union.

Our views on this subject were placed before the Congress, and in particular before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, in detail during general hearings on revision of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1949 and 1953; and during more restricted hearings in 1954. While developments in recent years have altered the emphasis we would now give to various items in our bill of particulars against the Taft-Hartley Act, we in general hold to the overall views expressed in 1949 and 1953.

It is our understanding, however, that the subcommittee does not at this time intend to consider general revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, but only certain specific and limited proposals with regard to that statute. I may say that despite our belief that the Taft-Hartley Act is in need of wholesale revision we concur in the subcommittee's view that this is not the occasion for it.

As I have stated, we in the AFL-CIO believe that there is need for some federal legislation to meet specific abuses disclosed in the hearings of the McClellan Select Committee. We are aware that many of the changes in Taft-Hartley which have been proposed, whether by us or by others, are regarded as controversial.

Taft-Hartley revision is also a highly technical matter, involving consideration of innumerable interrelated details of a long and complicated act.

We, therefore, agree with what was evidently the subcommittee's conclusion that if it is to dispose of its primary job of legislating with regard to corruption in the field of labor relations, it had best confine within manageable limits its consideration of changes in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Accordingly, I will in this statement confine myself to the particular proposals with respect to Taft-Hartley which I understand the subcommittee to be considering. If it should later develop that the subcommittee is disposed to consider additional matters in this field we would, of course, appreciate an opportunity to express our views on them.

1—BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES AMENDMENTS. This subject of amendments particularly needed in the Building and Construction Trades field has been fully covered by Pres. Gray of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. To conserve the subcommittee's time I will not cover the same ground. I want only to stress that the measures whose enactment is requested by the Building and Construction Trades Dept. have the support of the AFL-CIO.

2—RIGHT OF ECONOMIC STRIKERS TO VOTE. Under the second sentence of Section 9(c)(3) of the Taft-Hartley Act workers who leave their jobs in an economic strike are not permitted to vote in an NLRB election, while the strikebreakers who take their place are permitted to vote.

This provision is manifestly unfair. It ignores the equity the worker acquires in the job he holds through his contribution of skill and effort to the enterprise. It provides the machinery whereby employers can deliberately overthrow a legally certified union.

All the employer has to do is replace the strikers, petition the NLRB for an election, and then sit back while the replacements he has hired vote against the union that previously was legally certified as the collective bargaining representative of his employes. This requirement of the law provides a powerful incentive to strikebreaking.

That Section 9(c)(3) is an inequitable and even outrageous provision has been so generally recognized that the only wonder is how it was ever written into the statute books. The provision would, for example, have been repealed by Sen. Taft's 1949 bill (S. 249) which passed the Senate. Sen. Taft again proposed its repeal in 1953 (S. 655).

It is our view that in any strike it is the strikers, and not the strikebreakers, who have the greater stake in their jobs and the greater claim as employes. We think the law should recognize that the replacements are simply temporary employes who may have no job if the strike is settled and the dispute resolved. In our view not only should economic strikers be permitted to vote in an NLRB election but the strikebreakers who replace them should not. Any provision allowing strikebreakers to vote in NLRB elections is, even if strikers also vote, an incitement to union breaking and the use of strikebreakers.

3—REPEAL OF NON-COMMUNIST AFFIDAVIT. There is general agreement that the non-Communist affidavit no longer serves any useful purpose, if it ever did.

Unfortunately there are a few unions in which Communist elements still play an important role. These are the survivors and remnants of the unions expelled from the CIO in 1949-50 as Communist dominated.

However, it is just these unions that are most meticulous about filing non-Communist affidavits; while one or two other unions, which are non-Communist, continue as a matter of principle to refuse to file the affidavits, and so may not use the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board. Much more usually, non-compliance, particularly among local unions, is simply the result of inadvertence.

That the non-Communist affidavit no longer serves its purpose of uncovering or displacing Communists from union office was recognized by the Congress in 1954, when it enacted the Communist Control Act. That act provides elaborate machinery for adjudicating before the Subversive Activities Control Board, with review by the courts, whether a union is in fact Communist infiltrated —regardless of whether its officers have filed affidavits.

Proceedings under this act are now pending against certain of the unions I referred to above, and this substitute procedure having been provided, there no longer exists any reason for retaining the non-Communist affidavit.

4—"NO MAN'S LAND." The problem which has come to be epitomized by the phrase "no man's land" is not a new one. The central issue, obviously, is how the "no man's land" area is to be assigned or apportioned between the federal government and the states; or, more accurately, whether its assignment to the federal government by both the Wagner and Taft-Hartley acts is to be confirmed, or, in whole or in part, reversed.

We believe that the federal government should have and apply to business in and affecting interstate commerce a uniform national labor relations policy. If the labor relations policies adopted by the Congress are sound, and are those best calculated to produce a healthful expanding economy and peaceful industrial relations, they should be applied to all businesses within the reach of the federal commerce power.

The second major factor in our attitude on the "no man's land" issue is that the National Labor Relations Act still contains protections of the basic rights of labor, carried over from the Wagner Act, which are not to be found in the common or statutory law of many states. Those protections have been seriously restricted and compromised by the Taft-Hartley Act, as we have often pointed out, but that act does at least afford some protection to the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively, while the labor relations doctrines of many, many states are still rooted in the 19th Century.

Our suggestion, therefore, is that the Labor Board

(Continued on Page 9)

Position on Legislation:

Labor's 16-Point Program

There has been a tendency on the part of much of the press to picture the trade union movement as opposed to any and all proposals on this subject.

That is not true.

In order to make that fact crystal clear, gentlemen, I have tabulated the legislative proposals which we have made.

These proposals, omitting our suggestions for revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which I have already summarized, are:

1—Enactment of the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, S. 2888, for full disclosure of the finances of health, welfare and pension benefit plans.

2—Public annual financial reports by all unions other than small local unions.

3—Public annual reports by employers on their financial disbursements in the field of labor relations.

4—Public reporting by labor relations consultants of their receipts and disbursements.

5—The Dept. of Labor should be given authority to examine the financial records of unions, employers, and labor relations consultants, to check the accuracy of their public financial reports.

6—A willful misrepresentation in any of these financial reports or a willful failure to file a required report should be criminally punishable.

7—The Secretary of Labor should be authorized to sue in the federal courts to compel compliance with these financial reporting requirements.

8—We suggest that certain employer malpractices in the labor relations field be made punishable as misdemeanors under federal law, such as (a) payments to employe committees or employes to discourage unionization, (b) use of labor spies, (c) hiring of detectives to investigate union or government officials, and (d) the commission of acts of violence with intention of attributing them to unions.

9—We suggest that any international union establishing a trusteeship over one of its locals be required to make a public report, stating (a) the name of each subordinate body in trusteeship, (b) the date on which the trusteeship was established, (c) the reason for establishing the trusteeship, and (d) whether the votes of the body in trusteeship were cast in union elections.

10—The Labor Dept. should be given the power to investigate the truth or falsity of union reports as to trusteeships.

11—We propose also that a willfully false statement in a trusteeship report or a willful failure to file such a report be made criminal.

12—While urging that public reporting of trusteeships be tried, we state that if disclosure proves inadequate to stop abuses we will be prepared to join in advocating such further legislation as may be necessary.

13—We suggest that the embezzlement of assets of national and international unions and of corporations engaged in interstate commerce be made a federal crime.

14—We propose that it likewise be made a federal crime to make a false entry in any books or records required to be kept by a union or corporation with intent to injure or defraud the union or its members or the corporation or its stockholders or with intent to mislead any government agency authorized to examine such books or records.

15—We urge that Section 302 of the present Taft-Hartley Act be broadened to make it criminal for an employer to bribe an officer or representative of any union or for any union officer or representative to receive such a bribe regardless of whether his union represents that particular employer's employes.

16—As respects union elections, we stress the desirability of encouraging self-regulation by the labor movement; and urge that any federal standards which may be devised take full account of the variegated nature of the tens of thousands of labor unions within the United States and of the varied election practices which they have developed to meet the traditions, needs and desires of their membership.

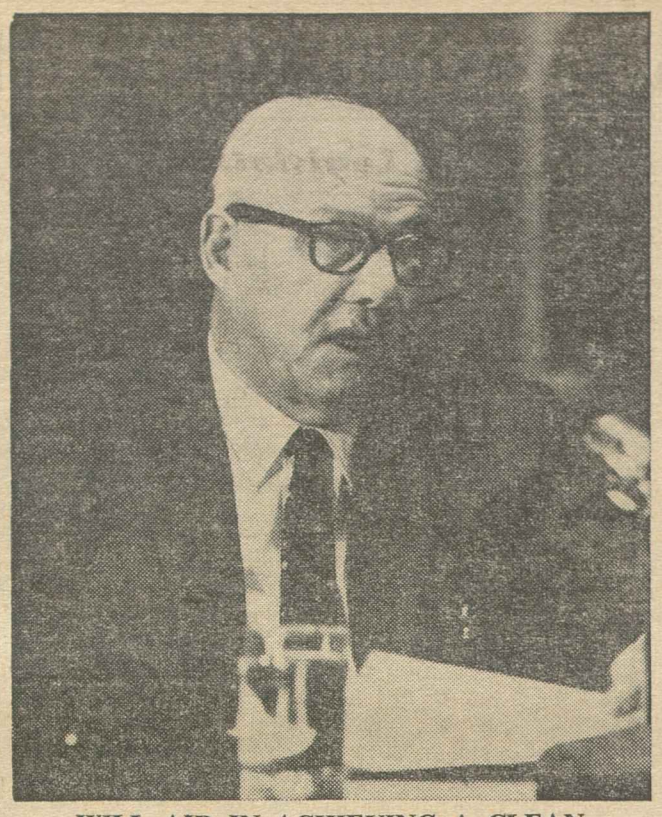
That, in summary, gentlemen, is the legislation which the AFL-CIO proposes the Congress of the United States adopt.

It will aid in achieving the clean and democratic trade union movement to which we are dedicated. It does not sacrifice the freedom which we insist is the heritage and the right of any group of citizens in a democracy.

We in the AFL-CIO hope you will recommend it for adoption.

PUNITIVE LEGISLATION WOULD AID ONLY THE CROOKS

"LEGISLATION THE AFL-CIO PROPOSES . . .



. . . WILL AID IN ACHIEVING A CLEAN . . .

. . . AND DEMOCRATIC UNION MOVEMENT"

(*Continued from Page* 8)

cancel the standards by which it now announces that certain categories of employers—and unions who deal with them—may violate the federal act with impunity; that it declare that it will hereafter process as many cases as it can in view of its budget and staff; and that it will decide what cases to prosecute both on the basis of the number of persons involved and the seriousness of the offense.

This is in general the practice which the board followed up until 1950 when it announced its first broad set of jurisdictional standards; and as far as we are aware the pre-1950 practice worked pretty well.

5—THE STRIKE VOTE. This country has had considerable experience with strike votes. That experience demonstrates that these votes are at best useless, in that they do not appreciably reduce strikes.

In the opinion of many authorities, indeed past experience with strike votes indicates that they do definite harm, in worsening the relationship between the parties and making peaceful settlement of the issues more difficult.

Government conducted strike votes actually tend to promote strikes and to worsen collective bargaining relationships. At the very time when they should be engaged in an all-out effort to settle the dispute—and anyone familiar with collective bargaining knows that many disputes are settled shortly before the strike is scheduled to begin—the officers of the union, and very likely the employer also, are embroiled with the strike poll, instead of meeting with each other.

The strike vote proposal emanates rather from those who basically do not accept unions at all, and who cherish the illusion, contradicted by past experience, that union leaders are likely to call strikes against the will of their membership.

Obviously, however, a union leader who calls a strike against the desires of his members will have a very short career. As common sense would suggest, union leaders in fact take pains to ascertain the desires of the members before any strike is called. Not only are their own careers at stake on the issue, but it is self-evident that for a strike to succeed, it must have not merely the support of a bare majority of those affected but overwhelming support.

6—OTHER TAFT-HARTLEY REVISIONS. Despite the subcommittee's expressed desire that its hearings be restricted, as noted above, various witnesses before it have in fact dealt with numerous other subjects. I would like to say a word about secondary boycott.

As respects the secondary boycott, I testified extensively on that subject on behalf of the AFL before the Senate and House Labor Committees in 1953 and 1954, as did Walter Reuther on behalf of the CIO. As we there developed at length, we think that the Taft-Hartley Act's present rather blanket prohibitions against secondary boycotts should be considerably liberalized.

Further, the one-sided provision for mandatory injunctions against unions in secondary boycott cases is one of the most inequitable provisions in the Taft-Hartley Act. I need hardly tell you that we feel that this one-sided preferential handling of secondary boycott cases against unions should be eliminated.

Thus our omission to go into this matter of the secondary boycott does not mean we are at all satisfied with the law's present provisions. We have refrained from going into it simply because we are aware that this is a highly complex and controversial subject, and that for the subcommittee to enter upon it would endanger its major objective of devising "corruption" legislation.

For that reason, we urge that the committee reject all of the various proposals for making the act's secondary boycott provisions even more restrictive, quite apart from the merit or lack of merit of those proposals. Needless to say, we are likewise of the view that they have no merit.

Free Speech Target Of Picketing Bans, Meany Tells Senate

The right of trade unionists to engage in unfettered picketing was defended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as an application of "our basic, constitutional right to free speech."

Under questioning by Democratic Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Wayne Morse (Ore.), during testimony on proposed labor legislation before the Senate Labor subcommittee, Meany said the application of restrictive legislation against picketing "strikes at the very heart of the trade union movement."

"Picketing," he said, "is as old as the trade union movement itself. Without the right to picket, we never would have organized the garment industry in New York and done away with the sweatshop conditions that existed there."

The picketing of substandard shops in New York's garment industry, he continued, was conducted often with little or no hope of organizing the workers in a particular loft operation. Instead, its purpose was to force employers to abandon substandard practices that threatened the health of their employes.

"In our type of economy," he explained to the subcommittee, "business people have the right to compete with each other. It usually turns out that the fellow with the lowest standard can force his competitors down to that standard in order to stay in business.

"If the labor movement hopes to continue its progress in helping America grow and prosper, it has to keep the pressure on the substandard employer—even if we can't organize his employes—in order to educate the public to the facts in the case. By doing this, we not only progress ourselves but we also protect the employer who recognizes the need for paying decent wages and living up to decent standards."

The Congress, he said, should not enact legislation that, under the guise of correcting abuses of the picketing process, would destroy the "rights of trade unionists to exercise their constitutional privilege of free speech."

Labor's Views on Trusteeships

We believe that the practices of international unions with respect to trusteeship should likewise be made the subject of public reports.

As stated in the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code VI, Paragraph 11, and as I developed in some detail during my last appearance, international unions must have the power to establish trusteeships in order to protect the local union membership in exceptional situations.

We are likewise aware, however, that this power may be abused; and we insist that it be used sparingly and that the autonomy of the local union be restored as soon as the conditions necessitating the trusteeship can be eliminated.

As a safeguard against abuses, we urge that any international union establishing a trusteeship be required to report: (1) the name of each subordinate body in trusteeship; (2) the date on which the trusteeship was established; (3) the reason for establishing the trusteeship; and (4) whether the votes of the body in trusteeship were cast in union elections.

These reports should be made public; a willfully false statement in such a report or a willful failure to file such a report should be subject to criminal penalties; and the powers we propose be given to the Labor Dept. to investigate the truth or falsity of union financial reports should likewise encompass these trusteeship reports.

We believe that the filing of public reports of this sort would, together with other remedies now available within the AFL-CIO and in the courts, suffice to prevent abuses of trusteeships.

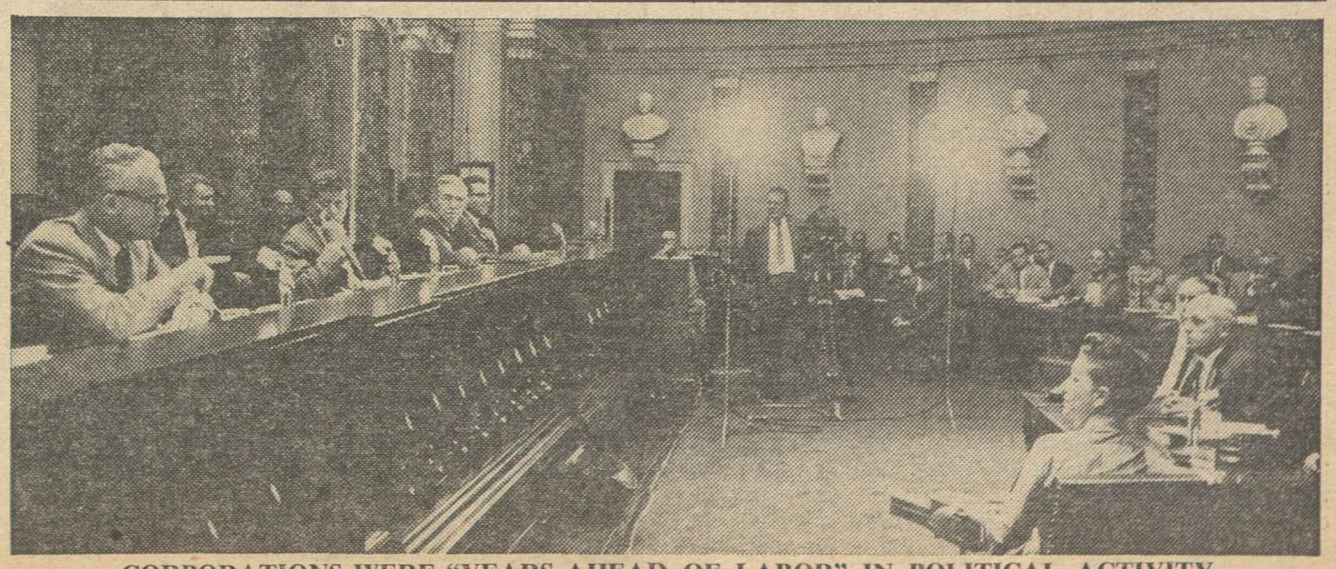
The wholesale lifting of trusteeships recently announced by the Teamsters' Union, and the reforms in this field likewise announced by the Operating Engineers, attest to the effectiveness of public disclosure—and for that disclosure we give full credit to the Select Committee.

If, however, it should develop, after a trial period of two or three years, that we are mistaken, and that public disclosure alone does not suffice to eradicate trusteeship abuses, we would then be prepared to join in advocating further legislation designed to eliminate these abuses.

At the present, however, we urge that this device of public reporting be given a fair trial before resort is had to more intensive federal regulation. The continuing inability of the federal government adequately to enforce such existing laws as the National Labor Relations Act suggests that substantive federal regulation is now always a panacea.

Further, even if federal regulation of trusteeships should, contrary to our expectations, ultimately prove necessary, it could be drafted more intelligently on the basis of the information that would be compiled during the period of public reporting than would be possible at present.

The Select Committee has not undertaken any such comprehensive survey of trusteeships as should precede federal regulation, though, as stated above, its investigations have incidentally disclosed certain malpractices.



CORPORATIONS WERE "YEARS AHEAD OF LABOR" IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Why Labor Opposes New Picketing Bans

Here are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's views on proposals to bar recognition and organizational picketing, excerpted from his testimony before the Senate Labor Subcommittee.

Most of the proposals which have been made to this subcommittee that the Taft-Hartley Act be amended to bar or restrict recognition and organizational picketing are new, so that we have not dealt with them during prior hearings on the Taft-Hartley Act.

I will indicate why we in the labor movement will be compelled, to the utmost of our ability, to oppose any measure which seeks to prohibit or restrict organizational and recognition picketing.

1—As the Supreme Court said in Milk Wagon Drivers Union v. Meadowmoor Dairies, "Peaceful picketing is the working man's means of communication."

It is the natural way for workers to publicize the facts of a labor dispute. Picketing does not require heavy financial outlay, usually only a sign or placard or banner, and the pickets' contribution of their own time.

It is the means by which workers can most easily reach those who may be in a position to give them support—the employes and the customers of the enterprise involved.

2—There are many situations in which picketing is the only practical means by which workers seeking to organize can appeal to their fellow workers. Department store operators, for example, are permitted by Labor Board doctrine to bar union solicitation on the selling floor, and access to the work areas of many factories is restricted.

3—In some situations such as the construction trades the board will not conduct elections at all; and in other situations, such as seasonal industries, the delays in securing a board election render them impracticable as a means of securing recognition. Here, too, organizational and recognition picketing may be the only recourse of workers seeking to organize.

4—The issue of organizational and recognition picketing cannot be considered in isolation from the rest of the act and its administration by the National Labor Relations Board. For example, the provision of the act barring economic strikers from voting rigs any election during a strike against the union; and that has a bearing, obviously, on the equity of proposals to bar picketing after the loss of an election by a union.

5—The present act contains a provision barring a union from picketing for recognition when another union has been certified (Sec. 8(b)(4)(C)). One provision of the Administration bill introduced by Sen. Smith (S. 3099) would extend this ban to any situation "where the employer has recognized in accordance with this act any other labor organization and a question concerning representation may not appropriately be raised" (Sec. 4). This proposal would, in other words, extend the ban on picketing in any situation where an employer has lawfully under the act entered into a collective bargaining agreement with another union.

We have come to have doubts with regard to even this most reasonable of the proposals to restrict organizational or recognition picketing. For, as it must be apparent to the members of the subcommittee who have closely followed the hearings of the Select Committee, the National Labor Relations Board cannot at all be relied on to detect and strike down a collusive sweetheart agreement which an employer enters into with unscrupulous officials of one union in order to bar another perhaps more militant union.

The Select Committee has gone into a number of cases of this sort, and in case after case the union which was the victim of the "sweetheart" deal appealed in vain to the National Labor Relations Board. Further, even if the board were more effective than it has proved to be at detecting these collusive arrangements, its procedures are too slow to afford relief.

6—Many of the proposals which have been put before the subcommittee ignore the fact that the Supreme Court has held that organizational picketing, including "stranger" picketing, involves an element of free speech protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

7—We do not by the foregoing mean to suggest that picketing is not sometimes abused. We are aware, and the hearings of the Select Committee have brought out, that racketeers operating as union officials sometimes use a picket line or the threat of a picket line simply to extort money for themselves.

Activities of this sort are criminal extortion both under the federal Hobbs Act and under state law, however, and should be prosecuted as such.

We believe that vigorous and competent prosecuting attorneys can adequately deal with these offenses; and there have in fact been a considerable number of criminal convictions in these cases in New York City in recent months. Certainly this particular criminal abuse of picketing is no justification for any of the broad-scale proposals to restrict it which have been put before this subcommittee.

I wish to stress again that no right is more important to workers than the right to picket. Any attack upon that right—as distinguished from punishing the abuses of it that sometimes occur—is an attack upon the right of workers to organize. We must and will resist any such attack to the best of our ability.

PICKETING INVOLVES THE BASIC, CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

Codes Key to Legislation

(*Continued from Page 7*)

AFL-CIO and the varied practices which these organizations follow in the conduct of their affairs.

If we attempted to impose on all of our organizations a single mode of procedure, our code would not have been workable and our efforts to safeguard union democratic rights and processes would have been doomed to failure.

Under the broad basic democratic rights and procedures set forth in our code, however, we believe that we have established a framework within which all of our unions can, consistent with their own traditions and with their own backgrounds, forms and procedures, carry on their affairs efficiently, effectively and democratically. We are determined that each of our affiliates shall live up to the basic rights and principles established in our code.

Constitutional Enforcement

Our Codes of Ethical Practices implement and give effect to provisions contained in the Constitution of the AFL-CIO which are designed to keep our federation "free from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Communist, Fascist, or other totalitarian agencies who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism."

These provisions are binding upon each of our affiliates. Thus, violations of rights and principles established in our Code on Union Democratic Processes are at the same time violations of our Constitution. We are determined, we have the power—and we believe we have shown we have the capability—under our Constitution, to enforce the constitutional provisions and the codes that implement them, to which I have referred.

I have mentioned the fact that our unions follow many different forms and practices in respect to the election of their officers and other governing officials and otherwise assuring democratic participation in and control over their affairs.

Some local unions elect their officers by show of hands at union meetings, others by secret ballot or by referendum vote. Some national and international unions elect their officers at conventions, others by referendum vote. My own local union elects its officers with the use of voting machines.

In the absence of careful study of the facts concerning the actual operation and effects of these various election procedures, it is very difficult to know whether any of them is more or less democratic, more or less appropriate to give full effect to the members' wishes, than any other.

Asks Opportunity for Study

This emphasizes the importance of avoiding, as we have endeavored to do in our code, detailed prescriptions of precise procedures to be followed in conducting union elections.

I do not mean to imply that this means we are necessarily opposed to any and every proposal to provide for a secret vote and elections at regular intervals of reasonable duration. It means simply that we want to have an opportunity to study the meaning and effects of any specific proposal before we express our view.

It means also that, in our judgment, whatever legislation may be adopted by the Congress, primary reliance will have to be placed on our own self-policing Codes of Ethical Practices.

This suggests that an important element of any legislation will be the recognition it gives and the implementation it provides to labor's own effort to keep its house in order and to foster and protect free and democratic trade unionism.

Surely, in no field is the principle of voluntarism more important than it is in this one. For it should not be forgotten that the only people who are free are those who will themselves to be free; those that have freedom thrust upon them never will be free.

Senate Praised For Funds Action

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Senate Labor Subcommittee:

"We welcome the Senate's passage of the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, S. 2888, for full disclosure of the finances of health, welfare and pension benefit plans.

"In our view the Senate pursued a wise and statesmanlike course in approving this bill substantially as reported by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and in rejecting irrelevant, and for the most part anti-union, amendments.

"We urge and expect that the House Committee on Education and Labor will shortly report out the House counterpart of the Senate bill, H. R. 12176, introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson; and we express our hope and belief that Congress will enact this measure at this session, despite the opposition of some large insurance companies and employer groups which have declared themselves unwilling to reveal how they are handling welfare funds of which they have sole administration."

AFL-CIO OFFICIALS FOLLOW TESTIMONY

$6 Million Invested

California Homebuilding Spurred by IBEW Funds

San Francisco, Calif.—Threatened with financial anemia by the Eisenhower Administration's "tight money" policy, homebuilding in California and especially in the Bay Area has received a badly-needed transfusion from the pension funds of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Since the IBEW put its mortgage loan program in action in California close to $6 million of its pension reserves have been invested in homes—and in jobs for building trades workers and allied crafts who look to homebuilding for their livelihood.

As a result, it is estimated that IBEW funds have been responsible for the construction of close to 400 homes and an estimated 75,000 man-days of work for homebuilding craftsmen.

Hard Money Hits Building

A year ago, the explosive homebuilding industry in Bay Area communities was threatened with being emasculated if not wiped out as sources of money dried up. Even then, hiring halls were filling up with carpenters, electricians, laborers and other crafts whose jobs were evaporating along with the homebuilding market.

The big banks and, to a somewhat lesser degree, the insurance companies were asking sizable discounts on mortgage loans—sizable enough to wipe out the builder's margin and make it distinctly unprofitable to continue building. The builders, in increasing numbers, were taking the only way out and jobs by the scores, if not hundreds, were seriously threatened where they weren't wiped out entirely.

Pres. Gordon Freeman and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the IBEW saw the situation and talked with union officials and builders. The result was they made available large chunks of IBEW funds which could be routed into government-guaranteed FHA and VA mortgages and translated into homes and jobs.

The money was to be used to build homes in the price range where working men could afford to buy. IBEW mortgage money was not intended in any way to build castles on the Pacific.

Discount Rate Cut

Then the IBEW made another decision that was a vital factor in making the program productive of both homes and jobs. Mortgages were going at a heavy discount, currently put at about 10 points. But the heavy discount was wiping out the builder's margin, so the builder wasn't building.

IBEW cut the discount, in some cases by half, and it would have eliminated it entirely if it had that choice. But even the cut it took in the discount was enough to encourage the builder to go back to work and thus open the way to the jobs that were one of the union's primary goals.

In the year ahead, the union's loan agent indicates it expects to place another $6 to $7 million. And if the first year's investments are any measure, IBEW funds alone will account for a substantial share of the homebuilding in the Bay Area.

Source of the union's funds is its longstanding pension plan. Currently, building contractors are paying one percent of gross payroll into the fund and the member is paying $1.60 to $3.20 a month.

Charles J. Foehn, business manager of IBEW Local 6 here, notes that the home investment program produces a somewhat better return than it would from government bonds. But he made it clear that this was not the program's major purpose. Rather it is aimed at building homes and creating jobs.

San Francisco dailies paid their respects to the IBEW program in recent weeks but deep inside their ad-packed pages. Here was one loan from a union treasury that got no page one banners.

Labor Dept. Finds Employers Victimizing 11,000 Children

Labor Dept. investigators found more than 11,000 minors employed in violation of child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act during fiscal 1957, Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell has told Congress, deploring what he called "this exploitation of children." Less than half—5,477 children—were found illegally employed on farms while 5,867 were working illegally in non-agricultural establishments. Of the farm-employed minors, 20 percent, or 1,097, ranged in age from 4 to 9 years and 52 percent, or 2,848, were 10 to 13 years old.

Almost 4,000 of the illegally employed youngsters were working in jobs classified as "hazardous." The Fair Labor Standards Act sets a minimum age of 18 years for hazardous occupations, a 16-year minimum for general employment, and a 14-year minimum for certain after-school jobs.

Children under 14 were found in such hazardous work as skidding logs, cutting, loading and hauling pulpwood, driving a tractor to haul logs to the sawmill, operating a freight elevator at a wholesale beer concern, operating a scrap-paper baling machine and acting as helpers on milk and soft-drink delivery trucks.

"Firms that unlawfully employ children often compound their child labor violations by failing to pay youngsters the lawful minimum wage," Mitchell pointed out.

He cited the case of a fruit drying yard in the West, employing almost 300 children ranging in age from 6 to 16, which was found to owe $22,258 for minimum wage violations. Many of the children had worked a day or more without any pay while others averaged as little as 10 cents an hour.

The report noted that for some of the victims, "these jobs ended with fatal or permanently disabling injuries." It cited specific fatalities among 15- and 16-year-olds employed illegally on a freight elevator, as forklift operator, truckdriver and offbearer in a sawmill.

A Labor Dept. spokesman said most of the youngsters found working illegally in agriculture were the offspring of migratory workers who often had nothing else to occupy their time.

"In view of the evidence in this report," Mitchell said, "it is clear that child labor laws are still very much needed."

Back Pay Totaling $415,996 Awarded

Nearly 11,000 workers in the cotton textile industry will get $415,996 in back wages accrued while the 49 firms employing them fought a $1 minimum wage determination by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

It is the largest single recovery of back pay since the enactment of the Walsh-Healey Act in 1936.

Washington Reports:

Congressmen Predict Passage of Welfare Plan Disclosure Bill

THE BILL TO PROTECT labor health, welfare and pension funds will pass the House in substantially the same form as it passed the Senate, leading members of the House Labor Committee declared on "Washington Reports to the People," AFL-CIO public service program.

A Democrat, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. of New Jersey, and a Republican, Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright of New York, agreed that only minor amendments would be made.

Thompson said that attempts will probably be made in committee "to eliminate any reporting by management," an effort that was made when the bill was proposed in previous years.

"I have been astonished at management's reluctance and hold-back in this field," Wainwright declared. "Their objection is that they would be giving away trade secrets, which might hurt their own employes. This is a valid objection, but not when you balance equities."

"Some 90 percent of the funds are management operated," Thompson pointed out. "I don't think that the American people realize that billions of dollars are in these funds. It is absolutely necessary to protect them by legislation."

Wainwright thought that hearings, "to begin in the immediate future, could cover the entire problem in a week."

No important opposition is likely from the Rules Committee, after the bill has been approved by the Labor Committee, Thompson said.

"I can't see any hold-back on the part of the Rules Committee," he asserted.

Thompson called the bill "a public measure, a social measure, a desirable measure. And anything that passed the Senate unanimously would be looked upon rather askance if it were blocked by the Rules Committee."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE is a group that owes its origin to Pres. Theodore Roosevelt's desire to mobilize all available assistance in working out a conservation policy to forestall the destruction of the people's natural resources. It is now useful to political reporters who meet the state leaders who may have much influence in presidential nominating conventions. It is useful to the governors themselves, for they have a chance to test their political skills against each other.

Being leaders of local areas, the governors do not attempt, usually, to deal with major issues of foreign policy that may involve serious disputes and partisan overtones. This year in Miami Beach they avoided as too "controversial" the national question of what shall be done when a southern "massive resistance" state, such as Virginia, is forced to face squarely the Supreme Court decision on racial segregation in the schools.

The conference was not futile, however, because some common-sense governors finally ridiculed the soft-as-lard Eisenhower theory that the states should help the federal government get out of the welfare business.

The governors reported as speaking affirmatively about this were four Democrats—Leader of Pennsylvania, Muskie of Maine, Freeman of Minnesota and Williams of Michigan—but it would be astonishing if a few enlightened Republicans did not privately agree.

* * *

IT IS AN EXTRAORDINARY CONCEPT that a school is "bad" if its construction is financed by the federal government but that what may be called a "non-school" is "good" because the state government has refused or is unable to finance it.

The President in his massive remoteness last January urged that the federal government should cut down and gradually eliminate its grants for old-age assistance. But the recession hit and nothing more has been heard about it, and only a lunatic-fringer at the Governors' Conference would have taken the initiative in demanding a resolution asking Congress to slice the funds.

Gov. Williams told his colleagues some home truths about why people ask the federal government for help they cannot get from their state legislatures.

The nature of the country has vastly changed, he pointed out. We are an urban and suburban people, with city and suburban problems of water, schools, slums, housing, streets, highways, industry and labor. The state legislatures are gerrymandered so that less populous rural and small-town areas are overrepresented and the cities, the majority of the people in most states, are underrepresented.

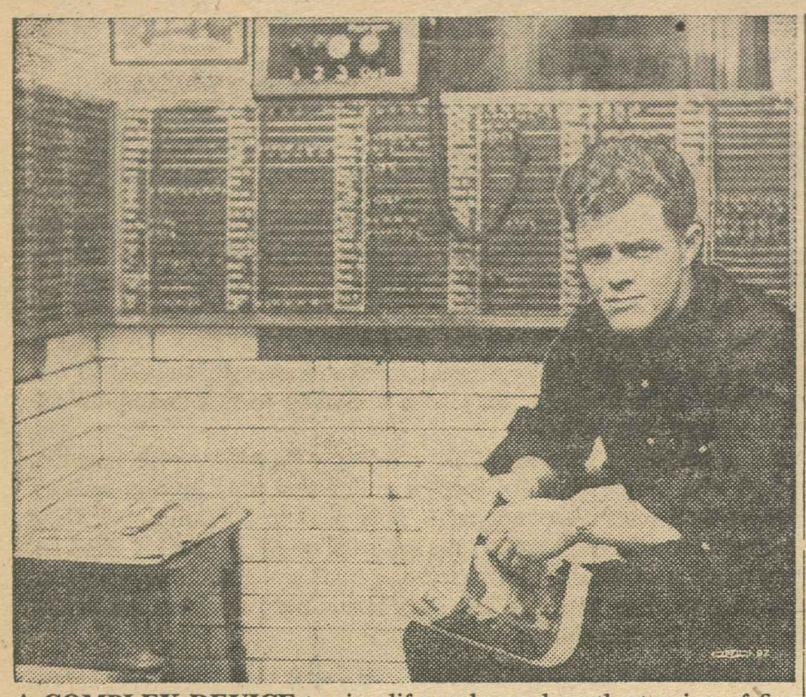
* * *

THE AVERAGE HOUSE MEMBER in Washington is better prepared as a legislator than the average member of a state assembly. All U.S. senators are elected by statewide vote, and senators don't like to offend the majority of their constituents. The cities go to Washington, said Williams, because they get "more sympathetic" understanding and treatment from the federal government.

It can be argued, respectably, that the U.S. Conference of Mayors is a more significant group, politically and in comprehension, than the Governors' Conference. The mayors are the ones closest to the people, the ones who must grapple with the complex problems of adequate municipal government, the political leaders who live on the same plane as the majority of the voters.

Not so many of them, of course, see themselves as potential presidential and vice presidential nominees, and this may help keep their thinking clear. The country's mayors know exactly what Williams was talking about.

HOUSE PASSAGE of legislation providing for welfare fund disclosure was predicted by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.), right, and Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R-N. Y.), left, on the AFL-CIO Washington Reports to the People radio show conducted by Harry Flannery, center.



A COMPLEX DEVICE to simplify and speed up the tracing of fire calls in Champaign, Ill., has been perfected by Gaylord McPhee, a member of the city's fire department and of Fire Fighters' Local 1260. The system flashes a signal on receipt of a call indicating which of the city's four fire stations is closest to the fire.

How to Buy:

Drop in Real Income Forces Buying Care

By Sidney Margolius

FOOD PRICES HAVE SOARED to emergency levels this spring, in fact have reached their highest point in six years. A market-basket of 19 staples priced by this department comes to $8.20 this spring compared to $7.19 a year ago. This is a jump of 14 percent.

Most meats, poultry and even some frozen fish are priced 7 to 22 cents a pound more than a year ago. Similarly, fresh and canned produce are higher this spring.

Even packaged cereals, already overpriced for the nourishment provided, have jumped 2½ percent more. So you're paying more than ever for the premiums inside the cereal package.

The phenomenon of prices rising while pay envelopes are shrinking already has taken 5 percent of real earnings in this past year.

Food prices are going to remain very high for the next two to four months. Beef will be a little less expensive this summer, pork will come down in the fall, and produce will be cheaper.

Late this fall the third big price inflation since the end of World War II will level off at least temporarily.

Aside from the food situation, there's a downtrend in prices of some home equipment. Costs of several basic materials have come down, including aluminum, copper and lumber. Sheets and other textiles are at bargain levels. This presents an opportunity to expand, repair or re-equip the home. There are also some special values in washing machines, dryers, ranges and clothing at the spring clearances.

Here are the better values

FOOD: Cheddar cheese, eggs and frozen fish are relatively reasonable. Substitute them for meat dishes where you can. Uulike beef and pork, some cuts of veal are plentiful and lower, as veal shoulder roast. In poultry, broilers and fryers are more reasonable now. If you have a large family or can make a turkey do for several meals, you'll find turkeys over 16 pounds are even cheaper than last year, but small ones have jumped in price.

High prices of citrus juices and other produce have made a real problem this year. Best buys we can find in juices at this time are canned blends and grapefruit juice. Other money-savers, as low-priced or even cheaper than last year, are canned corn, especially creamed styles; canned and frozen peas; frozen and canned snap beans; canned applesauce.

TELEVISION SETS: If you're looking for a TV set, prices are lowest of the year now as manufacturer clear 1958 models. You'll save two ways, because 1959 models are expected to be 10 percent higher when they appear in the stores next fall.

PLUMBING, HEATING: This is the best time in the past two years to add or renovate a bathroom, or install a new heating system. Copper piping, plumbing fixtures have been reduced. Some makes of water heaters have dropped $3 to $12 from last year.

In buying water heaters, galvanized tanks are least expensive but don't last long, especially if you heat water over 160 degrees, or in hardwater areas. Good-quality glass-lined or aluminum tanks generally have a 10-year guarantee.

SHEETS: As with curtains and other household textiles, sheets are bargain-priced this spring. The white sales offer a good opportunity to fill in linen-closet needs, with heavyweight 145-count muslin sheets available for as low as $2-$2.50. You get most for your money in sheets 132 to 145 count.

Vandercook Says:

World 'Disappointed' in U. S.

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

ASKED HOW HE ASSESSED the "current wave of anti-American demonstrations," Pres. Eisenhower answered: "I don't think there is any single cause." But, when in a week, an American Vice President is assaulted, egged and spat upon, rioters in both Algeria and Lebanon destroy such innocent monuments to our good intentions as USIA libraries, all the cause for the hostility toward us which so evidently exists in many quarters of the world, must be examined.

Vandercook

The ready explanation —that it's all been the doing of Communists — of course has much truth in it. But that is an answer which merely underlines the question.

The source of the highly dangerous anti-American feeling of which we have recently seen only the ugly pinnacles, lies deeper. If it can be summed up in one word, probably that word is "disappointment." Everywhere there are people who somehow feel that America has let them down.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was a world figure. By the sheer force of his nature he inspired all men to lift their eyes and walk a little straighter. He became a symbol of movement and of hope. Then, strangely, to those who see us only from afar, we seemed to lose momentum.

The American political party which had long stood in the world's view for isolationism, for prohibitively high tariffs, for opposition to the kind of social progress which nearly everywhere else had become commonplace, was voted back to power.

The voices of politicians who made no secret of their distrust of all foreigners once more became loud in Washington. And strangers find it difficult to distinguish mere noise from influence.

Our policy was puzzling. As we were urging the established powers to abolish their frontiers for the cause of internationalism, we at the same time have been supporting blind nationalism in all their underdeveloped areas.

But what has most gravely disappointed our friends and aided our enemies has been the recession, and this government's flat failure to do much about it. If the Reds whisper and the mobs echo—the rich U.S. can find no cures for mass unemployment, for a shrinking national income, then, they ask, what hope have we?

Morgan Says:

Hypocrisy Stymies Integration

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

FOUR YEARS AGO the Supreme Court issued its historic decision declaring, unanimously, that the segregation of children by race in public schools was unconstitutional.

Today, while there have been remarkably heartening transitions in the border states, the crooked finger of hypocrisy still mocks real, stable integration in many northern communities; and the deep South remains in open or devious defiance of the law.

Morgan

Schools are beginning to close for the summer now. When they reopen in the autumn the tense, electric smell of showdown will be in the air. The issue: whether a willful, skillful minority of racists can continue to make a mockery of the United States constitution, indefinitely, or whether federal law, gradually or with "deliberate speed" but inexorably, will prevail to protect the basic rights of all citizens.

There is the sore temptation to ponder, in a frustration of sadness, what might have been: if the Eisenhower Administration four years ago had mobilized all the enormous power and prestige at its command in support of the court's decision—concurred in, you remember by all three southern justices then on the high bench. The situation now admittedly would not have been all sweet harmony but the chances are it would be far less bitter than it has become.

If the President on every occasion, public and private, had let it be unmistakeably known, not that he proposed to cram desegregation down any state's unwilling throat, but that the whole executive branch proposed to back the court and enforce the law, there might have been no need for him to send the troops to Little Rock.

The FBI busies itself, properly, in keeping tab on Communists but the President brushed aside as threatening creation of a "Gestapo" a reporter's implication that the FBI might quietly check the plans and possible arsenals of White Citizens councilmen and Ku Kluxers. Elsewhere the impression is held that J. Edgar Hoover, comfortable in his camaraderie with members of Congress notably including southerners, is loath voluntarily to classify such vigilantes as subversive.

The President did say, that when a court order is successfully defied, there is nobody whose basic rights are not involved and he did strongly indicate that he would call out troops again to quell such defiance.

There need be no mob defiance in September but it will not be deflected or discouraged if nobody on the side of decency and justice does anything in the intervening four months.

Soup to Nonsense:

Cookery a la the Guest List

By Jane Goodsell

Here are a few menu suggestions for special (and not so special) occasions:

Company dinner for old friends: Meat balls, noodles, green peas, lettuce salad, ice cream and cookies.

Company dinner for new friends: Leg of lamb, rice, green beans almondine, tossed salad with avocado, French vanilla ice cream with strawberries, home-made angelfood cake.

Company dinner for people you can't stand: Roast prime ribs of beef, wild rice with mushrooms, broccolli with hollandaise sauce, Caesar salad, baked Alaska.

Birthday dinner as the seven-year-old herself would plan it: Hamburgers, French fried potatoes, corn on the cob, baked beans, strawberry pop, chocolate cake, chocolate ice cream with chocolate sauce.

Family dinner when you arrive home at 5:30: Frozen chicken pies, sliced tomatoes, canned peas, canned peaches.

Dinner for in-laws: Chicken fricasse with dumplings (Mother B's recipe), Aunt Hattie's buttermilk biscuits, applesauce made from Father F's winesaps, Aunt Grace's plum butter, Cousin June's banana nut spice cake.

Economical main-dish suggestions (after buying too-expensive spring suit): Tuna fish surprise, ground beef medley, salmon and rice cakes, liver loaf, mock hamburger patties.

Dinner to serve to husband, who will open bill for spring suit after meal: Pot roast with brown gravy, potato pancakes, cinnamon apples, baked onions, popovers, cheese cake.

Family dinner, after a session under the hair dryer reading Gourmet Magazine: Coq au vin, potatoes Anna, celery Victor, herb buttered bread, Zabligone, cafe espresso.

Reducing diet:

Breakfast—Half grapefruit, dry toast, black coffee.

Lunch—Broiled meat patty, celery and carrot sticks, half grapefruit.

Dinner—One small lamb chop with fat removed, half cup string beans, lettuce tossed with vinegar, black coffee.

Midnight snack—Liverwurst and Swiss cheese sandwich, dish of leftover mashed potatoes, two slices meat loaf, large piece of apple pie a la mode, five chocolate brownies, three glasses of milk.

Primary Results Good:

Labor Friends Win Senate Nominations

Three Democratic candidates generally supported by organized labor have won nomination for the U.S. Senate in states considered critical to control of the 86th Congress.

In Pennsylvania, where Sen. Edward Martin (R) is not seeking re-election, Gov. George Leader (D) will oppose Rep. Hugh D. Scott Jr. (R) for the Senate seat in November. Both scored easy victories in the primary.

Harold E. Stassen's bid for the Republican gubernatorial nomination fell far short as the regular GOP organization turned out the votes to name Arthur T. McGonigle. He will be opposed in November by Democratic Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh.

In Maryland, Baltimore Mayor Thomas R. D'Alesandro, Jr. won a seven-way contest for the Senate nomination and will meet Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R) in November. The gubernatorial contest will pit Rep. James Devereaux (R) against J. Millard Tawes (D) state comptroller.

In New Mexico, Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) handily defeated E. S. (Johnny) Walker for the senatorial nomination and will face Forrest Atchley (R) in the fall.

Democrat John Burroughs, a former state representative, will fight it out with Gov. Edwin L. Mechem for the gubernatorial chair.

In Oregon, Democratic Gov. Robert Holmes won his party's nomination and will face Mark Hatfield, GOP secretary of state, in the general election.

In election contests for House seats, most incumbents won renomination in all four states. In Philadelphia in a special election to fill the unexpired term of Earl Chudoff, Democrat Robert C. Nix, a Negro, defeated Republican Cecil B. Moore. Chudoff resigned to become a city judge.

In New York City, meanwhile, the Democratic Party withdrew its support of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., who supported Pres. Eisenhower in 1956, and prepared to oppose him in the primary on Aug. 12 if Powell runs again under the Democratic banner.

Powell has recently been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of evading income tax payments. Democratic leaders said this did not affect the decision, which was based on Powell's switch in 1956.

Also in New York, two conservative, anti-labor Republican congressmen announced that they will not seek re-election.

Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn, closely allied with the arch-conservative Committee for Constitutional Government, who for 14 years has represented the 27th District comprising Westchester and Putnam counties, said he will not seek re-election but will launch a private campaign to curb liberals. Gwinn is ranking GOP member of the House Labor Committee.

Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of the 17th District in New York City, also is stepping down. He has voted the conservative GOP line during his tenure in the House and introduced numerous anti-labor measures.

Wall Paper Union Votes For Merger

New York—The United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers of North America, in convention here, unanimosuly voted to dissolve their union of 2,200 members and affiliate with the Pulp, Paper and Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Both unions are affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

Under agreement reached between the two organizations, the members of the Wall Paper Craftsmen will become members of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and their locals will come under jurisdiction of the Intl. Office at Fort Edward, N. Y. The Wall Paper Craftsmen will continue to bargain on an industry-wide basis, as in the past. All union-produced wall paper will continue to carry the union label of the United Wall Paper Craftsmen.

Maurice Firestone, secretary-treasurer of the Wall Paper Craftsmen for the past 15 years, will become an international representative to serve the former members of the Wall Paper Craftsmen.

The United Wall Paper Craftsmen was founded in 1883. Its membership is located primarily in the northeastern section of the country.

Pulp and Paper Pres. John P. Burke described the admission of the Wall Paper Craftsmen to the International Union as beneficial to all concerned, and added:

"The addition will add to our strength and prestige."

DENMARK'S PRIME MINISTER Hans Christian Hansen (second from left) studies the mural in the lobby of the AFL-CIO building, as Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler describes details of its construction. With them are Harry Bates, president of the Bricklayers (left), and Henrik de Kauffmann, the Danish Ambassador (right).

NEW SOUTHERN LOCALS set the tone for organizational activities by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers during the next two years. Members of the locals stage an enthusiastic demonstration at the union's 21st biennial convention in Atlantic City. The union, encouraged by organizational activities which added 17,500 new members since the ACWA's 1956 convention, pledged renewed efforts.

Mitchell Says U. S. Will Deny Chiselers Uniform Contracts

Atlantic City, N. J.—A major change in military procurement policies to ban "racketeers, underworld characters and other fly-by-night operators" from capturing multi-million-dollar military orders by paying sub-standard wages, was disclosed here by Sec. James P. Mitchell.

Mitchell told 1,434 delegates to the 21st Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention that after July 1 bidding on all contracts for Army, Navy and Air Force uniforms would be restricted to a qualified list made up of "reputable manufacturers who pay decent wages."

The decision was hammered out, Mitchell said, in meetings he held with the Pentagon and the controller general to end a situation he admitted had been "shameful." It marked a major victory for the ACWA and the Ladies Garment Workers Union, which have fought for years to end the practice of placing contracts for uniforms in the non-union shops which chiseled on labor standards.

Awards to Be Watched

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the 400,000-member clothing union, expressed the hope that the military services would observe both the "spirit and substance" of the new directives outlined by Mitchell, adding that the proof would lie in the "actual awards that will be made."

The cabinet official predicted that the Eisenhower Administration's proposals on labor legislation would be the "one around which the moderates . . . and the friends of labor in Congress will rally at last to defeat the radicals," adding that he opposed legislation which would regiment trade unionists or permit government interference 'in the private affairs of a union."

Attacks 'Work' Law

Once again opposing "right-to-work" legislation or the application of anti-trust laws to the labor movement, Mitchell said that whatever labor laws are enacted should "permit, and indeed encourage, the growth of free, untrammeled trade unionism."

Winding up their week-long convention, delegates unanimously nominated Potofsky to seventh two-year term as ACWA president. Also running unopposed, in referendum elections to be held within six weeks, will be Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg.

The convention instructed its leaders to seek employer-financed severance benefits for workers made jobless by plant efforts despite the recession.

Delegates adopted a hard-hitting, nine-point anti-recession resolution built around the Kennedy-McCarthy unemployment compensation bill, major tax cuts for low and middle-income families and increased government spending for public works projects.

Urges Political Action

The resolution on political action was likewise keyed to the economic situation, calling for election of candidates "who have faith in our expanding economy and our ever-higher standard of living and who will fight for legislation which will make them possible."

In other actions, the ACWA approved resolutions:

- Adopting the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices and praising the federation for "enforcing labor's high standards of morality."
- Urging enactment of a federal workmen's compensation act to substitute for inadequate state laws as "the only sound and serious answer to 50 years of state legislative subservience to Chambers of Commerce and state associations of manufacturers."
- Calling for adoption of a federal housing program aimed at constructing 2 million units a year.
- Reaffirming support for the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill calling for full disclosure of welfare funds.
- Condemning the Eisenhower Administration's "give-away" of public resources to private interests, recommending a broad-scale conservation program and opposing the Harris-O'Hara bill that would relax federal controls on natural gas producers.
- Demanding repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and enactment of an immigration law "based on equality and justice for all."

Curran Asks Law to Bar Drug Addicts as Seamen

New York—Tighter safeguards to bar convicted narcotics violators from serving in the U.S. Merchant Marine have been recommended by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union.

In a letter to Commissioner H. J. Anslinger, head of the Treasury Dept.'s Bureau of Narcotics, the NMU president asked that the law be amended to provide automatic revocation of the certificates of seamen convicted of narcotics offenses in federal or state courts.

Curran pointed out that the NMU constitution provides for automatic expulsion from membership of convicted narcotics violators, and that the union's shipping rules provide that no seamen with narcotics records shall be registered in the union's hiring halls where non-members and NMU members apply for employment.

Enforcement of these provisions, Curran said, has "occasionally been stymied" by court orders and by the unavailability of complete information concerning past narcotics violators.

The NMU president also proposed a conference of labor, management and government representatives to provide for "clearer liaison" in the transmittal of information concerning drug offenders.

Public Power Group Opposes 'Work' Law

Spokane, Wash. — Resolutions opposing "any so-called 'right-to-work' initiative," such as the one under way in Washington, and endorsing "a policy of sound labor relations," were unanimously approved at the annual meeting of the Northwest Public Power Association.

The association is composed of municipal, cooperative and other consumer-owned electric utilities in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska. Sixty-one of its member-systems have contracts with unions, according to Executive Sec. Gus Norwood, who announced the association's support of labor's fight for union security.

"TAKING THE TABLE," instead of the floor, Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.), discusses legislation with Steelworkers from District 7, Pennsylvania. The session between Clark and about 100 union members was part of USWA legislative conference in Washington at which union members pressed for prompt action on measures to halt the growing recession.

New Mexican Labor Regulations Give Workers Added Protection

By Milton Plumb

A major gain in organized labor's efforts to better the lot of migrant agricultural labor—both domestic and foreign—was scored when the Labor Dept. announced its new regulations closing loopholes in the Mexican Contract Labor Program by which employers have cheated both Mexican and U.S. farm workers of both pay and their rights under the law and the international agreement. Significantly, after their vigorous protests were firmly rejected by Bureau of Employment Security Dir. Robert C. Goodwin, the farm employer representatives backed down and agreed to abide by the terms of the new regulations with but one exception.

One Item Deferred

The exception involves the Labor Dept.'s proposal that piece rates in areas where the prevailing wage is above 50 cents an hour must provide at least the equivalent of the full prevailing hourly wage to 75 percent of the workers. This has been left pending, to be discussed at a second meeting called for June 12.

Now in effect, however, is a regulation requiring that piece rates must be set so that 90 percent of the Mexican workers hired on a piece-rate basis will average at least 50 cents per hour.

Employers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas have recently been paying as little as 16 cents an hour average for piece rate work running 60 hours a week. Hereafter, they will have to make up the difference between such rates and the 50-cent hourly minimum agreed to between our government and Mexico.

At the recent Washington meeting with the growers' representatives, the department also wrested grudging acceptance of the following major improvements in regulations governing the program:

1. Before being permitted to hire Mexican workers, growers hereafter must offer U.S. farm workers at least the equivalent conditions of employment, including housing and transportation, that other growers in the area offer.

2. Growers will not be permitted to switch back and forth between piece rates and hourly wages. In the past, the employers have switched back and forth to the lowest rate, depending upon whether harvest conditions favored the grower or the worker.

3. Overnight rest stop stations for workers in transit to jobs will be provided out of funds granted to the states for the employment service.

4. A venereal disease control program, which recently proved highly successful in a test project at El Centro, will be extended to all workers, at a cost to employers of about 70 cents per man. Under this workers previously rejected can be completely cured of syphilis in less than 12 hours and sent to work instead of being forced to return penniless to Mexico.

5. In so-called "dominated areas" where most of the labor consists of Mexican contract workers, the Labor Dept. will set the minimum wages to be paid on the basis of those paid in the closest non-dominated areas.

In its long-range effect, this may do more than the piece-rate minimum to raise wages paid Mexicans, since for the first time in many border areas wages paid to U.S. farm workers will have to be taken into account.

While the department deferred to the growers in postponing issuance of its regulation to require piece rates equivalent to the prevailing wage in higher wage areas, there is no indication as yet that Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell intends to back down.

Powerful Voices Raised

"We are determined to get some kind of agreement on the principle that the use of piece rates should not be a device to escape paying the prevailing wage," Goodwin said.

Labor's support of the department in these new policies was given the backing of two powerful non-labor spokesmen.

Hector P. Garcia, chairman of the board of directors of the American G.I. Forum, wired Mitchell hitting at the "semi-slave labor wages" paid braceros. Speaking for the organization of Mexican American war veterans, Garcia declared that the Farm Bureau and other employers "hesitate paying even 50 cents an hour and will demand more braceros to flood supply and reduce wages."

"Their viewpoint will be represented by expert lobbyists and millions of dollars," he told Mitchell. "Our workers' viewpoint will be represented only by your conscience."

Redemptorist Father Francis J. Connell, dean of the school of sacred theology at the Catholic University of America and a leading authority on church doctrine, declared that Catholic farmers are morally obliged to withdraw from the bracero program and "every Catholic farmer should work toward its reordering, so that it may be in accord with justice and charity."

Because the program has so many evils, Connell stressed, Catholic farmers "must simply refuse to participate in the program as it is now being conducted . . . even though such participation might be very lucrative."

His views were made known before the Labor Dept. acted to correct some of the most glaring evils. They may go far to counteract the farm lobby's campaign to force the retraction of the new regulations since a large portion of farm employers in the Southwest are Mexican-American members of the Catholic faith.

Appropriations Fight Ahead

In Congress, the Senate is about to vote on the Labor Department's funds to administer the program during the coming year.

Action in the House deleted urgently needed funds for compliance activities cutting the current enforcement staff almost in half. The AFL-CIO had asked for an increase for enforcement purposes. Failure to restore the money knocked out by the House would make the new regulations almost meaningless, since the department would be unable to enforce them.

'Workers in Farm Jobs' Drive Opens

The National Agricultural Workers Union has announced a program to "Put Americans Back on Farm Jobs."

NAWU Pres. H. L. Mitchell and Sec.-Treas. Ernesto Galarza said that with financial help from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. during the past year their union has set up a system of farm worker hiring halls and 2,500 farm workers were enrolled in the union and registered for the more highly skilled and better paying farm jobs in California.

In an effort to extend the California program to other states, the NAWU has appealed to other international unions, state and central labor councils, and 15,000 local unions for assistance in its campaign.

Steel Talks to Seek Pay Hike, Other Gains

Chicago—The Steelworkers will be shooting for a wage increase, cost-of-living adjustments and improved fringe benefits in contract talks with 1,199 companies in steel fabricating this year.

The goals were set by the union's Wage Policy Committee, meeting here for upcoming negotiations with companies outside the basic steel industry. The negotiations will cover about 215,000 workers.

The negotiations will be geared to bringing wage and other benefits in the fabricating plants comparable to conditions now in effect in the basic steel industry. The basic plants are covered by a three-year contract that expires in June 1959.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald told the policy committee that "a recession year is not the time for a backward step." He cited insurance and pensions gains won in 1949 and improved fringe benefits gained in 1954, both recession years.

McDonald told reporters that the union would not give up an automatic improvement wage increase due July 1 in the basic steel industry. The suggestion has been advanced by the steel companies.

McDonald reported also that 250,000 of his union's membership were unemployed and 400,000 more working a short week. He added that the union is in "sound financial condition" despite loss of dues from unemployed members.

CLC NAMES ANDRAS

Ottawa, Ont.—Andy Andras, assistant research director of the Canadian Labor Congress, has been named director of the CLC's Legislation and Government Employes departments.

Fraud Found In California 'Work' Drive

San Francisco—Three circulators of "right-to-work" petitions in this state have been arrested on charges or irregularities and one of them has pleaded guilty and faces sentencing June 6.

Backers of the "right-to-work" movement are seeking to place an anti-union security proposal on the ballot for referendum of the voters. They failed to get the requisite number of signatures on the original petitions and gained a 40-day extension.

Stephen R. Wenzel, a deputy registrar of voters in Alameda County, pleaded guilty to charges of irregularities in connection with petitions. In San Francisco another petition-circulator was arrested on forgery charges, with police reporting that he "admitted" that 50 percent of the "signatures" he turned in were fictitious.

Another circulator was arrested in San Diego on a complaint signed by the district attorney charging subscription of "unauthorized names." A check of the registrar's office, officials said, showed that the first 14 names of 75 "signed" to a petition were the names of voters who said they hadn't signed.

Virginia AFL-CIO Opens New Non-Segregated Hall

Virginia Beach, Va.—This resort center's modernistic new convention hall was formally opened on a non-segregated basis by the Virginia State AFL-CIO's third annual convention here.

The first meeting in the 2,500-seat hall, however, raised unforeseen problems in this wholly segregated community, which never before had faced up the question of housing and meals for Negro delegates. The latter were forced to stay in Norfolk hotels because no hotel in Virginia Beach would accept Negro guests. To solve this problem, the state AFL-CIO provided regular chartered bus service in order that all Negro delegates could be present at all times at the convention.

Future conventions, a resolution voted by the delegates declared, will be held only in cities where "all delegates have proper and convenient facilities."

This was, on the whole, a relatively quiet assembly, contrasting with the two stormy conventions which preceded it. There was no election of officers and the close to 500 delegates, representing the 62,000 AFL-CIO members in Virginia affiliates, showed clearly that they have formed a solidly united organization over the last two years.

Virginia Beach Mayor Franck A. Dusch, welcoming the delegates, called their presence "a great milestone in the city of Virginia Beach."

Harold B. Boyd, Virginia AFL-CIO president, in his report to the convention, said that efforts by the Teamsters to get locals belonging to the federation to disaffiliate had been unsuccessful. He pointed out that although the State AFL-CIO had lost more than 5,000 when the Teamsters pulled out last year, "we have more per capita paying members than when we met a year ago."

AFL-CIO COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt said that political activity by labor was essential in Virginia to counteract the dominant influence which the Virginia Manufacturers Association has over the state political machine. He rapped Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) as a man "who never once voted right except by mistake," and said that he was encouraged by the increased registration and political activity by organized labor in the state.

Labor Brings Message

Decision to hold the convention in Virginia Beach had been approved by the Executive Board's Negro members despite the lack of facilities there in order to bring the AFL-CIO message into a new region of the state. The Virginia AFL-CIO organization has long shown its opposition to segregation policies, having pioneered non-segregated meetings in hotels in Roanoke, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, and other cities.

"It is significant," said AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton, "that the new convention hall in Virginia's foremost resort city has been opened clearly and unequivocally on a non-segregated basis."

Benedict Named To ORIT Post

Brussels, Belgium—Daniel Benedict, international affairs representative of the AFL-CIO, has been named director of education for the Inter-American Regional Organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

A member of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, Benediet will make his headquarters in Mexico City. Benedict, who speaks Spanish, has undertaken several trade union missions in Latin America.

Both Houses Unanimous

Congress Approves Postal Pay Increase

Long-overdue pay boosts for 530,000 postal employes were assured as both houses of Congress unanimously approved a bill providing for a 10 percent wage hike.

The overwhelming vote on the measure, which involves an expenditure of $265 million a year, appeared to make it unlikely that the postal pay boosts could be blocked by a White House veto.

It was the fifth bill passed to increase the pay of post office workers since the Eisenhower Administration took office. Of the four previous bills, only one won the President's signature, the other three succumbing to his veto.

Hailing the lopsided margin by which the measure was passed, William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, declared: "I am confident the bill will not be vetoed."

Under the measure, the wage increases would be retroactive to last Jan. 1. It provides that all postal employes in the first 19 grades will receive a permanent increase of 7.5 percent. Those in the first six grades will receive an additional temporary bonus of 2.5 percent, and those in grade 7 will receive a 1.5 percent bonus.

Classified Bill Pending

Still pending before the Congress is a bill aimed at giving a 10 percent pay increase to a million classified government employes, with all signs pointing to the same overwhelming reception accorded the postal measure.

Coupled with the $265 million wage increase are boosts in postal rates designed to bring in $530 million annually. It will be built around a 4-cent rate for first class mail, with a corresponding penny increase in air mail letters and post cards.

Also included in the new rate structure will be a 60 percent boost in second class rates on newspapers and magazines, spread over a three-year period, plus a jump in the third class rate for advertising circulars, which are scheduled to go from 1.5 to 2 cents next Jan. 1 and to 2.5 cents in July 1960.

Teeth Asked In Longshore Safety Law

The accident rate among longshoremen is higher than in either coal mining or logging, the AFL-CIO told Congress in asking "teeth" in the safety provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Walter J. Mason, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told a House education and labor subcommittee that the weakness of the existing safety program lies in the fact that it is "wholly advisory," leaving the Secretary of Labor with "no legal authority for operating an effective program."

He cited figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing an injury frequency rate among stevedores of 88.5 disabling injuries per million man hours worked in 1956. This was nearly 50 percent higher than the coal-mining rate of 48.2; one-third greater than the 65 recorded for logging; and more than seven times the rate of 12 in manufacturing activities.

Urging prompt action to strengthen the law, Mason called for enactment of legislation that would give the Secretary of Labor authority to "issue and enforce regulations to govern working conditions."

House to Act On Aid for Slump Areas

After a two-year lag, the House has begun moving toward action on a massive program for federal aid to chronically depressed areas.

As the House Banking Committee completed public hearings, Chairman Brent Spence (D. Ky.) indicated that, before month's end, his committee would report out a bill similar to the Douglas-Kennedy-Payne bill that passed the Senate by a 10-vote margin.

This will give the House its first opportuntiy to act on the depressed area bill. Two years ago a similar measure was choked in the House after Senate passage in the closing hours of the session.

Supported by the AFL-CIO, the bill authorizes $75 million in annual grants to centers of chronic unemployment, plus an additional $4.5 million yearly for technical assistance in developing local programs.

In addition, the Senate-approved bill sets up a $300 million revolving loan fund—$100 million each for industrial and rural redevelopment, and $100 million to develop community facilities to attract new industry.

Among other features of the bill are provisions for paying prevailing wages on construction projects in accordance with the Davis-Bacon law and a system of weekly retraining payments for unemployed workers who have exhausted jobless benefits and are learning new skills.

The scope of the bill is opposed by the Eisenhower Administration which recommended a maximum of $50 million in loans.

A REPLICA OF THE PAUL REVERE BOWL is presented by John A. Callahan (left), president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who also was cited by the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews for his work in increasing respect for the rights and dignity of the individual.

Bolt by GOP Kills School Construction

Hopes for action by this session of Congress on a broad education program were dealt a severe blow as the House Education committee killed a $1.5 billion school construction bill.

Still pending before the committee is a different aid-to-education measure built around federal scholarships and student loans.

The committee, headed by Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-N.D.), defeated a liberal Democratic move to revive the school construction bill drafted by the Eisenhower Administration in 1957, defeated by a narrow margin in the House last year, and then dropped by the White House this year.

Liberal Republicans on the committee, who had supported the bill a year ago, dumped it in the same manner as the White House had done. The vote was on party lines, with all but two Democrats voting for the bill and all Republicans against it.

The measure was scuttled in committee by a 15-15 tie, in a move which the bill's sponsor, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), said "effectively kills" school construction legislation for this year.

In an acknowledged "face-saving" gesture, the subcommittee was then told it could hold more hearings.

On the scholarship-aid bill, two House Education subcommittees—by the unanimous vote of the eight members present — approved a measure that went far beyond Administration proposals but fell short of the goal of the AFL-CIO for legislation to meet "the whole need" of the American education system.

Eisenhower had recommended only 10,000 federal scholarships annually for four years, with no provisions for student loans, and with restrictions limiting the program to the scientific field. Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, had opposed the bill's stringent limitations, declaring the nation could not "afford to concentrate" on science "to the exclusion of the social sciences, the professions and the broad field of communication."

Biemiller also attacked the "shocking neglect" of school construction and higher teacher salaries by the White House.

The AFL-CIO supported, with modifications, a scholarship bill introduced by Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.) calling for 40,000 scholarships for a six-year period, augmented by student loans, with no strings attached.

The subcommittees scaled down Elliott's bill, voting out a bill providing for 25,000 scholarships each year for four years, plus $220 million spread over the four-year period to make available 4 percent loans to needy college students.

Also contained in the final version of the bill as it went to Barden's full committee were provisions for $60 million annually in grants to public elementary and high schools.

Unions Win Fight In Dallas Schools

Dallas, Tex.—Dallas labor unions have won a court order protecting their right to represent school employes in presenting grievances.

Overruling a decision of the Dallas school board, District Judge Claude Williams ruled that unions had the right to take members' grievances to appropriate school officials. The labor organizations did not seek an order that the school board must recognize or bargain with the unions, but simply a directive allowing them to process grievances.

Unions bringing the suit were the Carpenters, Plumbers, Glaziers, Painters, Electricans and State, County and Municipal Employes.

Wage Hikes Won By Actors' Equity

New York—Pay hikes ranging from $10 a week to $25 for the first day of employment highlights a new three-year contract reached by Actors' Equity and the Industrial Shows Producers after three weeks of negotiation.

PackinghouseWorkers Vote FEP Campaign

New York—Delegates to the 11th convention of the United Packinghouse Workers adopted a report which calls upon all of the union's locals to undertake a fair employment practices legislative campaign in their communities within six months.

"The achievements of these campaigns," said the UPW resolution, "is measurable, and each local union shall be held morally accountable to the delegates at the next convention for their actions on this program."

Object of the campaign is to seek enactment of an FEP law in every community where there is a local UPW union. Where an FEP law already exists, local unions are called upon to work for enforcement and initiate campaigns for further legislation to prohibit discrimination in housing, whether public or private.

In the South, where it is conceded such activity is difficult, locals have been assigned the task of registering white and negro workers so that they can vote in elections. The union also decided to hold an anti-discrimination conference in the South "as soon as hotel facilities can be secured" on a non-discriminatory basis.

Proxmire Speaks

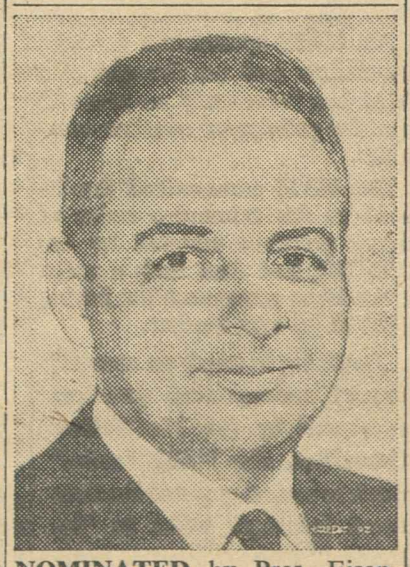
The convention heard an address by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) in which he said that recent world events have been "the most devastating this country has suffered since the early days of the Korean War." He was referring to the ill-fated Latin American trip of Vice-Pres. Nixon, the anti-U.S. riots in Lebanon, the "tragic" developments in France and the launching of the third sputnik by Russia.

Proxmire observed that under U.S. educational methods, American children received 12 years of schooling compared with 10 years in the U.S.S.R.

"But in those 10 years of schooling," he said, "their graduates have five times the training required for admission to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These Russian children have four or five times the mathematical training, chemistry, physics and astronomy that our children have."

In his opening address to the convention, Ralph Helstein, UPW president, warned of worse unemployment ahead for the membership, citing the 14 percent falloff in jobs as against two years ago. He attacked the big packers for engaging in speedups, job consolidations, discrimination against women workers in the industry and above all for seeking to end the guaranteed work week.

Discussing international affairs, Helstein said that he saw "no value in a so-called summit conference because such a conference would distract the attention of the world from the real problems which create world tensions."



NOMINATED by Pres. Eisenhower to succeed Marion E. Folsom in the Cabinet, Arthur D. Flemming is scheduled to take over as secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in late July.

Expanded Water Pollution Control Program Backed

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to repel efforts by the Eisenhower Administration to dump the broad program of federal aid to state and local governments. Testifying in favor of a bill to expand the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956, George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, warned that White House opposition was a first step in destroying the concept of federal aid.

The bill before the subcommittee, he said, is the first to reach hearing stage since Pres. Eisenhower sent a communication to Congress "intended to set the stage for abolishing such programs." He said the official AFL-CIO position was that the urgent needs of state and local governments demand that federal grant programs be "improved and extended, not destroyed."

The proposed legislation, introduced by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), seeks to restore the original provisions of the Water Pollution Act by raising the amount of federal grants for such projects to $100 million annually for a 10-year period. It would also provide for payment of the prevailing wage for construction work under the Davis-Bacon Act.

A&P, Butchers Local Accused

'Collusive' Pact Held Cause Of Workers' 45-Hour Week

An allegedly "collusive" and "illegal" agreement in 1952 gave Meat Cutters Local 342, headed by Intl. Vice Pres. Max Block, bargaining rights for grocery-clerk employes in A&P chain stores in the New York area, McClellan committee hearings revealed.

As a result of a "secret" supplemental agreement, A&P later gained a 33-month "extension" of the contract that had the effect of keeping the employes nearly five years on a 45-hour week without overtime.

The net result, charged Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, was to give A&P a "saving" of "$2 to $12 million a year." Kennedy said that the estimates came from A&P files and that other undated company documents suggested the original intent in 1952 was to "negotiate" a five-year 45-hour-week contract.

Employes Not Informed

Charles A. Schimmat, A&P's chief labor relations executive, denied that the original scheme was to commit the union to a 45-hour week while other chain stores had contracts for overtime after 40 hours. He conceded, however, that employes were not informed of the admittedly secret contract extension in 1954.

"It is not my job," he said, "to notify employes what is in the contract."

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) angrily said, "I don't think it's right for management to enter into collusion with the union and then say it's the union's responsibility."

Schimmat agreed, under questions from Sen. Sam J. Erwin, Jr. (D-N. C.), that the company concealed the agent's "infidelity" to workers it represented. Asked by Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) whether he saw anything "wrong" about this, in 1954 or now, Schimmat answered:

"No."

Contracts Held Illegal

Charles T. Douds, National Labor Relations Board regional director in New York until last September and now in Newark, N. J., testified that A&P in 1952 illegally helped "organize" the grocery clerks into Block's Meat Cutters Local 342, signed an illegal union-shop contract and joined in coercing individual employes not to take advantage of a 30-day "escape-clause" period belatedly allowed.

Two other unions—the Retail Clerks and Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers—were seeking to organize A&P clerks and a representation case was before the NLRB, Douds said.

The union-shop contract with the Meat Cutters was illegal under the circumstances, he said, and evidence indicated "a considerable amount of coercion" in getting A&P employes to sign cards by which bargaining rights were certified.

Frank T. Ratcliffe, A&P's eastern industrial relations director in 1952, said Block as chief negotiator for the Meat Cutters "dangled the bait" of a continued 45-hour week clause and that the company "felt the merchandise" and bought what he termed the "private insurance" this offered.

Thomas J. O'Brien, A&P's Newark supervisor, conceded that his company made a "complete reversal" of its traditional opposition to unions when he was instructed to make space available for Meat Cutters spokesmen to talk to clerks.

Fred Cornelius, former business agent of Local 342 who said he was expelled from the local last year after running against Block for the presidency, swore that "hundreds" of union cards were signed with "phony" names or by filling in names of A&P employes writing "backward, lefthanded and every other which way" to disguise the penmanship.

Affidavits from employes charged that A&P supervisors threatened them with discharge or a $50 initiation fee for "delay" if they refused to sign Meat Cutters cards promptly.

Patrick E. Gorman, the union's international secretary-treasurer, told the committee he could not remember signing along with Block the 33-month "extension" agreement in 1954 but said, "I admit signing it because Mr. Schimmat says I signed it."

He said he did not know the agreement was to be kept secret, that a concealed agreement is "not the best practice" but that "there could be circumstances" when it was warranted.

Hoffa Retrial On Wiretaps Charge Opens

New York—The retrial of James R. Hoffa, president of the AFL-CIO-expelled Teamsters Union on charges of conspiracy to tap telephone wires at the union's Detroit headquarters got under way in federal court here.

A jury of seven men and five women was selected with unusual dispatch to hear charges against Hoffa, Teamster Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan and Bernard B. Spindel, a professional wire tapper.

11 Favored Conviction

The first trial of the trio ended last December with a hung jury standing 11-to-1 in favor of conviction.

U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams, in his opening statement, said Hoffa and Brennan had conspired with Spindel to tap seven telephones in the union headquarters so they could eavesdrop on conversations by Teamster business agents to determine if they were giving information to a one-man Detroit grand jury probing the union.

Defense Atty. Henry G. Singer, Hoffa's lawyer, denied the wiretaps and the conspiracy, and declared the union officials had a right to listen in on telephone extensions for the purpose of snooping on subordinates.

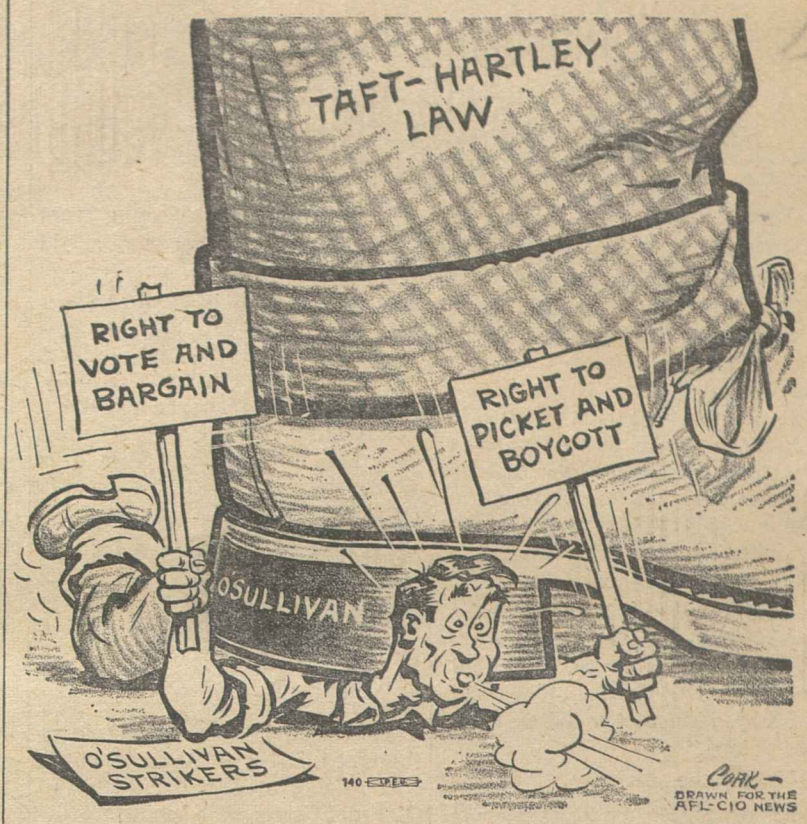
Presiding at the trial is Judge Thomas F. Murphy, who had repeatedly delayed the start of the retrial because of sporadic hearings by the McClellan committee involving the Teamsters.

Grand Jury Indicts Citizens of Baxley

Baxley, Ga.—This Atlanta suburb, which last got in the news when the U.S. Supreme Court tossed out a local ordinance requiring union organizers to be licensed and taxing them for each member they secured, is back on Page One.

R. A. (Cheney) Griffin, brother of Gov. Marvin Griffin (D), and Mayor J. M. Dunn have been indicted by the Fulton County grand jury on charges of obtaining by "deceitful" means $1,500 from 15 Baxley residents to persuade the governor to sign a resolution, passed by the legislature, conveying 124.4 acres of land to them for recreation purposes.

Under the Heel



NLRB Examiner Hits O'Sullivan Strikers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

breakers casting ballots, the vote went overwhelmingly against the union.

The Rubber Workers continued to picket the Winchester plant and stepped up its boycott campaign of the "Nation's No. One Heel," an advertising slogan used by the company.

In February 1958, the general counsel of the NLRB filed a complaint that the union's continuing picketing of the plant and its boycott campaign were unfair labor practices under Taft-Hartley.

The union, in hearings before Trial Examiner George A. Downing, claimed that the basic issue involved was the right to free speech. If the general counsel's charges were upheld, the union said, all unions would lose the right to tell the public about conditions in a plant involved in a labor dispute.

The picketing, it added, was "for organizational purposes by means of persuading the present employes of the company that they have impaired the welfare of all wage earners by taking the jobs of the pickets."

Downing held that the evidence in the O'Sullivan case is similar to that of the Curtis Brothers case in which the board ruled that picketing, if the union does not represent a majority of the employes in a plant, is in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. The board's decision in the Curtis case, said Downing, is a binding precedent.

He recommended that the board order the union to halt picketing for the "purpose of obtaining recognition and a contract as the exclusive bargaining representative of the company's employes when the respondents (union) do not represent a majority of said employes in an appropriate unit."

He recommended a similar cease and desist order against the international's nationwide boycott of O'Sullivan products.

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ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
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Employer Corruption Overlooked In NAM's New 'Ethics' Code

New York—The National Association of Manufacturers has come up with a toothless "code of moral and ethical standards" heckling labor unions, studiously overlooking corruption among employers and providing no discipline for errant management.

An NAM spokesman described the codes as a "guidebook" for employers but made it clear the association had no thought of setting up policing machinery for their enforcement because the NAM has "absolutely no control" over the policies of member companies.

The NAM summarized for its members the exhaustive codes of ethical practices adopted by the AFL-CIO, and then took a swipe at the labor movement for having failed to go even further.

Declining to touch on areas of corrupt management practices uncovered by the McClellan Committee, the NAM "codes" speak in sweeping generalizations about industry's belief in "individual freedom" and "the sanctity of the individual," as well as management's "solemn obligation to the individual stockholders who have saved and risked their money."

Among the guideposts for management are such "moral and ethical" declarations as a condemnation of "monopolistic combinations by labor unions," and an abhorrence of "mass picketing and all forms of coercion, intimidation and violence."

Ask Open Shop

In a barely-disguised "right-to-work" section, the codes declare that "every employe and prospective employe should be free, without coercion or intimidation from any source, to join or not to join a labor organization and to maintain or discontinue his membership and participation in its activities."

The NAM notably failed to criticize activities disclosed by the Senate committee investigating improper activities in the labor and management field, including:

- Deals with middlemen to break or disrupt employes' attempts at unionizing.
- Favors to complacent union leaders in the form of cut-rate stock deals.
- Under-the-table agreements to force employes to work beyond 40 hours a week without overtime.
- Union-busting tactics such as exhaustively engaged in by the Kohler Co., during the UAW's four-year strike.
- Bribery, corruption and coercion to win "sweetheart" contracts; mishandling of welfare funds set up under collective bargaining agreements; cheating on social security taxes, and other shady practices aimed at violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the law.

ILPA Hits NAM, C of C Attacks on Labor Press

Indianapolis—The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are conducting a "concerted" attack on the labor press to prevent publication of facts which "management finds embarrassing to its economic and political objectives."

The charge was leveled by the Executive Council of the Intl. Labor Press Association at its meeting here. The council adopted a resolution urging all labor publications "to continue to publish the facts without fear or favor."

It urged further that employers' association and their officers be "more factual in the comments and writings on the labor press."

The object of the attack, the ILPA council said, "is to lower an iron curtain between union members and any facts which management finds embarrassing . . ."

The council has sent copies of the resolution to the officers of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce.

The council meeting dealt with a number of administrative matters concerning the labor press organization.

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Dems, Ike Join to Nix Tax Slash

By Saul Miller

The White House and the Democratic leadership in Congress have formed a united front rejecting a tax cut as a major weapon in fighting the nation's worst postwar recession.

The informal agreement in effect since March that neither side would "jump the gun" on a tax cut was formalized when Pres. Eisenhower called on Congress to extend the current corporate and excise tax rates due to expire June 30.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn and other Democratic leaders announced their support of the President's position against tax reduction and pledged to push through a one-year tax rate extension measure.

With Republicans on the Hill almost unanimously supporting the White House on this issue, the hopes for a tax cut for low and moderate-income groups to spur consumer spending and pull the country out of the recession collapsed.

Some Reductions Possible

There are some indications that excises on autos, appliances, transportation and communications may be reduced slightly from their Korean War levels, with most of the support for reduction coming from the Senate.

The House Ways & Means Committee, acting shortly after the Democratic decision, voted 21 to 2 for a one-year extension of the present corporate and excise tax rates.

It defeated by a 19 to 2 vote an amendment to permit the present 10 percent excise tax on new auto-

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Coalition Defeats Liberal Jobless Pay Bill

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH STATE MERGER was accomplished in Indiana, as representatives of the AFL-CIO presented a charter to the newly-formed Indiana State AFL-CIO. Taking part in the ceremonies were (left to right): Jacob Roberts, a vice president of the merged group; Eugene Moats and R. J. Thomas, assistants to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Dallas Sells, new state president; Grover Osborn, secretary-treasurer, and George Colwell, vice president.

States Get Veto Power On New Aid

By Gene Zack

Labor's drive for effective federal aid to unemployed workers was scuttled in the Senate as a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition rammed through an almost meaningless "states' rights" measure.

The bill went to the White House, where Pres. Eisenhower was expected to sign it.

A bipartisan liberal bloc, in two days of heated floor debate, tried unsuccessfully to improve and liberalize the watered-down, House-passed Administration bill. They condemned it as negating the objective of emergency jobless aid by giving states the option of accepting or rejecting federal funds to extend the period for unemployment compensation benefits.

Only 3 States Qualify

Only three states—New York, Illinois and Montana — indicated they could immediately accept federal advances to finance a 50 percent extension of the benefit period. Most of the other states need either constitutional reforms or special legislative action before the provisions of the bill could become effective.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany publicly characterized the House bill as "the biggest legislative hoax ever perpetrated on the unemployed workers of America." He said the bill relies on the action of the states which have "consistently failed to meet their responsibilities" both in the current crisis and in the 23-year history of unemployment compensation.

In letters to all members of the Senate, Meany said the measure should be made "an instrument of immediate benefit" to the millions of unemployed workers.

Administration Retreats

Defeat of the liberalization attempt was abetted by the Eisenhower Administration, which originally had recommended legislation which would have made state participation compulsory, then did an abrupt about-face and embraced the optional feature injected by the House.

The bipartisan liberal fight was led by Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and others. They were unable to crack the GOP-Dixiecrat front, master-minded by arch-conservative Sen. Harry S. Byrd (D-Va.).

The liberals made three moves. The first, downed by a vote of 63 to 21, would have substituted the Kennedy-McCarthy bill, supported by the AFL-CIO, which provided for federal standards to raise benefit levels, extend the compensation period to a uniform 39

(Continued on Page 3)

Big Cities Suffer Jobless Increase

Three of the nation's largest cities—New York, Chicago and Cleveland — have been designated as areas with 6 to 9 percent of their work forces unemployed.

The Labor Dept.'s bimonthly report on unemployment in industrial areas showed 86 of 149 with substantial unemployment compared to 70 such areas in March and 21 a year ago.

An additional 23 areas were placed in categories indicating heavier unemployment and eight were added to the category with unemployment of 12 percent or more.

The report said also that a check of employers showed plant shutdowns for "vacations" would be more widespread and last longer this summer than last year.

GM Rejects Mediation

Auto Talks Reach Last Ditch Stage

Detroit—Last-ditch efforts were made by the Auto Workers to force the industry's Big Three—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler —to agree to new contract terms before Memorial-Day weekend deadlines.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the UAW was hit with a flat refusal by GM to invite the U.S. Mediation Service to step into negotiations in an effort to settle the dispute.

With the GM contract scheduled to expire two days before Ford's and Chrysler's, UAW Vice-Pres. Leonard Woodcock requested the federal intervention, and charged the company with having made a "farce" of negotiations by its "complete refusal to bargain in good faith."

General Motors gave the new proposal a cold shoulder. Louis Seaton, the auto firm's vice-president and chief negotiator, said the Mediation Service would "make no contribution."

This followed previous Big Three rejections of UAW proposals for binding arbitration of their disputes. The three companies had also refused union proposals to extend the contracts for a 90-day period, coupled with joint labor-management activities to help reduce stockpiles of 1958 cars as a step toward shoring up the sagging national economy.

Companies Stand Firm

The auto makers stood firm on their "take-it-or-leave-it" proposal to the union — extension of the current contracts without change for two years. Despite the UAW's action in trimming bargaining demands to 11 items—headed by better unemployment benefits, pensions and job security—Ford, Chrysler and GM did not budge from their original position.

The demand for improved union security to protect workers who lose their jobs in plant closedowns or transfers was given new meaning as Woodcock disclosed GM would permanently shut one of its Fisher Body plants here within the next two months, throwing nearly 700 union members out of work.

Because of the failure of the auto industry to move its 1958

(Continued on Page 2)

Merged State Body Formed In Indiana

Indianapolis — A milestone in Indiana labor was reached May 24, when the Indiana State Federation of Labor and the State Industrial Union Council merged into the new Indiana State AFL-CIO.

Some 1,800 delegates, who packed the Murat Temple Theater here roared approval of the merger resolution. Indiana becomes the 38th merged state organization and one of the largest in the nation.

Under the guidance of Eugene Moats and R. J. Thomas, aides to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the delegates unanimously passed the merger resolution.

Moats, who presented the new charter to the group, said:

"We have achieved our objective and we have great hopes for the future."

Carl H. Mullen, retiring president of the state federation, called for full cooperation in the new organization. Mullen said:

Mullen Backs Unity

"I hope that by the time the next state legislature is in session in 1959 that we will have a 100 percent front to defeat the enemies of organized labor."

The 72-year-old veteran was given a warm round of applause as he stepped from the office in which he had guided the destinies of the federation for 22 years.

President of the new state group is Dallas Sells, previously president of the State CIO. In his inaugural address, Sells, a member of the Auto Workers at Anderson, called for a fighting, united labor movement.

He struck out at Gov. Harold W. Handley and the state Chamber of Commerce. Handley last year refused to veto a "right-to-work" bill

(Continued on Page 2)

High Court Opens Unions To Suits by Non-Strikers

The Supreme Court has ruled that a non-striking employe can recover heavy punitive damages from a union if a state-court jury finds the non-striker has been illegally prevented from working by a picket line.

In a 6-to-2 decision sharply criticized by Chief Justice Earl Warren in dissent, the majority held that the non-striker is not confined to seeking actual lost wages through the National Labor Relations Board.

The majority in Justice Harold H. Burton's opinion held that even though the back-wage protection is available through the NLRB, the non-striker also can sue for punitive damages in the state courts.

In a parallel case, the court also ruled 6-to-2 that a member expelled from a union can seek both reinstatement and punitive damages in the state courts.

Warren, who wrote the dissenting opinions for himself and Justice William O. Douglas, said that the effect of allowing a non-striker to sue a union in the state courts would be to "frustrate the pattern of rights and remedies" established as national labor law through the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the immediate case, he pointed out, a non-striker at Decatur, Ala., had lost $500 in wages and had been awarded $10,000 in damages

(Continued on Page 3)

EDITORS AND REPRESENTATIVES of railroad labor publications meet in Washington to discuss problems affecting the labor movement and the role of their papers. Seated (left to right) are D. J. Plondke, Maintenance of Way Employes Journal; Dick Howard, Signalmen's Journal; Richard Couch, the Railway Supervisor; Marie Downey, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Journal. Standing: John Reeves, Railway Conductor and Brakeman; J. E. Loving, Railroad Telegrapher; I. L. Barney, Railway Carman; George H. Hennemuth, Trainman News; George M. Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of the Railway Clerks and editor of their publication; Dean Ruth, the Machinist.

Management Responsibility Key To Easing Automation Effects

Management has a positive responsibility to devote some of the savings gained from introduction of new equipment to the easing of adverse effects on workers.

If management takes this approach to the problem of automation and new machines it can aid the economy generally without injury to labor, says the current issue of Collective Bargaining Report issued by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. The report notes that "unions in the U.S. are not opposed and do not stand in the way of technological improvement." But unions are greatly concerned about the manner in which technological change is introduced.

Protections Sought

In collecting bargaining, unions have sought the following protections:

1—**Advance notice and consultation** — Unions want to examine beforehand the changes to be made so that they can minimize or eliminate adverse effects on workers.

2—**Negotiation on questions raised by new conditions** — The goal is to have the worker benefit from new conditions by negotiation on the content and classification of new and changed jobs, wage rates for these jobs, selection of workers to fill the jobs and provision for retraining in new duties.

3—**Protection for affected workers**—The unions want assurances for displaced workers that they will be given first crack at other work, protection against wage loss by transfer, and severance-pay protection for those who must be laid off.

Other Bargaining Goals

Affecting the problem of automation are collective bargaining goals which are not directly connected but can do much to stabilize plants where new equipment is introduced, says the report.

Among these are shorter hours, supplementary unemployment benefits and improved pension plans allowing for earlier retirement, vesting, etc.

The report illustrates the approach to automation and technological change with three case histories covering elevator operators, railway clerks and refinery workers.

Management Obligation Seen

Stressing the burden on management in making for smooth transition to automated operations, it says:

"The union concern about the manner in which technological change is introduced is unfortunately sometimes mistaken for resistance to the change, when in fact it is not. If a union has not been informed and consulted about a major change or if it finds that the workers' problems have not been taken into account, it may quite understandably be critical and resentful of the procedure and seek needed corrective steps, even though it does not object to the technological change itself." The report continues:

"The workers should not be forced to carry all of the sacrifice or burden of adjustment. Measures needed to aid affected workers should be considered as properly a part of the cost of introduction of new machines."

Unyielding Stand Taken By 'Big 3' Auto Makers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

models, at least eight assembly plants and other installations halted operations just before contract expirations. The shutdowns, which the companies said were for "inventory adjustments," idled an additional 25,000 workers in Detroit, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and Metuchen, N. J.

With the deadlines near, both the UAW and the Big Three put finishing touches to separate plans for continuing operation without a contract in the event settlement was not reached.

The union set up procedures for a "dues patrol" for collections at plant gates as the auto manufacturers revealed that, without contracts, they would stop deducting union dues from workers' pay.

The UAW also advised stewards to handle grievances on lunch hours or before and after work since the companies indicated an unwillingness to pay for full-time union committeemen.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing workers in the six plants which comprise GM's electrical division, also faced the same contract deadline as the UAW and were closeted in negotiations with company officials at press time.

IUE WINS HIKE AT RCA

Camden, N. J. — A seven-cent hourly across-the-board wage increase and major liberalization of pension provisions have been won by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for 16,500 members employed by the Radio Corporation of America.

Typographical Union Elects Elmer Brown

Indianapolis—Elmer Brown of the New York Typographical Union has been elected president of the Intl. Typographical Union, defeating Howard C. Murray of Richmond, Va., by a substantial majority.

Brown will succeed Woodruff Randolph, who has been president since 1944. Randolph did not seek re-election this year.

Don Hurd of Oakland, Calif., secretary-treasurer of the union since 1950, was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. John J. Pilch, former president of the Chicago Typographical Union, was elected first vice president; A. Sandy Bevis of Vancouver, B. C., director of the ITU Union Label and Public Relations Dept., was named second vice president; and Joe Bailey, member of San Francisco-Oakland Mailers Union, was re-elected third vice president.

All successful candidates ran on the Progressive Party ticket.

Brown is a veteran in ITU international and local affairs. He was second vice president for six years, served eight years as an international representative and is a former president of the New York local.

Also elected or re-elected were Progressive Party candidates for board of auditors, trustees of the Union Printers Home, agent of the Home, delegates to the AFL-CIO and delegates to the Canadian Labor Congress.

Heel Ruling Fought By Rubber Workers

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers are planning to fight a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner's recommendation that the union be stripped of its rights to picket and boycott the union-busting O'Sullivan Rubber Co. in Winchester, Va.

A union spokesman said the URW would file exceptions to the trial examiner's recommendation in the two-year-old strike at O'Sullivan's plant, and would seek permission to present oral argument in support of its position.

Denies Free Speech

In the exceptions the union will contend that the trial examiner's intermediate report, if accepted by the NLRB, would violate the URW's right to free speech granted by the Constitution and its right to express views, argument or opinion granted by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The action by Trial Examiner George A. Downing was the second blow dealt the union since its Local 511 launched its strike on May 13, 1956, after repeated company stalling on negotiations for a first contract.

In the first setback, the company succeeded in getting a decertification election 17 months after the walkout. Under Taft-Hartley, strikers were barred from voting and, with only strikebreakers balloting, the vote went overwhelmingly against the union.

In the latest action, Downing held that the union's continued picketing of the plant and its nationwide boycott campaign were "unfair labor practices" under Taft-Hartley. He recommended a cease-and-desist order.

The union's Taft-Hartley exceptions are based on the provision that nothing in the act "shall be construed to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right of strike, or to affect the limitations or qualifications of that right."

The URW contends that the purpose of the picketing and boycott is to:

• Persuade present employes that they have injured the common welfare of all wage earners by taking jobs of striking employes and to advise them of the advantage of joining the union.

• Advertise the fact that strikebreakers are receiving substandard wages and are working under conditions inferior to those with union contracts.

• Protest and advertise the denial of the rights of striking employes to vote in the NLRB election.

Hanover New President of N. Y. State Fed

Albany—Harold C. Hanover has been elected president of the State Federation of Labor, succeeding the late Thomas A. Murray.

Hanover, who had served as the state federation's secretary-treasurer for 13 years, was the unanimous choice of the executive council. His post as secretary-treasurer was filled by Ray Corbett, a vice president.

After electing the new officers, the council ordered a continuation of negotiations with the New York State Industrial Union Council on the proposed constitution for a merger of the two organizations.

The new state president has been an officer of the state federation since 1936, when he was elected a vice president. A member of the Carpenters, he served as secretary-treasurer of the union's district council in Buffalo from 1926 through 1940, and the following year became assistant general secretary of the international union, serving at its Indianapolis headquarters.

He was elected to the presidency left vacant by Murray's death earlier this month. Murray, who had held the post since 1943, died of a heart attack shortly after addressing an unemployment conference in the State Assembly here.

Indiana Labor Unites, Vows 'Work' Law Repeal Drive

(*Continued from Page* 1)

and instead let it become law without his signature.

"This united labor movement will stage an intensive campaign to have the vicious 'work' law repealed at the next session of the legislature," Sells said.

Thomas declared:

"This labor merger will be the best thing that ever happened to the union people of Indiana and the best for the state of Indiana."

Other Officers Named

By agreement, the convention approved officers, in addition to Sells, as follows:

Jacob Roberts, Printing Pressmen, and George Colwell, former Industrial Union Council secretary-treasurer, vice presidents; Grover Osborn, Plumbers, secretary-treasurer.

On the executive board are seven former CIO members and five former AFL members. They are:

Raymond Berndt, Auto Workers; James Robb, Steelworkers; Leonard Hudson, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Henry Price, Rubber Workers; Walter Sbierlaski, Clothing Workers: Mae Mann, Communications Workers.

Also Wayne Kepler, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John Soucie, Hod Carriers; George Tichac, Carpenters; Earl Whitehurst, Operating Engineers; William V. Wyss, Fire Fighters.

Board members were elected on a basis of one for each 25,000 per capita tax-paying members. Official membership figures showed the former industrial union council with 189,641 and the former state federation with 126,000.

The federation was established in September of 1885 and the council in May of 1938.

Kentucky Merger Set for Aug. 8-10

Louisville, Ky.—AFL and CIO state labor groups in Kentucky have agreed to unite at a special merger convention to be held here Aug. 8-10.

The agreement on merger and a constitution for the new organization was reached here at a meeting of committees representing both groups with AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Paul Phillips and Karl Feller and Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Retail Clerks Voting on Contract Settling Strike Against Ward

Chicago—Montgomery Ward workers across the country are voting on a new contract negotiated by the Retail Clerks and the company settling the five-month old strike.

The new agreement includes a modified union shop, an across-the-board wage increase, a cost-of-living clause, a 40-hour week and seniority provisions.

It calls for re-employment of all striking workers and dissolution of all legal action by both the company and union.

Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge, in a letter to all state and city central bodies, announced that the union was terminating its boycott against Montgomery Ward in light of the agreement.

Sufferidge said in his letter that in the closing stages of negotiations with the company the Clerk's negotiating committee "joined with a similar committee representing the Teamsters in presenting joint demands . . . The terms agreed upon were identical for members of both organizations."

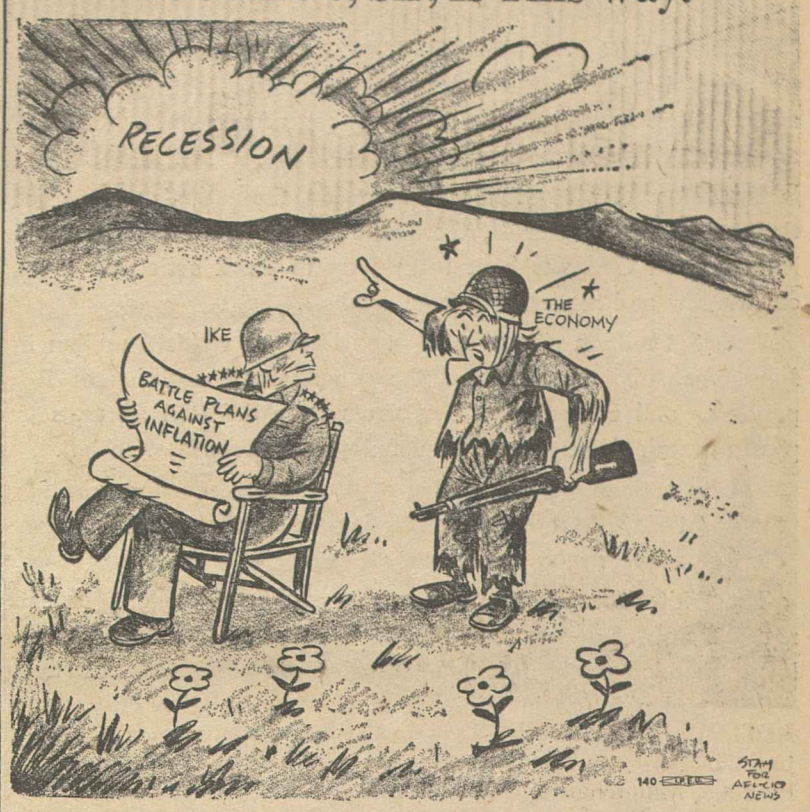
Suffridge wrote the state and city bodies that "our members will never forget that the gains made by them in wages, union security, shorter hours and improved working conditions are largely due to your steadfast support."

The Clerks struck Ward on Jan. 6, 1958 after five months of fruitless negotiations with the large mail order and retail store chain. Workers went out at a handful of stores and "informational picketing" was conducted at about 500 of the chain's outlets.

During the final fruitless negotiations the AFL-CIO assigned two of its vice presidents, James B. Carey and Joseph D. Keenan, to assist the union. They attended negotiation sessions in Chicago but were unable to break the company's insistence on unacceptable provisions.

At the December convention of the AFL-CIO a resolution strongly condemning the company's labor policies was adopted along with a pledge of full support of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates.

The Battle, Sir, Is This Way!



Tariff, Foreign Aid Votes Due Soon in Both Senate and House

A five-year extension of the reciprocal trade program that would give the President authority to cut U.S. duties up to 25 percent will hit the House floor next week under tight debate rules.

The House Rules Committee approved a procedure under which the House will choose between the measure reported out by the House Ways & Means Committee or a substitute measure calling for a two-year extension with negligible tariff-cutting authority and transfer of the President's power to raise tariffs to the U.S. Tariff Commission.

No floor amendments will be allowed to the substitute measure and only amendments approved by the House Ways & Means Committee will be allowed to the Administration bill.

The Senate, meanwhile was preparing for debate on a $3,068,900,000 foreign aid authorization bill reported out by its Foreign Relations Committee.

Senate Bill Higher

The Senate bill would add $110 million to the amount approved by the House. The House-approved measure was $339 million below Pres. Eisenhower's request. The AFL-CIO had urged approval of the House Foreign Affairs Committee bill as the minimum necessary for an effective foreign aid program.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a report on the bill, urged that aid funds be made available to some Communist countries to help them achieve independence of Soviet control.

The report said the risks involved in such aid to Communist countries is outweighed by the possibility that the aid would "help some countries within the Communist bloc gradually loosen their bonds."

The committee urged relaxation of existing prohibitions on foreign aid to all Communist countries except Russia, Red China and North Korea. The proposal would permit economic but not military aid.

Faupl of IAM Appointed Workers' Delegate to ILO

Rudy Faupl, Machinists' intl. representative, has been named U.S. workers' delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, succeeding George P. Delaney, who resigned recently to become director of organization for the Operating Engineers.

Faupl has represented U.S. labor on various assignments abroad for several years. He will begin his his career in his new post at the 42nd annual conference of the ILO to be held in Geneva June 4 to 26.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell will head the U.S. delegation to the conference. The employers' delegate is Cola G. Parker, director of the Kimberly-Clark Corp. and chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Both the workers' and employers' delegates are recommended by the principal labor and management organizations, respectively, and are appointed by the U.S. government as official representatives. Faupl was recommended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Serving as Faupl's advisers at this year's conference will be Delaney, Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler of the Ladies' Garment Workers', Pres. Eugene E. Frazier of the Transport Service Employes, George L-P. Weaver, assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Bert Seidman, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Rudy Faupl
Named U.S. Workers' Delegate

Major issues coming before this year's sessions include proposals for two new ILO conventions to outlaw discrimination in employment and to spell out minimum standards for the employment of agricultural workers. Both have been debated at previous conferences and draft conventions await this year's delegates.

Also on the agenda is consideration of a report on maximum hours of work, with employer representatives from many nations still opposed to the principle of a 40-hour week, adopted at an ILO convention in 1935.

A report on the world employment situation, submitted to the ILO Governing Body by ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse on the eve of the conference, pointed to the months immediately ahead as "a time of testing for the full employment policies to which governments and international organizations are so firmly pledged."

Labor Lost Friend In Cardinal's Death

The labor movement lost a "true friend" in the death of Samuel Cardinal Stritch, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

In a special statement on the passing of the Roman Catholic Cardinal, Meany said it was "a tremendous loss to the nation and to all who believe in human dignity and social justice."

"Trade unionists everywhere," he added, "and especially those in the Chicago area, have suffered the loss of a true friend."

Unions Opened To 'Damages' By High Court

(*Continued from Page* 1)

from the Auto Workers for events that occurred six years ago.

This raises a threat of "staggering punitive damages" against a union through successive suits in "the emotion" that frequently accompanies industrial disputes, he said.

The Taft-Hartley Act, he wrote, was an attempt to "balance the competing interests of employe, union and management" and its purpose should not be disrupted.

Noting that the Alabama judge instructed the jury it could award the non-striker "smart money"—that is, punitive damages to "make the union smart"—Warren commented:

"The parties to labor controversies have enough devices for making one another 'smart' without this court putting its stamp of approval upon another."

Labor lawyers observed that the effect of the decision might be to produce "grave hardships" for unions through oppressive decisions in "hostile state courts."

Efforts to Improve Jobless Pay Beaten

(*Continued from Page* 1)

weeks, and include 1.8 million workers not covered by state laws.

The second amendment would have extended benefits for a flat 16 weeks and waived state repayment of federal advances to finance the program provided the states broadened their own programs. This amendment failed by a 57-to-27 margin, after Byrd, chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, characterized it as imposing "federal control" on state compensation programs.

In the third attempt, Kennedy sought to reintroduce the mandatory provision for state participation which the White House had allowed to be stricken from its own measure. This bill, which called for a 16-week extension without complicating factors, saw the liberals reach the peak of their strength in the debate, but they lost by a 47-to-36 vote.

Staving off any attempt to change the bill from the version approved by the House, the Senate, by a 40-to-40 tie vote, then beat back an amendment offered by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), which would have increased public welfare payments for 2.9 million aged, disabled and blind persons.

Democratic Leaders Join Ike in Rejecting Tax Cut

(*Continued from page* 1)

mobiles to drop to 7 percent July 1.

The bipartisan decision against tax reduction, a program strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO as a priority weapon to stem the recession, came amid indications that the economy would continue at a seriously slackened pace for the rest of 1958.

Alfred Hayes, president of the New York Federal Reserve Board, told a meeting of the New Jersey Bankers Association in Atlantic City that the "immediate dangers of recession" still outweight the "immediate dangers of inflation."

Pres. Eisenhower recently told the American Management Association that the real enemy is a possible future inflation.

And indications that the recession has still not run its course came from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who told a congressional committee that the total of unemployed might top 6 million in June, or a 20 percent increase over the current 5.2 million figure.

Mitchell explained that young people just out of school will hit the job market and the effect on unemployment will be "dramatically evident."

The Labor Dept.'s latest report on net spendable earnings of factory workers—for April—showed that buying power was down 65 cents a week from April 1957 and about 50 cents lower than in March.

The drop was charged to a shorter work week and higher prices.

Canary Denounces 'Work' Proposal

Apple Valley, Calif.—"Right-to-work" laws have "proven to be a hindrance to good labor management relations," George A. Canary, president of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, declared here.

Speaking at a meeting of the Amalgamated's international council, which was marked by installation of executive officers, Canary said the "right-to-work" laws constitute "vicious" anti-union legislation.

Booklet Tells Facts About 'Work' Fight

A 12-page pamphlet entitled "Educate on 'Right-to-Work,'" reprinted from the December 1957 and February 1958 issues of the publication, Education News and Views, has just been issued by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The publication tells the history of the drive for the compulsory open shop, describes successful fights labor has led against it and lists materials available which local unions will find helpful.

A two-color back cover, illustrating how "work" laws weaken labor and the whole community suffers, is now being reproduced separately as a poster for distribution by the department. Another two-color poster picturing and quoting the American poet, Carl Sandburg, on the value of unions has already been released.

Copies of the poster and "Educate on 'Right-to-Work'" may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

America the Loser

TWO MAJOR ANTI-RECESSION weapons have fallen by the political wayside, the victims of a doubtful coalition between a Republican Administration and a Congress controlled by the GOP and conservative Democrats.

In the face of a 10-month-old recession, the nation's worst since the end of World War II, the White House and the Democratic leadership in Congress have teamed up to block action on a tax cut for low and moderate-income families.

With 5.2 million unemployed—and likely to reach 6 million in June—the Administration and the congressional coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats have defeated attempts to pass a meaningful emergency unemployment compensation bill.

These actions, coming during a plummeting economy and in the midst of world unrest that is testing America's leadership role, disclose a queer mixture of political cynicism, timidity and fear.

The White House is committed to a "muddle through" approach regardless of the cost to the nation in terms of present suffering and lost economic growth. It is haunted by an unrealistic fear of budget deficits and a future inflation. It is convinced that a do nothing timid approach to the recession eventually will result in an economic cure.

The President has strongly resisted all attempts to bolster consumer spending via a tax cut. His Administration has fought off attempts to write real legislation to aid the unemployed and substituted a measure that is best described as a cruel sham and a hoax on the jobless.

It is disturbed about budget deficits when it is painfully apparent that neither an economic recession nor Communist totalitarianism can be fought with balanced budgets.

The position of the Democrats is more difficult to understand. Originally the proponents of an all-out anti-recession program, their ardor has cooled.

There is some genuine concern that a tax cut would reduce revenue at a time when America confronts many dangers in the world.

There is also a political concern that the Democratic party may be saddled with blame for budget deficits and a future inflationary spiral. Only a few bold members of the party see the situation clearly.

A handful of liberal Democrats have led the fight for meaningful jobless benefits but were outvoted in the main by Republicans and conservative Democrats concerned with "states' rights."

The failure on the jobless aid bill, the decision against a tax cut means that America may wallow in the depths of the present recession for many months to come—if it doesn't get any worse.

It means also that the strong, dynamic America to whom the world looks for leadership during present crises in France and the Middle East, may be a weakened, economically-ill nation incapable of throwing its full strength into the fight for freedom.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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At the End of the Rope!

World's Richest Man Says:

Free Labor Unions Assure Prosperity, Democracy

Billionaire oilman Jean Paul Getty, reputedly the world's richest private citizen, is eminently qualified to discuss the art of making money. But his views on organized labor are a far cry from the views generally held by millionaire businessmen. The following is excerpted from the June 1958 issue of "True—The Man's Magazine," entitled "You Can Make a Million," by Getty as told to Bela von Block.

ANOTHER WOEFUL CRY OF the unsuccessful or faltering type of businessman is the "exorbitant" cost of American labor. To hear some men talk, labor in general and union labor in particular are threatening to wreck the national economy.

"I'd go into business for myself tomorrow," an executive told me recently. "The only thing that holds me back is the labor situation. Wages are so high that I couldn't make a profit."

I hope this executive's boss is satisfied with him. I wouldn't hire the man on a bet. For my money, he's an idiot.

I am a "union man" myself. I don't carry a union card or pay dues to any local, but I do believe in unions and I believe that free, honest labor unions are our greatest guarantees of continuing prosperity and our strongest bulwark against social or economic totalitarianism.

True, some unions and union officials abuse their power. A few, from all I can gather, are controlled by Communists or gangsters or both.

'Some' Doesn't Mean 'All'

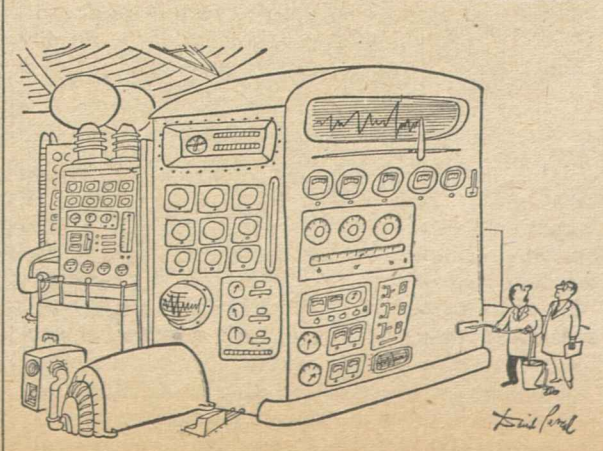
On the other hand, some businessmen abuse their power, too. Some are unethical or even downright crooks. Simply because "some" are this or that doesn't mean the entire system of private ownership should be condemned.

Newspapers sometimes carry stories about bank officials embezzling their depositors' funds. Despite these incidents, banks continue to flourish. No one in his right mind would dream of suggesting that the entire banking system be abolished because of an occasional larceny.

Yet let a single union—or even a local—turn sour, and a loud alarm is raised castigating all organized labor. It doesn't make sense.

High pay and good working conditions mean more buying power and more production. As buying power increases, so do sales and profits.

We pride ourselves on the level of the American standard of living. We boast that the majority of Americans have decent homes, cars, radios, television sets and all the rest. This would hardly be possible if the great mass of workers wasn't well—even highly—paid. "Excessive" labor cost is a handy excuse to cover up inept management's inability to meet competition. (Copyright 1958—Fawcett Publications).



"It Says It Wants to See a Doctor."

Akron Council Bars 'Work' Law

Akron, O.—The Akron City Council, by a lopsided vote of 11 to 1, approved a resolution which expressed the council's opposition to the "right-to-work" proposal "or any other similar proposal affecting existing labor-management relations in Ohio."

The resolution stated that the proposed "right-to-work" amendment "is misleading and deceptive" because it would "give no one the right to work but instead would infringe upon and impair the right of collective bargaining."

The resolution also said that such a proposal "would impair the right of free contract between labor and management and would be damaging to the good relations that have developed between labor and industry" in Akron.

Vandercook Says:

Phony Issue Killed School Aid

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE MOST CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE of the number of new classrooms desperately needed to meet the immediate needs of our school population is 150,000. Part are needed to replace classrooms in buildings which have long been obsolete or have actually been destroyed by fire.

Vandercook

The rest must be provided if the constantly rising numbers of our children are to have even the most elementary accommodation. Yet now, for the third year in a row, Congress has failed to pass a school construction bill.

Last year a top-priority bill was defeated in the House by so tiny a margin that everyone agreed Pres. Eisenhower could have brought about a different result—had he exerted himself in the slightest—in behalf of a measure which is supposed to be a part of his own legislative program.

This year, the bill has been killed off by a tie vote of 15-to-15 in the House Education Committee. Every Republican on that committee voted "no." They were supported by two Democratic congressmen, one from Georgia and one from North Carolina. And that, for another year, is that!

It will be a generation before the harm that's being done can be measured. For children can't wait. They grow up—they can go to good schools, or to bad schools, or to no schools—only once. This further postponement of any federal program whatever for school construction is less than ever forgivable in a recessionary period, when every effort should obviously be made to stimulate any useful form of productive activity.

But school building has now become almost entirely an emotional issue. If, the enemies of children tell themselves and tell each other, large-scale federal help is accepted for classroom construction, the mossgrown principle of states rights may suffer. A few, a very few, rude voices have been raised to ask: "Why not?"

What reason, after all, have we to believe that some degree of federal supervision of our admittedly rattletrap and frequently inadequate public school system might not be desirable?

Legions of college entrants who can neither spell, nor read easily, nor express themselves coherently have proved beyond all need for further argument that many school districts have been cheating the taxpayers and the American future by failing almost completely to provide the kind of education America's children are quite capable of absorbing.

Morgan Says:

Elmer Davis' Twang of Truth

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A MODEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE, decorously dressed and clothed with solemn thoughts, forsook the full May sunshine and bright midday bustle of the capital streets for the vaulted coolness, the quietly awesome grandeur of Washington's National Cathedral. They entered this place in a mixed mood of sadness and respect to pay their tributes, silently and each in a private way, to Elmer Davis.

Morgan

Three or four baskets of flowers sprouted unostentatiously from the base of the pulpit as if simply notifying the massive chandeliers of the tenderly vigorous light of their natural beauty.

No sobbing cut the organ sinews, no ponderous black veils choked the clear respectful scene. Down the north transept aisle, preceded by the verger bent slightly with the burden of his long staff, accompanied by Canon Luther Miller, moved the tall, straight figure of the dean of the cathedral, the Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre. The congregation, including four women in vivid purple robes and caps of the choir, rose as they entered to commence the memorial service.

Dean Sayre mounted to the pulpit and quoted from the eighth chapter of the Gospel of St. John. The beacon of Elmer Davis' life must verily have been that verse which says "and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Yet there were indeed those who would have killed his voice, having heard his truth. And who, more than this man, could testify: "But I seek not my own glory?"

It would be easy and soothing to say that the bright sharp truths of Elmer Davis will burn forever, but there is a dark danger that this may not be so.

A man of his stone-like integrity, his towering, fearless and wonderful anger, his rasping conscience, such a man does not sit comfortably or evoke a warm unanimous welcome from any society in any era.

With too many of us in our time there exists the careless lack of appreciation of his abrasive value. When, I wonder, has there been more need for a scrub brush applied to the pudgy skin of a softening populace? When have we been in such short supply of the probing needle that deflates swollen, distorted values, pinning flapdoodle, claptrap, pomposity, hypocrisy and fear to the wall?

When have we been more thickly syruped with the unctious, pear-shaped tones poured on by special interests and more desperately groping for the clean, salty twang of truth in the general interest?

A man like Elmer Davis cannot be replaced. His words may live in memory but really only if people remember to live by them, determined, as he was, to build a structure of social justice to protect man's sanity from an avalanche of goo.

Washington Reports:

Pay Increase for Govt. Workers Viewed as Economy Measure

CONGRESS WILL APPROVE a 7.5 to 10 percent increase in government workers' salaries and pass the bill over a presidential veto if necessary, a Republican and Democratic member of Congress agreed in an interview on "Washington Reports to the People," an AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), member of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and Rep. Glenn C. Cunningham (R-Nebr.), member of the corresponding committee in the House, declared that an increase in civil service pay is needed because of rises in the cost of living and because so many workers, especially scientists and other technical workers on defense projects, are being lost to private industry.

"You might even say that this is an economy measure," said Cunningham, "because by raising these salaries to a decent level, stopping turnover and getting better people into the government, the government will be saved a lot of money. It would run into millions in the long run. Millions of dollars must be spent by the government in training new employes to replace those who leave for more money in private industry."

Yarborough pointed out that the turnover rate of scientists, engineers and professional personnel in the government was four times as high in 1956 as in 1951. It's increasing, he said, because of the steadily rising cost of living, the lag in government salaries and increased pay in private employment.

10 Percent Held 'Meager'

"One out of every five electronic, mechanical and aeronautical positions with the U.S. government is vacant," the Texas senator asserted. "Last year, only one out of every eight non-technical college graduates accepted the government positions offered them. And nine out of every ten technically trained persons chose private employment over government service."

Cunningham said that a 10 percent increase would be "meager." "With it, they will just meet subsistence standards. Many of the workers will be so devoted, however, that they will stay in government service."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE PRESUMPTION IS that no matter how much evidence of improper intrusion in agency affairs is presented in regard to Sherman Adams, Pres. Eisenhower's licensed and ever-busy meddler, Adams will rely on the doctrine of Executive Dept. privilege and refuse to talk in public about his activities.

The public is entitled to draw its own conclusion that the New England conscience of the President's top staff operator is not sufficiently straitlaced to keep him aloof from such matters as which set of well-connected applicants gets a lucrative television license.

The House subcommittee headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) can't be accused of an excess of zeal in pursuing its inquiry into the operations of the Federal Communications Commission. But it is building a record showing that Adams demonstrated extraordinary interest about when, if not how, FCC cases involving Springfield, Ill., Flint, Mich., and St. Louis, Mo., television licenses might be decided.

Rosel H. Hyde, then the chairman and still a member of the FCC, certainly thought Adams was interested. He wrote Adams in 1953 giving "helpful" information about contested channels in Flint and St. Louis. He wrote again in 1954 advising Adams that the St. Louis Channel 2 case had been decided.

* * *

THE CHANNEL 2 CASE centered on the same weary license that earlier had been the bone of contention in Springfield between two frantic sets of applicants. The losers testified they were informed that former Republican National Committee Chairman Leonard W. Hall had been "very active" against them.

Hall denies it, saying that he "never intervened or interceded" in any matter before such theoretically independent agencies as the FCC after he became GOP chairman.

Still, somehow in this whole complex a General Electric Co. official managed to "congratulate" the eventual lucky "winner" of the disputed Channel 2 license a month before the FCC officially announced the "winner."

There is no proof of overt Adams influence for or against specific applicants in specific cases. But White House "activity" —a showing of White House interest in the FCC's business—is by itself an impropriety.

TV licenses in certain cities are an obvious gold mine. The FCC is established to make awards and settle contests between applicants on the basis of general rules. It is not supposed to be influenced by political forces in the White House.

* * *

ROBERT LISHMAN, the careful lawyer named to head the staff of the House subcommittee after the explosive Bernard Schwartz was fired, says he can and will produce a whole series of letters showing contacts on pending cases between high Administration officials and the independent agencies.

Adams has been mentioned in the Miami Channel 10 case now sent back by the courts to the FCC for a thorough reinvestigation. He has been mentioned as interested, with other Administration officials, in a Boston case.

It is known from the Dixon-Yates investigation of 1955 that Adams got a Securities and Exchange Commission hearing delayed until the House voted on the Dixon-Yates issue. When the Kefauver subcommittee tried to question Adams he stated his position as a member of the President's staff and declined to appear.

Executive Dept. immunity from intrusive legislative investigation of internal executive affairs is a necessary part of our governmental structure. But the immunity is supposed to protect a President and his advisers in the proper conduct of their business, and the White House official who abuses his status cannot expect it to furnish a permanent bomb shelter.

'Who—Me . . . ?'

—Denver Post

THE IMPACT OF RECESSION held the attention of 1,200 delegates to the 10th biennial convention of the Textile Workers Union of America in Miami Beach. The convention went on record in favor of prompt action by Congress to "Put America Back to Work."

TWUA Hears Blast At Business Policies

Miami Beach—Delegates to the 10th biennial convention of the Textile Workers Union of America here reelected Pres. William Pollock, Treas. John Chupka and Executive Council Chairman Emil Rieve.

The delegates also heard UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther charge that "Wall Street operators and the businessmen in Washington have repealed the law of supply and demand. They decide how much the consumer is going to pay, unrelated to the law of supply and demand.

"Every time they gave the Steelworkers a dollar in higher wages, they charged the consumer $3 in higher prices and blamed it on the Steelworkers," he declared.

"They did the same thing in the automotive industry because it is part of the propaganda to get the American people to believe that labor unions, in their struggle to get higher wages and a better share of the fruits of economic abundance, have caused inflation."

Also heard in a major address was Claude Pepper, former Democratic senator from the state of Florida, who charged that the Eisenhower Administration had no "feeling of kinship" for workers, either in the U.S. or abroad.

"That psychology," he said, "has contributed to the lack of faith that the people of the world today have in America because somehow they sense that the people who are running America today don't really feel a kinship with them and don't really sympathize with their problems."

Textile Probe Asked

Among the resolutions acted on by the delegates was one denouncing the McClellan committee for failing to "expose management wrongdoing, particularly in the textile industry. We demand an investigation of the corrupt practices by which some textile employers have succeeded in depriving their workers of the rights to bargain through a union of their own choosing."

Other resolutions took note of the declining economy and called upon Pres. Eisenhower and Congress to take action for the preservation of the textile industry. Other resolutions urged passage of area redevelopment legislation and a sound national housing program.

A full report on merger negotiations with the United Textile Workers was given to the delegates and a resolution was unanimously adopted calling on the UTW "to enter into a merger that would protect the best interests of both organizations and enable us to go forward together under one banner to organize the unorganized."

AFL-CIO Grants FRF Recognition

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee has voted to recognize the Field Representatives Federation as the collective bargaining representative of AFL-CIO organizers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the Executive Committee reached its decision after considering the May 16 ruling of the National Labor Relations Board that the FRF constituted an appropriate bargaining unit for the organizers.

Union Secretary Contest Under Way

New York—The Miss Union Secretary of 1958 Contest, the annual hunt for the outstanding office employe of a labor union on the basis of efficiency, personality, union interest and citizenship, is under way again.

Secretaries, bookkeepers, office managers and records clerks are eligible under liberalized rules. The winner will get $1,000, a portable typewriter and a week's expense-paid vacation in a city to be chosen later.

Packinghouse Workers Vote Strike Fund Hike

New York—A one-third increase in the strike fund of the United Packinghouse Workers was voted here by delegates to the union's 11th annual convention.

The convention action, boosting the fund to $2 million for its original limits of $1.5 million, came as a prelude to 1959 contract negotiations.

Setting the stage for the increase in the strike fund, UPW Pres. Ralph Helstein earlier had warned the convention that the major packers were using the current recession as a screen for all-out attacks on union-won gains.

Helstein attacked the big packinghouses for engaging in speedups, job consolidations, discrimination against women workers and trying to end the guaranteed work week.

In another convention action, the delegates approved a move to raise the per capita by 35 cents—from $1.40 to $1.75.

Helstein Is Reelected

Helstein, who has served as the union's president since 1946, was reelected unanimously to his seventh two-year term. Frank W. Schultz of Austin, Minn., was elected as a new member of the UPW board.

In recognition of the growing importance of the union's Puerto Rican membership, the convention set up a new UPW district, with Armando Sanchez, a member of Puerto Rico's Congress, named to the newly-created position of district director.

CSA Confab To Emphasize Aid to Jobless

Labor's role in aiding the unemployed will be highlighted at the Third Annual AFL-CIO Community Services conference to be held in Washington's Shoreham Hotel June 4-10.

The conference will bring together the 150 full-time labor representatives on the staffs of United Funds and Community Chests who carry out the AFL-CIO Community Services program. The three final days of the conference will be open to Community Services volunteers, including representatives of international unions and state and local central labor bodies.

Presiding over the week-long session will be Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities for the labor federation.

Ike Reluctantly Signs

10% Pay Hike Won By Postal Workers

Bowing to unanimous House and Senate action, Pres. Eisenhower has signed into law a bill giving 10 percent wage boosts to 530,000 postal employes.

Since taking office, Eisenhower previously had vetoed three out of four postal pay measures and he indicated his signing of this year's bill was reluctant.

The pay raise provisions were tied to an amendment lifting postal rates across the board. Eisenhower said he would have considered his fourth veto had the measure provided for raises alone.

Coupled with the lopsided margin by which the measure passed both houses of Congress, the White House action appeared to signal quick passage of pending legislation aimed at giving a similar 10 percent wage boost to a million white-collar government employes.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said enactment of the bill will provide "long-delayed economic justice" to "hard-pressed" postal employes. Meany had sent a telegram asking Eisenhower to approve the measure.

William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, said the increase will help the postal workers "lift their wage standards and regain the ground lost to inflationary living costs."

Retroactive to Jan. 1

One of the features of the bill, to which Eisenhower objected as being "costly," is a provision making the raises retroactive to last Jan. 1, giving the average postal employe $200 in back pay.

The wage package has an annual price tag of $265 million, while the postage boosts will produce an estimated added $530 million in annual revenue.

In addition to a one-cent boost on first class mail effective Aug. 1, the rate increase also calls for a 60 percent hike in second-class rates on newspapers and magazines over the next three years, plus a graduated increase in the third class rate for circulars.

Sedgwick Elected By Sugar Workers

Denver, Colo.—Philo D. Sedgwick of Logan, Utah, was elected president of the Intl. Council of Sugar Workers at its 11th annual convention here. He will fill the post on a part-time basis.

G. H. Carmichael of Delta, Colo., was elected to a three-year term as secretary-treasurer.

Multiple Sclerosis Drive Is Backed

AFL-CIO support of fund-raising efforts of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, through the labor movement's Community Services program, was urged by Pres. George Meany.

Multiple sclerosis, Meany said, "makes inroads not only into the life of individuals and families but into industrial life as well," taking a heavy toll among those in the 20-to-40 age group.

Noting that the disease afflicts more than half a million Americans "causing loss of many millions of precious man-hours of productive work," Meany called for financial aid to the MS society's research program.

Negro College Fund Backed By N. Y. Labor

New York—Full support of the United Negro College Fund by organized labor has been urged by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the Central Trades Council.

Speaking before the UNCF New York City Labor Committee, Van Arsdale pointed out that the fund, a federation of 33 independent accredited colleges and universities located almost entirely in the South, is the only organization devoted exclusively to the furtherance of higher education for Negroes.

The meeting, called by Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council and Sec.-Treas. James C. Quinn of the AFL Central Trades Council, agreed to bring the fund's need for support to the attention of education committees of all local and international unions.

STRONG TRADE UNION SUPPORT was pledged by New York labor leaders to the United Negro College Fund to further higher education for Negroes. Meeting to discuss labor's assistance were, seated (left to right), Charles Cogen, president, New York Teachers Guild; Harry Van Arsdale, president, Central Trades and Labor Council, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, UNCF president. Standing (same order), W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director; Andrew Dabbakian, Auto Workers Region 9; Odell Clark, assistant manager, Laundry Workers Joint Board of the Clothing Workers; Al Nash of the Ladies Garment Workers, and George Borden of Local 463, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Work Drive Threatens 89% of California Pacts

Sen. William F. Knowland's campaign to enact a "right-to-work" law in California would upset 89 percent of the collective bargaining agreements in effect in the state.

The California Dept. of Industrial Relations reports that 89 percent of the labor-management contracts in the state contain a union security provision, with the union shop clause found most common.

A review of 1,550 agreements covering 1,393,000 workers disclosed 1,377 contracts applying to 1,162,000 workers containing union security provisions. About 1,111 of the 1,550 called for the union shop, the rest for various modifications of the basic union shop formula.

Administration's Housing Failure Hit by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO Housing Committee has charged that, in its housing proposals, "the Administration has demonstrated once again its complete failure to understand the nature of the critical housing problem the nation faces."

Sec. Boris Shishkin of the committee testified before the Senate Housing subcommittee that the measure backed by the Administration would "do nothing" to stimulate housing activity and "would discourage promising urban redevelopment efforts launched in communities throughout the country."

The subcommittee approved a housing bill which, while falling short of AFL-CIO recommendations, went considerably farther than the Administration-backed program.

Shishkin urged the subcommittee to expand slum clearance by voting a $5 billion 10-year program at $500 million a year instead of following the Administration recommendation to cut back the current $350 million program to $200 million annually for six years. The subcommittee bill would continue the program at its present level for 10 years.

The subcommittee also approved a $400 million increase in college housing programs and added another $250 million for a new category described as "general educational purposes," which presumably could be used for classroom construction.

Reject Proposal to Cut

The committee ignored the Administration's recommendation that the federal matching share of funds on urban renewal projects be cut to 50 percent. It left the contribution at its present two-thirds level.

Shishkin was especially critical of the failure of all bills before the committee to provide an effective program of housing for middle-income families.

He blasted the Administration proposal to raise interest rates and to make FHA mortgage insurance available for luxury-type housing with mortgages up to $30,000.

'No Justification'

"There is no possible justification for the federal government to provide financial assistance to wealthy families able to purchase such high priced homes," he said. "These proposals simply make crystal clear the Administration's concern with mortgage financiers, builders and high income home buyers."

Thye-M'Carthy Race Forecast In Minnesota

Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) a leader of the liberal Democratic forces in the House, is expected to fight it out with Sen. Edward Thye (R-Minn.) for a Senate seat in the 86th Congress in November.

McCarthy won the endorsement of the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party at a convention in Rochester, Minn., defeating Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, former U.S. ambassador to Denmark on the second ballot. The endorsement is considered tantamount to assuring nomination in the primary election.

Thye is expected to be unopposed for the GOP nomination.

In Kentucky three of four incumbent congressmen faced with primary opposition won renomination but Noble J. Gregory (D) lost out in the First District which he has represented for 22 years.

Gregory was defeated by an unofficial margin of 432 votes by Frank A. Stubblefield, member of the Democratic group opposed to a faction headed by Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler.

'Expense' Tax Deductions Go To High Court

The question of whether or not a building trades worker can deduct travel and living expenses while away from home on a job will be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The court has decided to review a Fourth Circuit Court decision barring such deductions to traveling building tradesmen. The Circuit Court ruling overturned a decision by the U.S. Tax Court that the workers were entitled to deduct travel and living expenses.

The case involves three North Carolina members of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters who worked an average of 7 to 9 months on construction of a new textile plant away from their homes.

Tax Court Approved

The Tax Court held that the men could deduct one round-trip from their homes to the plant and living expenses while on the job. The government appealed and the Circuit Court held the expenses were not deductible because the workers had not established proof that the work was temporary.

Insurance Union Scores Pay Gains

Monthly pay increases of from $20 to $35 for clerical employes highlight a contract negotiatied by the Insurance Workers of America with the National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics.

The contract, which also covers all sales personnel, also provides a union shop, dues deduction, a 15-cent hourly raise for part time employes, union security and grievance machinery.

The United American Mechanics also agreed to use the IWA union label on all of its material.

Labor Bill Due Soon in Senate; House 'Studies' Funds Protection

The Senate Labor subcommittee is expected to approve momentarily a labor bill including various proposals recommended by the Eisenhower Administration, the AFL-CIO and individual senators.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), will send its recommendations to the full Labor Committee of which Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) is chairman. The full committee is under a pledge to report a bill by June 10 for Senate floor action.

On the House side, the Senate-approved bill to protect employe welfare and pension plans was sent for "study" to a labor subcommittee.

Mitchell Called Twice

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell appeared for a second time before the Kennedy subcommittee to push for passage of the Administration labor program as the unit wound up three weeks of fast-moving hearings.

Four days later he testified also before a House subcommittee—this one under the chairmanship of Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) to repeat his statement that the public is "aroused" and that the country wants labor legislation.

Mitchell insisted to both legislative units that the Administration plan offered the "most reasonable and effective proposals" to protect both workers and the public without seriously damaging unions.

He refused to modify his recommendation that organizational picketing be subject to restraint as an unfair labor practice. AFL-CIO Pres. Meany warned the subcommittee that outlawing organizational picketing would deprive unions of a legitimate method of spreading information and infringe on guarantees of free speech.

The Douglas-Kennedy-Ives welfare-plan protection bill, which passed the Senate by an 88-to-0 vote after union-regulation amendments were beaten on the floor, will be the subject of study by a special subcommittee headed by Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N. Y.).

Teller is sponsor of a bill that would change the Senate-approved measure in various details.

The New York congressman says the subcommittee study will last "a few weeks" and that the full House Labor Committee, with Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.) as chairman, thereafter will decide whether further hearings are desired.

Barden's committee held lengthy hearings last year. The North Carolina Democrat is considered unenthusiastic about the legislation.

Senators Invited To 'Observe' CWA

The Communication Workers have invited the seven members of the Kennedy Senate Labor subcommittee to attend "all or any part" of the union's Miami Beach convention June 9-13 to "see how democracy prevails."

"Our conventions are a true reflection of the attitudes of our members and the decisions represent the will of the rank-and-file delegates," CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said in announcing the invitations.

"CWA is not unique in this respect. Most trade unions function in the same democratic way," he said.

"That is why we feel it is important to invite the members of the subcommittee, who have been subjected to detailed evidence about malpractices in a few irresponsible unions."

Teachers Sponsor Course in Hawaii

Chicago—Eighty grade and high school teachers will visit Hawaii this summer under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Teachers.

The group will study the history, culture, institutions and people of Hawaii as part of a sociology course arranged by the University of Hawaii and the AFT.

Ethics Codes Adopted By Furniture Workers

New York—Adoption of the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices highlighted the closing hours of the 20th anniversary convention of the United Furniture Workers of America.

By unanimous action, the 300 convention delegates voted to incorporate the ethics codes into the union's constitution. Taking a militant stand on contract negotiations in the coming months, the convention voted to initiate a national campaign aimed at a 35-hour work week. At the same time, delegates decided to make strike funds mandatory among the union's 150 locals.

The formula, agreed upon in anticipation of possible walkouts during collective bargaining sessions, calls for setting aside approximately 10 percent of a local union's income for a strike fund.

The strike fund action came after Pres. Morris Pizer warned that the UFW's 45,000 members could expect strike provocations arising from employer unwillingness to bargain in good faith. He indicated that employer resistance would stiffen as the result of the current recession, which has left the industry with high furniture inventories and a marked slackening in sales.

Pizer was the convention's unanimous choice for reelection to a seventh term as president, with Fred Fulford chosen for a fifth term as the union's secretary-treasurer.

IUD Conference Scheduled in June

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. will hold its second annual Industrial Relations Conference in New York June 17-18 keyed to the theme "The Union Shop and Public Welfare."

In a conference call sent to all affiliated unions and signed by IUD Pres. Walter P. Ruther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, and Dir. Al Whitehouse, the department declared:

"Again this year, the enemies of labor are seeking to take advantage of the present political and economic climate to weaken our unions. Proposals have been made for both national and state legislation aimed at crippling our movement and at the destruction of free collective bargaining.

"The vicious anti-labor drive for passage of so-called 'right-to-work' laws continues unabated. We need to rally our membership and the community if we are to beat back punitive legislation."

ENACTMENT OF THE AFL-CIO anti-recession program was urged by Morris Pizer (standing), president of the United Furniture Workers, in his keynote address to the union's 10th biennial convention in New York. Shown with other officers, Pizer warned that employers would attempt to use the recession to beat down union collective bargaining demands.

Memory Fails Before Probers

Butchers Official Winds Up Testimony

The McClellan committee wound up two weeks of hearings on union and other activities of Max Block, vice president of the Meat Cutters, with charges that Block had engaged in "collusive activities" with employers and that union funds were misused in "a long chain of bizarre financial transactions."

Block, who is also president of New York Locals 342 and 640, refused to acknowledge any wrongdoing. He runs a "clean union," he said, and is "honest, legitimate and sincere all the way down the line."

He failed to confirm or deny participation in a "secret deal" whereby 10,000 Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., New York, grocery clerks were illegally taken into a union-shop contract between Local 342 and A&P, without their consent and with the company benefiting by five-year perpetuation of a 45-hour week while competitors paid overtime after 40 hours.

A&P executives had conceded in earlier testimony that from 1952 until 1957 they had a 45-hour week contract. Considerable evidence was offered on allegedly forged names on union membership application cards.

Challenged directly by Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) on the A&P deal, Block responded: "I don't recall ever making any 45-hour agreement."

Snapped McClellan: "Let the record show that he does not deny it."

Block's recollection of events was so hazy and at times he appeared so puzzled that Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy accused him of 111 claims of "memory failure" and 88 "equivocations" in reply to questions.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.), a former trial-court and state supreme court judge, told Block he had more "skill" at "dodging questions" than any witness Ervin had previously heard.

The committe began its examination with a financial summary stating that Block, his brother Louis, and various other family members received nearly a quarter of a million dollars from union funds in three years.

Business Interests Told

Outside business activities of the Block brothers and family included the Black Angus restaurant in New York, the Stanwich Crest Realty Co. in which Louis Block has a 40 percent interest, the Deercrest Country Club.

Louis, a former president of Local 640, is now a trustee of Local 342 and 640 welfare funds and health institute.

The welfare funds have paid premiums of $5.4 million to Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., and Connecticut in turn made a $350,000 loan to Stanwich Realty. An interoffice memo called the loan "only the right thing to do for a very good customer."

The broker on the welfare insurance, Tower Insurance Agency, also became an investor in a Block enterprise, buying $45,000 worth of Deercrest Country Club bonds.

Block Can't Recall

Max Block was unable to recall, he said, how he happened to get in on the ground floor in a Food Fair grocery-chain stock deal allowing him to pay $14,000 for stock worth $24,000 "that very day."

A former Block bodyguard, Daniel Beatson, testified that Food Fair's Pres. Louis Stein always telephoned Block about pending Food Fair stock splits.

The committee asked Max Block how it happened that Breslau Packing Co., which invested in Deercrest Country Club, was allowed to skip contractual $2-per-week pension fund payments for each employe. Block said he was trying to collect back payments beginning as of March, 1957.

When it was pointed out that Breslau's pension obligation went back to 1952, Block replied that "Communists and Marxists put men against the wall" but he wouldn't do that. He said he favored the McClellan committee when its investigations started and hopes it is "not being used by radicals and different characters."

'Spotlight' Publisher Ignores Subpena

The McClellan committee has ordered contempt-of-Congress procedure against Ernest High, publisher of a New York "labor paper," the Spotlight, described as a "missing witness."

High failed to respond to a subpena directing him to appear May 27. The committee wants to examine the records of his publication.

JOINING FORCES, members of the former AFL Chemical Workers and former CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers picket the Rockefeller Center executive offices of American Cyanamid Co. in New York. The educational picket line was thrown up at company headquarters to support the strike of Chemical Workers Local 17 at Cyanamid's Grafton, Ill., plant.

2 Unions in Chemical Industry Jointly Picket American Cyanamid

New York—Some 8,000 members of the Intl. Chemical Workers and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers picketed 19 American Cyanamid Co. plants in 14 states and Canada in what is believed to be the first coordinated demonstration of its kind since the merger of the AFL-CIO.

The picketing, which was extended here to the firm's headquarters in Rockefeller Center, was part of a one-day informational and fund-raising program coordinated by the Joint American Cyanamid Council, an inter-union organization of the two internationals.

Negotiators for ICWU Local 17 in Grafton, Ill., have been attempting to reach an agreement with the American Cyanamid Co. to end a strike that has been in effect since Feb. 28.

The union has accused the company of trying to "short-change" its Grafton employes by offering a five-cent hourly wage increase while demanding that the local surrender the union shop, job security and "struck-work" clauses it has enjoyed contractually for almost 17 years.

The nationwide protest signalized the launching of a campaign drafted by the Joint Cyanamid Council at an emergency meeting here several weeks ago.

Its purpose is to raise money for the Local 17 strikers, to show workers at other company plants how the Local 17 situation is a threat to their own welfare and security, and to show the company that they cannot get away with picking on one local union at a time.

Pickets posted in front of the company's offices in Rockefeller Center carried handbills stating that "an injury to one is an injury to all," as well as signs urging support for the Grafton workers.

The Joint Cyanamid Council was formed in 1952 by the ICWU (formerly an AFL affiliate) and the OCAWU (formerly CIO) to coordinate collective bargaining strategy. Although member locals still negotiate basic contracts on an individual basis, the council recently worked out plant-wide pension and insurance plans with American Cyanamid management.

American Cyanamid is one of the nation's largest manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, fertilizers and other chemicals.

5-31-58

ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -50
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
FD ORG

Ad Rules for State, City Journals Set by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has ordered all state and city central bodies to bar immediately from any of their publications unsigned advertisements and those from non-union employers.

In a letter to officers of these groups AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that both types of ads "violate the ethical standards of the AFL-CIO."

The text of Meany's letter:

"Rule 24 of the Rules Governing State and Local Central Bodies provides that no central body "shall authorize or permit the solicitation of any advertising in its name or for publication in any periodical, program or other publication issued or endorsed by it which will be in violation of such ethical standards or requirements as may be determined by the president by regulation or otherwise."

"It has recently come to my attention that the trade union movement is suffering unfavorable and adverse publicity through the actions of advertising solicitors who are not adhering to the high ethical standards, which the AFL-CIO has established.

"Specifically, advertising solicitors have been accepting ads for union periodicals and publications from non-union and anti-union employers, as well as anonymous advertising from purported 'friends of labor.' Obviously, advertisements from non-union employers do not belong in a labor publication and it is just as clear that a legitimate 'friend of labor' would want his signature on an advertisement he placed.

"Both types of ads violate the ethical standards of the AFL-CIO. Therefore, in conformity with the intent of the Rules Governing State and Local Central Bodies and in accordance with the powers vested in me, I hereby order and direct:

"That all periodicals, programs or other publications issued by or authorized by AFL-CIO state and local central bodies cease and refrain from:

"1—Using advertisements of employers who are not 100 percent unionized by AFL-CIO unions; and

"2—Using advertisements which are not signed.

"This order is effective immediately."

'Work' Vote Pushed By Wisconsin GOP

Milwaukee—Wisconsin labor faces a "right-to-work" threat following adoption of a new state Republican platform in which GOP delegates upset the party's platform committee and called for a popular vote on the issue.

Wisconsin Democrats meet next month and are expected to continue their opposition to any kind of "work" bill.

The GOP platform advocates a state referendum, presumably in 1959 when the next state legislature meets. Republican Gov. Vernon Thomson has expressed opposition to a "right-to-work" law but took no part in the convention debate.

An attorney for Wisconsin employers, O. S. Hoebeck, led the floor fight for the state referendum which "pledges to give the citizens of Wisconsin the opportunity to vote on the question of whether any person shall be compelled to be a member of any organization as a condition of employment."

State labor officials were quick to point out that "the new GOP platform is a serious threat because it will be binding on Republicans in the next state legislature."

Wisconsin CIO Pres. Charles M. Schultz, slated to be state COPE director following a merger convention July 23, said:

"This is as phony as a three-dollar bill. The people of Wisconsin want a special session to boost and extend unemployment insurance. This new plank won't give anybody a job."

South African Foes of Racism Given $1,000

The AFL-CIO has contributed $1,000 toward the defense of South African leaders who have been charged with "treason" for their opposition to the "apartheid" (segregation) program of the Union of South Africa government.

Ninety-one leaders of organizations opposed to the Union's extreme racist policies, including important figures in the labor movement, have been indicted on the treason charges.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council this month adopted a statement expressing solidarity "with the opponents of aparteid, both white and non-white, in South Africa." It pointed out that the "treason" trail is "only dramatic and current expression of an exploitive regime" which is strongly anti-labor.

"African workers are the bulk of the labor force," the council said. "And yet by law African labor unions are denied recognition. By law African workers are compelled to accept the wages and working conditions set by their employers and the government. No collective bargaining, no right to strike is countenanced. Africans are systematically denied equal pay for equal work."

Auto Workers Firm Behind Demands

AFL-CIO News

Vol. III — Entered as Second Class Matter. Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. — Saturday, June 7, 1958 — No. 23

'Big Three' Find Union Is United

Detroit—UAW members and leadership have now started showing the Big Three in the automobile industry they meant business when they served notice they were determined to win a new 1958 contract including improvements and principles that could not be "swept under the rug" for another two years of status quo.

Faced with a direct company challenge, the workers voiced loudly and practically unanimously their endorsement of the union's position.

They asserted their intention not to be stampeded by the companies into ill-advised strike action in the face of a nearly 800,000 new car inventory but to bide their time, if necessary, for as long as it took to put their union in a strong strategic position to win a new contract.

Their expression of loyalty to the union and its position took practical form. Here are some examples:

Pay Advance Dues

On Monday and Tuesday, June 2 and 3, the first two work-days without a contract, more than 700 members of the 5,000 members of Chevrolet Gear and Axle Local 2295 in Detroit, a General Motors plant, came into the local union hall voluntarily and paid their June dues.

The payments were not due until the middle of the month at the earliest, and members do not become delinquent until they have failed to pay two months dues. Barney Underwood, Local 235 president, said many more than the 700 plus were now expected to pay their June dues before the end of the week.

Ford Workers, Too

On Tuesday afternoon, Ford Local 551 members in Chicago, at a meeting at which nearly all the present working force of 1,400 were present, voted unanimously to pay their June, July and August dues in advance.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey reported that thousands of members all over the country in various locals had come into their local union offices during the first of the week to pay a year's dues in advance.

In cancelling the contracts, the Big Three managements had apparently thought the elimination of the union shop and check-off during the period of no-contract

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Set for Showdown On New Labor Legislation

A TWO-FISTED ATTACK on exploiters of Puerto Rican workers was pledged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a meeting of New York's AFL-CIO Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs. Shown at the committee's meeting are (left to right) Frank Ugarte of the Musicians; Marie Abreu of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union; Pres. Meany; Julio Diaz of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City IUC, and Saby Nehama of the Ladies Garment Workers. (See story on Page 12.)

Kennedy, Ives Bill Considered

By Willard Shelton

The Senate drove toward a swift showdown on labor legislation as the full Labor Committee moved toward approval of a so-called "stern but carefully considered" bill drafted in Sen. John F. Kennedy's (D-Mass.) subcommittee.

The subcommittee measure, largely the product of bipartisan agreement between Kennedy and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), covers the financial operations, elections and trusteeships of unions, makes limited but liberalizing amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, encourages self-regulation by ethical practices codes and mildly discourages anti-union expenditures by employers.

Has Criminal Penalties

It imposes criminal penalties on false financial reports, embezzlement of union funds and destruction of union records. It also allows the government to move to set aside, through civil action, a union election where irregularities are charged by a union member.

It passes over all proposals to enforce its provisions by taking away the tax exemption and anti-trust law exemption of unions or denying unions the services of the National Labor Relations Board and other government agencies.

Such proposals existed, in various degrees, in bills offered by the Administration through Sen. H.

(Continued on Page 2)

Figures Expected to Show 5 Million Jobless in May

By Saul Miller

The government was expected to report that about 5 million persons were unemployed in mid-May, a slight decline from the April figure.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press there were indications that the latest Labor-Commerce department report would show unemployment at slightly more than 7 percent of the labor force, a drop from the April figure of 7.5 percent but still above the March joblessness rate. Employment from mid-April to mid-May was expected to rise about one million because of the upsurge in farm employment. But even at the new level the number of persons with jobs would be about a million less than in May 1957.

The anticipated job report came amid forecasts from top economists that the 10-month-old recession was continuing unabated and that the bottom will not be reached until sometime during the summer.

The continued downturn in business investment for new plant and equipment, the sharp April drop in machine-tool orders, a drop in export trade and the general lack of vigor in late spring department store sales all pointed to a continuing slump.

Factory Layoffs High

The sharp drop in factory employment, a major characteristic of the recession, slowed down somewhat in April but remained at a record high for the month since the end of World War II.

Labor Dept. figures showed the factory hiring rate in April was unchanged at 24 per 1,000. The layoff rate dropped from 32 to 28 per 1,000, the highest for a post-war April.

For the week ending May 24 there were 3,230,938 persons drawing unemployment compensation. During the week another 26,617 persons exhausted their benefits.

In Congress, the anti-recession program received a slight shot in

(Continued on Page 2)

Jobless Pay Battle Moves Into States

By Gene Zack

The question of extension of jobless-benefit periods bounced back to the state level this week following Congressional passage of a bill which leaves largely unanswered the fate of the nation's 5.2 million unemployed.

Refusing to accept federal responsibility for a uniform extension of the unemployment benefit pay period, a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition pushed through a measure giving the states the option of rejecting or accepting federal funds for this purpose.

President Signs

Pres. Eisenhower quickly signed the measure, which his Administration had embraced despite the fact that it culled from the original White House bill a provision which would have made state participation in the emergency program mandatory.

He followed this up with a supplemental appropriations request to Congress for $665.7 million to be used for making loans to states for payment of benefits, as well as for administrative expenses, in those cases where states choose to extend by 50 percent their existing jobless pay periods.

Denounced by the AFL-CIO as a "fraud" and a legislative "hoax," the bill was supported by states'-rights congressmen who acknowledged that existing laws were inadequate to protect workers who had exhausted their benefit rights but who insisted improvement was a state responsibility.

Thus the problem went back into the hands of state legisla-

(Continued on Page 4)

Poor Knowland Vote Top Primary Surprise

A startling outpouring of Democratic votes gave Democrat Edmund (Pat) Brown, a smashing 3-to-2 victory over U. S. Sen. William F. Knowland (R) in the "popularity contest" in which California voters selected Democratic and Republican nominees for governor of the state.

In the first though inconclusive test of strength in Knowland's bid for new political power, Brown piled up nearly a half-million plurality over the senator under California's unique cross-filing system in which both candidates ran in both party primaries.

This was a sharp reversal of the 1952 pattern that showed Knowland winning both Republican and Democratic primaries and re-elected him without the necessity of a November contest.

Knowland, who chose to make a compulsory open-shop and union-regulation plank his chief platform, won the Republican nomination by slightly less than a 3-to-1 margin but Brown won the larger vote for the Democratic nomination by nearly a 6-to-1 ratio.

Rep. Clair Engle (D) running for Knowland's seat in the Senate, also outstripped his GOP rivals in the combined vote of the two primaries.

In Montana, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D) and incumbent Democratic Representatives Lee Metcalf and Leroy H. Anderson won renomination by handily and will seek re-election in November.

In Alabama, Atty. Gen. John

(Continued on Page 12)

Kennedy-Ives Labor Measure Voted by Senate Subcommittee

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Alexander Smith (R-N. J.), and by GOP Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the Senate special labor-management committee, and GOP "pro-Kohler trio," Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (Nebr.) and Karl Mundt (S.D.).

Based on McClellan Report

Kennedy and Ives, both members of the McClellan unit, said that their bill covered all the major areas recommended for attention in the special committee's first yearly report. Kennedy added that it also covered the "major recommendations" of the President and represented the "best chance" for approval in this Congress.

The bill came out of the subcommittee with a 6-to-1 favorable vote. Only Goldwater, who threatened to offer a substitute in the full committee and on the floor, opposed it.

Goldwater, who in the past has openly advocated putting unions under anti-monopoly laws and compulsory open-shop laws, for the moment retreated to demanding merely stiff restrictions on organizational picketing and secondary boycotts and time-limits on the voting rights of fired "economic strikers." The Kennedy-Ives bill would restore these voting rights taken away by Taft-Hartley.

Goldwater denounced the Kennedy - Ives subcommittee measure as a "sweetheart" bill, a "Meany bill" drafted to be "palatable to labor bosses." He appealed for a "coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats" to toughen the measure.

The AFL-CIO informed reporters categorically that Pres. George Meany "had not seen the bill in advance."

McClellan, whose attitude on the bill may play a major part in determining the approach of other southern Democratic senators, expressed "disappointment" but did not say whether he would approve the bill. Two McClellan suggestions, on penalties and on the eligibility of former criminals for union office, were added to the subcommittee bill before its approval.

Knowland, who three weeks ago claimed credit for "forcing" the Senate Democratic leadership to promise a floor vote on a union-regulation bill, withheld immediate comment.

Strict Reporting Required

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, absent from the country to attend an Intl. Labor Organization session, also had no comment.

The subcommittee bill is comprehensive in its requirements for accurate and complete financial reports from unions and from subsidiary union organizations. The reports would be public property, available to the press and law enforcement agencies and subject to investigation as to accuracy by the Labor Dept.

Union officials would be required to report personal financial transactions involving possible conflict of interest and union loans to themselves of more than $500.

Employers would be required to report "labor-relations" expenditures to "middlemen" associations and consultants. They apparently would not be compelled to report a wide range of expenditures for anti-union or union - harassing "educational" campaigns operated directly within their organizations.

On trusteeships, the subcommittee adopted a proposal in Meany's testimony that international unions report trusteeships to the Labor Dept., with the secretary after two years furnishing Congress information on the facts revealed and recommendations, if he desires, on further legislation. A trusteeship would be presumed valid, however, for only 18 months and its continuation would be subject to an NLRB cease-and-desist order.

Criminal penalties for embezzlement of union funds were broadened at the last moment to cover embezzlements also from business trade associations and other tax-exempt organizations.

Secret Balloting

On elections, unions would be required to choose international officers once each five years either by secret-ballot referendum or by convention to which delegates would be elected by secret ballot. Local unions would elect by secret ballot at least once each four years, after due notice and opportunity to members to nominate candidates.

On complaint of a union member, the Labor Dept. could investigate the lawfulness of an election, set it aside subject to court review, and order a new election.

The bill restricts so-called organizational picketing only in prohibiting picketing for the purpose of "extortion" or seeking a payoff from an employer. Broader restrictions on representation picketing and secondary boycotts, urged by the Administration, were rejected pending further study.

The bill would amend the Taft-Hartley Act in three limited fields substantially the same as those recommended for attention by the Administration.

Wider NLRB Area

The NLRB would be prodded slightly toward accepting responsibility for industrial disputes affecting interstate commerce by a prohibition on the exclusion of whole "classes" of cases by administrative decision.

Pre-hire contracts with unions would be made more clearly permissible in the building and construction industry and NLRB procedures for facilitating such agreements would be simplified.

The right of "fired" economic strikers to vote in NLRB representation elections would be restored. This falls short of Meany's recommendation that the pre-1941 rule under the Wagner Act—of allowing only pre-strike employes to vote in elections to prove the union's continued majority—be written into any new law.

It would weaken an inequity recently revealed in the O'Sullivan Heel Co. case, where the company provoked a strike, fired the strikers, hired strikebreakers, and then demanded and got an NLRB election in which only the "new employes" were allowed to vote on whether they wanted to be represented by the strikers' union.

Repeal Affdavits

The bill would also amend Taft-Hartley by repealing the section requiring non-Communist affidavits by officers of unions that want to use NLRB services.

The bill would seek to deal with management - serving "middlemen" of the Nathan W. Shefferman type by applying to such agents the existing T-H penalties for gifts or money or other valuables to employes.

Persons with records of criminal convictions would be ineligible for union office under the bill unless restored by the normal processes to their full citizens' rights. This means, practically, an executive pardon for offenses before or after service of a prison sentence.

The bill commends the adoption of ethical practice codes by unions and management groups and creates an advisory committee on ethical practices to the secretary of labor. The only major move toward self-disciplining ethical practice codes has been made by the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions, all of which are under directions to place themselves in compliance.

In a last-minute change, a proposed five-year time limit on the Kennedy-Ives bill was dropped and the measure, if passed as reported by the subcommittee, would become permanent law.

Interested Onlookers

7% of Labor Force Is Still Unemployed

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the arm when the House Banking Committee approved a $2 billion community facilities bill, doubling the amount in the Senate-approved measure and lowering the interest rate set up in the Senate bill.

On the tax front, however, the Administration-Democratic agreement barring tax reduction held sway although indications of a fight in the Senate for reductions in excises continued to grow.

The House on a voice vote approved extension of corporation income and excise taxes at their present rates for one year.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) chairman of the Senate Finance Committee said he will stand fast against all attempts to break the no-tax-cut agreement.

The House Banking Committee approved by a 16 to 6 vote a public works program calling for federal loans to municipalities for construction of community facilities.

The bill would bar the use of federal funds for school construction or for use by state agencies, both contained in the Senate bill.

The interest rate for 50-year loans was set at 2⅝ percent compared to the Senate version of from 3¼ to 3½ percent.

Automation Bringing More Jobs To Glass Industry, Scheff Says

Buffalo—Automation, the bane of workers in many industries, was described as having provided "more jobs for workers in the glass industry" at the opening of the Flint Glassworkers convention here.

Intl. Pres. Charles M. Scheff said, however, that imports of foreign glass had resulted in a reduction of 50 percent in jobs held by hand-made glass workers of the union. The president of the 36,000-member union, who hails from Toledo, O., told the 300 delegates at the 81st annual convention that automation has enabled the industry to turn out more products at less cost, thereby creating a greater demand.

This, in turn, he said, has resulted in the need for more glass workers engaged in the phases of glass making that cannot be done by machines alone.

He pointed out that the number of workers engaged in glass blowing without the use of any forming equipment represents a small percentage of the union's membership.

"These workers," he said, "are found primarily in glass-making associated with very fine glassware and in the production of intricate lighting fixtures and accoutrements."

He explained that the training of new workers is carried out by an apprenticeship program in 125 plants. They work, he said, with all types of glassware except flat glass and glass containers.

The foreign imports problem will be one of the questions discussed for action at the 10-day convention. Pres. Scheff indicated that the union will seek some type of action to modify reciprocal trade agreements.

The delegates were welcomed by James L. Kane, president of the Buffalo Federation of Labor, and James Miller, president of the Greater Buffalo Industrial Union Council.

Organized Labor Gives City New Office Building

Wichita, Kan.—The Building & Construction Trades Council here has turned over to the town of Udall, Kan., a new fire station and city office building with the compliments of organized labor.

The formal dedication and presentation of the actual building climaxed a 30-month effort by organized labor to replace the fire station and office building destroyed by a tornado in May 1955.

The structure was built by over 500 union men who donated their weekends and spare time, aided financially by 19 unions in the area and over 40 contractors.

The project was organized by H. E. Mooney, business representative of the Wichita council, to help the stricken town. The new building houses the town's two fire trucks, the city clerk's office, a library and workroom for city maintenance employes.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to Mooney, expressed his gratification at the role of labor in setting up the project. He added:

"I congratulate you and your associates upon the fine spirit of cooperation and community service displayed in this volunteer work."

McPeak in New Post on State Legislation

Carl McPeak, who since the merger of the AFL and CIO has been serving as assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, has been appointed to the newly created post of special representative for state legislation.

In his new assignment, McPeak will assist and advise AFL-CIO state central bodies on all problems dealing with state legislative matters.

Prior to merger, McPeak was assistant to the executive vice president of the CIO and director of industrial union councils, working with CIO councils throughout the country. He was formerly the CIO's Texas state director.

Shoe Unions Join In United Front

Montreal—The Boot & Shoe Workers, affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress, and the National Leather & Shoe Federation, of the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor, have formed a united front for bargaining on behalf of 11,000 members in the province of Quebec.

Officials of the two unions worked out an agreement under which all employers will be asked for a 17 percent increase in piece work rates and a guaranteed 30-hour week for salaried workers.

UAW Strength Surprises Auto Firms

Union Still United As Contracts Expire

(*Continued from Page* 1)
would seriously cripple the union financially and drive a wedge between union leadership and membership. Nearly all of the other provisions of the contracts were continued in force.

UAW Sticks to Principles

But both the UAW leadership and membership chose to stick to the principles they were demanding in the new contract and to show the managements that the union did not have to depend on the check-off to maintain its membership, its militance and its devotion to principle.

The contracts, negotiated in 1955, expired at 11:59 p. m., May 29 at General Motors, and June 1 at the same hour at Ford and Chrysler.

Only once before—at Chrysler for a few weeks in 1947—had any one of the Big Three worked without a contract since the original agreements were negotiated. General Motors cancelled its agreement in late 1945, but the GM workers were already on strike and the company did not attempt to operate its plants.

The union made it clear that the corporations would be making a serious mistake if they interpreted these offers as a sign of weakness on the part of the UAW.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther sent Harlow Curtice, GM president, a letter just a few minutes before the GM contract expiration date the night of May 29 in which he set forth the union's last proposal — including a vote by the workers, extension of the agreement and arbitration if negotiations failed.

"The union has made repeated efforts to persuade the corporation to extend the present agreement to facilitate serious good-faith collective bargaining and was motivated not by any concern about the status of the union during a period of no-contract, for there are no problems of any importance that the union cannot adequately meet under such circumstances," Reuther wrote.

"Since the corporation has announced that it will continue the essential provisions and conditions won by the UAW in previous negotiations, cancellation of the agreement means no significant change in the present conditions of the workers in the plants.

"If the corporation, in calculating its tactical position, acted to cancel the agreement on the assumption that this would create pressure on the union as an institution, it seriously miscalculated because in no way does cancellation change the position of the union or lessen its determination to negotiate a sound and satisfactory new agreement that provides answers to serious and pressing problems faced by GM workers."

At meetings of the UAW's General Motors, Ford and Chrysler National Councils on May 23, elected representatives of the workers in these plants outlined 11 areas covering pressing problems that had to be met in a new 1958 contract for the benefit, not only of UAW workers, but as a contribution to the welfare of the whole national community. (See box this page).

Improvements in SUB

The UAW pointed out repeatedly that basic changes in the contract could be met at least partially at little or no cost to the corporation. For example, improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits could be met entirely out of reserves already accumulated in SUB funds without requiring any increase in the 5-cents-an-hour company payment provided in the 1955 agreement.

As of the end of March, General Motors had paid into the fund $97,891,000. It has paid out—over a two-year period—only $7,056,400 in benefits.

Out of this total of benefits paid out, two thirds had been paid out of accrued interest and appreciation and GM had had to dip into the moneys it had paid into the fund to pay only one third of the benefits. This left a staggering total of assets of $95,145,000, despite the great numbers of workers laid off.

The pattern for the present negotiations, as far as the companies were concerned, was set nearly a year ago when in August, 1957, GM Pres. Curtice proposed a two-year extension of the existing contract without change.

This was in response to the UAW's suggestion that the Big Three reduce their prices on 1958 models an average of $100 under 1957 models. The intention of the auto makers, and their subsequent action, was exactly the opposite—to increase prices on 1958 models.

Sensed Consumer Ire

Sensing even that early, despite their optimistic predictions of a greater volume for 1958, the crystalization of consumer resistence to higher prices, the auto companies, or at least General Motors, was adjusting itself to a lower volume of sales and production.

Abandoning the sound economic basis, on which the automobile and most other American mass-production industries were founded of high volume, low profit per unit but larger overall profit, the companies were getting their ducks in a row to blame labor for high prices and low volume.

By the time negotiations started, the then huge inventory of more than 900,000 new cars had accumulated, and GM put Curtice's 1957 suggestion on the table as its collective bargaining proposal. Not long after, Ford and Chrysler followed the same line.

Through two months of negotiations, none of them budged from that position.

In the face of that adamant position, Reuther said:

Fair Solution Sought

"In the 1958 contract negotiations, we are seeking a sensible and sane, a fair and reasonable solution to a number of pressing and compelling problems that cannot be postponed but which must be met now. We are not seeking any advantage over management. But, on the other hand, we are not willing to permit management to use the present huge new-car inventory to gain an advantage over the workers and deny them their equity.

"In these trying times, the UAW leadership is fully mindful of its responsibilities to UAW members and their families and to the nation as a whole. To meet and carry out these responsibilities, the UAW has made numerous constructive proposals in an effort to resolve the issues in the 1958 negotiations and to achieve a just and honorable settlement.

"Unfortunately, these repeated efforts on the part of the union have been rejected by the corporations, who have refused to bargain in good faith and have rigidly adhered to a position of offering an extension of the old contract without change on a 'take-it-or-leave it' basis in GM and Ford.

"Chrysler, on the other hand, has insisted on numerous weakening amendments to the old agreement.

"This is not good-faith bargaining nor does it meet the legal responsibilities of the corporations under the law, nor their moral obligations to their employes."

Rank and File Meetings

Union members and leaders are going about the business at hand with no perturbation. UAW representative have fanned out across the country to hold meetings with the rank and file and seek their guidance and test their reaction to union policy.

By the night of June 3, the Chrysler section of the union had held local leadership and membership meetings in all of its 35 locations throughout the country. The Ford section has held six area leadership meetings and a number of local membership meetings in Ford centers.

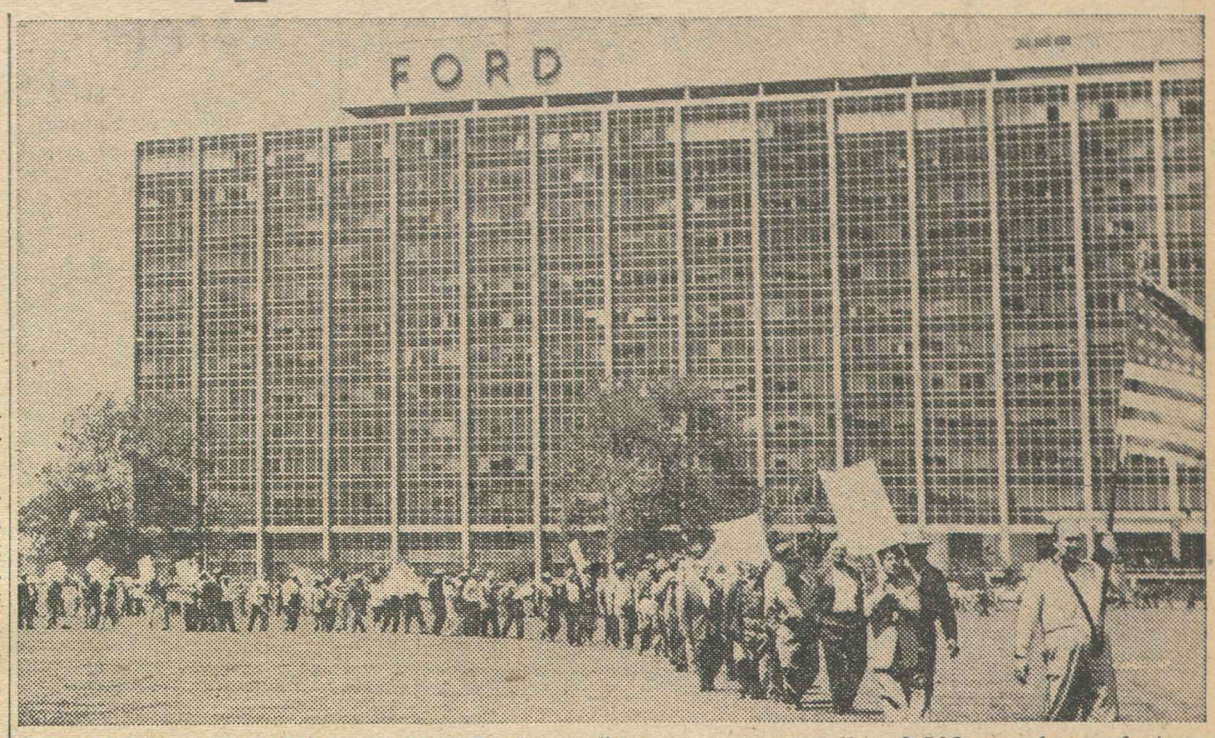
The General Motors section has held 21 area meetings covering 121 out of the 124 GM bargaining units in the country. The response has been the same: overwhelming in all cases and unanimous in most cases approving the UAW policy.

The union informed the corporations that it stood ready to resume negotiations as soon as possible and to reach a fair agreement without waiting for its tactically advantageous position.

Negotiations Resumed

Negotiations were resumed at General Motors and Ford June 4. It was expected they will be resumed shortly at Chrysler.

In the meantime American Motors, little brother of the Big Three, agreed to extend its contract if no agreement is reached by June 15, the expiration date.



DEMONSTRATING IN THE HOPE of speeding up contract talks, 2,500 members of Auto Workers Local 600 at Ford Motor Co. in Detroit paraded outside the company's main office building while union and management negotiators met. The UAW's contracts with Ford, Chrysler and General Motors expired over the Memorial Day weekend and union members remained on the job without contracts.

Big 4 Talks Scheduled by Rubber Union

Akron, O. — The United Rubber Workers, seeking wage increases and pension and insurance improvements for approximately 100,000 members, has set negotiation sessions with the rubber industry's Big Four.

Goodrich Meeting On

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the union would meet the major rubber producers across the bargaining table on the following dates:

- B. F. Goodrich Co., involving 15,000 workers, Cleveland, where sessions got underway June 5.
- Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 23,000 workers, Cleveland, June 10.
- Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., 21,500 workers, Canton, O., June 16.
- U. S. Rubber Co., 30,000 workers, New York, June 17.

The URW will be seeking a substantial and adequate pay increase and necessary improvements in the pension and insurance agreements, Buckmaster said.

Auto Workers Seek Basic Improvements in 11 Areas

Detroit—Here are the 11 areas in which the Auto Workers demanded basic improvements to make new 1958-model contracts with the Big Three automotive firms meet the 1958 needs of workers:

1. More purchasing power for unemployed and short-time workers through supplemental unemployment benefit improvements.

2. A cost-of-living adjustment in pension payments.

3. Investment of a part of the pension funds in projects that will benefit the workers and the communities in which they live.

4. Protection for workers and their families when plants are abandoned or work is shifted to another community.

5. Revised vacation eligibility to protect workers in a period of extended layoffs.

6. Adjustment of insurance costs so that benefits are more uniformly in proportion to premiums, regardless of geographical area.

7. A wage increase that accurately reflects the increase in productivity.

8. Factoring of the 24-cent cost-of-living allowance into the basic wage structure.

9. Correction of wage inequities.

10. Sensible and necessary contract improvements.

11. The working out of legitimate local union demands on a fair and sensible basis.

IUD Survey Finds Major Gain In Contract Holiday Clauses

A rapid postwar improvement in the holiday provisions of union contracts with large manufacturing concerns has been reported by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The IUD findings were based on a study of contracts covering 5,000 or more workers, on file in the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. Included in the survey were 137 agreements affecting more than 2.7 million workers.

The study showed that only 1.7 percent of the workers have contracts providing for less than six paid holidays; 13 percent are paid for six or six and one-half paid holidays; 74 percent for seven holidays, and 11 percent for eight or more holidays.

Emphasizing the steady growth in these clauses in union agreements negotiated since war's end, the IUD compared its figures with a 1952 BLS survey showing only 25 percent of the workers paid for seven or more holidays.

Half of the 2.7 million workers affected, the IUD said, receive triple pay when they work on holidays—double-time for the hours actually worked plus straight-time pay for the holiday itself. The remaining 50 percent of the workers have contracts providing for pay ranging from time-and-one-half for holidays worked to two-and-a-half times normal pay.

A REAL COPE FAMILY, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Reynolds and their three daughters, Mary, Lydia and Jayne (all seated), get the congratulations of Dir. James P. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (left) and Joseph Brady of the Brewery Workers (right) at the COPE area conference in Atlanta, Ga. Reynolds is business manager of Laborers Local 599 and his wife, Louise, is a member of Office Employes Local 18.

COPE Conferences Agree:

Unemployment Tops Major Political Issues in 1958

Unemployment, the high cost of living and pending anti-labor legislation in Congress and the state legislatures are stirring union members and their families to greater political activity this year than at any previous period.

That is the conclusion of National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt following the first four of the eight COPE area conferences scheduled this Spring. McDevitt and members of his staff have thus far held conferences in Louisville, Ky.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; and Philadelphia, Pa.

Other Meetings Set

Before the month is out additional conferences will be held in San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Chicago, Ill.

"I wish," said McDevitt, "that some of the candidates for office this year could have sat in these conferences and listened to the people from the grass roots express what is in the minds of the voters.

"They would have learned that there is a real demand for action and that campaign slogans and pretty words aren't going to do much to win votes.

"There is an understanding of the issues and a desire to do something politically that exceeds anything I have seen since I've been engaged in this work."

This year's COPE conferences are being conducted on a discussion-group basis. Four panels rotate among the conferees taking up problems of COPE financing, women's activities, political organization and registration and issues and communications.

No Rules in Politics

Emphasis is on the interchange of experiences and participation by delegates in discussion.

"The only rule in politics," McDevitt said, "is that there are no rules. There is only successful experience and unsuccessful experience and the more each of us knows about what the other group has done and how it has worked, the better equipped each of us is to deal with the problems that will arise this year."

The panels conducting the discussions consist of leaders from the four-state or five-state areas involved in each conference. They are assisted by COPE staff members.

During each session of the panel on issues and communications, delegates were asked to list the issues they hear the most talk about among their friends and neighbors. Without exception the first subject mentioned was unemployment or the recession.

Sharp comments were heard regarding the failure of the national Administration to demonstrate any concern over joblessness.

In the two southern conferences the second item mentioned was anti-labor legislation and how to secure repeal of state compulsory open-shop laws where they exist. The Boston and Philadelphia conferees were more concerned with the high cost of living and placed pending labor legislation third in importance.

Other issues raised and discussed were taxes, foreign aid and tariffs, schools, social security and medical care.

Reaction to Nixon

At one conference a sounding was made on the grass-roots reaction to the kind of reception given Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon in South America.

"I notice," said one of the delegates, "that George Meany and Bill Schnitzler went down there last year and were treated very cordially. That should give those folks in the State Dept. some ideas."

Evidence of burgeoning activity among trade union wives and women members came from the panel session on women's activities and special women's meetings held in conjunction with the conferences.

Women Are Active

Delegates in Philadelphia heard the story of the local women's activities director who built a program starting cold from a telephone book.

Others heard of the devotion of a wife who had agreed to hold a coffee party for a candidate. The day before the party was scheduled she fell down the stairs of her home and fractured her shoulder. She had the shoulder set that afternoon, held the party the following day, and only then went to the hospital for treatment.

Panels on political organization and registration and COPE financing reviewed procedures and tackled the problems most often arising.

McDevitt Is Confident

"Realistically," commented McDevitt, "I know we've got a lot of hard work ahead of us this year but you can't come away from one of these conferences without the feeling that it's going to get done regardless of the obstacles.

"These are people who know the score and they're going to do the job."

Food Workers Push Drive for COPE

Pittsburgh, Pa. — A campaign to stimulate contributions to the Committee on Political Education has been announced by Local 590, Amalgamated Food Employes.

Beginning this month, a $50 U.S. Savings Bond will be awarded to the contributor whose COPE receipt number comes up in a monthly drawing. The grand prize—to be awarded in October—will be a week's all-expense vacation for two in Bermuda.

Prizes of a cigarette lighter or a pen and pencil set will go to each steward who obtains 100 percent COPE membership in his store.

Union Secretary of '57 to Be Judge

New York—Mrs. Kathleen Kinnick, winner of last year's "Miss Union Secretary" title, has been namd a judge in the 1958 contest.

Rules and entry blanks for the contest—sponsored by Remington Rand—are available through Union Advertising Service, 302 Fifth Ave., New York.

Governors Must Act

Jobless Pay Battle Shifts to States

(*Continued from Page* 1)

tures which, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged, have "consistently failed to meet their responsibilities" in the 23-year history of unemployment compensation.

What the states must decide, before the jobless pay periods can be extended, is whether to finance the temporary program out of existing reserves or to use federal funds which would have to be repaid through an increase in employer tax contributions in 1963 unless some other method of repayment is elected by the individual legislatures.

Business Groups Opposed

In effect, a decision to accept federal loans would constitute a commitment to increase employer taxes five years from now—a move certain to be bitterly opposed by state business groups which have, in most cases, dominated state legislatures and hamstrung liberal efforts in the past to liberalize compensation programs.

Complicating an already uncertain picture is the fact that only six state legislatures are currently in session, with special sessions planned in only three additional states as of now. Unless governors of the other states schedule similar special sessions —and this is extremely doubtful in all but a handful of states—no implementation of the almost meaningless compensation bill will be forthcoming.

Opponents to improvement of jobless benefit periods have already laid down their strategy for blocking even temporary aid to the jobless workers in their states, by serving notice that they would try to include anti-labor legislation on any call for a special session.

Only in two states—New York and Connecticut—can unemployed workers who have exhausted their benefits look forward to early relief from their economic difficulties. The Democratic governors of these two states—New York's Averell Harriman and Connecticut's Abraham A. Ribicoff—had won legislative approval of programs to extend the jobless pay period before Congress acted.

The governors of Illinois and Montana have already indicated they have the authority, without legislative action, to sign agreements with the federal government to accept advances for extension of the program, but have given no indication as to whether or not they will take immediate steps in this direction.

12 FEP States Cite Gains Against Bias

Major discriminatory barriers have been broken through by the activities of the fair employment practices commissions which now operate in 12 states, a report to the Conference of Governors of Civil Rights States declared.

Published by the American Jewish Committee for the Continuing Committee of Governors on Civil Rights, which the conference created, the report summarizes the experiences of the commissions and contains the statement of purpose and recommendations adopted by the governors last December in New York City.

"Events of 1957 demonstrated clearly that much of the responsibility for securing those rights for which 'governments are instituted among men' rests upon the states as well as the federal government," the statement declared. "As responsible political units of a great nation, the states must assume their obligations as earnestly as they assert their rights.

"High among those obligations is the responsibility to secure for all the privileges and immunities of citizenship; freedom of conscience and expression; and equality of opportunity under law."

The states represented at the conference have a total population of 61 million people. Called jointly by Governors Averell Harriman (D-N. Y.) and G. Mennen Williams (D-Mich.), the meeting marked the first time in the history of the nation that governors of several states met together to take constructive action on civil rights.

Advancing a series of recommendations for improved civil rights enforcement at both the state and federal levels, the governors declared that "the principles of conciliation, coupled with legal sanction when needed, as embodied in our states' FEPC laws, have proved workable. When fully understood by the public, they have gained acceptance wherever adopted."

"Many note that the very passage of the law has signified more than simply an expression of a democratic climate of opinion; the existence of this anti-discrimination legislation, coupled with a respect for law and the educational and regulatory work of the commissions, has effected deep-rooted changes in public opinion," the report said. "These are not abstract changes; they can be measured in new opportunities now available to minorities.

Effect on Minority

"Less measurable, but perhaps of even greater significance in the long run, is the impact of the laws upon the attitudes of minority groups themselves. By protecting the civil rights of all citizens, these laws have helped create among members of minority groups a new sense of confidence and optimism. This is an immediate gain, for which the commissions are in part responsible. And there is promise of even greater achievement in the year ahead."

The 12 states with FEP commissions participating in the conference are Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

Pilots End Strike Against Western

Los Angeles—A 91-day strike against Western Air Lines by the Airline Pilots Association has been settled with an agreement to send all outstanding issues to final arbitration.

The arbitration plan was submitted to both sides by the National Mediation Board. The air line links 47 cities in the U.S., Canada and Mexico with over 9,100 miles of air routes.

Not for Bread Alone:

Union Program for Creative Use of Leisure

MEN AND WOMEN do not live by bread alone. In the old days art flourished under the patronage of kings, rich men and corporations. Today the union helps its members express their creative skills and instincts. This ILGWU member displays her second successful piece of sculpture.

THE CREATIVE AND INTELLIGENT use of leisure is the mark of a healthy, happy, mature human being, the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers believe. It stresses this outlook in its annual Spring Festival and Craft Exhibit in New York City. Above, a choral group entertains at the festival.

THE EXHIBITS AT THE ILGWU show include painting, sculpture, ceramics, leather, metal work and photography. Some workers prefer hand loom weaving, above, evolving intricate patterns as they produce cloth.

DANCING, BALLROOM AND FOLK, is one of the major programs at the festival. The union has freed the worker from fear of dismissal and exploitation, now it helps its members sing, dance, paint and sculpt.

WHAT GOOD IS LEISURE unless it is used wisely and well? This group, deeply engrossed in ceramics, is typical of classes of ILGWU workers who spend their spare time with union assistance, in creative endeavor that gives them the basis for a lifetime of pleasure.

IN MARCH 1958 Garment Workers in New York demonstrated that they could march on picket lines. In the spring they showed they can do other things as well. The 10-day exhibit featured exhibits of painting. The class above is working with a live model.

Union Busting, 1958 Model

THE BIG THREE automobile producers' decision to cancel their contracts with the Auto Workers is a bald attempt to exploit the recession and brush aside the basic problems confronting both the industry and the union.

It is also an ill-conceived and irresponsible attempt to cancel the union along with the contract.

Years of intensive efforts to spell out the rights and duties of the union and the employer in a comprehensive contract have been temporarily tossed out the window.

Instead of bargaining in good faith to help solve the problems caused by mass layoffs, the severe pinch on the pensioned worker in a period of rising prices, the problem of tiding over the unemployed worker, the auto companies have arrogantly tossed their 800,000-car inventory on the table and challenged the UAW to strike.

This is a reversion to the freebooting labor relations of the 19th Century, of the use of the threat of starvation and destitution to bring workers "into line."

The Big Three will soon discover that they have bitten off more than they can chew. The UAW has organized thoroughly and well. Its members are united behind the UAW position that a 1955 contract is not good enough in 1958. Nor have they forgotten the bitter struggles to organize the industry in the 1930's.

The workers won't let their union be cancelled out by fear or intimidation or stupid harassment. The UAW will be around in full strength and ready to talk contract when the Big Three decide to substitute collective bargaining for senseless bullying.

Test for America

AMERICA'S ABILITY to give responsible leadership and direction to the never-ending battle with Communist totalitarianism is facing a critical test in Congress.

The world—Communist, non-Communist and uncommitted—is watching the maneuvering in the House and Senate preparatory to showdown votes on a mutual security program and extension of the reciprocal trade act.

If we reduce or abandon our aid or trade programs at this critical moment the Soviets will have scored a major victory. For the moment the Communists are using economic aid programs and trade agreements as a "come-on" to the uncommitted and newly organized nations. Having set up an economic relationship, the Communists would be in a prime position to infiltrate and seize political control.

The effectiveness of our aid and trade programs over the past decade have brought the current Communist reaction. We must meet this challenge with wider and more sweeping programs rather than narrowing and emasculating programs that have played a key role in blocking Communist penetration.

In the final analysis America will prosper and remain free only if the world community prospers and retains its free institutions.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'This Is Good Enough for You'

Crisis in France:

Unions Fight Dictatorship By Military or Communists

IN THE CONFUSION attending the French political crisis and the return of Gen. Charles DeGaulle to the premiership, the non-Communist trade union forces have played a key role in defending constitutional government against dictatorial encroachments from the right and the left.

The seizure of the Algerian civilian government by French army officers and the potential danger of military dictatorship being extended to the French mainland, posed two dangers for the non-Communist trade union movement and the country's democratic forces:

1—The usurpation of constitutional power by an army-oriented dictator representing rightist or neo-Fascist elements.

2—The usurpation of democratic government by the Communist Party on the pretext of overthrowing the so-called forces of fascism.

Force Ouvriere, the Socialist-oriented, non-Communist trade union organization, and the Christian trade unions met this challenge from both right and left by insisting that any new government be constitutionally selected and refusing to join in a Communist-dominated People's Front proposed by the Communists under the guise of defending democratic institutions.

The Communist-controlled trade unions in the CGT approached FO seeking joint action on strikes and protests during the political crisis.

Communist Bid Rejected

FO leader Robert Bothereau rejected the overture which would have given the Communists the opportunity to take over and assume the leadership mantle in a new People's Front.

The FO and the Christian unions, striving to check hasty emotional reactions, strongly opposed the army's seizure of power in Algeria. On DeGaulle's bid for power, the non-Communist trade unions insisted only that any new government take power constitutionally.

They said in a recent release:

"The two trade union confederations—Christian Workers (CFTC) and Force Ouvriere (FO)—affirm that the only government they can recognize as being valid is one regularly formed according to constitutional rules and the result of the regular procedures of republican institutions.

"The two confederations announce that the workers, indissolubly loyal to the democratic regime and to civil and individual liberties, cannot remain passive and will use all the methods of struggle they possess if the legal powers of the Republic are not able to prevent threats of a dictatorship and the assumption of personal power."

Wait-and-See Attitude

The trade union groups' attitude on DeGaulle is of a wait-and-see nature. They seek more confirmation that he can force the military to return to allegiance to the central French government in Paris and that his bid for French constitutional reforms will not injure democratic processes.

Many leaders of the French Socialist Party, with which the FO is closely allied, think that DeGaulle is the only individual who can handle the present situation and eventually permit some kind of a political solution in Algeria. They have taken this position despite the fact that they have no enthusiasm for DeGaulle personally.

DeGaulle, from all apparent indications, seeks a constitutional regime which he can control with a minimum of interference. He seeks a strong executive that would not be at the mercy of French political parties or the whims of the National Assembly.

In a programmatic sense he has not yet defined his position. One correspondent in Paris describes the general as "neither a Fascist nor a Bonapartist. . . . The fact is that he is not really interested in domestic political or social issues. What concerns him is . . . foreign policy."

Rally Tells Women 'Work' Law Evils

Los Angeles—A giant women's political rally was staged here this week by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to familiarize wives, daughters and neighbors of ILGWU members of the dangers of "right-to-work" legislation.

The meeting was promoted by the Los Angeles Joint Board to explain to the union's distaff side that "anti-labor legislation hits workers in their pay checks," according to Isador Stenzor, manager of the Cloakmakers.

The women attending the rally were urged to make it known in their neighborhoods that they were participating in the fight against "right-to-work" legislation in California because "their standard of living is at stake," Stenzor said.

Long-Term Retreat:

Recession Logical Climax To Stunted Growth Rate

The Conference on Economic Progress, a non-profit, non-political organization engaged in economic research, has done an exhaustive analysis of the recession and related it to the problems of economic growth. The AFL-CIO News is carrying the following excerpts from the summary section of the conference's study "The 'Recession'—Cause and Cure." The 54-page pamphlet is available from the conference at 50 cents per copy, with lower rates for bulk orders, at 1001 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. It was prepared under the direction of Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The paralysis of indecision and inaction, in the face of the most serious economic decline in a quarter-century, has even deeper meaning than the statistics themselves.

We are confronted by a great totalitarian opponent which knows what it wants, acts persistently in terms of decades, lifts its goals as its employed resources expand, and budgets its resources to serve the purposes it values most.

We cannot afford to be indecisive about what we want, to vacillate from day to day, to reduce our goals as productive resources remain unemployed, and to sacrifice the purposes we should value most.

Our failure to meet the great economic challenge springs from four interrelated causes: failure to grasp the deeper significance of the "recession;" failure to see the immense size of the economic tasks now confronting us; failure to appreciate how much we can gain by undertaking these tasks fully, and how much we would lose by not doing so; and failure to take persistent, comprehensive, and far-sighted action.

DEEPER SIGNIFICANCE OF THE "RECESSION"—There is a naive notion that the "recession" came without warning in 1957, and that it may go away soon for reasons not yet disclosed. None of this is true. The "recession" has been merely the most recent phase of, and has been due to the same causes as, the long-term economic retreat since the end of the Korean War.

Our total economy has needed to grow more than 4.5 percent a year to utilize growing productive resources. It actually averaged better than this during 1947-1953. But during 1953-1957, we averaged only about one-half the needed rate of growth, and from 1956 to 1957 less than one-fourth.

Administered Prices

And as we neglected the long-term retreat, the shriveling rate of growth was followed by actual "recession."

The causes of the long-term economic retreat and of the "recession" are inseparable. Excessive administered price increases, and growing deficiencies in real wages and salaries and in farm income, led to an investment boom in productive facilities outrunning deficient consumption.

Even with falling investment during the "recession" phase, prices have continued to rise. An unduly tight federal budget policy relative to our needs and resources, the pernicious tight money policy and the deflation of farm income, added to the retreat.

IMMENSE SIZE OF TASKS NOW CONFRONTING US—To achieve a reasonably full economy even by 1960, and to make this "recovery" an integral part of a long-term advance at a full growth rate through 1964, we must lift our economy above levels pertaining in first quarter 1958 by these amounts:

We must lift total national production by about $45 billion for 1959 as a whole, and by about $195 billion in 1964;

We must increase employment by 2.7 million for 1959, by almost 5 million by 1960 to restore full employment, and by 9.5 million by 1964;

We must lift consumer spending by nearly $25 billion for 1959 and by five times this amount by 1964, and we must lift consumer incomes accordingly;

We must lift total private investment by about $12 billion for 1959, and by 3.5 times this amount by 1964;

To help generate this amount of economic expansion, and to start to remove current deficiencies in national security and in vital domestic programs, public outlays for goods and services at all levels of government need to be lifted by $9 billion for 1959 as a whole, and by 3.5 times this amount by 1964. About two-thirds of this advance for 1959, and more than half of this advance by 1964, should be provided by federal outlays.

The shallow efforts thus far made to reverse the "recession" may lead to a "leveling off" later this year, and then to some slight upturn. It is equally possible that these shallow efforts may result in worsening of the "recession."

But almost all informed forecasts agree that the best to be expected under current approaches is that the years 1959 and even 1960 will be characterized by a very low rate of economic growth. This would mean a very high level of chronic unemployment. And the end result would be another "recession," more serious than the current one, just as this one is more serious than the last.

NEEDED IMMEDIATE PROGRAMS FOR "RECOVERY" AND GROWTH—

1—Immediate but permanent federal assistance should be extended to states in amounts sufficient to provide insured and uninsured unemployed workers with payments equal to at least half their usual wages for so long as they may be unemployed. This could add perhaps $2 billion to the spending stream by 1959. Old age insurance benefits and assistance should be increased rapidly, and close to doubled by 1964.

2—An immediate tax reduction of $6 to $7 billion, mainly for low- and middle-income consumers, should be enacted.

3—The President's original budget for fiscal 1959, proposing $72.8 billion for specific purposes (with $1.1 billion for contingencies), should be raised by $4.6 billion, more than $11 billion by calendar 1960, and by more than $23 billion by calendar 1964.

4—The tight money policy should be reversed. All government housing credit and insurance programs should immediately be liberalized as to interest rates and amortization, and combined with expanded federal outlays for low income housing and urban redevelopment, aiming at total construction of about 2 million new homes a year.

5—The farm program should immediately be revised drastically, with unified goals for ample farm production for domestic needs and exports, for farm production facilities and population adjusted to these needs, and for farm incomes pointed toward parity of income.

6—Some key industries should now make price reductions and wage increases geared to expanded consumption. They will be able to do more when the government assumes its prime responsibility to combat "recession."

7—Full prosperity and full economic growth are less inflationary than stagnation or "recession." Since September 1957, both consumer and wholesale prices have risen faster than during the period 1948-1953 as a whole, which was marked by very rapid economic growth in a generally full economy.

AFL-CIO News Used In Classroom Work

Columbus, Ohio—Dwight G. Dean, Ph.D., chairman of the sociology department at Capital University, employs the AFL-CIO News in classroom work "as a means of presenting a side seldom, if ever, read by the usual student."

The News, Dean commented, "is a welcome antidote" to the daily press "which is conservative if not reactionary." Among one class' assignment from Dean was perusal of the News for labor's viewpoint on some current issue.

Capital University is an educational institution of the American Lutheran Church.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

TWO REMARKABLE THINGS are happening among Republicans in Congress: An unusually large number are choosing not to run again and the notorious but once-powerful Senate GOP "Class of 1946" is disappearing as a factor.

It is well-known, of course, that six senior Republican senators have decided to pull out. Less attention has been paid to the fact that 23 GOP representatives—approximately one-eighth of the party's House membership—have announced they will not seek re-election.

Only one of the six GOP senators—Knowland of California—is running for another office, the governorship of his state. Jenner of Indiana presumably may also seek a governorship when the election comes up in 1960.

The other four—Ives of New York, Alexander Smith of New Jersey, Flanders of Vermont, Martin of Pennsylvania—are simply quitting on account of age, health, family circumstance or dubious re-election prospects.

Only five of the 23 retiring House GOP members are running for other offices. Three of them—Kean of New Jersey, Scott of Pennslvania, Prouty of Vermont—are trying for the Senate; Devereux of Maryland is running for governor; Hillings of California wants to be state attorney-general. The other 18 are non-starters, for a variety of reasons.

★ ★ ★

THE MORTALITY AMONG REPUBLICANS generally, however, is as nothing compared to the decimation of the GOP's Senate Class of '46, which for the three years 1950-52 was a potent, swaggering and malignant influence in American political life.

The Class of '46 was the product of a sorehead reaction against the war compounded by the false "meat shortage" issue that abetted Harry S. Truman in losing the congressional elections.

Four of the GOP newcomers of '46 were quickly recognized as perfectly decent, able, conservative or middle-road Republicans—Ives, Flanders, Thye of Minnesota, Williams of Delaware. Watkins of Utah was later added to this list.

Eight others were McCarthy of Wisconsin, Jenner, Martin, Harry P. Cain of Washington, Zales Ecton of Montana, Bricker of Ohio, Kem of Missouri, Malone of Nevada.

What happened and is happening to them is a lesson in change. Cain, Ecton and Kem were beaten in 1952 after one term; Cain became again the apparently fundamentally decent young man he had been before and Kem became a Washington lawyer.

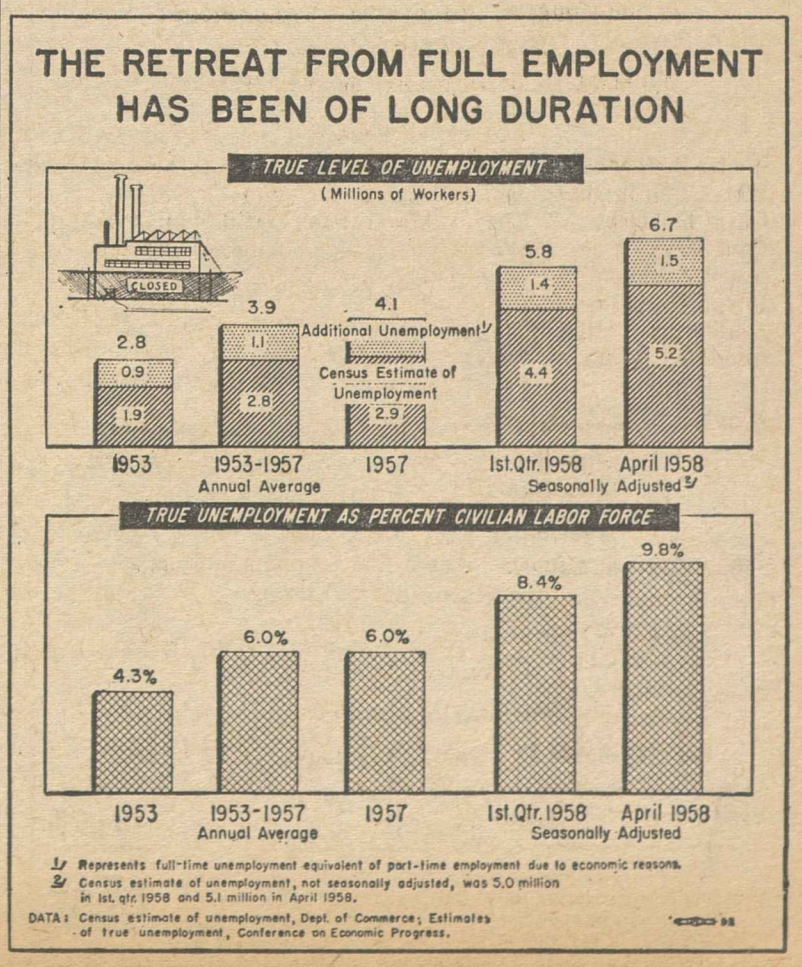
Now Ives and Flanders are leaving and among the others in the first group Thye at least is in political trouble.

McCarthy is dead, Jenner and Martin are departing. Malone no longer is reported so frequently in the Washington society pages as fraternizing exclusively with right-wing Republican journalistic groups; he was one of three Republicans who broke party lines on the unemployment compensation bill to vote for the Kennedy "federal standards" amendment. About Bricker, the most to be said is that he is without affirmative influence; he is written off as a product of Ohio's peculiar political stalemate.

★ ★ ★

THE PICTURE PRESENTED by the Republicans contrasts sharply with that of the Democrats.

A few but by no means an unusual number of House members are retiring. No senior Democrat is voluntarily leaving the Senate. From the House, Clair Engle of California, Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia are seeking Senate seats.



How to Buy:

Unions Form Group Auto Insurance Plan

By Sidney Margolius

GROUP LIFE AND HEALTH insurance, and group pension plans, have become the fastest-growing types of family protection. They have produced savings of as much as 15-30 percent from the cost of similar insurance policies bought on an individual basis.

Take medical expense insurance. Ten years ago only a half-million Americans were covered by group plans. Today, 24 million are covered.

Now, for the first time in U.S. history, a similar method of insuring large groups of car owners is being tried out by the Multnomah, Ore., Labor Council, and the Nationwide Insurance Co., the country's fourth largest auto insuror.

Already six Oregon local unions are offering a pioneering low-cost auto-insurance plan to their members. The plan is experimental, and is not yet available in other parts of the country. But if it works out successfully in Oregon, it may prove to be one of the most effective ways of restraining spiraling auto-insurance bills.

The plan tentatively has established initial rates for members of the labor groups of 5 to 30 percent less than standard rates for the same coverage. But if permitted, the plan eventually will pay additional dividends or rebates to the groups, depending on their accident records.

At present the plan is described as "a wholesale, low-cost method of writing individual auto insurance policies." The big saving is in the lower marketing and selling expenses made possible by signing up a lot of people at a time.

Still another cost-cutter is the group traffic safety program made possible by group enrollment.

Until group auto insurance reaches your own area, how can your protect yourself against the booming cost of such protectin? You can seek out the "preferred-risk" companies who give low rates to drivers with good safety records. If you use an agent, you can ask him to place your insurance with one of the rate-deviating companies that charge 10 or 30 percent below standard rates.

Finally, you can concentrate your coverage on liability insurance, and eliminate collision coverage on your own car.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Guaranteed Ways To Hear a Pin Drop

By Jane Goodsell

WANT TO HEAR A PIN DROP? Ask one of the following questions. Then drop a pin. Ten to one you'll hear it land.

"Who left the bathroom in such an awful mess?"

"Would anybody like another serving of creamed tripe?"

"Does anyone in the class have anything to add to our discussion of the past pluperfect subjunctive tense?"

"Can anybody here loan me a ten-spot until payday?"

"My plane leaves at 7:15 a.m. Who'd like to drive me to the airport?"

"Can any of the ladies present remember seeing Rudolph Valentino in The Desert Song?"

"It has been moved that all members be assessed $10 to make up our current deficit. Do I hear a second?"

"I'D LIKE TO SHOW you people a little invention of mine. It's a combination garlic press and buttonhook. Once this thing hits the market, believe me, it'll be a sensation! Lucky for your folks, there's still a chance to get in on the ground floor. Who'd like to put a little money into an absolutely sure-fire investment that will bring at least a 200 percent return on your money in six months?"

"We don't have to just sit around and talk. Who'd like to play Twenty Questions?"

"Whose turn is it to help with the dishes tonight?"

"Who wants to be Santa Claus this year at the office party?"

"Is there anybody here who'd like to volunteer for a little experiment I'm conducting in hypnosis?"

"Guess how much I paid for this dress. Go ahead, guess!"

"Who used up all the hot water?"

"Is there anybody here who can't keep a secret?"

"Would any of you fellows like to stop playing poker and dance?"

Vandercook Says:

Recession Leaves Its Scars

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS of a recession are bad enough. That cold, suet-like clot of fear that now abides somewhere just below the ribs of more than 5 million Americans who have lost their jobs leaves a scar which will not quickly disappear.

Possessions wear out. Hopes and ambitions are postponed. Even worse are what, if we are not extremely watchful, may be the long-term results of this recession. For it becomes ever more evident that powerful forces are at work whose blind purpose it is to set back the economic clock. It is an axiom with which no thoughtful person disagrees, that bad times come when mass purchasing power decreases.

Vandercook

Knowing that, it is almost inconceivable that a serious attempt would be made at such a time as this still further to lower purchasing power and to keep it at a low ebb for an indefinite period. But precisely that is happening. A breed of American businessman most of us have optimistically believed was extinct has begun to reassert itself. These are hard times, those arch-reactionaries are saying. We then, will do our utmost to make them harder.

Trade-unionism, it had been assumed, has long been an accepted, and an acceptable, fixture of the American economy. Yet we have recently seen one of the biggest American corporations, General Motors, seek to take advantage of the depression in the car market deliberately to smash the great union with which it has long had honorable dealings by insisting upon the outmoded "open shop." It would no longer follow the routine practice of withholding the union dues of its employes, unless it got exactly the contract it demanded.

That return to an attitude of open hostility toward labor, as if U. S. workers were the enemies of American business instead of the partners and the best customers of American business, is even more disturbingly revealed by the current pressure for so-called "right-to-work" laws. Eighteen states already have such laws. In seven more states, astonishingly well-financed organizations which are curiously shy about revealing where their funds are coming from, are agitating for comparable legislation. The avowed effect of "right-to-work" laws is to abolish closed shop and union shop contracts. Their actual purpose is to wreck the whole trade union movement in the United States.

In a world where all free nations have taken it for granted that the ancient, dog-eat-dog struggle of capital against labor ended generations ago, what most deeply concerns all Americans of every income level, and of every occupation is this: The genuine aim of "right-to-work" laws, and of every union-busting corporate action, is to reduce wages. If the political and economic dinosaurs have their way, the contents of tens of millions of pay envelopes will shrink to the levels of 10 or even of 20 years ago.

If they are successful in that incredible attempt, there can be but one result. The United States will become a third-class economic power.

We are already making things faster than we can buy them. If earning power is reduced, buying power is reduced. Then, inescapably, profits vanish. If the madmen win, America will dwell, for no one can tell how long, in the grey half-world of a permanent depression.

Morgan Says:

Memorial Day in Washington

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

MEMORIAL DAY is a day when old soldiers relive old glories, when small boys squat at the curb to cheer the band and the colors past, when gold star mothers gather at gravesides to touch grief again and citizens at large think solemn thoughts of the fallen; and when statesmen pledge they shall not have died in vain.

Morgan

It is a time too when reporters, straining for Pulitzer prizes, unfurl patriotic paragraphs about the nation's observance of a brave and militant heritage.

Through such an atmosphere in Washington moved two mute anonymous citizens from the rotunda of the national capitol along Constitution avenue across Memorial bridge over the Potomac to Arlington National cemetery —the unknown dead they were, of World War II and Korea, dispatched to lie with the nameless doughboy of World War I in the white marble tomb of the unknown soldier, that mystic monument on a lovely wooded bluff above Lee's mansion and overlooking the quitely splendid springtime skyline of the capital.

The flat, blue-white heat of a Maytime sun stretched like a metallic sheet over a strangely stirring scene, a human mixture of reverence and reverie, of pomp and picknicking. Pleasure boats darted from the edge of the river as the cortege slowly bridged it. A man in a sugarcane hat lounged in the shade on a GI blanket watching history move. A woman who had lingered at the edge of the open graves of the unknown since breakfast-time collapsed at midday of the heat.

What drew them all to that consecrated spot?—the curious, the solemn, the steel-jawed legionnaires, their overseas caps fairly quivering with patriotism; the sweet and silly girls snatching flirtatious fragments of conversation with handsome young men in uniform.

One may gently scoff at some of the extremes of ritual, hoping thus to preserve balance and perspective and not be washed away in a sheer torrent of chauvinism. And yet there was something which melted the motley and distinguished congregation together.

The living, fluid identity of a people rose here like an invisible force pushing a sad lump of pride up into the throat as the carillon bells gave a soft, round whisper of "Faith of Our Fathers" and the President, an old soldier himself, standing in the sun, now staring at the past, now squinting to the future, saluted the soldiers in personal silence as the cannon boomed, and then the muted bugle wailed taps.

It is fitting and proper that, in the name of all, these nameless ones rest in a place of honored glory, providing that we remember, for their sake and for ours, that war has finally lost its glory and that the tomb of the next unknown soldier may simply be the mass grave of mankind.

Washington Reports:

Depressed Areas Bill Termed Domestic Technical Aid Plan

SEN. FREDERICK PAYNE (R-Me.) and Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) predicted that the current session of Congress would enact a measure to aid chronically depressed areas. They were interviewed on "Washington Reports to the People," AFL-CIO public service program.

Reuss said he expects the bill to pass by "a narrow margin" in the House. It passed the Senate, 46 to 36. Payne said he expected the President to sign "because he has recommended legislation similar to this in the last two sessions."

Payne said the bill would apply at home the technical assistance program that we have hitherto been restricting to foreign economies.

Areas that have had more than 6 percent unemployment over an extended period would benefit. Payne said that after a request from local officials technicians would study the situation and recommend a program.

Available would be "loans for rehabilitation and improvement of old industrial property, and construction of new factories," and grants to build "needed public facilities or improve old ones" in distressed areas. Rural as well as urban areas would be eligible.

Reuss, who has introduced a bill in the House similar to the Douglas-Payne measure that passed the Senate, pointed out that some local communities have done well on their own. The aid is planned to assist communities that need federal assistance.

"Those who opposed the bill on the Senate floor," Payne commented, "said that we were favoring certain restricted areas. But as Paul Douglas and I pointed out, we should not hope that every area of the country gets into a chronic situation of unemployment to be able to get benefits."

School Leadership Needed

Schnitzler Asks Ike: 'Speed Integration'

Forest Park, Pa.—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler sharply reminded Pres. Eisenhower that "it is the duty of the President to lead" the country to full acceptance of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Before the third annual National Trade Union Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee, held at the Ladies Garment Workers' Unity House here, he recalled that the high court ordered enforcement of its decision with "deliberate speed."

Urges More Speed

"It is not my purpose to argue with the Supreme Court in its choice of adjectives," he said. "But I think we must have more speed and less deliberate stalling.

"I think the time for delay is past. I think the time for strict enforcement is here. And we will not get either speed or enforcement so long as the President of the United States gives only lip service to this cause."

The fight against ending school segregation is "keeping the best minds of the South from contributing to the real problems of the world," Harry Golden, editor of the Carolina Israelite of Charlotte, N. C., told the conference.

White Community Suffers Too

"The real victims of the anti-segregation drive are not alone the Negroes but the southern white community," he said.

Southern Jews, while not necessarily expected to lead the segregation fight, should not lag behind Catholic, Unitarian, Quaker and other religious groups which are taking the initiative, said ILG Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, conference chairman and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

The delegates sent a message to the U.S. delegation to the Intl. Labor Organization conference in Geneva asking for an ILO international fair employment practices covenant, and passed a resolution calling racial and religious hatred "the most vicious of all tactics used by employers to defeat union organization."

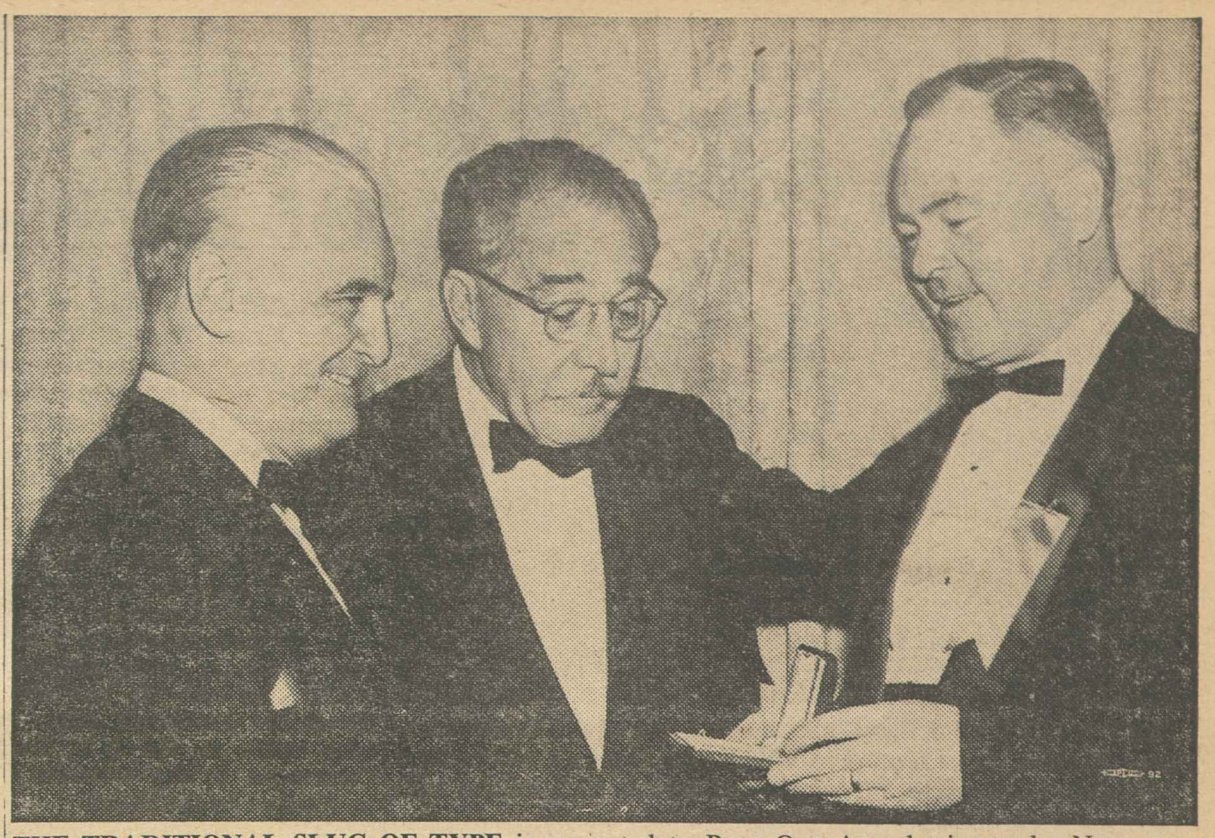
Schnitzler maintained that the duty of every citizen to obey the law "goes, of course, for governors as well as chauffeurs, for senators as well as waiters, and for the President of the United States as well as for any student in Little Rock High School."

"The Negro citizens of this land," he said, "have, by and large, conducted themselves in this hour of trial in a manner that shames those of the white race who are manning the barricades of one of the most ignoble causes of history, the specious and degrading cause of 'white supremacy.'

"They know — those Negro citizens who suffer so much in the South, their brothers in misery in the southwestern section of our country who are of Mexican descent, and the Chinese and Japanese descendants on our West Coast—they know they must some day be victorious, for their cause is undeniably right and just.

"And because their cause is so right that they must ultimately be victorious, I say that there will be victory for all of us."

Other speakers were JLC Chairman Adolph Held; Gov. Averell Harriman of New York; Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, and Emanuel Muravchik, director of the JLC's anti-discrimination department.



THE TRADITIONAL SLUG OF TYPE is presented to Page One Award winners by Newspaper Guild Pres. Joseph B. Kommer (right) at New York Guild's Page One Ball in Hotel Astor. Recipients are Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., (left), president of New York Central Trades and Labor Council, cited for his work in the labor movement and Harold R. Medina, retiring justice of U.S. Court of Appeals, honored in the public affairs field.

NLRB Overturns 10-Year-Old Ruling

The National Labor Relations Board has belatedly issued a formal opinion to bolster a decision overturning a decade-old ruling that barred non-complying unions from representation elections.

The board's 4-to-1 opinion followed its defeat in U.S. District Court in late April when Judge Edward M. Curran issued a preliminary injunction requested by the Retail Clerks to block a NLRB-ordered election at a group of retail stores in Toledo, O.

Injunction Still in Force

The preliminary injunction is still in force.

In its ruling without opinion in the Toledo case the board ordered an election at the retail stores despite the fact that Locals 128 and 633 of the Clerks were not in compliance because their officers had not filed the necessary Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist affidavits.

The union appealed to the courts on the grounds that the board exceeded its authority in ordering a single election grouping three stores as well as by directing an election where the locals involved were not in compliance.

The union pointed out that 400 members were on strike at one of the stores—Lasalle's—and would not be allowed to vote under the Taft-Hartley procedure. The union would lose if the other two stores with fewer workers were brought into a single election.

At the time of the hearing before Judge Curran, the board had not yet issued its formal opinion setting out its reasons for overturning the 10-year-old precedent known as the "Lowenstein doctrine."

This doctrine said that the board could not order an election on an employer's petition where the only union which makes a claim of majority representation is not in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act.

The board majority held that this doctrine no longer applies and cited the recent ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Bowman case that primary consideration must be given, in the board's words, "to the rights of the non-complying union, the employes and the employer."

The majority set forth a new doctrine that in any case brought on an employer's petition, the "board shall henceforth place the name of a non-complying union claimant on the ballot and direct an election, provided, however, that if the union wins the election and is not in compliance, only the arithmetical results will be certified."

Bean Dissents

Board member Stephen S. Bean dissented, declaring that T-H "denies to non-complying unions not only direct benefits from this administrative agency, but also such indirect assistance as would inhere in a majority vote for a union which is denied only the technical formality of a paper certificate."

House Group Kills Dam at Hells Canyon

By a 15-to-13 vote, a House Interior subcommitte has killed a Senate-passed bill for a federally-financed high dam at Hells Canyon, Ore.

Long favored by the AFL-CIO, the bill was defeated when two Southern Democrats joined with the 13 GOP subcommittee members to vote against the measure.

Subcommittee Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.) said the action torpedoed any chances of getting a Hells Canyon authorization through Congress in this session. The Senate passed the bill last year but a House version was turned down at that time by the full committee.

Fighting unsuccessfully for approval of the bill, Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.) argued that the Idaho Power Co., with the approval of the Federal Power Commission, had usurped the greatest natural dam site left undeveloped on the continent and was using it to produce far less power and water storage benefits than would be possible under federal financing.

Screen Actors Guild Wins Re-run Fees

Los Angeles—The Screen Actors Guild has won a court award of $4,500 in re-run fees for 11 members who appeared in a television series, "Cowboy G-Men," which was made several years ago and has since been shown again.

Judge Kurtz Kauffman in Superior Court handed down the award against Telemount Pictures, Inc.; Mutual Television Productions, Inc. and Telemount-Mutual. He ruled that actors' re-run fees are wages under the union's collective bargaining contract, and that the agreement itself does not violate the anti-trust laws.

ICFTU Staff Union Re-elects Deverall

Brussels—Richard Deverall, formerly AFL representative in Asia, has been re-elected chairman of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' staff union without opposition.

The staff union consists of employes who come from ICFTU affiliates in all parts of the world.

Philadelphia Inquirer Struck by Guildsmen

Philadelphia—More than 700 members of the Newspaper Guild went on strike at the Philadelphia Inquirer, one of the country's largest morning newspapers, after extended negotiations during which they were unable to get management into "real bargaining."

The walkout was voted by a 2-to-1 tally at a three-hour meeting of some 600 members who are employed in the editorial, advertising, accounting and inside-circulation departments. It became effective at the expiration of the old contract which management, contrary to past practice, made no move to extend until completion of negotiations.

Seek 'Substantial' Hike

The Guild is seeking substantial wage increases for its members. The old contract, which ran for two years, granted no pay hike in the second year, instead designating the allocation of 1.9 percent of payroll into a pension fund.

Management has professed to the public to have offered "generous" wage increases. However, its offer broke down to $2 to $4 a week in the first year of a proposed two-year agreement, with an increase in the pension fund allotment of 2.1 percent in the second year. The cost of living in Philadelphia has increased about 8.6 percent since the last wage increase became effective, Guild officials said.

The Inquirer also offered a $5 increase in minimums, but only 20 percent of the members would be benefited, union leaders said. Present minimums run from $44.50 weekly for copyboys to $137 for rewritemen and copyreaders.

When the Guildsmen set up picket lines at the two main entrances of the Inquirer, they joined members of Teamster Local 628, who had walked out 24 hours earlier at the Inquirer, the Philadelphia Bulletin and the Camden, N. J., Courier-Post. The drivers are seeking a new contract which will assure them protection in case of strikes or lockouts.

Teamsters Picket

The Teamsters picket line was set up late in the afternoon, just before the first edition was due to move out. Guild members who refused to go through it on their return from supper were docked.

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service quickly stepped into the picture. Commissioner Paul Yager set up a meeting between the Teamsters and management. He and State Mediator Robert Thompson were expected to assist in an early session between the Guild and the company, which had declined to meet over the Memorial Day weekend.

Pedestrians walking past the main entrance of the Inquirer, on N. Broad St., found themselves doing a half-turn on the picket line whether they wanted to or not. Part of the street and most of the sidewalk are torn up for repair work.

Barely enough of the pavement is left for the pickets circling at the door, so passersby have no choice but to fall in line if they want to walk past the building.

AndeanIndians Send Thanks To AFL-CIO

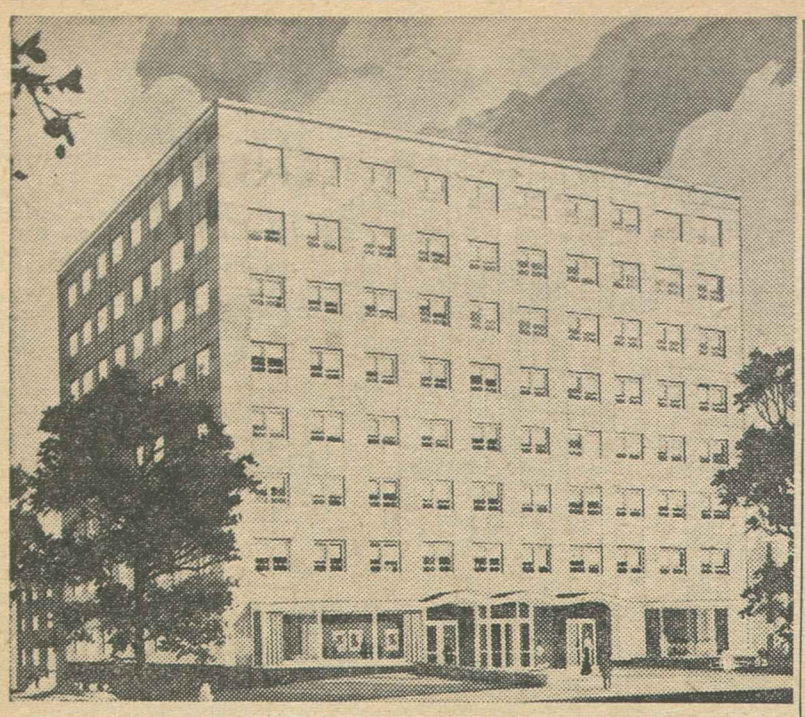
The beneficiaries of two training workshops high in the Andes Mountains of South America, equipped with the aid of a $50,000 grant from the William Green Memorial Fund, have expressed their "deepest gratitude" for the gift in messages to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The greetings were sent from dedication ceremonies at Chucuito, on the shore of Lake Titicaca—highest lake in the world—in Peru, and from Pillapi near La Paz in Bolivia. Joining in the gesture of thanks were the Indian pupils who are being trained in the use of machines and mechanical equipment; their parents, the experts in charge and authorities of the two nations.

The project is operated by the Intl. Labor Organization, to which the William Green Memorial Fund grant was made, under its expanded technical assistance program.

NMU Selects New Headquarters Site

The National Maritime Union has announced that it will build a new national headquarters building on a site covering 36,166 square feet, fronting on the west side of Seventh Ave. from 12th to 13th Sts. in Manhattan.



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING shows new home of the Communications Workers, to be erected in Washington about six blocks from AFL-CIO headquarters. The estimated cost is $2.5 million with occupancy scheduled for no later than the fall of 1959.

Biemiller Calls It 'Vital'

AFL-CIO Asks Fast Approval Of Reciprocal Trade Program

The AFL-CIO called on Congress for quick approval of the reciprocal trade bill reported out by the House Ways & Means Committee to help blunt the Soviet economic drive.

In a letter to all congressmen Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation, declared that "our own economic self-interest and our international responsibilities both require maximum international trade. Renewal of the reciprocal trade program is vital to this objective."

The House Committee bill, scheduled for a vote during the week of June 9, calls for a five-year extension of the reciprocal trade program and gives the President authority to cut U.S. duties up to 25 percent.

A substitute measure for a two-year extension with negotiable tariff-cutting authority and transfer of the President's power to raise tariffs to the U.S. Tariff Commission is also scheduled to be voted on by the House.

Biemiller Cites Importance

Biemiller told the congressmen that the AFL-CIO is "disappointed" that the committee failed to write into its bill "the proposal for a trade adjustment program which would provide special assistance for those communities, industries and workers who might be adversely affected by increased imports." Biemiller expressed the hope that hearings on this proposal will be held soon and included in the trade extension act.

He noted also that while "there are some industries and some groups of workers who are occasionally hurt by imports, it must never be forgotten that there are no fewer than 4.5 million American jobs which are dependent upon our international trade, both imports and exports.

"If we were suddenly to decrease the volume of such trade, we would only be adding to our already burdensome unemployment."

In the Senate, debate continued on the $3.7 billion foreign aid bill with attention centering on two series of amendments — one to trim the total amount of aid and the other to eliminate a proposal by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to permit foreign aid funds to be sent to Iron Curtain countries.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) has introduced an amendment to strip the latter proposal from the bill. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who helped frame the plan, claimed that the White House and the State Dept. are supporting it. There was no public comment on the issue from either the President or Sec. of State Dulles.

The AFL-CIO is on record as supporting the aid amount authorized in the House-passed bill.

More 'Shirtsleeve Diplomacy' Asked

Denver—Chairman O. A. night of the AFL-CIO Inter-American Committee said that "there's no doubt that in this instance Nixon is right" in saying that U.S. diplomats in Latin America have not had enough contact with the people at large.

Knight, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, pointed out that the AFL-CIO has been emphasizing this for years. "We told the U.S. State Dept. years ago that we need 'shirtsleeve diplomacy' in Latin America and in other parts of the world," he said.

"There are many, many more working people in Latin America than there are business and social leaders. They have been ignored by our government, but not by the American labor movement."

Steelworkers Aid Migrant Children

Harrisburg, Pa. — The Steelworkers' Civil Rights Committee has contributed $1,500 to a fund which will permit 60 children of migrant workers to get eight weeks of schooling this summer.

The remainder of the $8,500 necessary came from the Jacob R. Schiff Fund, which contributed $5,000, and anonymous donors who gave a total of $2,000. The school will be held at Ulysses Potter County, under the general supervision of the Education Dept. of Pennsylvania State University.

Senate Votes 10% Federal Pay Boost

One million white collar government workers now appear certain to receive a 10 percent pay boost, retroactive to Jan. 1.

The wage hike was assured as the Senate voted to accept a House bill calling for the 10 percent increase, substituting the measure for a 7.5 percent boost which the Senate had approved three months ago. Only minor differences between the House and Senate version, dealing with the inclusion of some higher classifications of workers, remained to be ironed out.

Last week, the President had reluctantly approved a 10 percent pay increase for postal workers, retroactive to Jan. 1. This signing, coupled with the overwhelming House and Senate action, gave confidence that the white collar pay bill would not be killed by the White House.

Backed by AFL-CIO

The bill received the full backing of the AFL-CIO.

It was certain to win the signature of Pres. Eisenhower, despite the fact that a year ago he vetoed a proposed 11 percent increase for these same workers on the ground that it was inflationary, and despite the fact, too, that the Administration this year had recommended a pay hike of only 6 percent with no retroactive provision.

The new legislation would grant pay increases to regular Civil Service employes of federal agencies and to employes of Congress and the federal courts.

The benefits also would go to foreign service employes, Veterans Administration doctors and nurses, and to all District of Columbia employes except firemen, policemen and teachers.

Improved Old Age Security Sought in Canada by CLC

Ottawa, Ont.—Broad changes in Canadian social legislation were proposed by the Executive Council of the Canadian Labor Congress at a meeting here devoted principally to consideration of resolutions referred to it by the recent Winnipeg convention.

One resolution urged a new contributory old-age security plan under which contributions from tax revenues would supplement basic financing by employes and employers.

Benefits would be geared to highest earnings during a "reasonable" period prior to retirement, with workers retaining their equity regardless of job changes. The self-employed would be covered, and there would be protection against loss of purchasing power through inflation.

The CLC also proposed reduction of eligibility for benefits from the present 70 years to 65, and an increase in benefits from $64 to $75 a month.

On unemployment insurance, the Executive Council asked for extension of coverage to all wage and salary workers; benefits of not less than two-thirds of former earnings, with coverage of higher paid workers; restoration of the 52-week maximum benefit period; elimination of the waiting period, and provision for payment of benefits to insured persons who are unemployed because of illness.

Other Actions Taken

In other actions, the Executive Council:

- Warned of the danger that a "feeling of complacency" may arise from "fractional improvements" in employment and unemployment.
- Demanded an investigation of the wage-price-profit relationship in basic industries "whose pricing policies exert a decisive influence on the Canadian economy."
- Called for the "fullest possible trade with all countries, consistent with national security," and protested the "outrageous violation of Canadian sovereignty" in the vetoing of Canadian-made products to Red China. (The U.S. State Dept. forbade American corporations from dealing with China through Canadian subsidiaries.)
- Protested the Canadian government's announced intention of selling the West Indies fleet of Canadian National Steamships.

Morgan Deposits Papers in Center

Madison, Wis. — Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Co. commentator whose program is sponsored by the AFL-CIO, has given his working papers covering his career to the Mass Communications History Center here.

The papers include scripts, research files, personal correspondence and fan mail.

Free World Gets Warning On Soviet Aim

A warning that the free world must be "wary" of being stampeded into a summit meeting with Russia was presented in memorandum form to the State Dept. by the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern Europe Descent and the American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations of the USSR.

"Only a daring and fearless attitude toward the Russian threats and intimidation," they said, "can justify the hope and expectation of the many millions in the world who still see and respect the United States as a great power and leader in these troubled and insecure times."

The memorandum described the Soviet campaign for a top level conference as a move in the "final assault" of communism on the free nations. The Russian demand that the free world accept the status quo, aired soon after the summit conference was first proposed, makes it clear the real Soviet aim is to preserve and extend the Red Empire, the memorandum added.

The two conferences asked the U.S. to "prepare a constructive and fresh climate of world opinion" in advance of a summit meeting by such steps as reaffirming its support for the Atlantic Charter and noting the many Russian violations of it; announcing refusal to accept the status quo "as created by Russian aggression and deceit and in violation of solemn pledges," and increasing Voice of America programs beamed in non-Russian languages to the Soviet Union.

AFL-CIO Publishes Mental Health Keys

Maintenance of an acceptable standard of living, adequate housing, a good school system and the absence of prejudice and discrimination are keys to good mental health, the AFL-CIO says in a new booklet, The Worker's Stake in Mental Health.

Published by the labor movement's Community Service Activities in cooperation with the National Association for Mental Health, the booklet also lists stable family life, reasonably good physical health, the availability of job opportunities, the existence of machinery to settle on-the-job disputes and the opportunity for sufficient relaxation and recreation as being among other factors indispensible in preventing mental illness.

The pamphlet cites statistics showing that more than 700,000 patients "are crowded into the country's too few mental hospitals," adding that the present rate of admissions indicate that one out of every 10 persons in the United States "will spend some part of his life in a mental institution."

The AFL-CIO says that the price tag on mental illness runs to more than $1 billion annually, with between 50 and 60 percent of all lost work time resulting from emotional disturbances.

Rehabilitation Emphasized

Covering mental illness, medical guidance and treatment in general, non-technical terms, the publication places emphasis on rehabilitation, union action for mental health, some recommended local union projects and a mental health check list to aid unions in assessing the quality and scope of mental health programs and treatment facilities in their local community.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained through AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, 9 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

AFL-CIO Community Service Activities represents the trade union federation in its relationships with voluntary and tax-supported agencies in the fields of health, welfare and recreation.

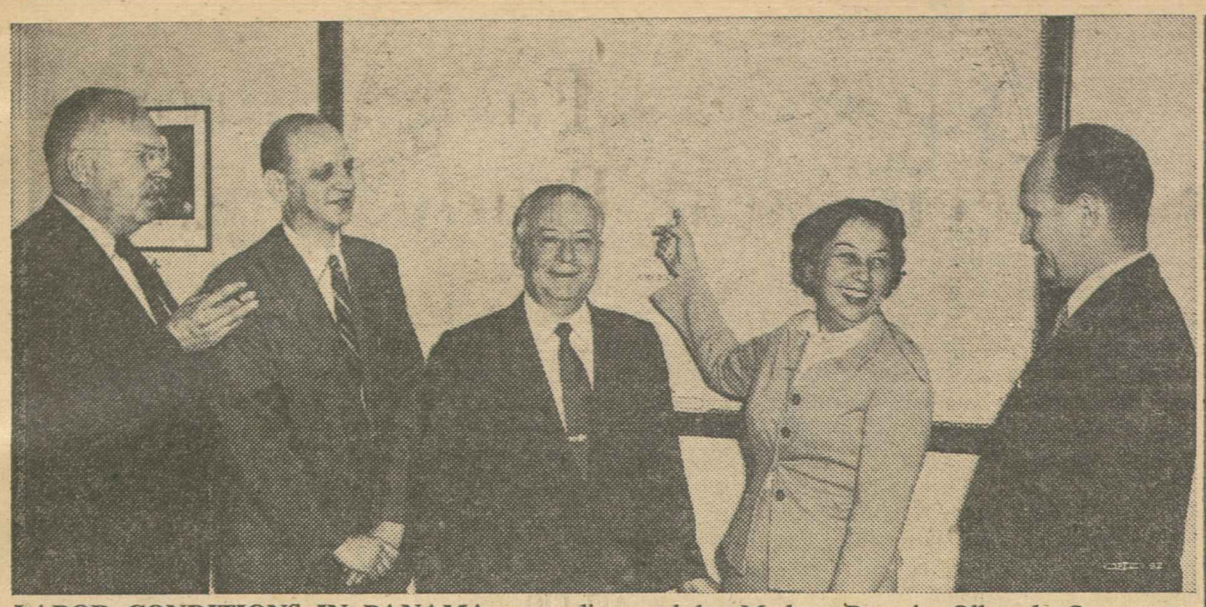
Carey Lauds Histadrut for Israel Role

New York—Most of the credit for the fact that "Israel's living standards are the highest in the Middle East" must be given to that nation's labor movement, James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, told a rally at Town Hall.

Carey, principal speaker at labor's salute to Israel on its 10th anniversary, said that Histadrut was also responsible "for the amazing growth of Israeli industry and its steadily increasing productivity."

"In fact," the IUE president continued, "the phenomenal development of the entire Israeli economy is a tribute to the vision, imagination and tireless devotion of the men and women of Histadrut."

Pointing to Histadrut's achievements, Carey noted that it had functioned for more than a quarter of a century before the nation itself came into existence and that the first leader of the Israeli labor movement—David Ben-Gurion—also became the nation's first leader.



LABOR CONDITIONS IN PANAMA were discussed by Madam Rosario Oller de Sarasqueta, inspector general of labor in the Panamanian Ministry of Labor during a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters. From left to right are: Henry Rutz of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; Harry H. Pollak, associate inter-American representative; Serafino Romualdi, inter-American representative; Madam Sarasqueta, and Frank Fernbach of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, who will attend a UNESCO meeting in Panama as a member of the U.S. National Commission.

Petrillo Ends 18 Years as Head Of Musicians; Kenin Is Successor

By Gervase N. Love

Philadelphia—The American Federation of Musicians moved ahead under new top leadership when James C. Petrillo, for 18 years the doughty president of the union, stepped aside at the 61st annual convention to make way for a younger successor.

In an emotion-packed two-hour climax to the convention's second day, Petrillo tearfully but firmly refused the pleas to change his mind about retiring. Then he offered, if the convention wished, to name the man he thought should be chosen to follow him.

Names His Choice

All but a handful of the 1,200 delegates, representing 700 locals in the United States and Canada, called on him to reveal his choice. He recommended Herman D. Kenin, the AFM's West Coast representative and a member of its executive board since 1944.

In the voting the following day the delegates chose Kenin over Al Manuti, president of Local 802, New York City, by a vote of 1,195 to 608.

Petrillo also disclosed that he planned to step down as an AFL-CIO vice president and executive council member. He had been elected a vice president of the former AFL in 1951 and continued in the top leadership of the merged body.

He plans to continue for at least the time being as president of Chicago Local 10, an office he has held since 1922.

The delegates, representing about 260,000 members, gave Petrillo a warm welcome as he picked up the gavel to open nominations for officers.

The depth of his hold on their affections touched off a heart-warming demonstration when Harry Chanson, Santa Barbara, Calif., nominated "the greatest labor leader of them all" for another term "in the best interests of the American Federation of Musicians."

A band of members of Philadelphia Local 77, gay in colorful hats, started off a parade of delegates waving aloft signs reading "Stay, Jimmy," "Jimmy, you're the most" and "Jimmy, we need you." Several hundred delegates crowded around Petrillo to hear his answer.

It was many minutes before he could give it. He stood at the podium, handkerchief frequently to his eyes, and held up a hand for silence. There was hardly a sound but the moving of photographers and the clicking of their cameras.

Then he spoke through the tears.

"I'd like the convention to be patient with me because—this—is the greatest moment of my life," he said, then paused again.

Many of the delegates were weeping with him.

"I can't say goodby, but I've got to," he went on, "We're all tough guys, but when we have so many friends—we're just nobody—I just can't go—it's tough to get away, it's tough."

He spoke informally in voicing his thanks because "you've been very good to me" and praising the "little guys" who make up the strength of all unions. He thanked the delegates for the demonstration and paid tribute to his predecessor, the late Joseph N. Weber.

He stressed his doctors' warning that he should slow down and read a three-page statement, recounting some of the highlights of his years as president.

"Every year of the 42 that I have been in office," he said, "I fought for the people I represented, and the time has come when I feel I need a long rest.

"No one will deny that 42 years is a long time to be under pressure and that I have earned my retirement and the right to live my own life for the few remaining years."

He lauded Kenin as a man of ability, honesty and integrity and particularly of patience, which he maintained is a prime necessity in the present state of labor relations.

Kenin is a former president of the Portland, Ore., local.

The delegates reelected without opposition Vice Pres. Charles L. Bagley, Sec. Leo Cluesmann and Treas. George V. Clancy.

Ethics Codes Adopted

In other actions, the convention adopted the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes, which Petrillo had said were actually in effect in the AFM for many years before they were put down in black and white; heard a report from its Committee on a 20-Percent-Entertainment-Tax Relief in which Kenin, as chairman, expressed hope for a cut of 10 percent during the present session of Congress; heard greetings from city and state officials led by Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) and from Ephraim Evron, American representative of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

At the opening session, Petrillo discussed in detail the strike against motion picture studios in California which has split Local 47 and resulted in a move among a handful of members for an independent union. He described them as "scabs scabbing on themselves." The dispute involves payments to union members of fees for some films which are being shown on television.

35,000 Workers at RCA Gain Under New Contracts

Two AFL-CIO unions have negotiated separate contracts with Radio Corporation of America, winning basic 7-cent hourly wage increases for a total of nearly 35,000 members.

The contracts—negotiated by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for 18,000 members, and by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for 16.500 members—also call for major liberalization of pension benefits for workers retiring before 65.

Other Gains Noted

In the IUE contract, workers in skilled grades will receive additional wage boosts of 2 to 8 cents an hour, first-class maintenance workers will receive a total of 15 cents, and salaried workers will receive increases of from 7 to 14 cents. The contract also calls for expanded medical, surgical and hospital payments.

The IUE's pension changes make it possible for workers to retire at 60 with only 15 years of service instead of 20 as previously provided, with retirees receiving 80 percent of their normal benefits instead of the previous 67 percent. In addition, the company will give them supplemental benefits of $50 a month until they begin drawing federal Social Security benefits.

The IBEW contract provides the across-the-board 7-cent wage hike for workers receiving below $1.85 an hour, and eight cents an hour for labor grades above this point. The union reported substantial increases in its retirement program, with the amount payable under this plan separated from Social Security benefits instead of being lumped with them, as in the past.

Extension of group life insurance for the full amount up to age 65 was obtained for employes who retire prior to reaching 65, under the terms of the IBEW pact, which also obtained coverage of retired employes under the local hospital-surgical program.

AFL-CIO Calendar Of '58 Conventions

(Following is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of the year by national and international unions and state AFL-CIO organizations. Changes and additions will be announced.)

Date, 1958	Organization	Place
June 6-8	Vermont	St. Albans, Vt.
June 9-13	Communications Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 9-11	Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store	Chicago, Ill.
June 16	Maintenance of Way Employes	Detroit, Mich.
June 16	Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 19-21	Wyoming	Rawlins, Wyo.
June 19-21	Maine	Bangor, Me.
June 20	Montana	Livingston, Mont.
July 13	Potters	Denver, Colo.
July 14	Washington	Spokane, Wash.
July 14-18	Masters, Mates & Pilots	San Francisco, Calif.
July 21-26	Bookbinders	Montreal, Que.
July 28	Railroad Yardmasters	Chicago, Ill.
July 28	Technical Engineers	Denver, Colo.
July 28-Aug. 2	Glass & Ceramic Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 4-8	Oregon	Roseburg, Ore.
Aug. 4-8	Newspaper Guild	San Jose, Calif.
Aug. 4-8	Railroad Signalmen	Miami, Fla.
Aug. 4-8	Stage Employes & Moving Pictures	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 7-9	Kansas	Topeka, Kan.
Aug. 11-15	Fire Fighters	Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 12-14	Women's Union Label League	Bloomington, Ill.
Aug. 16-22	Typographical Union	San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 18-21	Special Delivery Messengers	Kansas City, Mo.
Aug. 18-23	Photo Engravers	New Orleans, La.
Aug. 24-30	Letter Carriers	San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 25-28	Federation of Government Employes	San Diego, Calif.
Aug. 25-29	Teachers	Milwaukee, Wis.
Aug. 25-31	Post Office Clerks	Boston, Mass.
Sept. 1-6	British Trades Union Congress	Bournemouth, England
Sept. 4-6	Missouri	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 8	Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 8	Wood, Wire, & Metal Lathers	Long Beach, Calif.
Sept. 8	Iowa	Des Moines, Ia.
Sept. 8-10	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 8-12	American Bakery & Confectionery	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 8-16	Carmen of America	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 15	Bill Posters	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 15	Steelworkers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 15	Alaska	Fairbanks, Alaska
Sept. 15-19	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Battle Creek, Mich.
Sept. 15-19	Sheet Metal Workers	Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 21-24	Postal Transport Assn.	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 21-25	Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 21-26	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 21-27	Rubber Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 22-26	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Long Beach, Calif.
Sept. 29-Oct. 4	Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Cleveland, O.
*Oct.	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 6-9	Stone & Allied Products	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 6-9	Texas	Galveston, Tex.
Oct. 6-10	Illinois State Federation	Peoria, Ill.
Oct. 6-10	Railway Patrolmen	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 6-11	Chemical Workers	Wash., D. C.
Oct. 13	Grain Millers	Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 13-15	Nebraska	Scottsbluff, Neb.
Oct. 13-16	Air Line Dispatchers	San Francisco, Calif.
Oct. 13-17	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Oct. 13-17	Bricklayers, Masons	Atlantic City, N. J.
Oct. 20	Brick & Clay Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 20	Cement, Lime & Gypsum	Seattle, Wash.
Oct. 24-25	Railway Supervisors Assoc. of America	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 27	Alabama	Montgomery, Ala.
*Nov.	Arkansas	Little Rock, Ark.
Nov. 10	Carpenters & Joiners	St. Louis, Mo.

* Date not definitely set.

McClellan Group Opens Hearings

AFL-CIO Condemns Racket Labor Paper

Charges against the Trade Union Courier, a self-styled New York "labor paper" long denounced by the AFL-CIO, were aired by the McClellan select Senate committee as it opened a new phase of its investigation into racket publications.

The AFL-CIO submitted testimony condemning the Courier's operations as "fraudulent, unfair and deceptive as well as prejudicial and injurious to the public welfare."

The federation reviewed the long history of its fight against the publication over a period of more than 13 years. The review included the AFL's full cooperation with the Federal Trade Commission in 1952 when the Courier was charged with "unfair and deceptive acts and practices" and ordered to desist from representing itself, directly or by implication, as being endorsed by, affiliated with or sponsored by the AFL.

The spokesman for the AFL-CIO, Robert J. Wentworth, assistant director of the Dept. of Public Relations, said labor had taken repeated steps to acquaint the public with the "fraudulent practices" of the Courier which solicited advertising by suggesting to its victims that "the best way to maintain labor cooperation is through the purchase of advertising space in the Courier."

The committee's inquiry into the newspaper and its publisher, Maxwell C. Raddock of New York, opened with testimony from staff investigators that the paper's circulation was largely of a "captive" nature. Exhibits showed that nearly 27,000 copies of the paper's 33,223 bi-weekly circulation went to members of unions whose officers or their families "had a direct financial interest in the plant which printed the Courier."

Union Backers Cited

Raddock, they said, issued $213,000 in debenture bonds and mortgages in 1950, with more than half going to labor unions, their welfare funds or their officials. Receipts from the bond sales, plus $105,000 in mortgages, were used to set up Raddock's Flushing (N.Y.) plant. The staff investigators said that the welfare funds of New York Meat Cutters Locals 640 and 342—run by Max and Louis Block—had bought a $70,000 first mortgage and that the welfare fund of Laundry Workers Local 284, Jersey City, N. J., purchased a $35,000 second mortgage and $50,000 in bonds.

The witnesses identified these additional unions and their officers as also being involved both in the bond purchases and in subsequent supplying of circulation: Various Meat Cutters locals in New York, $48,000; Building Service Workers locals, $32,000; Carpenters locals, $25,000; and Distillery Workers locals, $15,000.

The present ownership and whereabouts of the $85,000 worth of bonds and mortgages acquired by the Laundry Workers fund plus $15,000 in accrued interest was shrouded in mystery as the investigators reported the welfare fund "went out of existence" in 1952 and no records were available on the supposed "assets."

Organized labor's vigorous opposition to Raddock's operations was detailed by Wentworth, who told of the AFL's repeated public disavowals of the "boiler room" technique employed by the Courier. The AFL Executive Council in 1945 first reviewed the publication's "shady practices" and denounced it as an "outlaw racket publication."

Across the years the council and the AFL conventions also urged affiliates and subordinate bodies to withhold endorsement of "labor papers" not adhering to the Code of Ethics adopted by the Intl. Labor Press Association. Letters were sent to businessmen urging them not to be "gypped by placing ads" in the Courier, and letters to Better Business Bureaus throughout the country condemned the "unethical practices" of the Courier and similar publications.

He expressed the hope that the spotlight of publicity turned on these activities by the Senate probe "will serve to end once and for all the illicit activities of the Trade Union Courier and all other publications that operate in an improper manner," and which have "done so much to harm the trade union movement."

Indictment of Cross Dropped In Cook County

Chicago—An embezzlement indictment against James G. Cross, 45, president of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union, was dropped June 3 before Judge Joseph A. Pope in Cook County criminal court.

Cross had been accused of embezzling $6,500 of union funds to buy himself a limousine. A no-prosecution order of the court, requested by Frank Ferlic, first assistant state's attorney, clears Cross as far as Cook County is concerned.

Ferlic told the judge he had been informed that evidence would be available which would prove Cross had been in Chicago and had talked to local union people at the time of his auto purchase in December 1955, but that investigators of the Senate special committee on labor-management improperties failed to furnish it.

Jurisdiction Lacking

Since the car was purchased in Washington, D. C., the Cook County court has no jurisdiction without such evidence, Ferlic said.

Charles A. Bellows, attorney for Cross, said no evidence existed that Cross drew money or authorized the drawing of money from union funds to buy the car. Bellows said Cross thought the car was a gift from the union and returned it when he found it was not.

Three other indictments remain against two associates of Cross—George Stuart, of Kansas City, Mo., former international vice president of the Bakery Workers, and Anthony J. Conforti, president of the union's Chicago Local 1.

George M. Crane, attorney for Stuart, has moved for a separate trial. The motion was to be argued before Judge Pope June 6.

School Building Could Whip Slump

Chicago — Mary Herrick, research director of the American Federation of Teachers, has calculated that the erection this summer of needed but as yet unprovided for school buildings would throw $4 billion into business and employment to fight the recession.

Miss Herrick said the cost would cover the 128,000 classrooms which will still be needed Sept. 1, "if every new school building now planned is actually built."

BATTLE AGAINST CANCER, which kills 100,000 American workers annually, found organized labor well represented at a 15-state meeting of the American Cancer Society in Salt Lake City. Left to right are Sec.-Treas. Darell Dorman of the Idaho State Federation of Labor; A. J. Haughey, union label director of the Oregon State Labor Council; James A. Doran, president of the Tucson Central Trades Council and of the Arizona Association of Electricians, and Executive Vice Pres. R. C. Anderson of the Colorado Labor Council.

Democratic Party Runs Ahead in Calif.

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Patterson won the Democratic nomination for governor over Judge George Wallace. The nomination, tantamount to election in November, went to Patterson as control of the state Democratic organization was won by "states' rights" forces for the first time in 10 years.

Patterson was backed by Ku Klux Klan and other extremist segregation groups. The "states' righters" who captured the Democratic party machinery include some who in 1948 helped deliver Alabama's electoral college vote for Strom Thurmond, the Dixiecrat candidate against Pres. Harry S. Truman.

The floodtide of Democratic votes in California gave tremendous strength to candidates all through the party ticket.

Engle Runs Strong

Engle piled up more votes for the senatorial nomination in the two primaries than Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, his principal GOP rival and probably the best known political figure in the state. A northern Californian who has never sought statewide office before, Engle outstripped Knight even in the latter's Los Angeles home county.

Knight was powerfully challenged for the Senate nomination by San Francisco's Mayor George Christopher, who ran second in the GOP primary. He may also have been damaged when after denouncing Knowland's "right - to - work" law proposal, he stepped aside to give the senator a clear shot for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Four Democratic House members won both Democratic and Republican primaries and thus won effective re-election without races in November. They were John F. Shelley, San Francisco; Harland Hagen, Hanford; John E. Moss, Sacramento; George P. Miller, Alameda.

Knowland himself, acknowledging that he had run further behind Brown in the combined primary vote than "anticipated," promised a hard campaign in the state after Congress adjourns.

He did not think his "right-to-work" law proposal had hurt him, he said, and did not intend to "modify" it.

Economic conditions might have hurt, he indicated, but he did not regard the primary results "as a repudiation of the Eisenhower policies."

Labor Pledges Aid To Puerto Ricans

New York—The AFL-CIO has pledged its full strength to a drive to stamp out exploitation of Puerto Rican workers here by assisting them to affiliation with strong, clean unions.

Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO said that a full-time organizer from federation headquarters would be assigned to the exclusive duty of working with the local AFL-CIO Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affiairs.

He made the announcement at a meeting convened by the Central Trades and Labor Council, the Industrial Union Council, the Council of Puerto Rican Workers and spokesmen of the AFL-CIO Advisory Committee.

AFL-CIO Help Pledged

This committee, said Meany, must be a permanent group which should intensify its activities "in order to do a better job." He pledged the committee national AFL-CIO cooperation.

Introduced by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Meany received a long standing ovation from the several hundred Puerto Rican workers who assembled in the Hotel Commodore after their working hours.

Meany related the struggles and exploitation of Puerto Rican workers to periods of similar social and economic exploitation in America of immigrant workers from Ireland, Italy and Czarist Russia.

"The trade union movement," he said, "has learned that discrimination is a barrier to trade union progress. The purpose of trade unionism is simple—to raise the standards of those who work for wages. Low standards are a threat to high standards. We cannot maintain high standards for a select few if we ignore the conditions of those with low standards."

Turning to the problem of democratic control of unions, Meany emphasized that if a labor organization is under domination of government, a political party, the Communist Party or racketeers, "it cannot be free to express the will of its memberships."

Victims of Racketeers

Shameful abuse of Puerto Rican workers here through "sweetheart" contracts and "quickie" agreements between low-wage employers and labor racketeers has long been a source of deep concern to unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

The McClellan special Senate committee last year piled up documentation on the methods of "organization" and the connivance involved in deals between employers, their lawyers and underworld elements preying on workers.

Meany singled out for criticism those employers "who are willing to be used" by unscrupulous forces.

"If the employer didn't want to have anything to do with a crooked labor leader or racketeers," he said to stormy applause, "all he'd have to do would be to pay decent wages and accept a decent union."

The AFL-CIO leader also lashed out at "those clever members of the legal profession who can be legal yet unethical and dishonest." He charged that too many lawyers were "fishing in these dirty waters" of exploitation of Puerto Rican workers.

Meany stressed that "overnight miracles" in eliminating this exploitation couldn't be expected. He cited the long arduous years of effort and struggle by immigrant workers in the early 20th century to build strong unions able to ensure progress.

Monserrat Cites Aid

Joseph Monserrat, head of the Puerto Rican Labor Office in New York, challenged Meany's statement that it would "take time" to eliminate the exploitation problem.

"The reason we will go ahead much faster," said Monserrat, is that the earlier migrants "didn't have the George Meanys, the Van Arsdales, the Moe Iushewitzes, the Charlie Zimmermans on their side and an AFL-CIO to fight for them."

Iushewitz is secretary-treasurer of New York City's Industrial Union Council. Zimmerman is a vice-president of the Garment Workers and Chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

6-7-58

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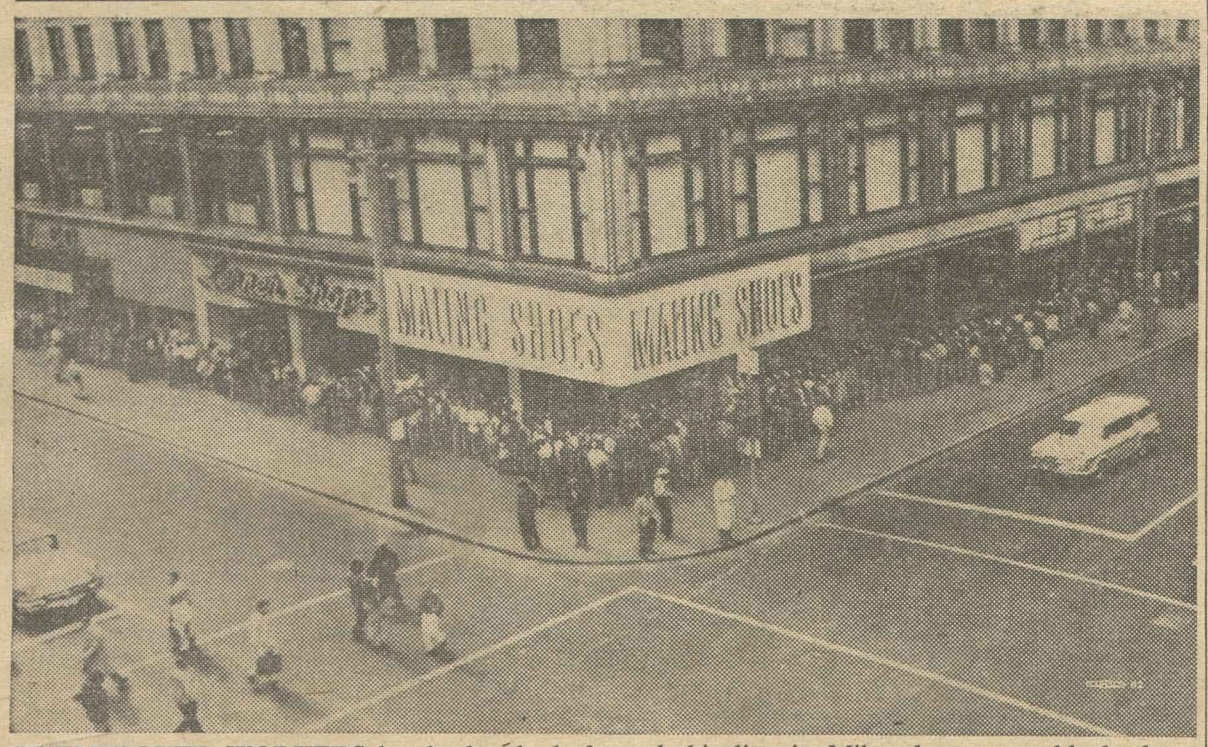


UNEMPLOYED WORKERS by the hundreds formed this line in Milwaukee, many blocks long, when the office of the Wisconsin Employment Service began screening applicants for 1,200 new jobs at the American Motors Corp. Rambler plants in Milwaukee and Kenosha.

Meany Predicts New Jobless Benefits Will Prove 'Illusion'

By Gene Zack

Labor in the 48 states began seeking practical ways to win jobless aid extension amid mounting confusion as to when—if ever—state governments would move toward actual supplementary aid to workers who have exhausted unemployment benefits.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a new attack on the "states' rights" law driven through Congress by a Republican-Dixiecrat coalition with full Eisenhower backing, predicted that its promise of additional benefits would "prove to be an illusion."

In a letter to state central bodies on problems created by the law, Meany pointed out that the statute did little more than "throw the ball back to the state legislature whose poor guardianship of unemployment compensation created the problem in the first place."

There were growing signs that the majority of the 1.2 million workers whose benefits ran out in the past seven months would not be helped by the measure.

The bill as passed by Congress provided for emergency extension of jobless pay benefit periods by as much as one half the existing state periods, but required repayment of federal advances by higher employer taxes later and gave each state the option of "accepting" or rejecting the program.

A state-by-state survey by the AFL-CIO News pointed to only four states—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Rhode Island—where prompt action is assured, with possible legal suits by business groups threatening to block the program, at least temporarily, in the first two states. (See survey results on Page 3.)

Stressing the seriousness of the compensation picture, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, forecast that the "first problem facing the 86th Congress" when it convenes next Janury will be "how to straighten out the miserable unemployment compensation laws."

Charges Business Domination

Biemiller, addressing an AFL-CIO Community Services Conference keyed to aid for the unemployed, said that the nation needs jobless pay standards because business interests have so influenced state legislatures that "they consider what law will keep employer taxes at the lowest possible level, instead of what law will give the greatest measure of relief to the unemployed."

Congress, meanwhile, completed action quickly on Pres. Eisenhower's request for an emergency $665.7 million appropriation to finance any grants which the states might elect to accept from the federal government.

The House Appropriations Committee said it cleared the full request so as to "interpose no possible blocks" to the program.

(Continued on Page 3)

Recession Will Cost At Least $50 Billion

By Saul Miller

The current recession will cost the nation between $50 billion and $80 billion depending on how long it takes to get the economy back into high gear.

Running along at its current sluggish pace with little or no stimulus from business or government to speed recovery, the economy is more than likely to chalk up the $80 billion loss figure.

These estimates on the cost of the recession have been worked out by the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, which produces an annual survey on the Economic Report submitted to Congress by the President.

The committee's loss estimates came as the anti-recession program in Congress limped along with minimum support from either congressional leaders or the Administration.

It was followed by a new government report showing that business spending for new plant and equipment for 1958 have been revised downward for the second time with the drop from last year set at 17 percent in contrast to earlier estimates of a 13 percent reduction.

(Continued on page 4)

Mitchell Sets Off Senate Showdown

By Willard Shelton

The Senate locked itself in a showdown fight on labor legislation as the Eisenhower Administration threw its total resources into a last-minute drive to turn the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill into a punitive union-restricting measure.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell signaled the strategy decision by denouncing the Kennedy-Ives bill in harsh terms and flew back from an Intl. Labor Organization meeting in Geneva to take command for the GOP.

Undersec. James O'Connell denied that Mitchell was influenced by senatorial or Administration pressure. O'Connell went to the White House June 10 to give Republican legislative leaders a briefing on the upcoming fight.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, Republican Sen. Irving M. Ives (N. Y.), who joined with Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) in setting the philosophy and details of the "stern but fair" Labor Committee bill, labeled Mitchell's blast "utterly uncalled-for."

"They're trying to turn this into a partisan thing," Ives bluntly charged.

Right-Wingers Maneuver

Mitchell said that his interest was in getting "more effective legislation" of the type recommended last January by Pres. Eisenhower. Many of these proposals have been sharply denounced by labor.

Behind Mitchell, powerful right-wing Republican senators headed by William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) maneuvered to capitalize on months of relentless assaults on the structure and operations of unions.

Kennedy and Ives in a joint press conference pointed out that Mitchell's specific criticisms of their bill were either "inaccurate and misleading" or embodied mere procedural issues that could easily be handled.

The heavy political overtones of the struggle were emphasized by the sharpness of Mitchell's general language which, unsupported by his detailed complaints, charged that the Kennedy-Ives bill had errors of "such magnitude" that the measure offered "only illusory protection" against abuses, was "almost impossible to administer" and was worse than the "already pitifully ineffective legal protection" of union members and the public.

As the battle opened, these were the choices before the Senate:

The Kennedy-Ives bill, solidly backed by five Democrats and two Republicans on the Labor Committee, would lay down rules for the financial operations, election procedures and trusteeships of unions, make limited but liberalizing Taft-Hartley Act amendments and discourage anti-union expenditures by employers. (See excerpts from committee report, Page 5.)

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the special committee that exposed improper practices by some union officials and some employers, endorsed the bill as offering "important protection" to workers, management and the public.

In a personally drafted statement, McClellan said that the bill if enacted and "properly enforced" would drive "racketeers and crooked officials" from unions and "strengthen the position of honest, decent unionism and its leaders." He listed 12 specific major reforms it would achieve.

All Labor Committee Democrats but Senators Pat McNamara (Mich.) and Strom Thurmond (S. C.) backed the committee bill. The two Republicans supporting it were Ives and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.).

McNamara supported the bill generally but attacked its union-election program.

4 Seek 'Stronger' Bill

Four committee Republicans demanded a "stronger" bill which among other things would punish unions by depriving them of tax exemption and the services of National Labor Relations Board.

These Republicans—Senators H. Alexander Smith (N. J.), William A. Purtell (Conn.), Gordon Allott (Colo.) and Goldwater—also demanded provisions to confirm the National Labor Relations Board in its policy of abandoning jurisdic-

(Continued on Page 4)

Members Back UAW's Keep Working Policy

Detroit—Auto Workers members in the Big Three auto companies, in a spectacular and unprecedented display of support for their union's bargaining program and contract policy, have worked since Memorial Day weekend without contracts despite repeated efforts by the corporations to provoke a strike. In accordance with the decisions of the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors councils, workers stayed on the job and gave full performance, day in and day out, shunting aside anti-union edicts by management.

Only in a few scattered cases were company attacks severe enough to goad the rank and file into reprisals. In the first two weeks, the most flagrant management attacks were made by Chrysler Corp.

Meanwhile, members from coast to coast rallied to support their union in another way—payment of dues. The checkoff vanished with the expiration of contracts In local after local, members lined up to make their monthly payments, and in many cases the locals arranged for dues payments three months in advance.

(Continued on Page 2)

RAPT ATTENTION WAS GIVEN by thousands of members of the Auto Workers when union officials visited the Ford Motor Co.'s Rouge plant to explain the problems created by the employer's refusal during negotiations to do more than extend the 1955 contract. Scores of similar meetings were held with workers of the Big Three manufacturers.

Steelworkers to Get 13-Cent Package July 1

Pittsburgh—The contract benefits due in basic steel on July 1, which the industry blandly suggested the Steelworkers "forego" so as to save the industry from a fate worse than death, will yield a total package of 11.9 cents an hour, according to a union compilation.

Added to a vacation improvement which became effective on Jan. 1 and which averaged about 1.2 cents, they represent total improvements of 13.1 cents for this year and 45.6 cents during the life of the three-year contract, which expires July 1, 1959.

Benefits Due July 1

In addition, most USWA members have received 12 cents an hour in cost of living increases, with another raise estimated at 3 or 4 cents due July 1 on the basis of the Consumer Price Index level for May.

The benefits due in basic steel on July 1 are:

Wages: 7 cents across the board, 1.3 cents for increases in increments and about .8 cents from the impact of the wage increase on incentive earnings.

Sunday work: a 25 percent premium, amounting to about 1 cent.

Holidays: a 25 percent premium, averaging about .6 cents.

Shift differentials: 8 and 12 cents for the second and third shifts, averaging 1.2 cents.

The new benefits are not confined to production workers. Office and technical employes covered by USWA agreements will collect comparable increases. White collar workers at the bottom of the pay scale, for example, will find their salaries boosted by $7.46 for a two-week pay period; last year they picked up $7.36, and during the first year of the contract they got $17.78. In addition they have received a total of $9.60 per pay period in cost of living increases.

About 40,000 USWA members employed in the aluminum industry will receive an almost similar package beginning Aug.1, as will some 36,000 can industry workers in October.

Negotiated in 1956

The contract negotiated in 1956 inaugurated the supplemental unemployment benefit program under which furloughed workers may receive up to 52 weeks of payments in addition to unemployment compensation.

The agreement also contained the first steel industry provision for premium pay for work on weekends.

The industry's "suggestion" that the union skip the contract improvements due this year was rejected at a meeting of the USWA Intl. Wage Policy Committee in Chicago.

Pres. David J. MacDonald told the committee the union has always regarded a contract as "sacred, something to be lived up to." He also said union democracy forbids unilateral abrogation of a contract, because it represents the members' will.

"It is a striking fact," he added, "that the people who blithely talk about wage-price freezes completely ignore a profit-dividend freeze."

2,500 Steelworkers Win Lone Star Reinstatement

Possibly the greatest number of workers ever ordered reinstated by an arbitrator regained their jobs at the Lone Star Steel Co., Longview, Tex., as the result of proceedings instituted by the Steelworkers.

Some 2,500 union members who took part in a strike last September won restoration of their job rights from Arbitrator Peter M. Kelliher of Chicago on the ground the company sought to institute a disciplinary penalty not generally accepted in industry.

Within a few days of the walkout, the company "suspended" all its employes "subject to discharge" unless they returned, and began hiring new workers. It offered to rehire the strikers as new employes.

Kelliher found the firm sought to deprive the workers of their seniority, rather than their jobs, in punishment for what it called a "wildcat" strike. He found such a penalty was not provided in the contract and is not used in industry.

His order requires that the strikers go back to work with the same seniority they had when the strike started "and thereafter as though their services were continuous from that date." A schedule for returning to the job was set up.

Arthur J. Goldberg, USWA general counsel, said the importance of Kelliher's award was shown by the interest of other major steel producers, most of whom assigned legal representatives to participate in or observe the hearings.

UAW Members Keep Working At Big Three

(*Continued from Page* 1)

This display of union solidarity came as a surprise to some, but not to UAW.

"For a number of years we didn't have a union shop or a checkoff in GM or Chrysler," he recalled. "But we had better than 98 percent of the workers paying dues.

"While it is true that our first contract in Ford provided for a union shop and checkoff, I am sure that the Ford workers have just as great a realization of what the UAW has meant to them, and will support it just as vigorously."

Locals from coast to coast reported volunteer pre-payment of dues up to three months.

Last-ditch negotiations with the Big Three prior to contract expirations went right up to the deadlines —May 29 for General Motors and June 1 for Ford and Chrysler.

Corporations Unyielding

The corporations stood firm on their position of a two-year extension or nothing. Since the two-year proposition was impossible, the UAW and its members accepted "nothing."

Also in the closing hours, the UAW pressed again its offer to submit all economic issues to arbitration, waiving in advance any gains—justified or not—which would force a rise in prices. As before the companies refused.

So it came about that UAW members in the auto industry worked without a contract; maintained their union without a contract; paid their dues without a contract. And so it came about that these members are proving to the Big Three and to the nation that the union is in all truth people working together for the common good.

Election Codes Urged by UAW

Detroit—Adoption by local unions of a fair election code to provide stricter guarantees of integrity has been recommended by the Auto Workers' executive board.

Local union election campaigns, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in an administrative letter, encourage rank-and-file participation and "serve to strengthen the democratic processes" of the trade union movement.

These campaigns should be conducted on "a high moral and ethical level," Reuther said, adding that "unfortunately, in a few instances, some local union election campaigns do not measure up to these high standards."

Union Position Ignored:

Railroad Aid Bill Passed by Senate

The Senate passed the Smathers bill giving economic aid to the railroads after seven hours of debate during which it made no move to enact four major changes sought by the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Not more than half of the senators were present when the vote sent to the House a bill tailored pretty much to the demands of the railroads themselves. The RLEA promised to carry on its fight for changes which were aimed principally at preserving job opportunities and safeguarding the skills necessary for national defense in time of war.

Rails Pleaded Poverty

The legislation was prompted by the railroads' claim—disputed by the RLEA—that changing times have adversely affected their financial position, and that unless they were given relief the federal government might have to take them over. A companion bill, which differs in several respects, has been introduced in the House.

The key proviso of the Senate bill would provide up to $700 million in guaranteed loans to the railroads, of which up to $150 million might be used for operating expenses. The rail unions had asked for an amendment requiring that up to 70 percent of rehabilitation work financed through such borrowings be "performed on the property of the carrier by its own employes," but did not get it.

The Senate also overrode the Eisenhower Administration on this point. The White House opposed the use of guaranteed loans for operating expenses and was against administration of the program by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that it should not authorize loans as well as regulate the industry.

The bill was sponsored by Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.), chairman of a Senate Commerce subcommittee which conducted hearings. He accepted an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (D-Del.) which eliminated authorization for the railroads to set up construction reserves on which taxes would be deferred.

Two sections the RLEA had sought to eliminate remained in the bill, one with a change more apparent than real.

This gave the ICC authority over the discontinuance of unprofitable trains and facilities and wiped out the power of state regulatory bodies to rule on abandonment of passenger trains. The RLEA wanted the states' rights retained, but the best the Senate did was to amend the original bill to restrict the ICC's power to interstate service. As it now stands, the railroads have a choice between the ICC, the state bodies or the courts.

Rate Proviso Retained

The second provision the RLEA wanted killed empowered the ICC to override state commissions on intrastate rail rates.

The RLEA had circularized the Senate with two letters explaining organized labor's position before the debate opened.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen warned a meeting of the brotherhood's southern units in Birmingham, Ala., that passage of the bill in its original form "could break the back of railroad passenger service and strip from states the right to regulate rail rates and service."

Labor Schools Pay Unexpected Dividends

Little Rock, Ark.—Weekend labor schools held in Arkansas' six congressional districts by the State Federated Labor Council have paid unexpected dividends because the students paid attention to their lessons on workmen's compensation.

One injured worker has been awarded a total of $12,500; the survivors of another who died of injuries were awarded full death benefits of the same amount. Other claims instituted as a result of the schools have resulted in payments estimated to total another $25,000 and a number of others are still in the works, according to Executive Sec. V. H. Williams of the Labor Council.

A student at one of the schools was Doyle Fooks, member of the Steelworkers. How well he learned his lessons was demonstrated shortly after his return when his father-in-law suffered a heart attack while doing heavy lifting on the job.

The employer did not report the accident to the Workmen's Compensation but Fooks, remembering what he had heard at the school, consulted Henry Woods, lawyer who had lectured on workmen's compensation and claim was filed. The employer fought at first but accepted liability before the hearing, and on a basis of permanent and total disability agreed to pay $35 weekly until the maximum of $12,500 is reached.

Another case involved the late Hubert Keaton, member of the Pine Bluff local of the Carpenters. Keaton suffered a heart attack removing the body of a fellow-worker who had been killed in a fall. Two weeks later he died. Neither a claim nor an employer report was filed.

But K. S. Slocum, business agent of the local, remembered Keaton as he heard the lectures at a school in Hot Springs. He visited Mrs. Keaton, who had been left with a small daughter, and persuaded her that she might be able to recover compensation.

She consulted former Gov. Sid McMath (D), who filed a claim. The compensation commission awarded full death benefits of $12,500 despite the employer's opposition.

Wage for Cigar Learners Raised

The minimum wage for learners in the cigar industry, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, will be increased by 5 cents an hour effective July 6, Acting Adm. Clarence T. Lundquist of the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Div. has announced.

Lundquist's order, which was approved by the Cigarmakers Union, boosts present minimums of 80 and 87.5 cents an hour to 85 and 92.5 cents. Employers can hire learners, numbering no more than 10 percent of production workers in any one plant, at rates less than the $1 an hour minimum upon certification by the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Div.

Survey Shows Jobless Aid Bill Hoax

Only 4 States Ready To Hike Compensation

Fewer than 17 percent of the 1.2 million workers who have exhausted unemployment compensation benefits since November can look forward immediately to an extension of their jobless aid period.

An almost complete state survey by the AFL-CIO News revealed this information in the wake of congressional passage of a measure purporting to provide emergency relief to prevent a deepening of the recession.

Only four states—New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and New Jersey—have given a green light to programs for a 50 percent increase in the jobless aid period. This would provide additional aid to slightly more than 200,000 unemployed workers whose benefits expired but who have not found employment.

There was a cloud on the horizon for even these jobless workers in reports of possible law suits in Pennsylvania and New York that could block, at least temporarily, payment of the additional benefits. In that case, the ranks of those receiving extended aid would be whittled down to 72,000.

In 16 other states, 10 of them "right-to-work" states, nearly a quarter of a million workers—more than 20 percent of the record number of compensation exhaustees—got the bad news that their state governors had flatly rejected, or held out virtually no hope for, extension of the compensation period.

This state rejection of the program was made possible by adoption of "states' rights" emergency law. Pres. Eisenhower originally asked Congress for a law compelling state participation, but the Administration switched to a watered-down version giving states the option of taking part. The AFL-CIO called the final bill a "legislative hoax" and a "cruel fraud."

Replies to the AFL-CIO News survey from all but four states showed there was some hope for 281,000 workers in 13 states. In these cases, the legislatures either are in regular session or special sessions are planned, with prospect generally considered favorable for some form of temporary extension of jobless pay periods.

In 11 other states, where benefits already have run out for 300,000 workers, the future was filled with uncertainty. Conservative control and business domination of state legislatures in most cases made it highly unlikely that assistance to the jobless would get favorable reaction.

Here is the state-by-state breakdown, with the exception of Maine, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, from which reports had not been received as the AFL-CIO News went to press:

ALABAMA — Hopeful. Gov. James E. Folsom (D) planning to call a special session. 25,200 exhaustions.

ARIZONA—Doubtful. Employment Security Commission meets for review and recommendations to Gov. Ernest W. McFarland (D). 3,600 exhaustions.

ARKANSAS—Hopeful. Legislature to get call for special session from Gov. Orval Faubus (D). 12,000 exhaustions.

CALIFORNIA—Doubtful. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) undecided. Legislature has already had one special session in 1958. 60,000 exhaustions.

COLORADO—Hopeful. Labor and management groups met with Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols (D) on special legislative session with prospects good for such a move. 5,400 exhaustions.

CONNECTICUT — Doubtful, despite fact special session approved bill to extend compensation period exclusive of federal action. GOP-controlled legislature turned down labor-supported proposals of Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D), passed bill disqualifying virtually all exhaustees through provisions relating extension to previous benefit year and ruling out aid to those eligible to receive social security. This means women over 62, men over 65 who are laid off get no assistance. 20,000 exhaustions, most of them ineligible for meaningful aid. Labor calls this "as big a fraud as federal bill."

DELAWARE — Hopeful. Legislature in recess, due to be recalled later this month by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R). 3,600 exhaustions.

FLORIDA — No. "Right-to-work" state. Gov. LeRoy Collins (D) will not call legislature into session, considers it "unnecessary." 19,000 exhaustions.

GEORGIA — No. "Right-to-work" state. Gov. Marvin Griffin (D) cannot act without legislative approval, has no plans for special session, will not use $130 million reserve in state fund for temporary program. 26,000 exhaustions.

IDAHO—Doubtful. Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R) issued statement that state "will pass up for the time being any action," but start of new benefit year July 6 may provide some assistance. 6,000 exhaustions.

ILLINOIS — Hopeful. Special session called by Gov. William G. Stratton (R) with outlook good for state program rather than acceptance of federal bill. 52,000 exhaustions.

INDIANA — No. "Right-to-work" state. Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) refused to call special session required, will not pay for extension out of $200 million compensation reserve. 54,000 exhaustions.

IOWA — No. "Right-to-work" state. Gov. Herschel Loveless (D) has decided not to call special session this year, claiming Iowa is a farm state with no unemployment problem. 12,000 exhaustions.

KANSAS — Doubtful. Gov. George Docking (D) does not anticipate special session, doubts he can act without approval. 9,600 exhaustions.

KENTUCKY — Doubtful. Despite plea from organized labor, Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler (D) has not made up his mind on special session to take up compensation. 16,800 exhaustions.

LOUISIANA—Hopeful. Regular session now in progress, many compensation proposals being considered. 10,800 exhaustions.

MARYLAND—Hopeful. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R) favors temporary extension at special session this month. No business opposition anticipated. 14,400 exhaustions.

Church Body Asks Better Jobless Aid

Minneapolis—The General Board of the National Council of Churches termed large-scale unemployment "intolerable" in a nation that has set full employment as a national policy.

The board, in a statement on Christian Concern About Unemployment, called on the federal and state governments to agree on standards of unemployment compensation "which bear a fixed relationship to both a desired minimum and wage paid at the time the worker was laid off."

It specifically urged the states to take advantage of federal legislation to extend jobless aid by 50 percent and to remove obstacles to the payment of supplemental unemployment benefits agreed to by labor and management.

The statement concluded that "we welcome the fact that as a people we are entitled to full employment as a national policy."

MASSACHUSETTS — Hopeful. Legislature still in session, Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) has submitted bill with passage deemed probable. 43,200 exhaustions.

MICHIGAN — Doubtful. Gov. G. Mennan Williams (D) has called legislature into session, but GOP controlled legislature, which has not passed any improvements in compensation, hedging on need for action. 80,000 exhaustions.

MINNESOTA—Doubtful. Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D) has called special session for June 23, but mood of legislators casts doubt on action. 13,200 exhaustions.

MISSISSIPPI—No. "Right-to-work" state. Gov. J. P. Coleman (D) does not plan special session. Regular session increased benefit period from 20 to 26 weeks, boosted aid from $30 to $35. 10,800 exhaustions.

MONTANA—Hopeful. Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R) can act without legislative approval, acceptance of federal program anticipated soon. 6,000 exhaustions.

NEBRASKA — No. "Right-to-work" state. Gov. Victor E. Anderson (R) says law worthless since state forbidden by constitution to go into debt. 5,400 exhaustions.

NEVADA — Hopeful. Gov. Charles H. Russell (R) planning special session soon. 3,600 exhaustions.

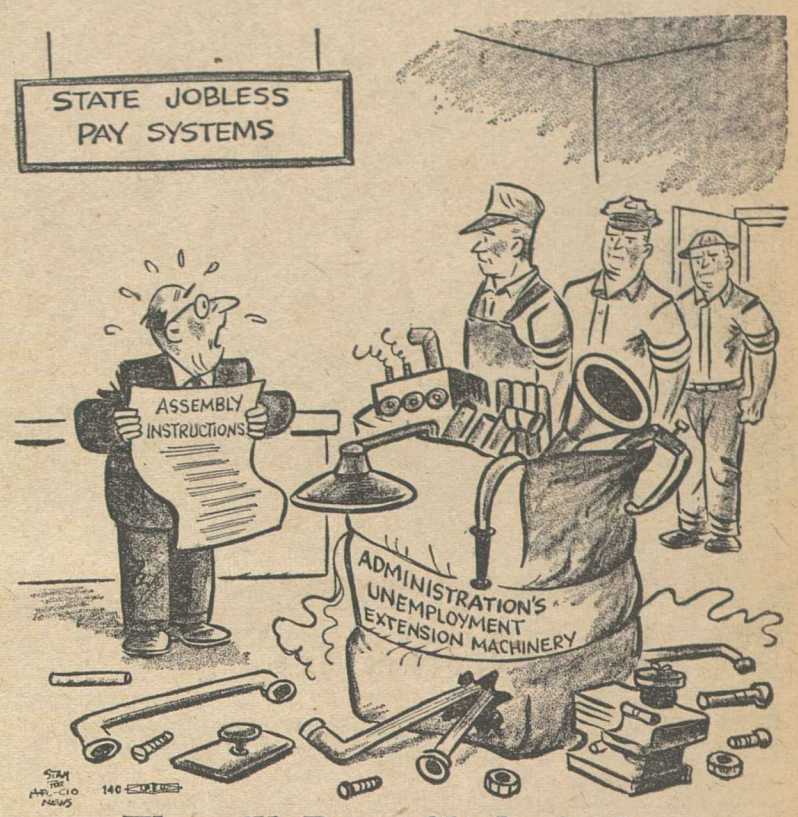
NEW HAMPSHIRE—No. Special session required but none planned by Gov. Lane Dwinnell (R.), 2,400 exhaustions.

NEW JERSEY—Yes. Legislature approved temporary extension from 26 to 39 weeks in compromise between Democrat-controlled assembly, GOP dominated Senate. Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) had sought permanent extension, improvement in benefits. 56,000 exhaustions.

NEW MEXICO — Doubtful. Gov. Edwin L. Mecham's (R) power to act without legislature questionable. No session foreseen, even to use $40 million surplus in fund without federal aid. 2,400 exhaustions.

NEW YORK — Yes. Standby law enacted in 1958 extending period to 39 weeks and boosting maximum benefits to $45 gives green light. Filing date set by Gov. Averell Harriman (D) for June 23. 60,000 exhaustions.

NORTH CAROLINA — No. "Right to work" state. Gov. Luther Hodges (D) flatly opposes extension, will not call special session. 24,000 exhaustions.



There'll Be a Slight Delay

NORTH DAKOTA — No. "Right to work" state, Gov. John E. Davis (R) refuses special session. 1,800 exhaustions.

OHIO—Hopeful. Gov. C. William O'Neill (R) planning special session for 13-week extension financed by Ohio fund, not federal program. 42,000 exhaustions.

OKLAHOMA—No. Gov. Raymond Gary (D) opposes special session which could only act on using state funds. Constitution bars borrowing, 12,000 exhaustions.

OREGON — No. Gov. Robert D. Holmes (D) opposes another special session this year on grounds it might hurt chances for basic overhaul of compensation laws at 1959 regular session. 21,000 exhaustions.

PENNSYLVANIA—Yes. First state to sign agreement with federal government for participation. Gov. George M. Leader (D) orders round-the-clock operations to get money into hands of unemployed; 72,000 exhaustions.

RHODE ISLAND—Yes. Signing due under authority given in standby legislation; 16,800 exhaustions.

SOUTH DAKOTA—No. "Right to work" state Gov. Joe Foss (R) flatly rejects pleas of South Dakota State Federation of Labor for special session, declares there is "not sufficient reason;" 2,400 exhaustions.

TEXAS — Uncertain. Texas State AFL-CIO urging Gov. Price Daniel (D) to act under authority in state law without necessity of special session; 39,600 exhaustions.

UTAH — Uncertain. Attorney general rules special session necessary. Gov. George Clyde (R) not favorable to such action; 2,400 exhaustions.

VERMONT—No. Gov. Joseph Johnson (R) refuses to call legislature; 1,900 exhaustions.

VIRGINIA — No. "Right to work" state. Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. (D), flatly rejects special session, says situation improving; 24,000 exhaustions.

WASHINGTON—No. Gov. Albert D. Rossillini (D) refused repeated AFL-CIO pleas earlier for special session on state program; 27,600 exhaustions.

WEST VIRGINIA — Hopeful. Gov. Cecil H. Underwood (R) meeting with state advisory council on unemployment compensation, expected to call legislature; 10,200 exhaustions.

WISCONSIN — Hopeful. Gov. Vernon Thompson (R) calls special session for state program extending period 50 percent, boosting benefits from $38 to $42 for one year; 39,600 exhaustions.

WYOMING—No. Special session needed but not planned; 1,600 exhaustions.

Jobless Pay Problem Goes Back to States

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Meany's letter to the state bodies was accompanied by a memorandum from Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, summarizing the provisions of the temporary extension act and indicating how state central bodies should determine their position on special legislative sessions on the jobless aid program.

Cruikshank recommended that labor should support action to provide "adequate weekly benefits for adequate periods" on a permanent basis, since temporary extension would leave unsolved "basic weaknesses" of present state laws.

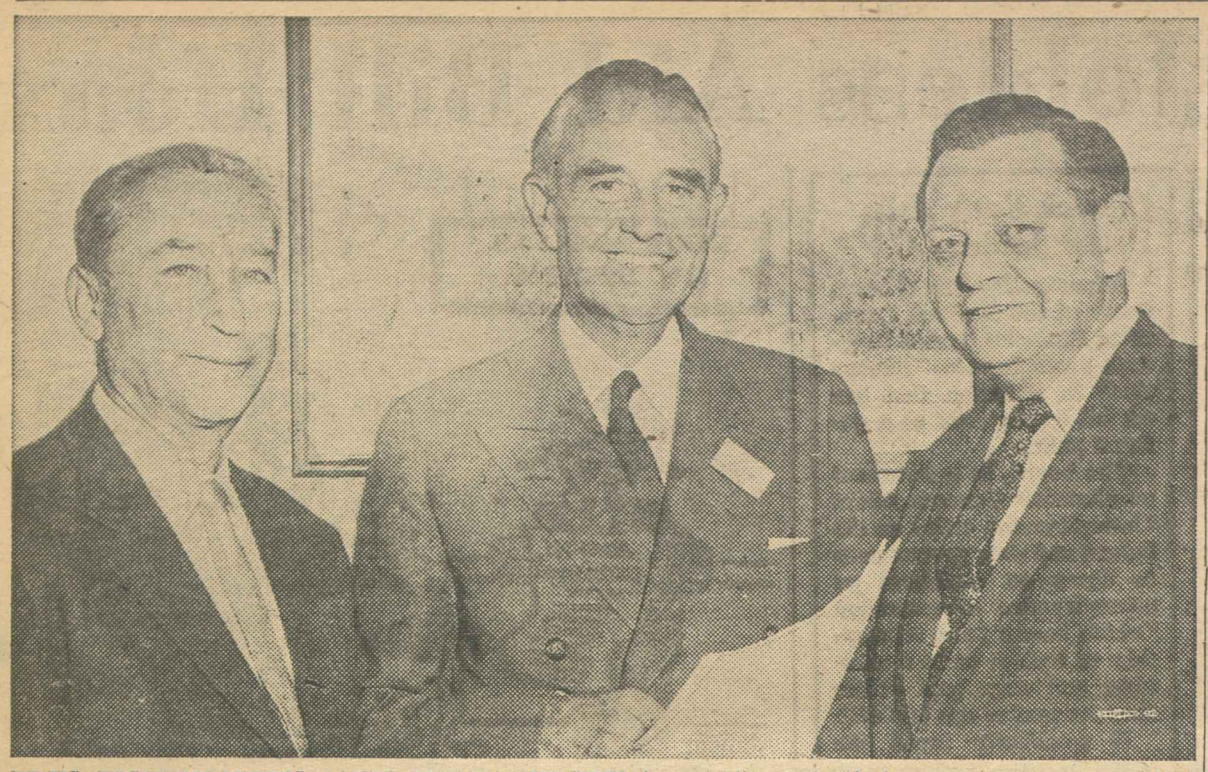
This was the position the AFL-CIO had taken in the battle in Congress when it favored the Kennedy-McCarthy bill calling for permanent federal standards on the amount and duration benefits.

Biemiller, describing the unsuccessful fight against the "states-right" coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, said the Kennedy-McCarthy bill merely spelled out what the President and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell "had been asking state legislatures to do for many years—establish uniform benefits of 50 percent of a worker's earnings up to a maximum of two-thirds of the average weekly state income, for a uniform 26-week period."

The legislative director said the ineffectual bill was passed "because Congress has no concept of the gravity of the unemployment situation and no concept of its responsibilities."

He dismissed as "ridiculous" the attitude that unemployment was "a state matter," declaring:

"Unemployment does not stop at the state line. It is a national catastrophe which must be handled on a national scale."



PRES. EISENHOWER'S LACK OF LEADERSHIP in speeding school desegregation was attacked by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at the third annual conference of the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council for Human Rights. Other principal speakers at the conference, held at the Ladies Garment Workers' Unity House in Forest Park, Pa., were Charles S. Zimmerman (left), chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Civil Rights, and Gov. Averell Harriman (center) of New York.

Recession Cost to Nation Estimated At Between $50 and $80 Billion

(*Continued from Page* 1)

The survey by the Commerce Dept. and the Securities & Exchange Commission showed estimated spending of $30.7 billion compared to the earlier estimate of $32 billion and the 1957 figure of $37 billion.

A New York Times report noted in addition that "the decline in future spending could be worse than the report indicates."

Economists view the decline in business spending for new plant and equipment as a major factor in the recession and the key to speedy recovery.

On the employment front, the government report of a drop in unemployment to 4,904,000 in mid-May compared to 5,120,000 in mid-April indicated a slight improvement.

Unemployment Due to Rise

But with new additions to the labor force in June as graduates started job-hunting, unemployment is expected to move up sharply with some economists placing the figure this month at close to 6 million.

While employment was showing a general gain, jobs in manufacturing declined 67,000 to a total of 15 million in May. As compared with a year ago, manufacturing employment is down 1.7 million.

Among the 4.9 million unemployed in May, the number out of work 15 weeks or longer was estimated at 1.8 million. There were 600,000 who had been out of work for more than 26 weeks.

Average weekly hours of factory workers were 38.8 or 1.2 hours below a year ago.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment in mid-May was 7.2 percent, a drop from the 7.5 percent in April but above the March rate of 7 percent.

In measuring the cost of the recession, the congressional committee staff pegged the problem on the speed of recovery.

Expanding Economy Needed

To get back to the high employment level of the pre-slump period, when unemployment was one out of every 25 workers instead of the current one out of 14, the economy would have to expand at a rate of 11 percent—a rate reached previously under the stimulus of the Korean War.

But even at this rate, the committee staff estimates, the bill for two years of slowdown and recession would be more than $50 billion.

If recovery is at the slower rate of 7 percent—the rate at which the nation recovered from the 1953-54 slump—then the cost will run over $70 billion by the end of 1960.

Currently the economy is running about $35 billion a year below a high-employment level if figured at a conservative growth rate of 3.1 percent a year—the average of the last 50 years.

If figured at a 4.7 percent rate—a more realistic rate according to many leading economists—the loss in current output would be figured at $60 billion a year.

Loss to Nation Grave

Even if the nation recovers from the current recession with unexpected speed—a point doubted by many economists—the $50 to $80 billion loss would be large enough to pay for a wide variety of essential goods and services.

The loss according to the Washington Post, would cover the entire cost of the 13-year highway program with about $15 billion left over; all the goods and services the federal government will buy this year; everything sold last year by auto dealers, furniture, appliance, hardware and all other hard goods stores; and three years of state and local government outlays for school payrolls and buildings.

Hearings on Taxes Denied in Senate

The Senate Finance Committee voted down public hearings on the House-passed bill to extend corporate and excise taxes for one year despite requests from proponents of tax reduction for time to state their case.

The vote against public hearings was 9 to 2, with Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Russell B. Long (D-La.) in opposition.

Douglas said he will offer a substitute bill on the Senate floor calling for a one-year reduction in taxes on the first $1,000 of personal income to guarantee each taxpayer a $50 tax cut.

The Senate committee action came after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) asking for public hearings.

Meany wired:

"The AFL-CIO strongly believes tax reduction now would be an invaluable weapon in combatting the recession. We urgently request you hold hearings on H. R. 12695 before acting on same. The AFL-CIO wants to present its views on the need for tax reduction and believes other national organizations would welcome the same opportunity."

Statisticians Ask Ike for Fuller Surveys

The Federal Statistics Users' Conference has called on Pres. Eisenhower to broaden the government's statistical program to include information about the future spending intentions of important segments of the economy.

The conference, a cross-section of business, farm, labor and research organizations, said in its letter signed by Vice Pres. Peter Henle, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research:

"Current uncertainties as to the course of the national economy in the months ahead make this gap in our present information ever more conspicious."

The conference urged the government to seek information on quarterly projections of national security and public work expenditures, state and local government public works expenditures, reports from contractors, manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers, farmers and consumers and inventories, orders and spending plans.

Baldus Named to Office by IBEW

Gerald A. Baldus has been named vice president of the Sixth District of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, serving the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman appointed Baldus to fill the unexpired term of Michael J. Boyle, who died last month.

Baldus has been a member of the IBEW for 20 years. In 1943 he became an international representative for the union and in recent years served as Boyle's assistant in the Sixth District office.

White House Spurs Union Curbs Drive

(*Continued from Page* 1)

tion over many classes of union charges against employers.

They also demanded total outlawry of secondary boycotts and organizational and recognition picketing despite the fact that the McClellan special committee made no recommendation on these issues.

In addition, Goldwater filed an individual minority report demanding stringent regulation of the operation of unions. These regulations, many proposed by Knowland before the California senator suffered a prestige blow in his state's June 3 primaries, would include provision for repeated membership referendums on contract clauses and recall of officers.

The Kennedy-Ives bill, its sponsors said, is a "completely nonpartisan" measure that "effectively carries out" proposals of the McClellan committee on which both serve.

Financial Reporting

All unions and subordinate bodies except very small ones would have to file detailed financial reports with the Labor Dept. The secretary would be authorized to investigate the accuracy of the reports. The reports would be publicly disclosed by the Labor Dept.

Ninety-three percent of union members, according to Kennedy and Ives, would be protected by these requirements. The secretary of labor could catch abuses by officials of small unions—including notorious "phony locals" such as those run by New York racketeer Johnny Dio—by cancelling their exemption from reporting.

Union officials drawing more than $5,000 a year in salary and expenses would be compelled to report private business transactions with employers of workers the union officials represent.

False entry in union books, willful destruction of union books and embezzlement of funds from any union — or any other tax-exempt organization—would be punishable by $10,000 fine and prison sentences ranging from one to five years.

Election Procedures

All international unions would be required to conduct elections once every five years either by secret-ballot referendum or by conventions to which delegates are elected by secret ballot.

Local unions would be required to choose officers once every four years by secret-ballot elections.

Any union member who charges a violation could, after exhausting internal union remedies or failing to obtain a final decision within four months, file a complaint with the secretary of labor. The secretary if he finds "probable cause" must file suit in federal court to have the election declared void and the court can order a new election.

All international unions would be compelled to report to the Labor Dept. all trusteeships established over locals and a false report would be a federal crime. Trusteeships would be "presumed valid" only for 18 months. Thereafter any local member could file a complaint with the Labor Dept. charging a violation of the stringent protections of law.

All employers covered by the bill would have to report funds paid to "middlemen" or expended otherwise to "influence or affect" workers "in the exercise of rights" of self-organization guaranteed by law.

The Taft-Hartley Act would be amended to allow "economic" strikers—now barred from voting after being "fired" by an employer in a labor dispute—to participate in NLRB elections on choice of a bargaining agent.

Pre-hire contracts would be legalized in the building and construction trades and employers would be authorized to join unions in financing apprentice training programs mutually accepted.

The "no-man's-land" of jurisdiction in labor-management disputes, created by NLRB rule changes restricting its own jurisdiction, would be attacked by making it illegal for the labor board to "preclude" itself in advance from accepting complaints of unfair labor practices by unions or employers.

The bill encourages the adoption of ethical practices codes by unions and by "nationwide and industrywide associations of employers" and creates an advisory committee to counsel the Labor Dept. on ethical practices by such groups.

The AFL-CIO and its constituent unions are the only groups in the labor-management field that have adopted stringent rules setting up high ethical standards of conduct of their affairs.

Brown Says He Expects to Win In California

Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Democratic nominee for governor of California, told a Washington press conference that he "expects" to be elected in November but was still "astounded" at his plurality over Sen. William F. Knowland, GOP nominee, in the June 3 party primaries.

Nearly complete returns from California's more than 26,000 precincts showed that Brown received 2,181,000 votes to Knowland's 1,574,000 in the Republican and Democratic primaries.

Rep. Clair Engle (D), running for the Senate seat to be vacated by Knowland, won the Democratic nomination with a total of 1,662,000 votes in the two primaries. Gov. Goodwn J. Knight won the GOP nomination with 1,137,000 votes over Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, who received 781,000 ballots.

Brown said that Vice Pres. Nixon would have a "tough choice" in deciding whether to align himself actively with Knowland, an "ultra-conservative and anti-labor Republican," in the California battle.

New York State politics warmed up when former GOP National Committee Chairman Leonard W. Hall announced his candidacy for governor and the Republican state chairman, L. Judson Morhouse, promptly announced that he thought Nelson A. Rockefeller would be a stronger nominee.

Hall's friends denounced Morhouse for violation of the traditional "neutrality" of a state chairman. Rockefeller, who has not announced as yet, has cleared the path by resigning as president of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

Gov. Averell Harriman (D) will seek re-election.

Widow of Late IBEW Head Dies

Mrs. Jule Tracy, widow of the late Don Tracy, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a vice president of the AFL, died June 7 in Houston, Tex.

Funeral services were held in Houston. Burial was in Bloomington, Ill.

30-Point Summary of Kennedy-Ives Bill

THE Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field, following its investigations, made five legislative recommendations to the Congress in April 1958 as part of its first interim report.

These recommendations were as follows: (1) to regulate and control pension, health and welfare funds; (2) to regulate and control union funds; (3) to insure union democracy; (4) to curb activities of middlemen in labor-management disputes; (5) to clarify the "no man's land" between state and federal authority.

The Senate has already passed the pension- and welfare-fund disclosure bill of 1958, which covers the first recommendation of the select committee.

The bill discussed in this report effectively reaches and in some cases goes beyond the other legislative recommendations made by the select committee. Briefly, the bill accomplishes the following:

1. Full reporting and public disclosure of union internal processes.

2. Full reporting and public disclosure of union financial operations.

3. Criminal penalties for failure to make such reports and for false reports.

4. Criminal penalties for false entries in and destruction of union records.

5. Full reporting and public disclosure of financial transactions and holdings, if any, by union officials which might give rise to "conflicts of interest," including payments by labor relations consultants.

6. Full reporting and public disclosure by employers of expenditures of $5,000 or more to influence or affect employes in the exercise of rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.

7. Full reporting and public disclosure of any arrangement by an employer under which another person undertakes to influence or affect or to provide services which interfere with, restrain, or coerce employes in the exercise of rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.

8. Full reporting and public disclosure by labor relations consultants of their arrangements to influence or affect employes or to provide services to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employes in the rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.

9. Criminal penalties for the failure to file or falsification of reports required by employers and labor relations consultants.

10. Criminal penalties for payments by "middlemen" to union officials.

11. Full reporting and public disclosure of trusteeships over subordinate unions.

Senate Group's Report On Labor Legislation

The AFL-CIO News is reproducing on this page sections of the report by the majority of the Senate Labor Committee that voted 12 to 1 to report the Kennedy-Ives bill—S. 3974, for debate and action.

The measure is entitled the "Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958." On this page the News is reproducing a summary of the bill as reported by the committee majority and its general legislative philosophy and approach to the problem of labor legislation.

12. Criminal penalties for failure to file or falsification of required reports relating to trusteeships over subordinate unions.

13. Limitations upon procedure for establishment, purpose and length of trusteeships over subordinate unions.

14. Federal court proceedings to dissolve trusteeships over subordinate unions when not in accordance with limitations of the bill.

15. Elections of constitutional officers of international unions at least every five years by secret ballot or by delegates elected by secret ballot.

16. Election of constitutional officers of local unions at least every four years by secret ballot.

17. Protection of union members' right to nominate and vote for union officers without restraint or coercion.

18. Prohibition of use of union funds to promote individual candidacy in union elections.

19. Federal court proceedings, with safeguards for internal union procedures, to set aside elections in violation of bill's standards.

20. A congressional declaration of policy favoring codes of ethical practices for labor organizations and employers.

21. Establishment of an Advisory Committee on Ethical Practices composed of representatives of the public, labor organizations, and employers.

22. Directing the National Labor Relations Board not to permit continuation of the "no man's land" in which employes, unions, and employers, covered by federal law, are left without remedies.

23. A start on speeding up NLRB procedures by clarifying the definition of "supervisors" and permitting prehearing representation elections.

24. Banning "shakedown" picketing and making it subject to mandatory injunction procedures.

25. Banning demand and acceptance by unions or union representatives of payments from interstate truckers of improper unloading fees.

26. Permitting, with appropriate safeguards, prehire and seven-day union shop agreements in the building and construction industry.

27. Clarification of the propriety of employer contributions to joint union-management apprenticeship funds.

28. Restoration of voting rights to economic strikers engaged in lawful strikes.

29. Criminal penalties for embezzlement, conversion, etc., of the funds of non-profit organizations which are tax exempt under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

30. Prohibitions upon holding union office by individuals convicted of crimes involving the taking of money or violations of the reporting provisions of the bill.

THESE major provisions constitute a full and considered response to the five recommendations for legislative action by the select committee. Indeed, the bill goes beyond those recommendations by providing for reports, limitations, and penalties not covered by the select committee's interim report.

The bill is not a punitive bill. It is designed to prevent or discourage conduct on the part of union officials, employers, and labor relations consultants by requiring reporting of arrangements, actions and interests which are illegal or questionable.

In some instances, the matters to be reported are not illegal and may not be improper. But only full disclosure will enable the persons whose rights are affected and the public to determine whether the arrangements or activities are justifiable and ethical.

The Subcommittee on Labor held intensive hearings on all of the relevant bills before it. It considered all of the proposals made and drafted and redrafted a bill embodying those proposals which recommended themselves for effectiveness and fairness. The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare carefully considered the bill reported by the subcommittee and made a number of substantial changes.

The committee reports this bill favorably, feeling that it has performed its task of hearing, consideration and recommendation conscientiously.

The bill is carefully drawn to promote a healthy labor movement and fair and open dealing between management and labor befitting a democratic society and a vigorous free-enterprise system.

Committee's Views on Labor Legislation

A STRONG independent labor movement is a vital part of American institutions. The shocking abuses revealed by recent investigations were confined to a few unions. The overwhelming majority are honestly and democratically run.

In providing remedies for existing evils the Senate should be careful neither to undermine self-government within the labor movement nor to weaken unions in their role as the bargaining representatives of employes.

It is plain that the trade-union movement in the United States is facing difficult internal problems—and because of these internal problems—tensions with the surrounding community. The problems of this now large and relatively strong institution are not unlike the difficulties faced by other groups in American society which aspire to live by the same basic principles and values within their groups as they hold ideal for the whole community.

But equal rights, freedom of choice, honesty, and the highest fiduciary standards are built into changing institutions only after struggle. Trade unions have grown well beyond their beginnings as relatively small, closely knit associations of workingmen where personal, fraternal relationships were characteristic.

Like other American institutions some have become large and impersonal; they have acquired bureaucratic tendencies and characteristics; their members like other Americans have sometimes become apathetic in the exercise of their personal responsibility for the conduct of union affairs.

In some few cases men who have risen to positions of power and responsibility within the unions have abused their power and neglected their responsibilities.

In some cases the structure and procedures necessary for trade unions while they were struggling for survival are ill adapted to their new role and changed conditions; they are not always the most conducive to efficient, honest, and democratic practices.

Whatever the causes, the problems are recognized by those within as well as those outside the union movement. The action of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations in formulating and implementing a code of ethical practices is a dramatic and convincing demonstration of the trade union movement's desire to conduct its internal affairs democratically and in accordance with high fiduciary standards.

Nevertheless, effective measures to stamp out crime and corruption and guarantee internal union democracy cannot be applied to all unions without the coercive powers of government, nor is the present machinery of the federation demonstrably effective in policing specific abuses at the local level.

The internal problems currently facing our labor unions are bound up with a substantial public interest. Under the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act, a labor organization has vast power over the economic welfare of the individual member whom it represents. He has a vital interest, therefore, in the policies and conduct of the union.

To the extent that union procedures are democratic they permit the individual to share in the formulation of union policy. This is not to say that in order to have democratically responsive unions, it is necessary to have each union member make decisions on detail as in a New England town meeting. What is required is the opportunity to influence policy and leadership by free and periodic elections.

In developing this bill the committee followed three principles:

1. The committee recognized the desirability of minimum interference by government in the internal affairs of any private organization. Trade unions have made a commendable effort to correct internal abuses, hence the committee believes that only essential standards should be imposed by legislation. Moreover, in establishing and enforcing statutory standards great care should be taken not to undermine union self-government or weaken unions in their role as collective-bargaining agents.

2. Given the maintenance of minimum democratic safeguards and detailed essential information about the union, the individual members are fully competent to regulate union affairs. The committee strongly opposes any attempt to prescribe detailed procedures and standards for the conduct of union business. Such paternalistic regulation would weaken rather than strengthen the labor movement; it would cross over into the area of trade union licensing and destroy union independence.

3. Remedies for the abuses should be direct. Where the law prescribes standards, sanctions for their violation should also be direct. The committee rejects the notion of applying destructive sanctions to a union, i. e. to a group of working men and women, for an offense for which the officers are responsible and over which the members have, at best, only indirect control. Still more important the legislation should provide an appropriate administrative or judicial remedy for each specific problem.

It is for these reasons that the committee rejected the general approach of several pending bills even though many of their specific provisions were adopted and incorporated in the bill reported by the committee.

The bill reported by the committee, while it carries out all the major recommendations of the select committee, does so within a general philosophy of legislative restraint. The bill does not spell out in detail all the standards which every trade union should follow. It recognizes the variety of situations to which its provisions must apply and, especially, the inadvisability and injustice of compelling unions to conform to a uniform statutory rule, with respect to unimportant details of administration.

The test of a sound bill in this complex and relatively new legislative area is whether it is workable and will produce the desired results without destroying valued free institutions. The committee believes that the bill now reported possesses these attributes.

Self-Inflicted Defeat

SEN. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND (R-Calif.) has come up with his own analysis of what happened on June 3 when California voters turned out to give Democrat Edmund (Pat) Brown a smashing primary victory over the Senate Republican leader.

Knowland, in an interview with a reporter for the New York Herald Tribune, said the intense voter registration campaign of organized labor, followed up by a get-out-the-vote drive, had contributed to the Democratic tide.

"The drive by organized labor in some areas played quite a part," Knowland was quoted as saying.

We are proud that organized labor in California played a major role in the election, proud that working men and women discharged their obligations as citizens to get registered and vote.

But somehow we have the suspicion that Sen. Knowland is being over-generous in assessing the factors that led to his poor showing.

Labor played a role because Knowland made labor a prime issue in the campaign. But the key role was played by Knowland himself.

The White House dust in his eyes blinded him to the fatal split he had created in the Republican Party in the state.

The payoff is in November and the senator can rest assured that labor will play just as active a role in the general election. But labor's views are the general voter's views in this case—that in 1958 America can dispense with ultra-conservative leaders who brush off the recession, oppose social and economic legislation to improve the general welfare and seek to cripple and weaken the organizations of working men and women.

Paying for the Recession

AMERICA IS LITERALLY paying through the nose for the nation's worst recession in nearly a quarter century.

Before the nation gets back to the high level of employment of 1956 and early 1957 the loss to the economy will range between $50 and $80 billion, according to estimates of a congressional committee staff.

At the current rate of activity, with most economists declaring that the downhill movement is not yet completed and that the economy will slide along at the bottom for many months to come, the loss to the nation in goods and services could exceed $80 billion.

And this dollars and cents loss does not include the suffering and despair of the unemployed, the delayed purchases of vitally needed goods by unemployed persons who cannot afford them, the critical lag in long overdue government welfare programs.

This loss need not have been if the government had moved quickly and effectively to stem the 10-month downhill slide by cutting taxes for low and moderate income groups, by adopting a meaningful emergency unemployment compensation aid bill instead of the hoax that will yield a trickle of dollars in a few scattered areas.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Fumble in Spring Practice

Methodist Bishop Oxnam Says:

'Right-to-Work' Laws Aim to Destroy Unions

The following commentary on "right-to-work" laws is excerpted from an address by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, to the Baltimore Conference of the church at Westminster, Md.

SO-CALLED "RIGHT-TO-WORK" laws are fraudulent. They are neither intended nor designed to guarantee work or to establish the right to work.

These laws are sponsored by the same reactionary forces that once sought to destroy labor organizations. When the churches in 1908 declared, "the churches stand for the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing," men of similar mind declared the social creed of the churches to be radical and subversive.

Yesterday, intelligent and two-fisted individuals sought, by the use of the labor spy and the blacklist, by intimidation and force, to destroy the labor movement. Greedy and undemocratic powers that maintained the 12-hour day and by every device from company housing to depressed wages sought to resist the introduction of democracy into the economic order are among those who today sponsor these "right-to-work" laws.

Americans believe in the right to work. They resent the parasite, and see work as an obligation. But just as the Communist deliberately misuses such worthy terms as "peace," "democracy," and "justice," so, too, clever, crafty and highly paid public relations experts have designated these endeavors to weaken labor as "right-to-work" laws.

Actually, a sanctimonious subterfuge is being foisted upon the public. The real purpose of these laws is to deny both management and labor the right through collective bargaining to establish a relationship wherein all of the workers belong to a union and, through repersentatives of their own choosing, bargain collectively with all of the employers in a particular industry, whether local or national, through representatives of their own choosing.

The achievements of American labor in raising the standards of living, carrying democracy to the democratic order, ridding the American labor movement of subversive elements, and of maintaining a stable economy are matters of proper pride and constitute a fundamental bulwark against the inroads of totalitarian and atheistic materialism.

The "right-to-work" law means a return to the battle-field. The most significant progress has been made in industrial relations where the workers belong to the union and the union, through its repersentatives, meets management, through its representatives and together they think out the problems that should not be fought out.

The law requires an employer to bargain collectively with his employes when, after a properly supervised election, the bargaining union is decided upon. It is far wiser to have all of the employes belong to that union, sharing in their obligations as well as in their benefits. Even if there is disagreement upon this proposition, a law that forbids employers and employes from entering into agreements to establish a union shop is in no sense a "right-to-work" law.

For purposes of illustration, we Methodist ministers belong to an annual conference. Agreement has been reached in the democratic General Conference of the Church where our laws are passed concerning membership in an annual conference. All ministers who are to be appointed to our churches by a bishop must belong to the annual conference. The General Conference determines the educational qualifications of our ministers. The annual conference votes upon the admission of members to the conference and insists that certain standards shall be maintained.

THE EFFECT OF A LAW similar to the "right-to-work" laws in Methodism would mean simply that any individual who wanted to serve in one of our churches might do so, if the church wanted to employ him. Before very long, our standards would be gone and the whole responsible system based upon law would break down.

The doctors have their medical societies and maintain their standards. A "right-to-work" law carried out in the medical profession would mean that subject to state law, any doctor, no matter what school he graduated from or whether he graduated from any school, might go out and practice medicine. It would be solely up to the person who wished to employ him.

Lawyers who have their bar associations may well ponder these "right-to-work" laws. The purpose is not "right to work." The real purpose is to weaken and eventually to destroy the democratic labor movement.

No one is objecting to an investigation of corruption in the labor movement or anywhere else. There are practices that are not only immoral but ought to be criminal. The "right-to-work" laws have nothing to do with the question of corruption in business or in labor. They are a dangerous proposal, conceived in hypocrisy, and proclaimed in Pharasaic deceit.

The forward-looking business men of America who have long since recognized the wisdom of the organization of labor and the propriety of collective bargaining should speak with single voice to strike down this pretense.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

GOV. STEVENSON'S COMMENT that the presidential primary system is exhausting and expensive and "almost a useless institution" falls into the same category as remarks that someone ought to do something about the weather. It may be true but the system isn't going to be changed.

There are plenty of weaknesses in the presidential primary.

Fewer than half our states have adopted the primary as a method of instructing or advising Democratic and Republican national convention delegates which presidential candidates to vote for. In some of these states the "advisory" effect is so weak as to be meaningless.

A nationwide primary system, with each state electing delegates committed to vote for certain candidates, chills the blood of most professional politicians.

They think of the enormous expenditure of energy and money as perhaps a dozen active candidates troop the country for months, shaking hands and burdening the airwaves with speeches aimed at winning the nomination rather than the subsequent election. They think it would be as foolish as attempting to write every major legislative act by popular referendum.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS AN OBJECTION TO PRIMARIES that isn't very often mentioned but it is important. Accidents of the calendar may serve to eliminate, for practical purposes, leading governors and senators who might be suited for national leadership but have to run at home for re-election to the posts they already hold.

A senator or governor whose term expires so that he wins re-election this year will be securely in office during 1960 and can freely enter all the state presidential primaries he chooses. The senator or governor whose term runs out in early 1961, on the other hand, will have to run for re-election in 1960.

Missouri's Sen. Stuart Symington and Massachusetts' Sen. John F. Kennedy, if elected this year, will have new six-year terms. But Lyndon Johnson of Texas and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota must run for the Senate in 1960, unless they choose to abandon their present posts. Neither can run for one job in his home state and in presidential primaries for another job in other states.

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AN ARGUMENT CAN BE MADE also that in the last generation all the apparently "decisive" primary triumphs and defeats of candidates really haven't changed a thing—that the primary losers wouldn't have got a convention nomination anyway and the primary winners got nomination only if the convention was ready to choose them without reference to primaries.

Wendell Willkie was clobbered in the Nebraska and Wisconsin primaries of 1944 but he would have been battered in the convention if no primaries had existed. Gov. Dewey in 1948 apparently "won" nomination by beating Harold Stassen in Oregon, but Stassen would not have been a serious factor if by a freak of better organization he hadn't won a Wisconsin primary earlier, thus prodding Dewey into action.

Stevenson had to beat Sen. Kefauver in 1956 in California and Florida but only because Kefauver's campaigning had won primaries earlier; Stevenson got the Democratic nomination in 1952 without lifting a finger and the convention paid no attention to primaries.

The financial and publishing forces that put over Eisenhower in the 1952 convention used a few primaries skillfully. But this was just cake-frosting; the real trick was the righteous cry they raised about "Taft's stolen delegates" from the South, and the overwhelming publicity claque they influenced, and the tough, hard practical politics Gov. Dewey played when the chips went down.

Why don't we get rid of presidential primaries? Well, the states that have them like them.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION in community and family life is emphasized by the non-sectarian Religion in American Life Program which brings together various groups in a cooperative program. From left to right are Charles G. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, C. Vernon Hill of the Kiwanis church program, Clarence L. Blasier, vice president of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, and J. P. Stevens, textile manufacturer and RIAL president.

THE JENNER-BUTLER BILL to limit the powers of the U.S. Supreme Court is essentially a proposal to "kill the umpire," Senators Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) (center) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) (right) agree. They were interviewed on the AFL-CIO Washington Reports program by Harry W. Flannery (left).

Washington Reports:

Court Curbing Bill Endangers Nation's Constitutional System

THE JENNER-BUTLER BILL to limit the powers of the U.S. Supreme Court is a basic attack on the American constitutional system, two senators declared.

Senators Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) said on the AFL-CIO public service program "Washington Reports" that the proposed legislation should and probably will be defeated.

"What is at stake," Javits said, "is whether the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, or whether—as in the parliamentary system in Europe—decisions are left to the legislature. Our system is based on a written constitution, the very purpose of which is to protect the individual, the minority."

Clark declared that the bill is a "kill the umpire" proposal, or at least, insofar as civil rights are concerned, a proposal to "play the game without any umpire and leave all the decisions to Congress."

Both senators denied the charges made by supporters of the Jenner-Butler bill that the Supreme Court has been acting like a third legislative chamber.

The measure in effect seeks to overturn recent Supreme Court decisions in the field of subversive activities and contempt of Congress. Javits commented the situation boiled down to this:

"We don't like certain cases you have decided, and unless you decide them the way we want you to, we're going to take away your appellate jurisdiction."

JAVITS SAID HE WOULD propose instead a constitutional amendment to "make sure for all time" that the court will keep its jurisdiction.

Clark declared "there ought to be an umpire between the individual citizen and his rights and a congressional committee, which, as we've seen in the recent era of McCarthyism, can all too frequently infringe on those rights." The court, he added, has exercised this function well and should not be upset or limited.

The role of the court as a sort of umpire, the Pennsylvania Democrat said, is the reason why the first 10 amendments to the Constitution were adopted. As a result of the civil war the due process clause for the equal protection of the laws was written into the Constitution as the 14th Amendment.

Case Study of Hosiery Industry Documents Taft-Hartley Impact

THE CONTENTION OF ORGANIZED labor that Taft-Hartley has helped management block union organization is borne out by a case study of the hosiery industry.

The study shows that under the impact of Taft-Hartley, the membership of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers has dropped by 76.5 per cent.

The story of what happened to the hosiery workers is told in a pamphlet entitled "A Taft-Hartley Case Study" published by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. The pamphlet declares that the hosiery industry has been marked by a degree of cutthroat competition "unmatched elsewhere in the nation" and that the "results have been catastrophic, especially to the hosiery worker."

Between its 34th convention in 1946 and the 35th in 1947, the pamphlet said, the union entered into 33 new contracts. The pamphlet went on:

"In the 10 years following Taft-Hartley, the union was able to sign only 23 new agreements. To win these, the union was required to engage in a total of 117 representative elections."

The Taft-Hartley Act, the pamphlet added, has permitted employers to develop a "defense-in-depth" against union organization in the industry. This includes a "legal" employer free-speech package, interminable delay, the runaway shop, denial of good faith bargaining and, especially in "right-to-work" states, a denial of the dues checkoff.

While the pattern of employer stalling was discernible in the industry even before passage of Taft-Hartley, there was at least the possibility "of redress by filing refusal-to-bargain charges with the NLRB."

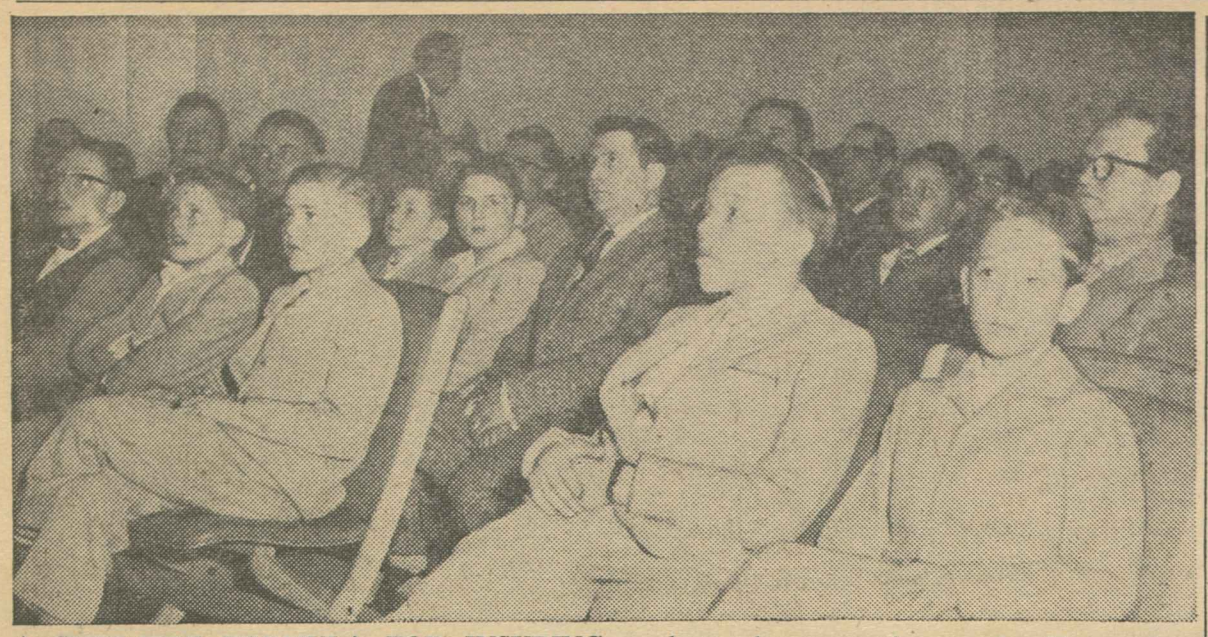
Today, the pamphlet reported, "the filing of such charges is useless, since the mere fact of meeting with the union is considered good faith bargaining by the present board."

"PRICE CUTTING IN THE HOSIERY industry has been achieved by application of an ever tighter squeeze upon the workers. In its drive to maintain and increase profits at the expense of labor, the industry has moved southward," the pamphlet declares.

"It is significant that a right-to-work state—North Carolina—now houses almost 40 percent of all full fashioned knitting machines in the industry, while the rest of the South has another 30 percent."

Under the impact of Taft-Hartley and sweatshop competition, the study found, average wages have lagged seriously behind those in manufacturing generally. "While hosiery dollar wages have remained static," it added, "the workloads have been increased. To earn the same wage, workers must now work even harder than before." (PAI)

"There must be some mistake, Ed. I'm on this committee to investigate myself."



A SURE-FIRE FORMULA FOR INSURING good attendance at union membership meetings and introducing youngsters to unionism was developed by Local 494, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Milwaukee, with a "father and son" meeting night. The meeting was capped with a showing of World Series films and refreshments.

How to Buy:

Handling Debts in a Recession

By Sindey Margolius

WHAT HAPPENS TO WORKING PEOPLE who owe debts in a time of layoffs, reduced work week or even a strike? How you handle your debts in a crisis can affect whether or not you hold on to your partly-paid belongings, and also your future credit standing.

The fact is, wage-earners often undertake installment debts on the basis of their full employment income, and sometimes even their wives' earnings. Thus a loss of accustomed overtime, let alone a cut in work week or layoff, makes it hard to keep up with payments.

About 50 percent of all families owe some installment debt. The problem of handling these debts is especially severe for the many families who came to industrial communities from small towns and rural areas during and immediately after World War II.

A study of what happened to striking aircraft workers in a four-months strike on Long Island, N. Y., in 1956, offers useful clues to other families who owe installment debts. The study, by Harold Wattel, director of Hofstra College Bureau of Business & Community Research, found that those workers who got in touch with their creditors were able to arrange for reduced payments over a longer period of time.

But those who failed to make such arrangements lost their good credit ratings as temporary lapses became permanent.

In this instance, the leadership of the union local involved in the strike recognized in advance the problem of its members' debts. The local sent letters to finance companies in the area asking that they grant members extensions on their debts during the period of no income. In general, the finance companies complied, although they continued to charge interest rates on the accounts held in abeyance. The additional finance charges finally increased the total amount of the debts.

IT'S VITAL TO CONTACT YOUR creditors before your account becomes past due, and rearrange the payment terms or ask for an extension, the Long Island experience indicates. Many people have the mistaken notion they can satisfy their obligations under conditional sales contracts and chattel mortgages simply by returning goods bought on installments. But the laws are stacked in favor of the creditors.

You are still liable for the difference between the present value of the goods, now secondhand and not worth as much, and the balance of your debt plus repossession costs. You also harm your credit rating if you let goods be repossesed.

Your credit rating is important not only if you want to buy on installments again in the future, but if you ever need a cash loan or a mortgage.

If you've ever bought on credit, yor name is probably in the file of a central credit bureau in your city. When you apply for credit, the merchant or finance company phones this central clearing house and gets information on you. This makes it difficult to escape the consequences of a bad credit record at one store by shifting purchases to another.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Playing Is Not for Children

By Jane Goodsell

VILLAIN McMILLAN (ALIAS MOLLY), our 2½-year-old ne'er do well, has catapulted out of her playpen and into the world. She had barely graduated from diapers to training pants before she fell in with a band of ruffians.

Compared to the bunch Villain runs around with, the Mafia looks like a group of civic-minded idealists. She and her companions have the morals of pickpockets, the good sportsmanship of Mack the Knife and the mercy of Ivan the Terrible.

Just as alcoholics can instantly spot other alcoholics, McMillan immediately recognized this band of desperadoes as her kind of people.

They first appeared on our doorstep the morning after we installed a teeter-totter in our backyard. They stood there, leaning against the doorbell and banging the door knocker, like storm troopers demanding entrance.

Molly stared at them with the incredulous delight of a sweepstakes winner. Something too wonderful to be believed was happening to her.

They gazed back with deadpan expressions and uttered, for the first time, the fateful words: "Can Molly play?"

These words marked the beginning of a new era, and the end of all domestic tranquillity in our household.

THE EXPERIENCE, hard as it is on me and the furniture, has been educational. I have learned several basic truths about children. There is, I have discovered, a colossal gap between a parent's idea of playing and what actually goes on when small children get together. My mental picture of children quietly dressing dolls, arranging tea parties and playing with educational toys, is about as close to reality as the stork delivering babies.

What children actually do is to wage constant warfare with each other. Toys fit into the picture in several ways, none of which involves playing with them. Toys are to break, to throw around, to fight over and to hit each other with.

There are a few other things children do when they get together. One is to forage for food, either by coaxing the mother of the host or hostess ("Go tell your mother we're hungry, and we want cookies, chocolate ones") or by snitching it when mama isn't looking.

The other is arranging to get somebody else spanked. Bulletins from the front are delivered by small couriers, who wipe their noses on their sleeves and whine, "Johnny hit me" or "Mary pinched me" or "Molly's letting the wash basin overflow." If this does not produce the desired results, the stoolpigeon shuffles off, muttering darkly that he's going to call the police.

Morgan Says:

Negroes' Rights Fight Marked by Courage

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER RECENTLY advised a group of Negro leaders meeting in Washington to have "patience and forebearance" in facing racial problems. Possibly not even Job himself needed such advice less.

It is hard to think of any other group in all of the American society that has shown more the power of patience than the Negroes have in their long struggle to break the bonds of second-class citizenship and win full-fledged acceptance as the human beings they are.

Where does this Negro stability, this strength of character come from? From a number of sources, surely, not the least of which are the colleges that have trained so many of their leaders. By and large, the Negro colleges and universities, forced into being by segregation though not segregated themselves, have provided important sinews of leadership. They include 33 institutions, mostly in the Deep South, for which the United Negro College Fund makes annual public financial drives, for the higher education of 24,000 young people. There are many more.

The biggest educational institution for Negroes in the land, Howard University, graduated 631 seniors at commencement exercises in Washington. Howard has been a kind of human power-house, particularly in the court battles to secure civil rights. The university has trained 75 percent of all Negro lawyers in the United States.

HOWARD'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS was delivered by a border southerner, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.). Cooper told the graduates that "there is a parallel between the international issues of colonialism and racism, and the issue of discrimination in our own country. We must practice freedom at home if we are to have influence on its growth in other countries. But today the face which we turn to the world is blemished by denials of full freedom because of color and religious belief."

The removal of these blemishes, he said, "is one of the most important parts of our society's unfinished business."

He was speaking, of course, not just to the Howard students, who knew these truths by heart, but to all of us who should be impatient with our stubborn delay in accepting them.

It is ironic that Cooper, a Kentuckian, had to show the way to his own Administration in facing this problem. But this Kentuckian's grasp of the stakes involved must doubly fortify the patient courage of Negro Americans who for 100 years have been denied their full rights as citizens.

Vandercook Says:

California Primaries Setback for Reaction

THE EXTRAORDINARY VICTORY in the recent California primary of the Democratic candidates for governor and Senate, the experts agree, has been like a whole barn-full of straw in showing the way the political winds are blowing. The hitherto cautious prediction that this—as they say—"this is going to be a Democratic year" is now being shouted right out loud.

The most conspicuous figure in the California contest was Sen. William Knowland. Knowland is the Republican leader in the U.S. Senate. Outside of their native state, there are probably 10,000 Americans who knew Bill Knowland's name to one who knew Brown's name or Engle's. Knowland—and the phrase should be put in quotation marks—"stood for something."

Since Bob Taft's death Knowland has epitomized what his admirers have liked to think of as the best-of-breed of Republican traditionalism. So sure was Knowland that that kind of Republicanism still had great attraction to American voters, that he announced his intention to quit the Senate to run for governor of California (and, of course, Knowland still says he will win it).

IT WAS AN OPEN SECRET that the Senate minority leader intended to march under that same banner straight into the White House. The very frankness of William Knowland's position strongly suggests that more than a man was licked in the California primary, that what was so roundly defeated was the set of political beliefs for which Knowland stood.

An era of prosperity has been followed by a recession. Curiously, when either of those extreme economic situations prevail—there are always men who think the time is ripe to set back the clock of human progress — prosperity — by making the rich richer — persuades conservatives that they have greater power.

William Knowland is openly wedded to that point of view. His supporters believe that he agrees with them in thinking that in the Roosevelt and Truman years underprivileged Americans became overprivileged. After centuries of powerlessness, workers, through their unions, have learned to demand equal rights as human beings.

William Knowland campaigned in California on a promise to fight for restrictive labor legislation—it now looks as if at long last time, history, and California's voters have caught up with him. Nearly two million Americans declared by their ballots that they prefer the hopeful present to the hopeless past. They have stated their preference for going forward and not backward.

Aid to Jobless Stressed

Community Services Staffers Map Program for Unemployed

Meeting in the shadow of the current recession, 300 AFL-CIO Community Services staff members and volunteers explored effective ways of assisting the unemployed at a week-long conference at Washington's Shoreham Hotel.

Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities for the AFL-CIO, sounded the keynote when he declared: "Our primary task—working with the voluntary and tax-supported agencies in the health, welfare and recreation field—is to help the jobless worker maintain as high a level of economic security as is possible, and to help minimize the emotional and physical crisis that accompanies the tragedy of unemployment."

Shirt-Sleeve Sessions

In shirt-sleeve, workshop sessions delegates from 65 major cities devised blueprints for practical programs ranging from the protection of unemployment compensation benefits to the initiation of public works.

The machinery for aiding the unemployed, set up a decade ago by the labor movement, went into high gear last winter as the economic indicators showed an increasingly grim picture. At that time Community Services placed aid to the jobless at the top of its priority schedule for 1958.

The approach labor must take, Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a member of the Community Services Committee, told conference delegates, is to see "the human side of unemployment as well as the statistical side."

"The unemployed member," he said, "must be more than a hole in an IBM punch card or a digit in the national total of the unemployed. At no time is it as important to have the right service, at the right time, for the right purpose as it is during a period of unemployment."

Case Histories Cited

CSA staff members, reporting at workshop sessions exchanged case histories of labor action.

In South Bend, Ind, delegates were told, organized labor was the driving force in setting up a meeting of county and city officials and representatives of voluntary social agencies, out of which emerged a surplus foods program. Labor set up screening committees which meet twice weekly to take applications, and distribution of surplus foods is being made from the union hall on a monthly basis.

South Bend's CSC, working with the Council of Social Agencies, won a $1 million appropriation of county funds to help unemployed members pay public public utility bills.. At the same time, the labor representatives secured agreements from utilities, retail stores, banks and loan companies generally setting up a moratorium on indebtedness to head off virtually all repossessions.

Frank Kleva, the CSA representative from South Bend, also told of union-wide clothing collection launched by Auto Workers Local 5, with members of Local 13 of the Laundry Workers cleaning the garments at night with facilities donated by management, and with Local 8 of the Clothing Workers making necessary repairs before the clothing is distributed to needy families.

Action in Milwaukee Told

Community Service representatives in Milwaukee spearheaded a drive for surplus foods, with a favorable decision expected from county officials shortly. They have also been campaigning against the stringent residence requirements in public assistance laws, and, in cooperation with the Family Service Association and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, have succeeded in getting a citizens' committee established to consider a temporary suspension of this provision.

In Youngstown, O., pressure from the CSC has led to action by the city welfare department raising the maximum allowance for rent from $35 to $50 a month, in partial recognition of the advancing cost of living since previous benefit standards were established.

Michigan's state-wide Community Service, staff delegates were told, succeeded in having the number of counties distributing surplus foods increased from 37 to 63 over the objection of many conservative county boards. The committee has also prevailed on State officials to recommend to county boards that work relief be paid for on the basis of the prevailing area wage rather than at the rate of 75 cents an hour which has been the rule in Michigan.

Food Stores Pay Less, Sell Higher

Vancouver, B. C.—A vivid picture of what has happened in the last 10 years to the prices a supermarket pays for the food products it buys and those it charges to retail customers was presented to the Stewart Royal Commission on Price Spreads by the British Columbia Dept. of Agriculture.

It showed that while the typical company's purchase of beef is virtually unchanged from 1948, it is charging 60 percent more for sirloin steak and 22 perecent more for hamburger. Other items included: pork, buying price down 2 percent, sales price up 20 percent; frying chicken and fowl, buying price down 11 percent, sales price up 9 percent; potatoes, buying price down 10 percent, sales price up 4 percent; and eggs, buying price down 7 cents a dozen, sales price down 1 cent.

Community Services Sets Program to Aid Jobless

Here is the basic 10-point program for aiding the unemployed around which the Community Services conference in Washington was built:

- Informing the jobless worker that the labor movement has a plan to help with personal problems.
- Establishing a system whereby union counsellors are on duty at union headquarters.
- Protection of unemployment compensation claims by acquainting workers with the procedure for filing, and in some instances setting up auxiliary branches of unemployment compensation offices at union halls.
- Providing jobless workers with details of obtaining supplemental unemployment benefits where available under union contracts.
- Finding public welfare sources of food, shelter, clothing and medical care where compensation is exhausted, checks are delayed, claims are disallowed or the amount is too small.
- Getting welfare officials to relax usual eligibility requirements that frequently involve virtual pauperism in order to provide temporary assistance.
- Informing union members of arrangements made to protect medical and hospitalization coverage during a layoff.
- Setting up a program for distribution of surplus foods to augment unemployment compensation and public assistance.
- Securing secondary assistance from voluntary agencies, which labor supports to the tune of more than $150 million annually, in cases where residence requirements or other restrictions disqualify families from public assistance.
- Prevailing on private agencies to volunteer staff members to Public Welfare Departments through a "lend-lease" program to enable public agencies to carry the larger case load resulting from the recession.

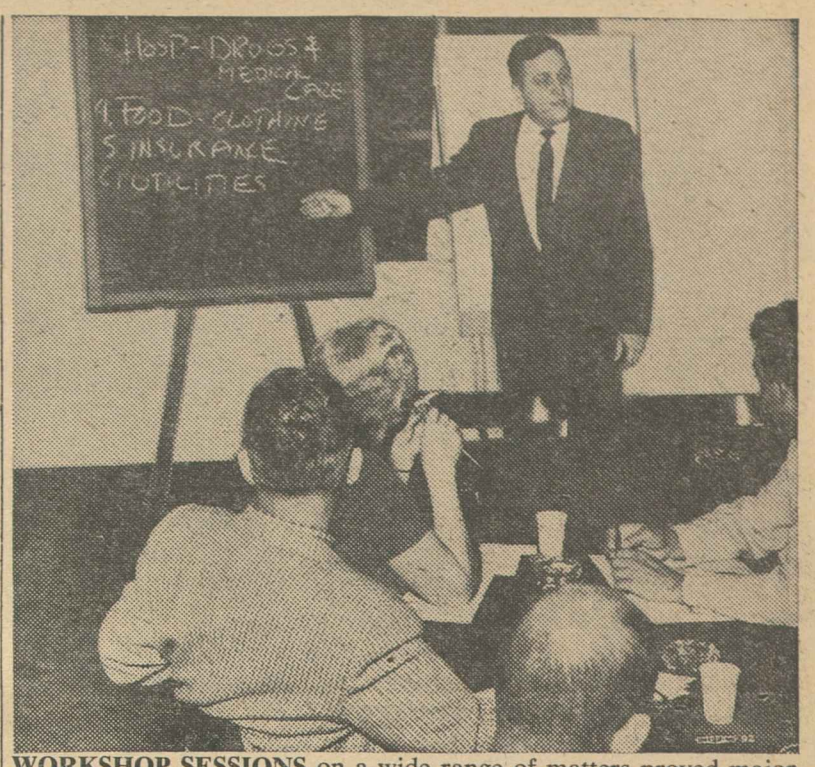
Wage Incentive Plans Hit at IUD Confab

Members of seven Papermakers and Paperworkers locals would rather strike than see a return to wage incentives, Frank Grasso, international vice president, told the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s Conference on Industrial Engineering Problems.

The locals cover workers employed by the U.S. Envelope Company. Two years ago, UPP secured the elimination of a wage incentive plan which had been in operation for 20 years. A survey taken among the locals, Grasso reported, showed "unanimous agreement among local leaders that their local unions are stronger" and that there is less "friction between members since incentives were abolished."

In opening the conference, Al Whitehouse, IUD director, pointed out that industry today is investing millions in the administration of job evaluation, merit and wage incentive plans solely "to trim labor costs and boost profits."

The conference also heard a paper on "The Techniques of Bargaining on Production Standards," by Kermit Meade of the UAW, a case study presentation on bargaining out a job evaluation plan by Michael Rygus of the IAM and a luncheon address by Prof. Robert Lehrer of Northwestern University. More than 60 delegates from 24 unions were in attendance.



WORKSHOP SESSIONS on a wide range of matters proved major attractions at the conference of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities in Washington. Here is one of the groups which took part in a session devoted to problems arising from unemployment.

Conference to Plan Labor Aid to Health

The techniques by which organized labor can best safeguard the health of its members and their families will be threshed out at a National Conference on Labor Health Services June 16 and 17 in Washington.

Sessions will be under the sponsorship of the American Labor Health Association, organized four years ago by the medical directors and administrative officers of union health and medical plans.

They will mark the 20th anniversary of the National Health Conference, held in 1938, which had a long and lasting influence on the development of health policies at all levels of American life.

They also will point up the long-standing opposition of organized medicine to most efforts of communities, unions and other groups to establish effective prepaid, low-cost health and medical programs, and are expected to develop ways and means of meeting the challenge.

The call to the meeting was sent jointly by Dr. Morris Brand, ALHA president and medical director of the Clothing Workers' Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York, and Josephine Roche, director and trustee of the Mine Workers' Welfare and Retirement Fund.

Roche to Preside

Miss Roche, who as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the U.S. Public Health Service presided over the 1938 conference, will be in the chair. The keynote address will be given by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The first session, after the opening formalities, will be devoted to the objectives of medical care for the worker and his family. The quality of services will be discussed by Dr. George Baehr, special medical consultant to the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York. Wilbur Cohen, professor of social work at the University of Michigan, will discuss extent of coverage, and Dr. Franz Goldmann, of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, will talk about the scope and cost of service. Brand will preside.

Another session, on methods of assuring the quality of medical care, will be under the chairmanship of Dr. Lester Breslow, chief of the bureau of chronic diseases of the California State Dept. of Public Helath.

The UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund will be described by Dr. Warren F. Draper, its executive medical officer. Experiences with the medical profession and commercial health programs will be detailed by Assistant Dean Milton Terris of the University of Buffalo School of Medicine. Dr. E. Richard Weinerman, medical consultant to West Coast health and welfare programs, will discuss group practice and union health centers.

Community Health Discussion

Community health services and how to get them will be discussed by Dr. Paul B. Cornely, of the Howard University College of Medicine; Deputy Commissioner of Health Roscoe P. Kandle of New York City, and Health Commissioner James P. Dixon of Philadelphia. Dr. Lorin E. Kerr, of the UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund, will preside.

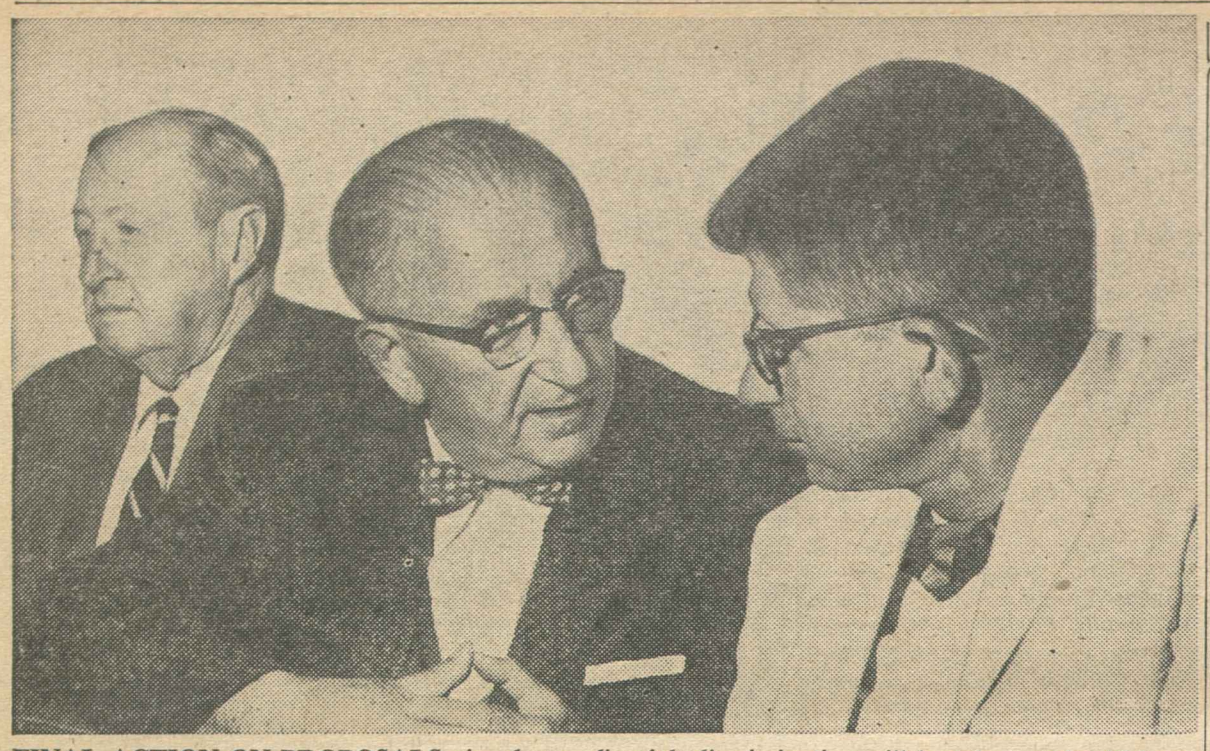
Dr. William A. Sawyer, medical consultant to the Machinists, will preside at a parallel session on occupational health maintenance. Speakers will be Jerome Pollack, consultant to the Auto Workers Social Security Dept., and Dr. Herbert K. Abrams, medical director of the Union Health Service.

The second and final day will open with a morning-long analysis of relations with the medical profession, under the chairmanship of Dr. Dean A. Clark, president of the Group Health Federation.

Speakers and their subjects will be Dr. Jonas N. Muller, of New York College of Medicine, diagnostic programs; Dr. Caldwell B. Essenstyn, medical director of the Rip Van Winkle Clinic, methods of physician compensation; Dr. William A. Dorsey, area medical administrator for the UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund, free choice; Horace Hansen, counsel to the Group Health Federation, legal problems; and Walton H. Hamilton, emeritus Southmayd professor of public law at Yale University, legal background.

The entire conference will take a look at the future at the final session.

On the program are Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who will preside; Jerome Preston, president of the board of trustees of Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals; Dr. Martha M. Eliot, head of the Dept. of Maternal and Child Health at the Harvard School of Public Health; Dr. Ray E. Trussell, executive officer of the Columbia School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine.



FINAL ACTION ON PROPOSALS aimed at ending job discrimination will be taken at the 42d session of the Intl. Labor Organization conference under way in Geneva. The U. S. worker delegation, headed by Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, includes (left to right) Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers; Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler of the Ladies Garment Workers and AFL-CIO Economist Bert Seidman.

U. S. Worker Delegation to ILO Favors Anti-Bias Convention

Geneva—Final action on proposals aimed at elimination of discrimination in employment will be taken at the 42d conference of the Intl. Labor Organization, now under way here.

The U. S. worker delegation, headed by Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, is strongly in favor of a convention outlawing job discrimination rather than a series of recommendations to the 79 governments in the ILO membership. A convention, when ratified by a nation, would have the force of law.

The draft convention now before the delegates describes discrimination as including "any adverse distinction made on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin which deprives a person of equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation."

Governments which ratify it, the proposal continues, obligate themselves "to declare and pursue a national policy designed to promote by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation, with a view to eliminating any discrimination in respect thereof."

Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler of the Ladies Garment Workers, a member of the conference committee dealing with the issue, will present American labor's point of view.

Faupl is a member of the resolutions committee, one of the conference's most important. He has introduced a resolution which would have the ILO urge member nations to publish promptly all laws, regulations and decrees "which affect the terms and conditions of employment of workers."

"Under any system of laws," he pointed out, "a fundamental guarantee of justice is the prompt and effective publication of laws, regulations and decrees affecting workers."

George P. Delaney, organization director of the Operating Engineers, a veteran of many ILO conferences and a member of the ILO Governing Body, was one of Faupl's advisers at the early sessions.

Bates on Committee

Another adviser, Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, is a member of the conference committee dealing with the organization of occupational health services on the job.

Pres. Eugene Frazier of the Transport Service Employes is on the committee considering recommendations on hours of work.

George L-P Weaver, assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Worakers, is serving on the committee on conditions of employment of plantation workers. He has been on several missions to the Far East, dealing with plantation workers, for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

One East-West Fight

"Employer" delegates from Communist countries were denied seats on committees, at the request of the employer group, in the only East-West fight thus far.

Minister of Labor and Education Basanta Kumar Dass, of Pakistan, was elected president of the conference. In his keynote speech he warned that strife between the "haves" and the "have nots" in any country or among nations will not solve problems, and that "peace must be based upon social justice."

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, who opened the debate on the report of ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse, assured the conference of the "vitality, durability, the variety and the stability" of the American economy.

Schnitzler, Morse Hit Ike's Policies

Chicago—The 8th convention of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union began its session here by amending its constitution to write in the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices codes and opened debate on two dozen other proposed amendments including a dues increase from $2 to $3 a month.

Nearly 600 delegates representing 141,899 members in 319 locals heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) denounce the Eisenhower Administration for "shocking" failure to move effectively against the recession.

Morse Asks Tax Cut

Morse called for the government to cut taxes $6 billion to $8 billion "immediately" and to spend $6 billion to $10 billion in a broad public works program to relieve unemployment.

"I'm not afraid of the words 'deficit spending,'" he said. "I'm for deficit spending today to the tune of about $15 billion, and quickly.

"It is the moral duty of a government to come to the assistance of people who are out of work. In time of prosperity we should tax, to balance the budget and reduce the deficit."

Schnitzler charged that the Administration has failed to make a basic move against unemployment. He predicted the problem will increase as World War II babies grow up and enter the working force.

Labor can't charge its troubles in congressional investigations to anti-labor employers or politicians, Schnitzler said.

Put House in Order

"It was some of our own people," he told the convention. "It is up to us to put our own house in order. And that's what we are doing.

"If we could stop all legislation, what would we gain? The only thing we would gain would be more of the same at some later time.

"The Executive Council decided it would be better to have a small federation that is clean and honorable than to try to house all the elements that have been exposed."

While cooperating in corrective measures, labor will never submit voluntarily to government control, said Schnitzler.

Morse told the delegates good-humoredly that they don't do as well as they should on the political front.

"You talk a good game," he said, "but you don't deliver."

Flunked Responsibility

Much of the senator's prepared speech was devoted to his proposal for broadening the federal Fair Labor Standards Act to cover 9.5 million more workers. He said the Eisenhower Administration has flunked its responsibility in this field.

"As usual, we find the President proclaiming pious intentions while his underlings do what they please for special interest groups," said Morse.

"With 20 million employes lacking protection, the Administration announced that its proposals would care for some 2.5 million. And then, as usual, it forgot to carry the fight."

Says Bill Is Fair

The Kennedy-Ives labor-management bill is a fair bill, overall, said Morse, a member of the Senate Labor Committee.

"You may find it exasperating in the great increase in paper load it will put on your locals," he told the delegates. "But unions are no longer private organizations. They are organizations vested with a public interest, subject to reasonable regulations. In my judgment you should accept them."

Schnitzler pointed out that the AFL-CIO had strongly backed the Senate-passed bill to protect employe health, welfare and pension plans from theft and abuse but predicted that Congress could not complete action on the measure this year.

The convention changed the constitution to provide that its meetings will come once every four years and to raise the salaries of officers. The proposed dues increase would carry an increase in per capita tax to the international from 75 cents to 85 cents a month.

Flint Glass Union Reelects All Officers

Buffalo—In the second week of its annual convention, the American Flint Glass Workers Union re-elected and installed present offices of the union, all of them from Toledo, O.

Installed were: Pres. Charles M. Scheff, Vice Presidents George M. Parkers, Albert Vottero and Guy A. Alexander, Sec.-Treas. James W. Mitchell, and Assistant Sec. Rufus K. Ritchie.

The convention, which opened on June 2, was expected to close June 13, with committee reports in the final days.

Representatives Named

The union, which also elects international representatives, named the following: Robert Newel, Moundsville, W. Va., Edward Shay, Morgantown, W. Va., Arthur Jarrett, Winchester, Ind., Anthony Moffe, Jeannette, Pa., Harry Coplin, Southgate, Calif., Berl Hannah, Clarksburg, W. Va., Harold Gibbons, Toledo, O., Harry Richardson, Vineland, N. J., and Ivan Uncapher, Corning, N. Y.

The convention had no program of speakers, sessions being devoted to business of the union. The annual banquet was attended by more than 600 persons and was followed by a dance.

New York City was selected for the 1959 convention.

Reciprocal Trade Bill Passed by House

The House approved the longest extension of the reciprocal trade program in the 24-year history of the legislation and sent the measure to the Senate where it faces another stiff battle.

It voted a five-year extension of the present trade agreement act with presidential authority to cut U.S. duties up to 25 percent. In previous Congresses two and three-year extensions have been the rule.

The House action came after Pres. Eisenhower sent two letters to the chamber strongly attacking a substitute measure which would have stripped him of authority to make final decisions on tariffs.

With the majority of Democrats lining up with the Administration, the substitute measure proposed by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R-Pa.) was defeated on a teller vote 237 to 147.

The Simpson bill would have extended the trade act for two years and vested in Congress and the Tariff Commission the President's existing authority on increasing or lowering duties.

An attempt to send the bill back to committee offered by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R-N. Y.) was defeated by a 268 to 146 vote.

On final passage the vote was 317 ayes and 98 noes.

The AFL-CIO had called for passage of the Administration bill but expressed its "disappointment" over the failure to include special assistance for those communities, industries and workers who might be adversely affected by increased imports.

The AFL-CIO had informed the membership that "our own economic self-interest and our international responsibilities both require maximum international trade" to help blunt the Soviet economic drive.

In the debate preceding the vote, Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) House Ways & Means Committee chairman, warned that "by our vote we must choose the kind of trade policy we want our country and the rest of the free world to follow for the next five years." He termed the Simpson substitute measure "disastrous" because it was in reality a high-tariff-and-quota program.

The Textile Workers Union of America had urged the House to recommit the bill to write in protection clauses for "basic and essential" domestic industries.

The House action on the trade bill came a few days after the Senate approved a mutual security measure carrying $3 billion in new authorization.

The House had previously approved a $2.9 billion bill. A conference committee is expected to report out a compromise amount running between $3.6 and $3.7 billion—the total that includes new funds and carryover money.

In passing the foreign aid authorization bill the Senate voted 47 to 35 to uphold a committee-approved provision urging free-world support for India's second economic five-year plan.

The Senate rejected an amendment that would have banned aid to Yugoslavia and Poland after 60 days and turned down by 43 to 42 a proposal to permit wider aid to Soviet satellite nations.

The latter proposal was defeated after Senate Republicans declared that the Administration had never endorsed the plan. Senate Democrats charged that the White House had "run out" on the proposal after opposition from Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.).

With the authorization bill in conference, attention turned to the actual appropriations measure that would provide the funds for the program.

Congressional sources indicated that a cut of $500 million is under consideration and that it may carry unless the Administration wages a stiff fight for the full amount in the authorization bill.

In past years the gap between the amount authorized and the amount actually appropriated by Congress has been 20 percent.

The major cuts are threatened in the military assistance and defense support programs.

CWA Convention Scores Ike For Inaction on Recession

Miami Beach—A multi-pronged anti-recession program was hammered out by 3,000 delegates and alternates to the 20th anniversary convention of the Communications Workers of America.

Meeting at Municipal Auditorium, the convention adopted a series of resolutions calling for positive federal action to halt the economic downturn and flaying the Eisenhower Administration for having "deviated from the basic principles" of taxation by shifting the burden to low and moderate income families.

In addition to recommending tax relief for low and middle-income families and repeal of depletion allowances for major oil companies, the CWA went on record favoring passage of the $1.2 billion school construction bill; major revision in the social security law; reduction of interest rates for FHA housing, and appropriation of $5 billion yearly for slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

Beirne Assails Ike

Keynoting the convention, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne assailed Eisenhower for having been reluctant to acknowledge the seriousness of the economic situation, and then for his reluctance to act to correct the worsening recession.

Beirne was critical of the Administration for being "controlled by business interests" who, he said, "brought this recession to this country deliberately," declaring that "this is a crime of the highest order."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler also turned his wrath on the Eisenhower Administration, telling the CWA convention that the White House was indulging in "deliberate juggling of unemployment figures" in order to "make the public forget the misery and suffering that human beings are enduring because of the recession."

He attacked the GOP claim that it had moved to ease this suffering through enactment of the temporary unemployment compensation extension act. "I don't see the states rushing to take advantage of this law," Schnitzler said, adding that "the great victory that the unemployed had hoped for adds up to a great big zero."

Beirne Urges Unions Boycott 'Work' States

Miami Beach — Florida has probably been the scene of the Communications Workers of America's annual convention for the last time — unless it repeals its "right-to-work" law.

Joseph A. Beirne, CWA president, told delegates to the 20th anniversary convention that he would recommend to the union's executive board that "we never again come to a state that has on its book a "right-to-work" law.

Further, Beirne said he would recommend to the AFL-CIO Executive Council that no national or international union be allowed to convene in a 'right-to-work' state."

Applauding Beirne's stand, AFL - CIO Sec. - Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared: "It's time we put a stop to the situation where people are looking for favors from the trade union movement while trying to destroy us."

The economic decline, he said, started in 1953 "and we've been going down hill ever since." He said it had been inspired by the Administration's desire "to have people contesting for jobs in the hope that through hunger and suffering some people will offer themselves for wages below those being paid workers on the job."

Membership Grows

The executive board's annual report showed CWA membership at an all time high of more than 276,000, continuing the steady growth which has marked the 20-year period since the union was first organized as the National Federation of Telephone Workers. The union represents telephone workers in 46 states, Hawaii and three Canadian provinces.

Contracts providing wages increases totaling over $63.5 million were negotiated by the union last year, the report continued, with the collective bargaining sessions also highlighted by negotiation of well over $1 billion worth of insurance for members working at Associated Bell Co. and Western Electric.

In a spirited overtime session marked by numerous attempts to postpone action or make it the subject of a referendum, the convention overturned, by a narrow margin, a motion to increase the per capita dues to the international from $1.50 to $2.00 a month.

This followed on the heels of earlier action by the convention in defeating three separate constitutional amendments aimed at disciplining officers or members charged with disloyalty to the union through such acts as "encouraging members to resign, encouraging members to join unions other than CWA . . . discouraging persons from joining CWA."

In other convention action, delegates approved resolutions:

1—Expanding the union's educational program and cooperating with university educational programs.

2—Calling for abolition of the national origins quota in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

3—Supporting the principles of the United Nations.

4—Urging all CWA members to contribute $1 to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and calling for an all-out register-and-vote drive in the union.

5—Condemning the Administration's farm program for resulting in "continued downward trend" in average net farm income and urging raising of parity for farmers and diverting agricultural surpluses to the "millions of needy at home and overseas."

6—Condemning "right-to-work" laws and urging grass-roots labor action to block such laws in the various states and bring about their repeal.

THE NEW AND THE OLD: James C. Petrillo (right), who refused renomination after 18 years as president of the Musicians, holds aloft the hand of Herman D. Kenin, his successor, after the election during the union's convention in Philadelphia. The 1,200 delegates endorsed Petrillo's recommendation of Kenin by giving him a vote of nearly two to one over Al Manuti of New York.

Kenin Pledges Moves To Strengthen Union

Philadelphia—James C. Petrillo, one of the country's most colorful labor leaders, stepped into the wings after winning two last fights in his final appearance as president of the Musicians.

After years of effort, he finally persuaded delegates to the union's 61st annual convention to hold future conventions biennially instead of annually.

Then he cajoled, threatened and wept them into setting aside a resolution continuing his $20,000 a year salary, and to make it payable only when he no longer is a paid officer of Chicago Local 10.

Kenin Refuses Pay Hike

Herman D. Kenin, 56-year-old lawyer and former president of the Portland, Ore., local and a member of the international executive board since 1944, was sworn in as Petrillo's successor. In an acceptance speech he reiterated his intention of working toward settlement of basic differences between rebel elements in the Los Angeles local and the international.

One of his first acts was to plead successfully for withdrawal of a resolution which would have raised the president's salary from $20,000 to $35,000.

Petrillo refused to accept renomination for his 19th term as president at a dramatic emotional session during which the tears fell so freely that at one point he observed "I should have brought a diaper instead of a hanky." He also said he would resign as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and as a member of the Executive Council, but would continue as president of the Chicago local, which he has headed since 1922.

The decision to hold conventions biennially was based on hard economic realities. The delegates were told each convention costs the international about $400,000, and that because of rising expenses and low dues, operations since 1954 have resulted in a deficit of $550,000.

Opposed Dues Increase

The only alternative would be to raise dues, they were told. Petrillo pointed out such a move would be "political suicide, especially when business is so bad."

The resolution seeking to extend Petrillo's salary also provided for presidential perquisites—a car and chauffeur and a $3,000 a year expense account. Though he quickly made it clear he would not accept, he was sharply resentful of floor votes against it.

"I lost money on this job and you know it," he said, "and I'm not going to start making it now. You couldn't give me this pension. You know damn well I'd say 'no,' and still some of you vote 'no'."

He maintained it would not be "honorable" for him to accept it so long has he has an income from the presidency of the Chicago local. Many of the delegates were in favor of making him take it whether he wanted it or not, but eventually they yielded to his pleas.

In other actions the convention rescinded a constitutional proviso empowering the president to annul any section of the constitution or bylaws and to substitute rules of his own. Petrillo said he had never used the authority and pointed out that the proviso had resulted in bad publicity because of the autocratic power it give the president.

Midst Sea of Friends, Jimmy Looks Back

Philadelphia—James Caesar Petrillo, an almost lonely figure in a sea of friends, took time out from the Musicians Union convention at which he stepped down after 18 years as president, to remark that there's nothing wrong with the labor movement a little more interest on the part of its members can't cure.

"What's the matter with us?" he rasped from the vantage-point of 42 years as a labor leader.

"Propaganda — that's what's the matter with us. Propaganda from the bosses and the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce, and we aren't able to educate our people to what it means to them because we can't get 'em to go to the meetings.

"George Meany and Bill Schnitzler (AFL-CIO president and secretray-treasurer, respectively) deserve more support from the members of organized labor than they've been getting. They've been doing a good job and they ought to have some help."

Petrillo observed that workers "are getting more out of the union than they're puttting in."

Members Must Build

"They're not building it up," he insisted. "They lose their jobs, and they want to quit right away.

"The union member doesn't realize what his union membership card means to him, nor what he can do to make it mean more. He votes for Taft-Hartley, for 'right-to-work,' which is a killer—and then says 'what's going on in the union?' "

Petrillo is firmly convinced that musicians are the most wonderful people in the world and that the Musicians is the most wonderful union in the world.

"They've been good to me," he said reminiscently. "Without the support of the little fellow no labor leader would ever get anywhere."

He bemoaned the lack of stability in the industry to whose members he has devoted a lifetime.

Tells Musicians' Woes

"There's always a depression," he noted. "The closest we ever had to a stabilized business, like in industry, was when we had musicians in the movies. Then sound came along and threw 22,000 men out of work overnight. So we're a union where you work a banquet tonight, a wedding tomorrow night, nothing next week and maybe every night the week after.

"I don't think we'll ever be fully stabilized. People want music or they don't want it. The 20 percent entertainment tax makes it even tougher. The government gets about $25 million a year from it and if they'd let it go and let the men get to work, they'd get $250 million in income taxes."

Petrillo conceded he's going to miss his job as union president.

"You'll never find a better union than this," he added wistfully. "I'm going to be the unhappiest guy in the world, but I can't help it."

He retired because of his physician's recommendation that he cut down on the amount of work he has been doing.

Heart Attack Is Fatal to Ernst Schwarz

Dr. Ernst Schwartz, retired AFL-CIO associate inter-American representative, died May 29 in London following a coronary attack, according to word received at AFL-CIO headquarters.

Schwarz, a prewar refuge from Hitlerism, returned to his native Germany upon retirement in 1956 and had continued activity as a lecturer on the American labor movement before German unions and other bodies.

He and Mrs. Schwarz were on a visit from their home in Bad Godesberg-Mehlem to the London home of Hi Kornbluh, labor education specialist on leave from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Mrs. Kornbluh when he was stricken. He died several days later in a London hospital after making apparent progress toward recovery.

Prior to the AFL-CIO merger, Schwarz was CIO Latin American representative and secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, and both before and after merger was an assistant secretary of ORIT, the western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He also was western hemisphere representative of the Intl. Union of Food & Drink Workers' Association, the international trade secretariat in the food and drink industry.

Earlier he had been on the staff of the Packinghouse Workers. Before coming to this country he had held posts in the Berlin city government.

AFL-CIO Mourns Freitag's Death

The "deep sorrow" of the AFL-CIO at the death of Walter Freitag, former president of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), was expressed by Pres. George Meany in a cable to Freitag's successor, Willi Richter.

A long-time leader of the German metal workers union, Freitag was moved in and out of concentration camps by the Nazis during World War II. He was a pioneer in the reestablishment of German trade unionism after the war, became head of the metal workers and active in the Intl. Metalworkers Federation. He served as DGB president from 1952 to 1956, when he refused another term because of his health.

Meat Cutters Drop Max Block In Wake of Probe Testimony

The Meat Cutters executive board dropped Max Block as vice president of the union in the wake of McClellan committee charges that Block engaged in "collusive activities" with employers and misused union funds in "bizarre financial transactions."

The board in a Chicago meeting accepted Block's resignation as international vice president, president of New York Locals 342 and 640 and president of the New York-New Jersey District Council.

Also out on a "disability resignation" is Block's brother-in-law Harold Lippel, previously secretary-treasurer of Local 640.

The board placed both former Block locals in receivership. Vice Pres. Martin W. Hook was named receiver for Local 342 and Vice Pres. Raymond F. Wentz receiver for Local 640.

Block said in his letter of resignation that he was "confident" his actions had "always been in the best interests" of the members but was quitting because his continuance in office "might impair the effectiveness" of the union.

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd said the Meat Cutters have the "authority and desire" to see that the highest standards of the AFL-CIO and their own union are "zealously safeguarded."

"With this in mind," he announced, the board accepted the Block and Lippel resignations and placed the Block locals in receivership.

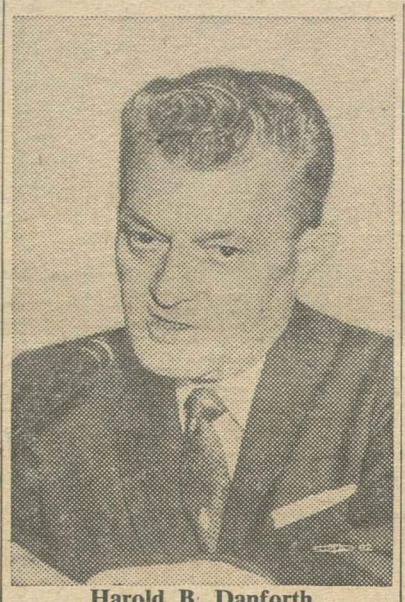
Block and his brother Louis were accused before the Senate committee of private business interests that obtained investments from an insurance firm and an insurance broker receiving payments from the union welfare plans. Max Block also was accused of a collusive arrangement with the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. in New York and of receiving financial favors from Pres. Louis Stein of the Food Fair grocery chain.

Louis Block testified before the committee that he didn't work for the union but was merely trustee of the Local 342 and 640 welfare plans.

Raddock Book Venture

Meanwhile the McClellan committee, in hearings on publisher Maxwell C. Raddock of the Trade Union Courier, received evidence that Raddock collected $310,000 from the Carpenters Union for writing and publishing a book on the union's late president, William L. Hutcheson.

Two employes of Raddock's World Wide Press swore that they began a rush job to get out 39,000 copies of the book, previously not printed there, in November 1957, after McClellan committee staff members launched their investigation.



Harold B. Danforth

Detective Hired by Raddock

Harold R. Danforth, formerly an investigator for the New York County district attorney, testified that Raddock hired him last year as investigator for a "service" bureau for unions that wanted to "clean up their own back yard."

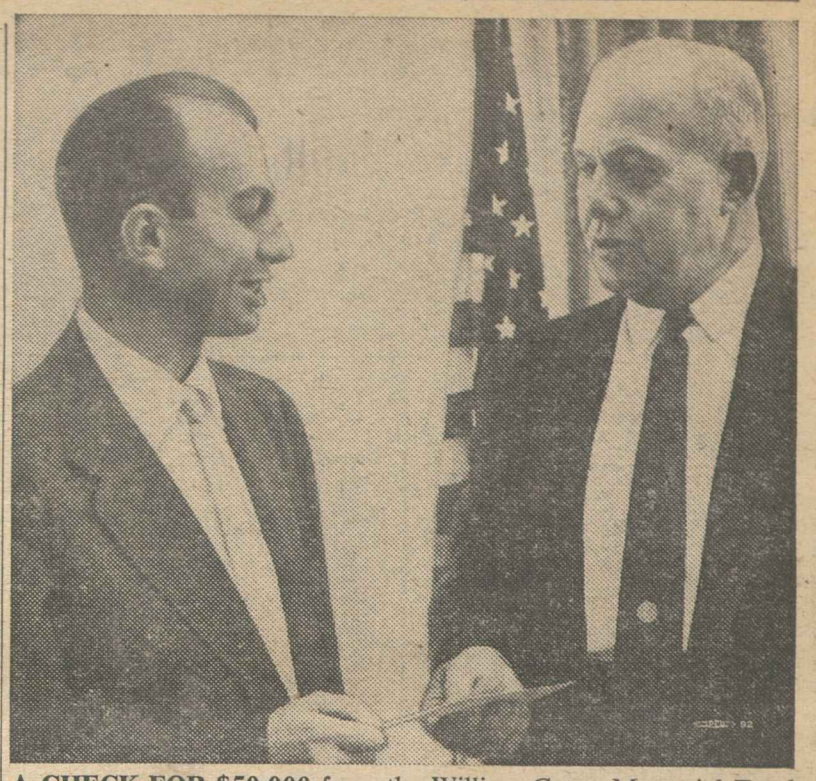
Raddock's first assignment to him, Danforth swore, was to get information on Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, both AFL-CIO vice presidents and Executive Committee members.

The next assignment, Danforth said, was to get information on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to "stiffen Meany's backbone against Reuther." Danforth was paid $2,000. He quit, he said, because "I didn't know who I represented."

Hearings Recessed

Raddock's Trade Union Courier, self-styled a "labor paper," has been repeatedly assailed as a racket sheet falsely claiming to represent the former AFL and the AFL-CIO. The AFL-CIO told the McClellan committee its operations were "fraudulent, unfair and deceptive."

Hearings on Raddock's World Wide Press and the Hutcheson book were recessed by the committee until June 23.



A CHECK FOR $50,000 from the William Green Memorial Fund was presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right) to Ephraim Evron, American representative of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, for construction of a labor cultural center in the city of Haifa. The structure will be named in memory of the late president of the former AFL.

Trade Union Courier Muscles in on Canada

Toronto, Ont.—The Trade Union Courier, self-styled New York "labor" paper, apparently is seeking a beachhead in Canada against the danger the U.S. government will effectively clamp down on it.

According to a news story in the Toronto Telegram, Toronto businessmen are being fast-talked by Courier advertising salesmen calling over the long distance telephone from New York into placing ads in the paper so they can be known as "friends of labor."

The Telegram quotes the Toronto Better Business Bureau as saying:

"These salesmen are fantastic. Businessmen who have heard high pressure sales talks before say these fellows deliver the hardest sell anyone has ever heard."

Legitimate organized labor in Canada, as in the United States, does not support or endorse the Courier, the Telegram article made clear. It quoted Sec.-Treas. Douglas Hamilton of the Ontario Federation of Labor, which has 500,000 members, as saying the organization is "opposed" to Courier soliciting ads in Canada.

"It has nothing to do with the labor movement," he emphasized.

The Teamsters and the Ontario Automotive Transport Association have warned trucking firms to beware. The Courier appears to be concentrating on the trucking and film industries.

Western Union Telegraphers Win Pay Hike

An 11-cent hourly across-the-board wage hike for 30,000 Western Union employes has been negotiated by the Commercial Telegraphers.

Now in the process of ratification by CTU locals, the two-year contract provides a 6-cent-an-hour increase effective June 1, and an additional 5-cent hourly boost effective Sept. 1. For monthly-rated employes, the wage increases will be $9 as of June 1 and $8 as of Sept. 1.

The contract also calls for an employer contribution of 3 cents per hour per employe into a special fund to eliminate inequities, with increases under this program to go into effect Jan. 1, 1959.

Improvements in the pension plan were negotiated, including earlier retirement and the basing of pensions on the annual wage for the highest five consecutive years instead of the previous provision based on a 10-year period. This will amount to an estimated 6 to 9 percent increase in retirement benefits.

News Guild Asks Wire 'Deal' Probe

The Newspaper Guild has asked the Justice Dept. to investigate "persistent rumors" that the recent merger of two wire services included a deal to suspend publication of certain newspapers.

The request was filed by ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson with Assistant Atty. Gen. Victor Hansen, chief of the Anti-Trust Div. It was prompted by the recent acquisition of the Intl. News Service, a Hearst operation, by United Press, owned by the Scripps-Howard interests.

Merger of UP and INS resulted in the formation of a new wire service, United Press Intl., and the loss of the jobs of about 385 Guild members who had worked for INS. The Guild also represents the editorial and business office employes of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph and the San Francisco News.

NLRB 'Indifferent' To Clean Unionism

The National Labor Relations Board's "indifference" as to whether workers are represented by a clean or a tainted union was challenged by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Oliver Singleton in Baltimore as an outgrowth of a representation election at the A&P Bakery.

The AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers defeated the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, expelled last year on findings of corrupt domination, by a vote of 87 to 65, despite employer opposition.

Prior to the balloting, the Baltimore Sun reported in a story that the workers, who had voted unanimously last Dec. 28 to shift from the BCW to the ABC, had their choice in the NLRB election between the "clean" ABC Local 68, the "dirty" BCW, or no union.

Eugene Curry, NLRB regional chief, in a letter to the Sun lamented its choice of adjectives. He had notices posted in the plant calling attention to the newspaper story, adding that "unfortunately" it used "descriptions and characterizations" different from those used by the NLRB, and proclaiming that the board "is completely neutral in in this election, as it is in all elections it conducts."

In a sharply-worded reply, Singleton recalled the sordid disclosures of misconduct by some BCW leaders made before the McClellan committee, and declared the Sun, in its description of the two unions "was merely reporting the news in terms generally known to its readers."

In another area, the Central Trades & Labor Council of Greater New York announced the expulsion of the 7,000-member BCW Local 3 and of two smaller groups, Locals 405 and 452.

Sec. James C. Quinn of the council said the three locals had been given "plenty of time" to affiliate with the new ABC, but it "finally became apparent" that the officers "had no intention" of leading their members back into the AFL-CIO.

New York Locals 50, 51, 484, 525 and 452, representing several thousand additional bakery and confectionery workers, have already completed the shift.

IUE Board Proposes Stricter Ethics Code

No person "commonly known to be a crook or racketeer preying on the labor movement" shall be eligible for elective or appointive office in the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers under one of a series of proposed amendments to the IUE constitution.

The proposals have been unanimously adopted by the IUE Executive Board, for action at the next IUE convention in Philaldelphia in September.

The recommended amendments also cover recall procedure, handling of health, welfare and pension funds, and local elections.

Persons "convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude offensive to trade union morality" would be barred from any office in IUE or any subordinate body.

In negotiation and administration of health, welfare and pension funds, outside brokers would be barred, as would be rebates or retention benefits to any union representative, or payments or benefits of any kind from an employer, insurance carrier, or broker.

The books and records of each local must be audited at least once a year by a qualified accountant and by the local trustees at least three times a year. Such reports must be sent to the IUE secretary-treasurer, who may order such an audit made, at the local's expense, if the local fails to do so.

Any member charged with an offense against the IUE constitution and by-laws or the general good and welfare of IUE or local must be given the charges in writing, get adequate notice, and given the right to present and cross-examine witnesses. If found guilty, he may appeal to the District Council, and then the Executive Board, and finally, the next IUE convention.

The proposed constitutional amendments for the most part are contained in the Ethical Practices Codes which IUE adopted in January 1957.

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Stuart Wins Right To Separate Trial

Chicago—George Stuart, of Kansas City, Mo., former international vice president of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union, was granted a separate trial in criminal court here on three embezzlement indictments.

Stuart and Anthony J. Conforti, president of the union's Chicago Local 1, had been named together in bills charging they embezzled nearly $50,000 from union funds.

Judge Joseph A. Pope granted Stuart the right to stand trial alone when his attorney, George M. Crane, argued that statements made by Conforti before the McClellan special Senate committee in June 1957, would be prejudicial to Stuart's defense.

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No. 25

Meany Urges House to Act On Welfare, Labor Laws

NO MONKEY BUSINESS, warn pickets for State, County and Municipal Workers who struck New York City zoo and other institutions for long-delayed adjustments of wages and job classifications, got settlement after four-day walkout. (See story Page 3)

Kennedy-Ives Bill Passed by Senate

By Willard Shelton

(See summary of Senate labor bill Page 10)

The Senate passed the Kennedy-Ives labor bill after beating off politically inspired and crippling amendments and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany promptly called on the House:

1—To protect "billions of dollars of workers' money" by acting "first" and "without further delay" to approve the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives welfare-fund measure;

2—To improve and pass the labor bill itself, which he described as "worthwhile" even in its present form.

Meany pledged AFL-CIO cooperation with the House Labor Committee in securing a "sound, workable" labor bill including "anti-corruption sections" that would set up strict government regulations and penalties to curb abuses.

"We sincerely hope," he said, "that neither the Administration nor any other group will attempt again to booby-trap this necessary legislation."

Meany's call for House action on both Senate-passed bills, issued just before he left for international labor meetings in Europe, came in the face of widespread reports that prospects for final approval this session were dim.

Provisions of Bill

The new bill as passed on an 88-to-1 Senate roll call would require unions to report to the Labor Dept. the details of their financial operations; compel secret-ballot elections of union officers; regulate and restrict trusteeships over locals; make limited but liberalizing amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, and discourage anti-union expenditures by employers.

Willful violation of the trusteeship provisions, willful failure to report finances, false reports

(Continued on Page 10)

Mask Off 'Work' Law Sponsors

Seattle—The mask was pulled off the sponsors of the Washington State "right-to-work" measure this week as leading industrialists, headed by Boeing Airplane Co. Pres. William Allen, openly admitted support of Initiative 202 and started a "minute-man" campaign to obtain signatures by a July 3 deadline.

Boeing Pres. Allen sent a copy of the petition to each of his more than 5,000 supervisory employes and advised them to sign the petitions and to get at least 10 signatures a day for 10 days.

The same formula was followed by other industrialists, most of them employers in firms doing subcontract work for Boeing.

Allen's unusual action left no doubt as to the sponsors of "right-to-work" in Washington.

(Continued on Page 12)

Jobless Pay Extension Still Stalled in State Legislatures

By Gene Zack

Five more states have extended unemployment compensation pay periods, bringing to nine the number of states to act in the wake of congressional passage of "states' rights" legislation to aid workers exhausting jobless benefits.

State legislatures, hostile to basic improvements in unemployment compensation over the 23-year life of the federal-state program, moved slowly and, in many instances, reluctantly to enact emergency statutes conforming to the stopgap law enacted by Congress.

Newest states to announce some form of participation in the program were Alabama, Arkansas, Maryland, Michigan and Wisconsin. They joined Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island which had acted previously to bring relief to those whose benefits had run out.

A total of 376,000 unemployed who had exhausted their claims thus were assured benefits for an additional period of 50 percent of the normal state benefit period. They represent only 31 percent of the more than 1.2 million insured jobless who have gone through their benefits since last November without finding jobs.

Florida Balks on Aid

A new dimension to the problem created by the bill giving states the option not to participate in the program was provided by Florida, a "right-to-work" state, where Gov. LeRoy Collins (D) had declared it was "unnecessary" to provide additional assistance despite the 19,000 exhaustions in his state.

Collins notified the Dept. of Labor's Division of Employment Security that Florida would par-

(Continued on Page 4)

AFL-CIO to Sponsor Weekend Radio Newscasts

The AFL-CIO will sponsor four five-minute radio newscasts each weekend during the summer over the American Broadcasting Company network, beginning Saturday, June 28.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said the broadcasts, which will be in addition to the AFL-CIO's sponsorship of the daily newscasts of Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook, are intended as a public service. "They will bring up-to-the-minute news to the millions of weekend radio listeners, especially the 'audience on wheels'," he said.

George Ansbro of the ABC news department will be heard on the broadcasts which will originate from New York City.

The broadcasts, Schnitzler said, would be at 12:25 p. m. and 9:25 p. m. (EDT) on Saturdays and 12:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. (EDT) on Sundays. He urged listeners to consult their local papers for time and station.

Meany Hits Soviet Murder Of Hungarians

The Soviet-ordered murder of the leaders of the Hungarian democratic revolution "exposes the utter fraud of the Khrushchev regime's pretensions to liberalization and peaceful coexistence," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

He called on the U.S. Congress to adopt a joint resolution "condemning this latest callous and flagrant violation of international law" and urged the UN Special Committee on Hungary to investigate and recommend "appropriate action" against the governments of

(Continued on Page 9)

Labor Helps Victims Of Wisconsin Tornado

Eau Claire, Wis.—Organized labor marshaled its forces to provide immediate aid to hundreds of families left homeless after a vicious tornado spun through this area.

The twister left 28 dead in its wake, caused damage estimated above $1 million, and scattered debris of shattered homes over a fifty-mile area.

Within hours after the storm swept through this region, George Gilberton, president of Steelworkers Local 306, had mobilized an emergency force of 300 AFL-CIO trade unionists to assist in the tornado cleanup.

"There is no way to describe this mess," Gilberton said. "Two of our union families had their homes completely destroyed and all of their belongings were blown away."

While the trade unionists labored around the clock to clear away the storm wreckage, others in the labor movement were providing emergency assistance to the victims. Members of Rubber Workers Local 19 immediately went on the job supplying coffee and food to the homeless and to the relief workers.

At the same time, the URW members began raising funds in the U.S. Rubber Co. plant to help rebuild damaged homes, and Brewery Workers Local 9, through its president, John Schmitt, sent a check of $500 to start a labor-sponsored disaster fund to assist the Farmers Union members in the disaster area.

CONFERENCE WITHIN A CONFERENCE at the National Conference on Labor Health Services in Washington found in a deep huddle (left to right) Dr. Morris Brand, president of the American Labor Health Association, which called the meeting; Josephine Roche, director of the Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund, and Nelson Cruikshank, AFL-CIO social security director, who was chairman of the closing session.

AMA Bars Effective Group Plans Labor Health Conference Told

By Gervase N. Love

Organized medicine and its fight for monopolistic control of the care of the ailing came under sharp attack from many segments of organized labor at a two-day National Conference on Labor Health Services convened at the call of the American Labor Health Association.

The attack was launched in the opening address of Dr. Morris Brand, president of the association, who charged that "certain segments of the medical profession" have been doing their best to block group medical service for middle and low-income families, including those of workers.

It gathered speed in the afternoon session on the opening day with Dr. Warren F. Draper, executive medical officer of the Miners Welfare and Retirement Fund, which has had bitter—and costly—experiences in unlimited choice of doctors, declaring the fund "will never return to the free choice of physicians" organized medicine sets up as the ideal of medical practice.

It reached its climax in the advice of Horace Hansen, general counsel of the Group Health Federation of America and a veteran of many legal victories over state and local bodies of the American Medical Association.

"It is regrettable that medical societies have learned so little from the many sharp rebukes dealt them by the courts," he said, "and persist in some places to exercise unlawful restraints. The purpose of these medical societies is obvious—to eliminate any competition with the fee-for-service system."

Hansen defended the "legal right" of labor health and welfare trustees and other lay groups to buy medical care for their beneficiaries, and also the "legal right" of doctors to render medical care "by any methods of compensation which is mutually agreeable."

"When medical societies interfere with these rights by disciplinary action against these doctors," he added, "or by inducing hospitals to refuse service, or by any means, they are acting as an unlawful combination in restraint of a lawful pursuit, and the courts will afford the necessary remedies under the anti-trust laws, exactly as in the case of business combinations."

The views of these and other conference speakers apparently were felt by the AMA. It issued a statement that it will insist on "the right of the patient to choose his own doctor" and calling such a right "almost as much a part of our basic freedoms as the right to choose one's own religion, to speak and to vote as one pleases."

The AMA position was cited to the conference by Dr. George Baehr, special medical consultant to the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, in voicing the general opinion that the most effective and economical way to provide prepaid medical care is through organized group services.

"Organized programs of medical services lend themselves to supervision and controls in respect to quality and quantitative adequacy," he said. "Solo practice does not.

"After four years in a medical school and perhaps an additional year of internship, physicians are still licensed in every state to practice medicine, surgery and all the specialties for the rest of their lives without supervision or control, a situation that does not exist in any other vocation. People are expected to protect themselves from the poorly trained and the incompetent, often without knowing the nature and seriousness of their illness or the ability of the doctor to cope with it.

"Medical societies have dedicated themselves to preserving this state of affairs. To this end they have invented the shibboleth, 'free choice of doctor,' so as to lead the public to believe that solo practice is the only American way. 'Free choice' is as false and misleading a slogan as 'right-to-work'. Organization is the American way."

The conference marked the 20th anniversary of the National Health Conference of 1938, which has had a lasting influence on the development of health care in the two decades since. Josephine Roche, director and trustee of the Miners Welfare and Retirement Fund, who as assistant secretary of the treasury presided at the 1938 conference, gave the welcoming and closing addresses at this year's meeting.

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, who gave the keynote address, declared organized labor must work for its goal of "good" medical care.

"Labor must accept its share of responsibility for meeting the health needs that face all Americans," he said.

At a session on maintenance of occupational health, Jerome Pollack, social security consultant to the Auto Workers, pointed out some of the deficiencies in workmen's compensation.

A "look at the future" at the concluding session found a wide range of proposals for expansion and improvement of labor health and group practice operations. Nelson Cruikshank, AFL-CIO social security director, who presided, called for the continuation of present "experiments" and maintenance of their "pioneering spirit"; dissemination of information on these experiments and their results, and a pooling of experiences.

Congress Votes 10% Pay Hike for U. S. Employes

Congress has completed action on a bill granting 1 million white collar government workers a 10 percent wage boost, retroactive to Jan. 1.

The measure was sent to the White House where Pres. Eisenhower is expected to sign it, though possibly with the same reluctance with which he okayed a similar pay hike for 500,000 postal workers.

The two bills will result in payments of more than $375 million in back wages to both the classified employes and post office workers, effective with July 1 paychecks.

Hike Long Overdue

It is only the second time in seven years that government employes have received a wage hike. Since 1951, their only increase was a 7.5 percent boost enacted in 1955.

James A. Campbell, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, hailed the action as "long overdue," adding that it climaxed "a long fight" to win increases for AFGE members whose buying power had dwindled in the face of a steadily-rising cost of living.

The final action on the AFL-CIO-backed bill came on voice votes in both the House and Senate, after a conference committee had ironed out minor differences relative to the inclusion of some super-grade jobs.

More Trouble Seen Ahead

Economic Decline Halts Temporarily

By Saul Miller

With industrial production and wage and salary income for May showing a slight rise, the 10-month decline in economic activity appeared to be temporarily halted.

But most economists agreed with a Wall Street Journal analysis that a genuine recovery trend is not likely to take place until fall or winter. A number of them look for a further decline in July and August.

The indications of a temporary leveling off of the worst recession since the end of World War II came in these reports:

- The Federal Reserve Board's industrial production index rose one point to 127 percent of the 1947-49 average reflecting a slight increase in steel and auto output. The index was still 12 percent below August 1957 and represented the first monthly rise since June 1957.
- Wage and salary income rose slightly in May at an annual rate and total income rose to a rate of $344.3 billion, slightly below the peak of August 1957. Farm income, unemployment compensation payments and increased social security and veterans benefits have been responsible for holding income comparatively high on the overall level.
- The number of workers drawing unemployment compensation dropped to 2,827,600 for the week ending May 31, the Labor Dept. reported, the lowest total since the first week in January. New claims fell to the lowest point since the beginning of the year. The number of workers drawing unemployment compensation now represents 6.7 percent of the total work force compared to 3.3 percent a year ago.

The pickup in steel and auto production was believed to be temporary with many orders for steel tied to an anticipated price increase on July 1. In the auto industry the end of the current production season is nearing and the changeover period is expected to send production downward again.

The general unemployment outlook was not too bright. Despite the drop in joblessness by about 200,000 last month a flood of new job hunters is expected to show a substantial increase in the June figures.

Most difficult problem in the jobless picture is the apparently chronic nature of a good deal of the unemployment and indications that it will remain at a fairly high level despite rises in other sectors of the economy.

The Labor Dept. recently issued a breakdown of unemployment along the following lines:

- Workers in durable goods industries account for one-fourth of the total unemployed.
- Five states—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin—account for almost one-third of the total rise in insured unemployment.
- Blue collar workers account for three out of every five unemployed persons.
- Married men account for 39 percent of the unemployed; another 13 percent are widowed, separated and divorced men and women; the remaining 48 percent are single persons and married women.
- More than one out of every three jobless workers has been out of work for less than five weeks; more than one out of every three has been without work for 15 weeks or more; the rest between five and 15 weeks.

Senate Rejects Tax Cut, 65-23

The Senate has rejected a proposal for an anti-recession tax cut of $6 billion by a vote of 65 to 23, reaffirming an agreement between the Administration and congressional leaders against tax reduction at this session of Congress.

The proposal to give all taxpayers a $50 reduction in income taxes, to slash excises $2 billion and provide tax relief for small business was advanced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) as an amendment to the House-passed bill to extend present corporate and excise taxes for one year at their present rates.

On the rollcall vote 41 Republicans and 24 Democrats voted against the tax cut, 20 Democrats and 3 Republicans for the Douglas amendment.

Marine Engineers Out, NMU, ARA Wins Pacts

New York—Negotiations aimed at ending a strike by the Marine Engineers that threatened a tie-up of about 480 Atlantic and Gulf Coasts dry cargo and passenger ships were deadlocked despite a series of marathon bargaining sessions.

The walkout by some 1,700 union members has already tied up some vessels in New York and other ports. The union allowed men to remain on board the ships in port in order to keep steam and did not put picket lines on the docks. This permitted the loading or discharge of cargoes without interruption.

NMU Wins Settlements

Earlier three additional maritime contracts were settled, two after brief strikes.

Involved in two of the new agreements was the Maritime Union. A few hours before the old contract expired, it reached a settlement with dry cargo and passenger ship operators covering 448 ships. A few hours after another contract ended and union members had walked out, operators of 231 tankers accepted the same contract.

The third settlement was reached between the American Radio Association and the American Merchant Marine Institute and also came a matter of hours after the start of a strike.

All three agreements are for three years. In place of wage increases the NMU accepted higher pension and hospital benefits, greater supplementary unemployment benefit coverage, a new vacation schedule of 30 days after one year with the same company and 45 days after three years, recognition of the NMU as bargaining agent for additions to the fleets covered, and two wage reopeners at the option of the union.

The ARA settlement was based on the NMU agreements.

UAW Continues Fourth Week Of Work Without Contracts

Detroit—More than a half million Auto Workers in Big Three plants across the country headed into their fourth week of work without the protection of a contract while UAW bargainers continued, with one minor exception, to report "no progress" in contract talks with the major car producers.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther forecast in New York that the union would win new contracts "before the 1959 models roll off the assembly line" this fall. He indicated he expected the pacts to come in the next two or three months without strikes.

Attention, meanwhile, shifted from the bargaining table to the 250 automobile factories as UAW members in General Motors, Ford and Chrysler flocked to union halls to pay dues for June and, in many cases, for the next three months.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said dues payments were rolling in to Big Three locals at an "astounding" rate. On the basis of reports received from around the nation, he indicated that 98 percent of the rank and file were keeping up dues payments.

Dues collections are now made by the worker directly to his steward or committeeman since all Big Three manufacturers canceled machinery for dues checkoff provided for in the old contracts when the companies terminated the agreements.

Recession Cuts Income

Mazey disclosed that the union has borrowed from its $34 million strike fund to pay daily bills. Industry layoffs have cut the union's dues-paying membership from 1.3 million to fewer than 900,000. This led the UAW to institute an economy program early in May, including 10 percent pay cuts for officers and executive board members and a staff reduction of 97 persons.

To help ease the auto union's financial problems, the New York Newspaper Guild repaid a five-year-old, $25,000 loan which it had received from the UAW when the city's newspapers were shut by a photoengravers' strike in 1953.

In a spectacular display of solidarity behind the union's policy of "a '58 contract in '58," reports of near-unanimous strike votes began to pile up from UAW locals. Strengthening the union's bargaining team in the face of the companies' adamant attitude, some 23 locals in GM and Ford returned whopping majorities in strike vote balloting, with margins in favor of a strike ranging from four-to-one to 300-to-one.

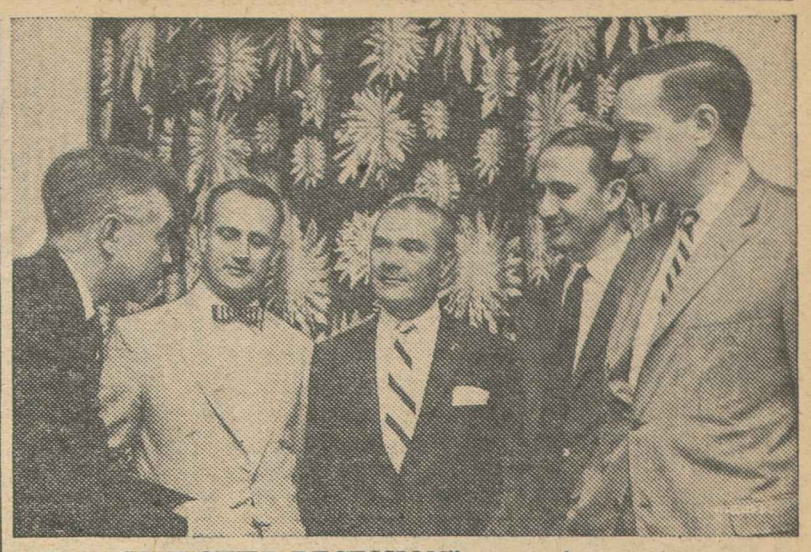
The one hopeful note from bargaining sessions came when Leonard Woodcock, vice president and director of the union's GM Department, said agreement had been reached on "a few contract matters." Otherwise, the three companies were reported still unwilling to bargain seriously on a new contract.

Matthews Is Ill

In other developments, Reuther assumed the directorship of the union's Chrysler Department on an interim basis, replacing Vice Pres. Norman Matthews, who has been ill. Reuther said Matthews would resume directorship of the department as soon as his health permits.

Ken Bannon, director of the UAW Ford Department, charged that company with "betraying Ford workers by reneging on three years of promises to improve the old contract in 1958 negotiations."

He cited a series of incidents dating from 1955 when the UAW petitioned the company for wage and contract improvements in some cases granted by Ford's competitors. "Ford told us they would not negotiate on these demand until the contract was open," said Bannon. "Now, however, they have refused to bargain on these matters."



THE "EISENHOWER RECESSION" was under attack at a two-day employment security conference held in Washington by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union. Taking part in the program were (left to right) James B. Carey, IUE president; Fred Bowler, executive director of the Lynn (Mass.) Industrial Development Commission; Leslie Scringer, executive assistant to Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner of Columbus, O.; Eli Rock, labor consultant from Philadelphia; Mayor Samuel Stratton of Schenectady, N. Y.

IUE Maps New Drive Against 'Ike Recession'

Delegates to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Employment Security Conference unanimously approved a two-part program intended to end what they called the "Eisenhower recession" and "put our industry back to work." They acted after two days of discussing the economic situation during which union leaders, members of Congress, civic officials and economists analyzed the facts and their meaning.

The program calls for two major campaigns—one in IUE shops and communities to gain the union's employment security program, the second in the "centers of government power" to obtain reforms, "the absence of which brought on the recession."

IUE employment security goals include the guaranteed annual wage, severance pay, better seniority protection, protection against farming-out of jobs, safeguards against the improper use of automation, improvements in work schedules, elimination of wage differentials for women, shorter hours with no cut in pay.

The legislative program calls for repeal of all "union-wrecking" laws, tax cuts for low and middle-income families, a vast public works program, and aid to depressed areas.

Carey Sounds Warning

In the keynote address, IUE Pres. James B. Carey warned that big business and industry executives will step up their efforts to pin the blame for the recession on labor in view of recent election returns from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California.

"They have become fearful," he said, "not only of losing the 'big business' Administration that they have boasted about. They are fearful that a new administration might institute some checks on their free-wheeling greed, on their exorbitant profiteering."

He called it a "rich man's recession, planned and cultivated that way," and charged that the rich "are enjoying it today." The "weeping and wailing" by some sections of industry about reduced profits he dismissed as "hogwash," because the cuts are small compared with 1956 or 1957 net earnings which were "exorbitant, way beyond reason, far higher than they had any right to be."

Senators Join Debate

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) said that efforts of liberal Democrats in Congress to write a better unemployment compensation law were beaten "by the political coalition that has ruled the U. S. for 20 years."

"Give us a liberal Congress that will move on these matters," he pleaded, "and give it to us soon."

Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind.) chided Douglas because the Democrats, with control of House and Senate, "can pass any kind of legislation they want," but have not done anything effective against the recession.

"Only the naive think in terms of parties in Congress," rejoined Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.). "We liberals don't control either the House or the Senate—the coalition (conservative Democrats and Republicans) control both. We won't get any place until you elect a liberal Democratic Congress this fall and a liberal Democratic President in 1960."

Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, warned that "there is no real boom in sight for years, and we might end up in a worse depression than ever." He maintained that present Administration policies are "budgeting a depression, not recovery," and predicted that if they are continued they may make the U. S. "a second-class power in a few generations."

Union Wins Strike Which Closed N.Y. Zoos, Other Tourists Areas

New York—A four-day strike that closed seven of New York City's major tourist attractions and cultural centers ended at a lengthy negotiation session between spokesmen for four locals of the State, County & Municipal Employes and city representatives headed by Mayor Robert Wagner.

Behind the strike lay four years of municipal stalling on a job study intended to end erroneous job classifications and to correct substandard wages. The situation was complicated by the fact that the institutions employing the AFSCME members are quasi-public, and that while they do the hiring the city pays the wages and determines the job classification.

Details of the agreement were withheld pending a vote by the union members. It was worked out at a meeting called by Wagner at Gracie House, his official residence, after which he made the bare announcement that the conferees had "arrived at a basic formula for settlement."

Closed by the strike were the Bronx and Staten Island Zoos, the Aquarium at Coney Island, Hayden Planetarium, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History and Brooklyn Museum.

On picket lines during the walkout were more than 700 members of Locals 1501, 1502, 1306 and 1503 employed as custodial and maintenance workers. They included keepers at the zoos who regularly left the picket lines to make sure their charges got meals on time.

Union leaders pointed to the fact that guards at the Museum of Natural History had neither wage increases nor job reclassifications for four years, although they are paid $500 a year less than their proper classifications, and that senior menagerie keepers at the zoos have been getting $1,000 a year below pay for their proper classification.

Members of Local 374, who work as guards and custodial employes at New York Public Library, walked out and set up picket lines in sympathy with their fellow-union members.

In addition to the presidents of the four locals involved, the union was represented at the Gracie House settlement by AFSCME Reg. Dir. Jerry Wurf; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the Greater New York Central Trades & Labor Council and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City Industrial Union Council.

'58 Histadrut Award Given To Reuther

New York—Hailed as a "great statesman of free labor," Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers president, was awarded the 1958 Histadrut Humanitarian Award at a testimonial dinner here.

A thousand civic and trade union leaders attended the affair at the Waldorf-Astoria, sponsored by the National Committee for Labor Israel, which presented Reuther with the citation that in previous years had been conferred upon former Pres. Harry S. Truman, the late Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, Eleanor Roosevelt, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Gov. Averell Harriman and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In accepting the bronze plaque, Reuther lauded the State of Israel which, he said, "was created in spite of tremendous opposition, in conflict with totalitarianism, in the face of open hostility, and despite what seemed like an impossible situation."

Ephraim Evron, American representative of Histadrut's executive board, read a message from Pinhas Lavon, general secretary of the Israeli labor movement, which praised Reuther's contribution to trade unionism through "the dynamism of his independent, original and creative thinking."

News Guildsmen on Strike Plan Philadelphia Daily

Philadelphia—Striking Newspaper Guild members at the Philadelphia Inquirer, completing the third week of a walkout over a new contract, will publish their own daily paper beginning June 23.

Christened the Philadelphia Citizen, it will be tabloid in form, printed in off-set and sell for 10 cents a copy. It will accept advertising, but will not use comics or features.

An agreement has been reached under which it will be sold at newsstands which have not been selling the Inquirer, where the Teamsters also have been on strike, or the Philadelphia Bulletin and Camden Courier-Post, where the drivers likewise walked out because of inability to conclude a new contract.

Meantime, the Inquirer by letter and telephone threatened the more than 700 Guild strikers with loss of their jobs unless they returned to work promptly.

The strikers immediately voted to authorize the filing of charges of unfair labor practices with the National Labor Relations Board.

The Guild negotiating committee and Inquirer management have held three meetings arranged by Federal Conciliator Paul Yager and State Mediator Robert Thompson, but the employer representatives have refused to get into genuine bargaining.

Wages are the major issue. Guild members at the Inquirer have received no wage increase since the recently-expired two-year contract was signed in 1956. A pension fund was instituted in 1957.

N. Y. Guildsmen Strike Greek Daily

New York—Atlantis, the only Greek language evening daily paper in the United States, was closed by a picket line of New York Newspaper Guild members when negotiations for a new contract broke down.

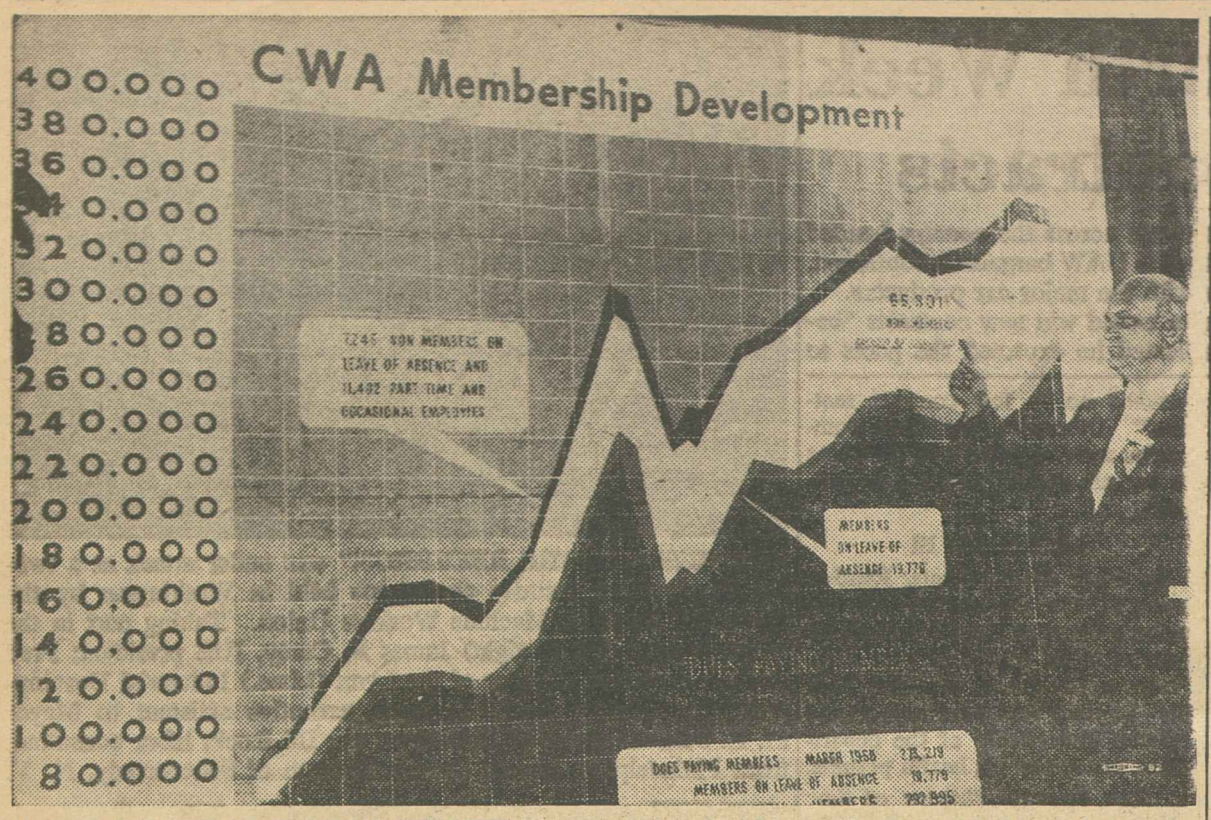
Members of the printing craft unions refused to walk through the picket line of 17 strikers, augmented by other NYNG members. The union is seeking general improvements in wages and working conditions.

Radio Broadcast To Honor Dubinsky

A special radio program honoring David Dubinsky's 25 years as president of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union will be broadcast over the National Broadcasting Co. network June 29.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will participate.

The program is being sponsored by the Jewish Theological Seminary on its series entitled The Eternal Light. The script was prepared by Harry Gersh.



A STEPPED-UP ORGANIZING DRIVE was voted by the Communications Workers of America as the union wound up its 20th anniversary convention at Miami Beach. Here, Vice Pres. Ray Hackney, in charge of organizing, stands by a chart illustrating CWA's steady growth since its founding in 1938, pointing to the 65,000 non-members on whom the union will concentrate its organizing efforts in the next 12 months.

CWA Votes Approval Of Kennedy-Ives Bill

Miami Beach—Support of labor legislation designed to keep the trade union movement "strong, free and responsible" was voted by the 20th anniversary convention of the Communication Workers of America. Acting before the Senate began debate on a labor bill, the 3,000 delegates and alternates put their stamp of approval on the Kennedy-Ives bill as it was originally reported out of the Labor Committee.

The resolution on labor legislation hailed the original committee bill as one designed to "eliminate corrupt, racketeering influences," and urged its prompt passage "without the addition of repressive, anti-labor amendments."

The convention wound up its five-day session at Municipal Auditorium by approving pay boosts for its five top officers and its district directors 24 hours after it had turned down, by a roll call vote of 135,900 to 125,679, a proposed 50-cent-a-month increase in the per capita tax.

The convention raised the salary of Pres. Joseph A. Beirne to $22,500 and Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood to $18,000. Three vice presidents were raised to $16,000 and district directors to $13,500.

Organizing Need Set

A resolution giving organizing "top priority" as a union program was adopted unanimously by the delegates representing the union's 276,000 members. A constitutional amendment gave the executive board authority to approve affiliation of labor unions outside the continental limits of the United States "under such terms and conditions as may be acceptable to the executive board."

The convention commended the Clothing Workers for its "aggressive union-label campaign" and urged the entire trade union movement "to impress upon their members the duty of buying union label products."

In a major address, Pres. Ben S. Gilmer of Southern Bell Telephone Co. praised the "top-notch job" which the union has done in "pointing out to Congress the unfairness of the excise tax on telephone service."

Gilmer said that while union and management were in agreement on the excise tax "it would be a pretty bleak life if there was not room for differences of opinion." But, he said, they should not cause "unending difficulty" since such disagreements could be settled by "sincere, frank and open-minded" discussion.

The convention also went on record:

- Urging the government, "in the interest of preserving democratic values in a vital area of the world," to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of Israel.
- Recommending that all locals establish Community Services Committees to implement the priorities and basic programs adopted by the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities for 1958.
- Condemning the philosophy of improvising the nation's foreign policy on a "day-to-day, piecemeal basis," and calling for establishment of a "clear, definite and sustainable" foreign policy in order to "reverse the trend of hostility that has been permitted to arise through the inept conduct of our diplomatic relations."

Steel Industry Cutting Back SUB Pay

Pittsburgh—The continuing recession has forced the nation's largest steel and aluminum firms to make sharp cutbacks in supplemental unemployment benefits paid to laid-off union members.

Some 37 leading producers—among them U. S. Steel, Aluminum Co. of America, Republic and Allegheny—have cut SUB payments on an average of 25 percent. Hardest hit are the bulk of the 250,000 Steelworkers members currently unemployed, plus members of the Auto Workers and Aluminum Workers laid off by Alcoa.

SUB payments made to workers drawing unemployment compensation benefits normally average $25 weekly, but under the retrenchment program these payments have been scaled down to around $18.75. For the union member who has exhausted his compensation, the situation is more critical. The average member, instead of receiving $50 weekly from SUB, now will get only $37.50.

Maintenance of Way Employes Elect

Crotty Named New Head of Rail Union

Detroit—A major shift in the top leadership of the Maintenance of Way Employes highlighted the brotherhood's convention here. H. C. Crotty was elected president to succeed T. C. Carroll, whose assistant he had been for the past 10 years. Carroll, president since 1947, was not a candidate for re-election. Crotty defeated J. J. Pittman, general chairman of the brotherhood's Pennsylvania federation by a vote of 124,985 to 37,414.

Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes was re-elected without opposition.

Five Others Retire

Five vice presidents and executive board members joined Carroll in announcing their retirement from office. Relinquishing their positions were Vice Pres. F. P. Donovan and Thomas F. Holleran and board members Ralph Freccia, R. L. Bailey and C. L. Lambert. Board member Charles Smith was elected vice president along with Thomas McGuire. Re-elected vice presidents were J. H. Hadley, George Hudson, J. A. Humeault and T. L. Jones.

H. L. Padgett, the only board member seeking re-election, was retained in office. New board members are Bernard Helfrich, James S. Fleming, Henry Meeth, and A. C. Mykle.

The five-day convention, meeting in the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, drew 762 delegates and more than 400 visitors. The brotherhood represents more than 200,000 railway employes.

The new officers will be installed Sept. 1.

Carroll announced his retirement after presenting his president's report near the close of the first day's session. With tears streaming down his face, he told the delegates he had come to "the hardest decision I have ever made."

"I think I have worked long enough," he said, "and on the advice of my doctors I must now say that I cannot be a candidate for reelection." Carroll would have met no opposition had he run. He will leave office Aug. 31.

Earlier, he had issued a strong warning that the nation's railroads faced a strike this summer if they continued to meet with "silent contempt" the brotherhoods' requests for stabilized employment.

"We have served notice on the railroads and the national mediation board," Carroll stated, "that a strike will be declared unless the roads meet with us by July 15 and give us proper assurance that our people will not be subject to the whims of seasonal layoffs."

"We do not seek an annual wage," he declared, "but a right to regular wages so we can support our families."

Declaring that Maintenance of Way workers have been harder hit than those in other industries, Carroll pointed out that more than 170,000 had lost their jobs in the past six years. He attributed this sharp reduction to both mechanization and under-maintenance by the railroads.

Reduction in maintenance work has resulted in unsafe railroad bridges and tracks, he said, and he demanded swift remedial action by Congress.

Sharp emphasis was also placed on the unemployment problem by Michigan's Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams. Tagging the recession "the tail end of an economic retreat which began in 1953," Williams said the Eisenhower Administration's policies have resulted in the loss of $110 billion in national production in the past five years.

"Wages and salaries could have totaled $66 billion more," the governor asserted, "if we were growing at the rate of 4.7 percent a year from 1953 to 1957, instead of the 2.3 percent average which has prevailed.

"The historical fact is that from 1947 to 1953 we did grow at the rate of 4.7 percent a year. And if we did it then, we can do it now . . . and probably we could grow even faster if we had a national leadership which wanted us to."

August Scholle, president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO, joined Carroll in urging intensified political action by unions. With daily newspapers constantly intensifying an anti-union climate throughout the country, workers must guard against loss of hard-won gains through punitive and restrictive legislation, Scholle said.

States Dragging Feet on Aid to Unemployed

(Continued from Page 1)

ticipate in the program only to the extent of helping unemployed federal workers. The Unemployment Compensation Act provides for federal employes' participation in the program at the state level, with the federal government reimbursing the states for the benefits thus paid out.

Gov. Collins' action had the effect of setting up two classes of citizenship for Florida's unemployed, with those laid off by private business firms ineligible to participate in the emergency aid setup because such benefits would result in additional employer taxation.

A Labor Dept. spokesman said several other states were expected to follow the Florida pattern.

The bill, as passed by a Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in the Congress with full White House backing, requires repayment of federal advances to finance the program through higher employer taxes five years from now. Coupled with the optional provision whereby states can refuse to participate, it left the powerful business lobbies in state capitals in a position to continue their influence against practical improvement in the state laws.

In addition to the nine states which have already acted on some program—with the benefits varying widely from state to state—the outlook for some form of at least temporary improvement was bright in eight others. Legislative sessions are already in progress, or have definitely been scheduled, in Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada and Ohio and the chances of beneficial legislation in all eight states was hopeful.

Here is how the program will operate in the five newest states to take action on the emergency program:

ALABAMA—Gov. James E. Folsom (D) signed an agreement to participate in the federal program without the necessity of special legislative session. Some 25,200 exhaustees are scheduled to receive aid under the program which goes into effect July 1. Extensions will vary from six to 10 weeks.

ARKANSAS—No special session of the legislature was required for Gov. Orval Faubus (D) to approve participation in the program. Arkansas has 12,000 workers whose benefits have run out, and who stand to receive additional aid for periods ranging from five to 13 weeks.

MARYLAND—A six-hour special session of the General Assembly approved, and Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R) promptly signed into law, a bill permitting a temporary 13-week extension. State officials estimate nearly 20,000 workers who have exhausted benefits since June 30, 1957 will be eligible. State AFL-CIO officials have announced they will seek a permanent extension of the program to 39 weeks when the legislature holds its regular session next year.

MICHIGAN—Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) has signed a measure passed by special legislative session extending jobless pay period for those who exhausted state compensation benefits after June 30, 1957. More than 80,000 workers in this unemployment-riddled industrial state will thus be eligible to receive payments for an additional 13 weeks. The Michigan Employment Security Commission estimates the bill will mean more than $30.5 million in additional benefits for the state's jobless.

WISCONSIN—Wisconsin became the first state to expand its jobless aid without participation in the federal program. Gov. Vernon Thompson (R), acting on the heels of a special legislative session, signed into law a temporary program to be financed by state funds. The new law, effective for one year, extends the maximum period of payments from 26 weeks to 39 weeks, benefiting 39,600 exhaustees. The bill also provides for all eligible Wisconsin jobless an increase in the maximum weekly benefits from $38 to $42 for the one-year period.

Canadian Political Leader Joins ANG

Ottawa, Ont.—M. J. Coldwell, for many years leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth party in the Canadian Parliament, has joined the Newspaper Guild.

Coldwell was defeated in his bid for re-election in the Mar. 31 election and has since been writing a syndicated newspaper column on current affairs. Lester Pearson, Liberal party leader and former foreign minister, also joined the ANG when he was writing a comparable column.

'For Dignity and Unfailing Courage'

Union Plays Host to Little Rock Students

"FOR THEIR DIGNITY and unfailing courage during the tense school year just ended" the nine Little Rock students won the Local 6 award. On the sight-seeing tour was a visit to the United Nations where they met Dr. Ralph Bunche and UN Sec. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold.

A WEEKEND ON THE TOWN topped the presentation to nine Negro students from Central High School, Little Rock, Ark., of the better race relations award by Hotel Workers Local 6 in New York City. Carlotta Walls (right), one of the students, chats with a fellow tourist from Rhode Island on the boat trip to the Statue of Liberty.

THE 27,000 MEMBERS of Local 6 nominated the Little Rock "nine" for the race award and had them flown to New York to receive the award and a weekend in the city. A highlight was a visit to the Coney Island amusement park and a ride on the roller coaster. Shown are Melba Pattilo and Jefferson Thomas.

SCROLLS WERE PRESENTED TO the nine students for having done the most to advance the cause of equal rights for all Americans. Gov. Averell Harriman (D) is shown with the group immediately after the presentation before a packed meeting of Local 6.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK included a television interview with John Tillman of WPIX and later greetings from Mayor Robert F. Wagner at City Hall. Being interviewed are Minnijean Brown, who has been attending school in New York after her suspension from Central High, and Ernest Green, first of the nine to graduate.

THE LITTLE ROCK students took in the sights at Times Square and were greeted by a sailor also on the town. Facing the camera are Local 6 General Organizer Betty Bentz and students Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford and Minnijean Brown.

'I Need Him'

PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT Sherman Adams has become a member in good standing in the most exclusive political club in the world, the "Clean as a Hound's Tooth" club organized by Pres. Eisenhower for associates whose improprieties he has personally condoned.

Until Adams' election to membership via a presidential press conference statement, Vice Pres. Nixon was the sole member. He gained admittance in 1952 when the President "absolved" him of any wrongdoing in taking funds from California businessmen for his congressional expenses.

Adams won membership on his own confession of "imprudence." The President agreed he was "imprudent" in accepting gifts from a businessman who faced potential action by a government regulatory agency.

But perhaps more meaningful than Adams' new membership in the club is Mr. Eisenhower's statement that even though Adams may not have exercised good judgment in accepting the gifts, "I need him."

The President may not be in a position to operate without his "chief of staff," but the nation can easily do without the self-righteous, sanctimonious Sherman Adams who has established at the White House a set of moral and ethical standards that reflect the worst practices of the big business "influence peddling" philosophy.

Now for the House

THE ADMINISTRATION'S desperate attempts to convert the Kennedy-Ives labor bill into a political issue for the November congressional elections by loading it with drastic curbs on trade unions has been beaten back in the Senate.

Other attempts to write union-busting legislation in lieu of needed laws to curb corruption and racketeering likewise were defeated.

The bill as finally passed by the Senate contains numerous flaws stemming primarily from an attempt to write complex legislation on the Senate floor. But on balance the measure is worthwhile if the House will eliminate some of the unworkable provisions written into the Senate bill.

Murder, Inc.

THE BRUTAL MURDER of former Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy on orders from the Communist bosses in the Kremlin should dissipate the mythology that has built up in recent months that terrorism is a thing of the past in the Communist world.

The Communist objective remains the same—a Soviet world run by a dictatorship based on terror and achieved by infiltration, subversion and military force.

The world's free trade union movement has thrown a penetrating spotlight into the dark corners of the Communist conspiracy and has steadfastly refused to recognize or deal with the phony trade union "apparatus" of the Soviet world.

The murder of Nagy and his followers should prove for all time that "you can't do business with murderers."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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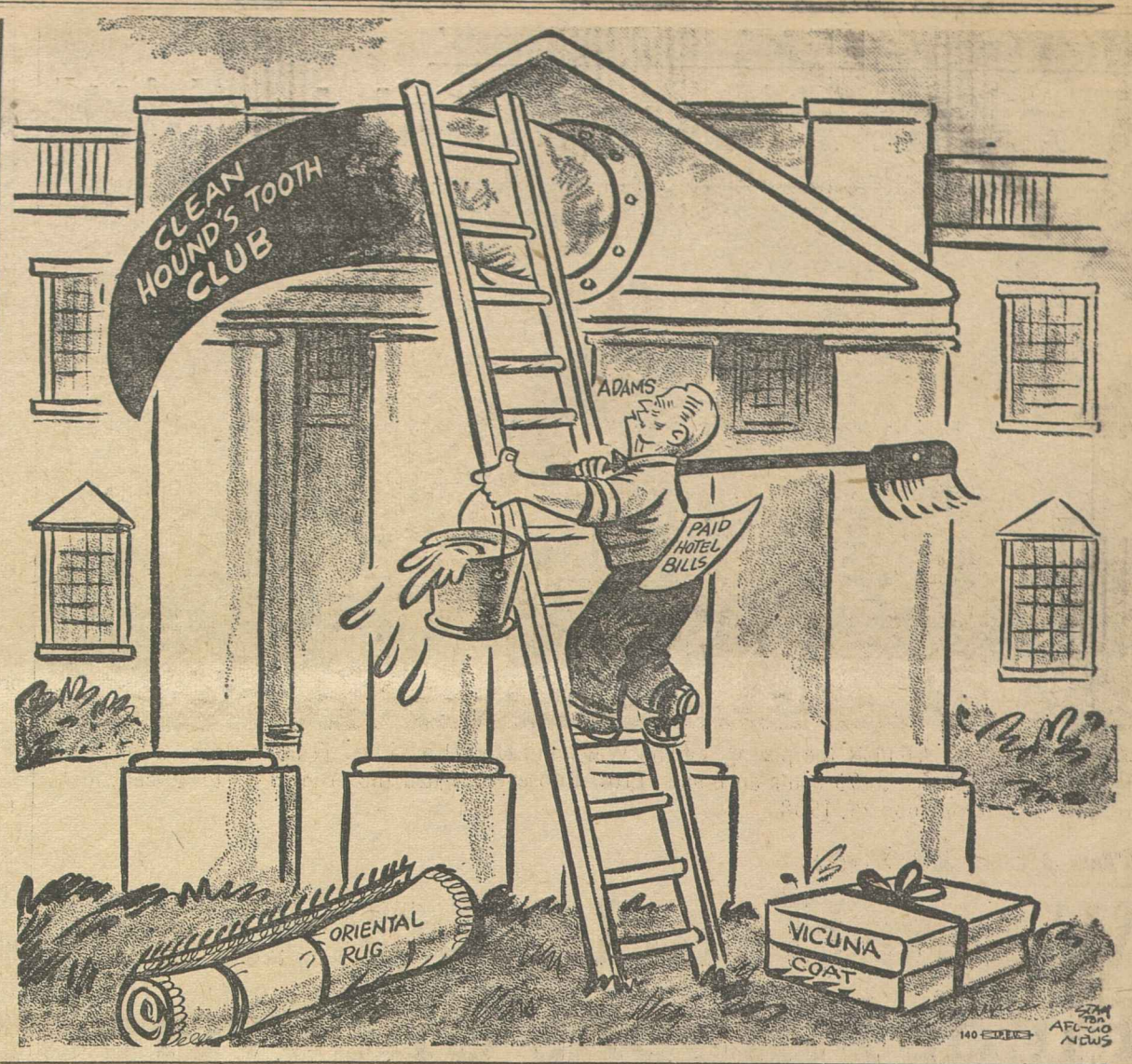

Indiana Ad Drive Exposed:

Weekly Says 'Work' Law Tries to 'Cure by Killing'

The "right-to-work" issue, which played a major role in recent Indiana primary elections, helped produce the editorial below entitled "This Customer Isn't Right." It appeared in the Apr. 29, 1958 edition of the weekly North Vernon Sun. Two Democrats and several Rebublicans who pushed the Indiana "work" law through the legislature were defeated in the primaries, other proponents won renomination by much narrower margins than in the past.

SOMETIMES, IN THIS NEWSPAPER business, the customer is not right.

Such, we feel, is the case in this issue of The Sun, in which there appear five different ads running under the sponsorship of the Indiana Right To Work Committee, Inc.

We are overwhelmed at the confidence this group has in giving our small paper such a heavy advertising order. We are not, though, overwhelmed by the words in the ads.

It so happens that we were opposed to the right-to-work bill when it passed in the General Assembly last year. For despite all the high sounding words about "rights" that the proponents of the bill used, the bill was punitive and not corrective in character. Its aim is to cure by killing.

Mark our words, the right to work bill is but the opening wedge. Next year or the year after, we expect to see across our desk, ads against the full-crew law. And after that is taken from the books, there will be something else.

IN LAST YEAR'S General Assembly, there were several bills that would have aided a great deal in curing some of the ills of unions that have us all concerned. Nobody in his right mind could argue that all is well with unions and that they need no correction. But it's correction they need, not destruction. Those other bills, one of which would have prohibited using goon squads on picket lines and which made a lot of sense, were quite forgotten last year as the legislators hurried under the propagandists' urgings to get the right-to-work bill into law.

What has us disturbed about these ads in our paper is not at all the issue of the bill. Rather, something quite deeper and more important. The ads tell us that no matter what kind of a man is running for the Indiana Senate or House, whether he's a fraud, a liar, a wife-beater or an obvious incompetent, we should vote for him if he's for the right-to-work bill. And if the man is a statesman in every respect and happens to be against the right-to-work bill, we should vote him out of office.

In this, are not these right-to-workers getting to the same extremes that they criticize the rabid unionist for doing?

Is this the only issue in Indiana this year? The only judgment that Hoosier voters should render before they make those important marks in the balloting place in May and November?

WE, AS WE SAID, are against the right-to-work bill. But, for example, if we lived in Bartholomew county, we would undoubtedly proudly cast our vote for David Thayer, the young representative who led the fight for the passage of the bill last year. The reason would be quite simple—While we disagree with him on that issue and maybe a couple of others, there are issues upon which we agree with him. And we admire his courage and think his voice is one the General Assembly can well use.

And we think most Jennings voters will agree with us. The men we vote for in May as the candidates of our respective parties should be selected on the basis of a number of qualifications. Not just because they are for or against one certain issue.

We emphasize this point, we might add, because we know just how darn effective those ads in The Sun can be.

Clergymen Score 'Work' Law Drive

New York—Spokesmen for three religious faiths—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—wholeheartedly endorsed the union shop at the IUD conference (see Page 12) and announced their uncompromising opposition from a moral standpoint to "right-to-work" laws.

The spokesmen were Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Rev. Benjamin Masse, S.J., associate editor of America, national Catholic weekly, and the Rev. J. Edward Carothers, pastor, First Methodist Church, Schenectady, N. Y. They spoke in a panel discussion on the theme, "Union Shop: The Moral Issue."

Dr. Goldstein pointed out as a first premise that "a nation's democracy which is not based on a free labor movement, is neither genuine nor stable."

The threat to free labor by the "right-to-work" laws—"the term 'right-to-work' in these statutes is a fraud and a misnomer to conceal their true purpose," he said—means "the undermining of one of the strongest pillars of American democracy."

Father Masse said that Catholic authorities believe "right-to-work laws" tend to disrupt collective bargaining because they would force "union leaders to concentrate on survival (and thus) tend to foster a spirit of class warfare."

"Right-to-work" laws sanction injustice and encourage selfishness, he said, because these laws legalize the injustice of the "free-loaders" who, in refusing to join the union which represents them "they are in substance refusing to pay their fair share of the costs of representation."

Dr. Carothers said the moral question in the issue of the union shop is "what social values are obtained in return for the compulsions which are imposed."

"The union shop is morally justified," said Dr. Carothers, "because it requires that those who benefit from services rendered will share in the cost of those services" and because "it requires all of the workers in a given shop to assume some degree of mutual responsibility for the standards of performance, conditions of work and quality of service."

ELEVEN YEARS AFTER the passage of the Wage and Hour Law Pres. Truman signed a bill bringing the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour. Pres. Roosevelt signed the original 25-to-40-cent measure 20 years ago on June 25, 1938.

The First 20 Years:

Wage-Hour Law Birthday Finds Millions Uncovered

TWENTY YEARS AGO THIS MONTH—June 25, 1938, to be exact—Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed into law an act that clearly specified that "labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for the health, efficiency, and general well-being of the workers . . . should be eliminated as quickly as possible."

That law is the Fair Labor Standards Act, more popularly known either as the Wage and Hour Law or Minimum Wage Law.

It is one of many legislative milestones providing for social and economic justice enacted in the Roosevelt era to take its place beside such other important pieces of legislation passed during his tenure as the Wagner Act, guaranteeing labor's right to organize and bargain with an employer, social security, unemployment insurance, low-rent public housing, slum clearance, and guaranteed bank deposits.

Since its passage the FLSA has proved its worth as a valuable instrument for protecting the basic standards of wages, hours and working conditions of American workers. An advanced instrument of social justice when passed, it has been improved since as steady progress in the welfare of working men and women has been made.

More than 24 million workers in 900,000 plants, businesses, companies and other establishments are now covered by the act, 9 million more than were covered by the original act of 1938.

Indicative of the progress made in the 20 years of the FLSA's existence, the statutory minimum wage, now $1 an hour, was set at 25 cents an hour in 1938. Led by organized labor, efforts to increase the minimum have been successful.

Organized labor currently is pressing to increase the minimum to $1.25 an hour and to expand the coverage of the act to millions of workers on the farms and in retail trades and services who are not covered.

Also, workers engaged in industries not considered part of interstate commerce have little protection. Few states have adopted minimums and most of these minimums are so low as to be useless.

ORGANIZED LABOR HAS ALWAYS stressed the importance of these minimums, not only to maintain standards, but in providing additional purchasing power to stimulate the economy.

The impact of the increases is clear from the fact that the original 25 cent minimum resulted in pay raises for 950,000 employes, the wage order minimums leading to the 40 cent minimum led to approximately 1.7 million pay raises, 1.3 million workers received pay raises under the 75 cent minimum and the $1 minimum of 1955 resulted in pay raises for 2 million workers.

Similar increases have been made in the overtime provisions. The act of 1938 required at least time and one-half the employe's regular rate for all hours worked after 44 in a workweek. The following year this figure was reduced to 42, in 1940 to 40.

The act authorizes the Labor Dept. to make investigations for violations of the provisions, to supervise back wage payments, and to sue employers in certain circumstances. Employes have always had the right to bring suit on their own behalf. The number of investigations that result in suit is very small; by far the majority come into compliance voluntarily and agree to pay back wages that may be due.

BETWEEN OCTOBER 1938 and the end of fiscal 1957, employers, as a result of the department's efforts, had agreed to pay almost $171,670,000 in back wages to about 3,877,000 employes.

The child labor provisions of the FLSA have been a main deterrent to the once prevalent custom of putting children to work without regard to the hazards of the occupation or the need for schooling.

Special Radio Program To Mark Anniversary

A special radio program marking the 20th anniversary of the Wage and Hour law will be broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co. network June 25 from 9:30 to 9:55 P. M.

The speakers will include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Frances Perkins, secretary of labor in the Roosevelt Administration when the law was adopted, and the present secretary, James P. Mitchell.

The Rev. Francis P. Sayre, dean of the National Cathedral in Washington, will act as moderator.

Highlights of Fight To Pass Wage Law

May 25, 1937—Black-Connery bill to establish fair labor standards introduced in Congress.

Aug. 1, 1937—Black-Connery bill passed by Senate.

Aug. 10, 1937—Rumor of refusal by Rules Committee of House to permit bill to come to a vote.

Aug. 21, 1937—Congress adjourns without action on wage-hour bill.

Nov. 23, 1937—Democratic House leaders announce inability to get rule to discharge wage-hour bill from Rules Committee at special session of Congress.

Dec. 14, 1937—House reopens debate on wage-hour bill, following discharge of bill from Rules Committee by discharge petition.

Dec. 18, 1937—House votes to recommit wage-hour bill to Labor Committee, killing bill for special session.

Dec. 20, 1937—President requests congressional leaders to revise wage bill.

Apr. 6, 1938—New wage-hour bill reported by House Labor Committee.

Apr. 15, 1938—House Labor Committee accepts new wage-hour bill.

Apr. 25, 1938—Committee burial set for wage bill in House.

Apr. 27, 1938—President pushes passage of bill.

Apr. 30, 1938—Rules Committee denies rule permitting vote on wage-hour bill.

May 6, 1938—Wage-hour bill discharged from Rules Committee by petition.

May 25, 1938—House passes wage-hour bill; Senate fight expected.

June 14, 1938—House and Senate pass conference report, approving wage-hour bill in final form.

June 25, 1938—President signs bill.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE IS NO REASON TO PRETEND credulousness about Labor Sec. Mitchell's insistence that his savage criticism of the Kennedy-Ives labor bill had nothing to do with politics.

The White House was up to its neck in the planning of Republican strategy to meet the situation created by the party's own right-wing labor-baiting senators.

The situation, described baldly, was that Sen. Knowland of California and Sen. Goldwater of Arizona had staked their political careers on a demand for a "tough" labor bill. Their proposals were partly malicious, partly simply ignorant, but they insisted on trying to make capital from the issue.

Knowland is making brave talk about continuing his union-challenging campaign in running for governor of California. He has no choice. He made his issue and win or lose he cannot hide from it now.

What he and his colleagues could not stand was to see their proposals contemptuously ignored by the Senate. They could not endure being sunk without the gesture of a fight.

★ ★ ★

ON SUCH DOMESTIC ISSUES, the White House always comes down on the side of right-wing Republicans—never on the side of liberals. Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Adams invariably sell out such GOP spokesmen as Ives and Javits of New York, Clifford Case of New Jersey, John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky.

White House aides have quite frankly told reporters that the strategy in this fight was to keep quiet while the Labor Commitee worked on the bill and then blast it.

If Mitchell chooses to claim that he really believes the tone and emphasis of his statement on the Kennedy-Ives bill, he ought to explain to his White House superiors that it is very embarrassing for them to acknowledge candidly that the whole thing was a hard-boiled and cynical political trick.

★ ★ ★

THE WHOLE ADMINISTRATION is in trouble, of course, and not the least cause is the sanctimoniousness of its persistent self-praise, its smug assumption that moral standards are something set up for other men, not for its own well-washed elect.

It is no particular pleasure to this observer to see an Administration stalwart like Sherman Adams hanged with his vicuna coat. Attempts to use influence in Washington are persistent and continuous under any Administration.

It is "routine"—a word Adams himself used ad nauseum before the Harris subcommittee—for congressmen to write executive agencies about the problems and troubles of their constituents.

It is "routine" for functionaries at the Republican and Democratic National Committees to write letters and make telephone calls setting up appointments at the agencies for visitors who must be treated as actual or potential campaign contributors.

But it isn't "routine" for calls to go continuously to the supposedly independent agencies from the White House functionary who is notoriously known to have the power to hire and fire, to make the decision as to whether an agency member will be reappointed. The whole purpose of such a call is to influence events; if it were not, there would be no reason for it.

It isn't "routine"—and let Sherman Adams mark it well—for a new Administration to exploit its campaign charges of "corruption" and "mess" by malignant criminal prosecutions of its predecessors. The Eisenhower Administration is hounding into prison two of Harry Truman's aides, Matthew Connally and Lamar Caudle, and the thought of it ought to make Adams sleepless every night.

"ADMINISTERED PRICES" set by big corporations are responsible for the high cost of living, Senators Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), right, and William Langer (R-N.D.), left, agreed on the AFL-CIO public service program, "Washington Reports to the People." Harry W. Flannery, center, moderated the program.

How to Buy:

Low Quality Typifies Recession 'Bargains'

By Sidney Margolius

BETTER WATCH THE QUALITY of the things you buy especially carefully during this recession. Some manufacturers and food packers are reducing quality and playing other tricks to make their prices seem lower than they actually are.

For example, a manufacturer of casings for frankfurters reports some meat processors are making frankfurters thinner but the same length so there are as many as 12 in a pound instead of the usual 8 or 10. The manufacturers are doing this, the casing company explains, because housewives are seeking more for their money in this recession. You aren't, of course, getting any more for your money this way.

It's also necessary to keep a sharp eye on the quality of produce. The U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service reports concern over misrepresentation of quality by some growers and shippers. Unlike most other foods, fresh fruits and vegetables may be labeled with the U. S. grades without actual official inspection. The authorities depend on occasional sample checks at the markets to catch up with dishonest sellers.

In these days when such fresh-produce items as potatoes are already packaged, it's difficult to check quality before you buy. Thus, safest buys are those prepackaged fruits and vegetables which not only say on the container "U. S. Grade No. 1" or "U. S. Grade A," as the case may be, but also are labeled: "Packed under continuous inspection of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture."

Also watch the quality of clothing at this time. A business newspaper reports some manufacturers are holding down costs by using more machine stitching, reducing the number of buttons and amount of trimmings. Elimination of mere decoration won't affect wearability. In fact, simple dresses are more versatile.

JULY IS A MONTH OF IMPORTANT CLEARANCES, and a good time to shop for summer dresses; men's summer suits, slacks and shirts; shoes; refrigerators; washing machines; television sets, and used cars. Note also that oil tanks and coal bins can be filled at savings of 5 to 10 percent before the autumn rush.

One peculiar development in this recession is "concealed price cuts." Manufacturers have been reluctant to openly reduce prices but instead are offering retailers many special short-term merchandising allowances. They make these temporary reductions in the hope the recession will end before they are forced to cut prices openly.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

It Isn't the Humidity, It's Just Soggy People

By Jane Goodsell

MOST PEOPLE REFER TO WINTER as the wet season but, if you ask me, winter is hardly moist compared to summer. Winter is merely damp. Summer is waterlogged.

Summer is melting ice cream cones, drippy popsicles and oozing fruit. It's wet bathing suits all over the place and soggy towels on the bathroom floor.

It's a lemonade stand in the front yard, a sinkful of half-squeezed lemons and water splashed on the kitchen floor. It's sticky, sand-covered bottles of suntan lotion, lying on the furniture and calamine lotion dribbled on the bathroom woodwork.

It's starfish boiling on the kitchen stove, sand dollars on the windowsills and several dozen drippy clams on the kitchen table.

It's a garbage can filled to the brim with watermelon rind five days before the garbage collector is due again.

It's sandbuckets being carried into the bathroom to be filled with water and taken outside again. And it's two small people just happening to bump into each other on the way out so the water is spilled on the living room rug.

IT'S A CONSTANT DEMAND for something to drink. From your children it's, "We're thirsty, and we don't want water. We want root beer." And from your husband it's, "Why don't you whip up a nice big pitcher of something?"

It's the radiator in the car boiling over and it's sticking to everything you sit down on. It's assuring everybody that it sure is hot enough for you and agreeing to suggestions that everybody put on their bathing suits and go under the hose.

It may be quite true that it never rains but it pours. But it's only when it doesn't rain that it's really wet.

WOMEN CAN PLAY A KEY ROLE in helping defeat "right-to-work" law drives, Esther Murray (seated right) told a kickoff meeting of Ohio women unionists who are organizing to combat the "work" campaign in the state. Seated with Mrs. Murray is Mrs. Mary Smith, Machinists. Standing from left, are Jane Adams, Ohio AFL-CIO women's activities director; Mrs. Lettie Treadway, ILGWU, and Louise Cupp, Glass Workers.

Vandercook Says:

Jobs For All Key to Prosperity

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THERE HAVE LATELY BEEN a few signs and portents that the recession may be slowing down. For seven weeks, the rate of steel production has risen. It's true, it has risen from a disastrously low point of less than half of our national steel-making capacity to a level which, in most other postwar years, would still be regarded as very low indeed.

Vandercook

But that is a creep, at least, in the right direction. Some unemployed steel workers have got their jobs back again. Government bureaus have also taken pleasure in announcing that, in the month of May, there was a perceptible pick-up in that portion of the overall American income which derives from wages and salaries. There are reports that the dark-gray unemployment picture is brightening.

Unemployment, the figures say, is growing less. But do those figures take account of the hundreds of thousands of wage-earners who simply have exhausted their unemployment benefits and, therefore, having been dropped from the list of those who get jobless benefit checks, are counted as no longer unemployed? Usually they do not.

Nor do any recent statistics take account of the six or seven hundred thousand high school and college graduates who, right now, are looking for jobs.

The numerous welfare schemes written into law during the New and Fair Deal eras have helped enormously. Hundreds of thousands of families have been saved, thus far at any rate, from outright destitution.

BUT EVEN THE WISEST SOCIAL legislative acts carry a certain peril. The danger that if—in this vast, resourceful, pliable land of ours—a new class of unemployed somehow manages to "get by"—it may be forgotten. That can happen, if the economic situation improves. If, say, a million American workers manage to get jobs again, it might be all too easy to fail to ask what kind of jobs are they getting? What are they paid?

As for the rest, say three or four million jobless, it's not hard to imagine—if we are watchful—that a time might come when we would shrug our collective shoulders and convince ourselves that that was some sort of irreducible minimum; so, we could stop worrying.

Nothing, of course, could be more disastrous. This is a nation dedicated to full employment, to nothing less than that.

Morgan Says:

Adams Reflects Business Mores

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE has a monthly publication it calls "Straight From the Shoulder"—a title innocently apt for these times. In its May 1956 issue it reprinted a campaign promise made by Dwight D. Eisenhower on Nov. 1, 1952, the eve of his election.

Morgan

"I pledge a restoration of integrity and competence in our national government," candidate Eisenhower said. "The new administration will not tolerate any deviation from an uncompromising code of honesty and ethics in government service."

To which "Straight from the Shoulder" appended this comment: "So rigid have Ike's standards been," it observed, "that any Republican official who has even come under a cloud of suspicion (regardless of his legal innocence) has automatically forfeited his government position."

Politics is an accommodating medium, and its rules permit, nay even necessitate, a certain amount of hypocrisy. But where Sherman Adams erred—and it may be a fatal error—was in mixing sanctimoniousness with functionary hypocrisy.

One must assume, from Mrs. Adams' statements, that the vaunted vicuna coat and the oriental rug were among the "many gifts" involved in the interesting Christmas-tree relationship between the Adams and the Goldfine families.

Didn't the coat prickle a little bit when Adams had the miserable Mr. Mack on the carpet for clumsy improprieties as a commissioner for the FCC anent that sordid television drama entitled the Channel 10 case?

Didn't the rug slip at least slightly under his feet while he cleansed the conscience of the White House as Air Force Sec. Talbott departed?

Perhaps not. As one columnist observed, if the man so important in the Eisenhower Administration that he has been called meaningfully the assistant president had thought there was anything wrong in accepting presents or hospitality from an "old friend" he would not have done it.

In a business administration why should it be so astonishing that Charlie Wilson didn't want to give up his General Motors stock, that Harold Talbott saw nothing wrong in soliciting a little legitimate business on government time—and stationery, that Dixon and Yates (remember them?) were only too pleased to use the services of a company who had a man advising the Budget Bureau on the deal they were interested in?

It is a little astonishing though, and a little disillusioning that Gov. Adams, who is a politician as well as a businessman, forgot that that Plymouth-Rocklike integrity could be chipped when it stuck out so far.

ILO Told Vigorous Action Is Needed to End Recession

Geneva—American government and business leaders must "recognize the imperative need for vigorous action to end the recession," Rudy Faupl, international representative of the Machinists, told the 42nd session of the International Labor Organization here.

Faupl, American workers' delegate at the 73-nation conference of government, labor and employer representatives, took direct issue with optimistic assurances on the recession given the conference earlier by U.S. Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

American labor is deeply concerned with the urgent necessity for restoring prosperity and full employment, the IAM official said, adding that "our government has unduly minimized the seriousness of the problem and has failed to take vigorous steps to end our recession."

"We are fully convinced that the economy of our nation is fundamentally strong," he continued, "but we know also that positive action is needed to shorten the duration and mitigate the harmful effects of the economic slump."

Turning to broader issues, Faupl warned the world's fledgling nations that "industrial progress bought at the expense of human rights is not really progress at all." He said that technological progress made by nations under Communist domination has been achieved at the expense of human values, whereas industrialization in a democratic society "is the means by which individuals are given greater scope for self-expression and self-enrichment."

The kind of industrialization about to be achieved in many parts of the world today came to the United States with a rush in the middle of the last century, leaving in its wake suffering and widespread denial of human rights, Faupl recalled.

"The difference that allowed American workers to break the bonds of economic serfdom while Communist workers cannot was that American workers for more than a century have been free to join unions of their own choosing and control and have had, of course, the right to vote freely while workers in a Communist state have never had that freedom," he said.

Faupl admitted Americans still were faced with the problem of trying to open the doors of equality and opportunity to all their people and that most Americans were shamed by such incidents as occurred in Little Rock.

"But the important thing is that in a free society such problems cannot be covered up and hidden by government action," he explained. "On the contrary, official U.S. governmental law and procedures protect minority groups, and in the unfortunate incidents to which I have referred, the U.S. government acted officially."

Herman Patteet, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, told the conference that employers were giving the impression of wanting to use the recession "to get their own back."

"We deplore such an attitude," Patteet said. "We thought we had outlived the era in which employers considered it their task to fight social progress."

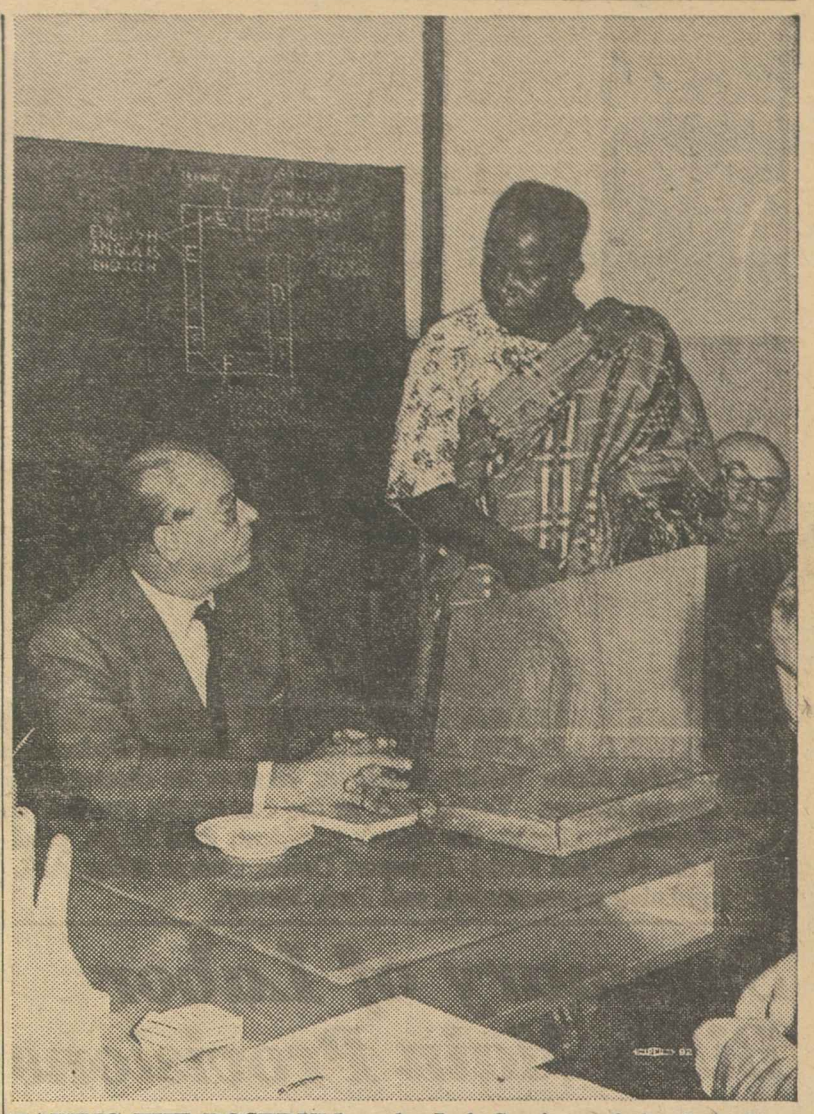
Recommending "bold policies" in the underdeveloped areas of the world, the ICFTU representative declared: "There are so many automobiles unsold, why not give them away to those areas where people are crying out for transport facilities? They would build more roads, they would have to train mechanics, and they would make progress instead of standing still or receding. Stagnation creates conditions in which democracy cannot flourish."

Meany in Europe For World Meets

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is in Europe to attend meetings of two international bodies.

Currently he is in Geneva for the final sessions of the annual conference of the Intl. Labor Organization. From there he will go to Brussels for meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions opening June 30 and the semi-annual meeting of the ICFTU Executive Board July 3-5.

Major items on the agenda of the ICFTU Executive Board meeting include trade union problems in India, Vietnam, and North, East, Central and South Africa. The board will consider a proposal to establish a trade union education center in Africa.



TAKING THE ROSTRUM at the Intl. Seminar of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Oberursel, Germany, is C. K. Djanie, a member of the Ghana Trades Union Congress. He spoke following an address by Prime Minister Zinn (left) of Hesse. The seminar concluded with a session at ICFTU headquarters in Brussels.

Retail Clerks' Ward Strikers Ratifying Pact

Sixty-seven locals of the Retail Clerks have ratified a "pattern" agreement settling a strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. and ratification is expected from remaining locals out of 75 involved.

Bargaining on actual wage increases is being conducted at the local level. The "pattern" agreement established a 40-hour week, seniority provisions and a modified union shop.

The Retail Clerks struck several Ward locations last January after months of fruitless negotiations and informational picketing was conducted at about 500 of the chain's outlets.

Pres. James A. Suffridge announced that during closing negotiations the Clerks' committee "joined with a similar committee representing the Teamsters. . . . The terms agreed upon were identical for members of both organizations."

Education Plan Set By ICFTU Seminar

Brussels—Training of "the many on the spot" is preferable to training "the few abroad," the 40 students who attended the 1958 Intl. Seminar of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions agreed at their closing session here.

The seminar moved to this Belgian city for its final stage after two weeks at Oberursel, Germany. Its recommendations will go before the ICFTU consultative committee and executive board this summer and will serve as one of the guides for future ICFTU educational activities.

Hans Gottfurcht, ICFTU assistant general secretary, said that the seminar's participants, who came from 17 countries, concluded also that some degree of centralized training in the international labor movement will always be necessary.

It was suggested that worldwide schools be held every second or third year, and that in the intervening years, regional schools be held with one or two lecturers from other continents to "build a bridge of contact."

"The trade union movement, national and international, does not live in a vacuum," ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek said at the concluding session. "Every victory for democracy—to which the ICFTU has made a great contribution—is a victory for the free trade union movement, and every defeat is a defeat for the free trade unions."

'Hot Cargo' Clauses Knifed by High Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that an employer has "freedom of choice" on whether or not he will abide by a so-called "hot cargo" clause in a collective bargaining contract he has signed.

The effect of the decision is to make such clauses—designed to support a union in its battle with a struck, non-union or unfair employer—practically useless.

The court's 6 to 3 decision, written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, said that union and employers could include "hot cargo" clauses in contracts but the employer had to agree on enforcement of the clause.

Frankfurter said the language of the Taft-Hartley Act and the legislative history led to the conclusion that Congress had intended to bar union coercion of "neutral" employers by inducing their employes not to handle goods stemming from a labor dispute. The court majority said:

'Coercion' Barred

"A union is free to approach an employer to persuade him to engage in a boycott, so long as it refrains from the specifically prohibited means of coercion through inducement of employes."

Justice William O. Douglas, for himself and Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice Hugo Black, termed the majority decision "capricious," adding:

The boycott is lawful by the majority ruling if the employer agrees to abide by this collective bargaining agreement. It is unlawful if the employer reneges."

The majority, he said, is in effect outlawing bargaining contracts "long accepted (and) long used." He charged the court was acting "more like a committee of Congress than the court."

The decision ended for the time being a confused legal situation in which two lower courts differed with National Labor Relations Board findings in three hot cargo clause cases. The decision upheld the board but the court did knock out one NLRB contention that in the case of a common carrier hot cargo clauses were illegal on their face.

Frankfurter said that only the specific circumstances of each case could determine whether conduct was illegal and the existence of the clause itself was not illegal.

Hot cargo clauses are used mostly in the trucking and building trades industries. The effect of the decision is that if employers do not agree to the enforcement of the clause the union is in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on use of secondary boycotts. If the employer agrees there will be no grounds for a violation charge.

ICFTU Salutes Oppressed Workers

Brussels—The free workers of the world hailed their counterparts in Communist-dominated Central and Eastern Europe in a message of greeting on the fifth anniversary of the East German uprising.

Workers in the Soviet Zone of Germany rose against their oppressors on June 17, 1953. Three years later those in Poland revolted, with the Hungarian outbreak coming in the fall of 1956.

"These uprisings are fresh in the memory of the free world, and the courage and sacrifice workers showed when facing heavy odds are an admirable example of solidarity," Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions said in the message.

"Workers under Communist domination, we wish you success in your struggle for freedom and social justice, despite the arbitrary actions of the Communists who try to destroy your solidarity."

Meany Condemns Reds For Nagy's Execution

(Continued from Page 1)

the Soviet Union, Hungary and Rumania for violating the UN Charter.

Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D.-Minn.) and William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) immediately introduced a resolution expressing indignation of Congress at the execution of the Hungarian democratic leaders.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved the resolution and sent it to the Senate for action.

Meany's proposals came as the world expressed shock and horror at the execution in Budapest of former Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy, Gen. Pal Maleter and two other leaders of the Hungarian revolution.

Announcement of the execution after secret trials was made in Moscow by the Soviet paper Izvestia rather than in Budapest, touching off informed reports that a new reign of terror is underway in the Communist world.

Meany declared that the executions emphasize "how worthless are the pledges of Moscow and its satellites to respect international law and elementary human decency."

The civilized world, he said, will never forget that after the Soviet army crushed the Hungarian people's bid for national independence and freedom, Nagy and some of his colleagues sought asylum in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest. The Russian military authorities tricked them into leaving this shelter by promising them safety in Rumania.

The AFL-CIO president noted the "arrogant cynicism" with which the Soviets chose to announce "their crime on the eve of June 17—the fifth anniversary of the revolt of East Germany against Russian occupation and oppression."

As to the meaning of the executions, Meany said:

"This execution opens a new wave of terrior in Khrushchev's latest drive to strengthen his absolute control over the Soviet people, to tighten Moscow's grip on all its captive peoples, and to force Tito into the Soviet camp.

THE NEWEST AFL-CIO AFFILIATE, the National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, receives its charter from Pres. George Meany. Taking part in the ceremonies are (left to right) Everett G. Gibson, the union's president; Paul Nagle, president of the National Postal Transport Union; George Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, and Pres. Meany.

Summary of Labor Bill's Main Provisions

Here in summary form are major provisions of the Kennedy-Ives labor bill as passed by the Senate:

UNION ELECTIONS—Union officials must be chosen by secret ballot in both locals and internationals, except that international officers may be elected by convention delegates who themselves have been elected locally by secret ballot. Maximum term for international officers is four years, for local officers three years.

All members must have due notice of elections, an opportunity to nominate candidates. All records must be preserved. Officers are forbidden to use dues or compulsory levies for campaign purposes.

A union member, after exhausting union remedies or after four months, may file a complaint charging a violation with the Labor Dept. If the violation affected the result, the secretary on finding of probable cause must file suit in federal court to set aside the election and have a new election ordered.

FINANCIAL REPORTS—All unions must file financial reports with the Labor Dept., with copies to each member. Destruction of records, a false report or willful failure to report is punishable with a maximum $10,000 fine for the union and fine and imprisonment for the responsible official.

Management "middlemen" must file financial reports on activities designed to influence workers in their collective-bargaining rights. Employers would have to report on money expended to "influence or affect employes in the exercise" of their organizing and bargaining rights.

Fines and imprisonment are provided for wilful violation.

TRUSTEESHIPS—Local unions may be placed under trusteeship only to prevent corruption or financial abuses, assure performance of union-management contracts, restore democratic procedures or otherwise carry out an international union's constitution.

Criminal penalties are provided for violation.

Internationals must report all trusteeships to the Labor Dept., which after two years is to report to Congress on the effectiveness of the provision. Trusteeships are presumed valid for 18 months but are subject to earlier attack by a local member on "clear and convincing proof" of illegality or an absence of good faith.

TAFT-HARTLEY REVISIONS—The NLRB is instructed to assert jurisdiction over all cases covered by the Taft-Hartley definition of interstate commerce instead of using a claimed discretion to exclude whole classes of cases.

Fired "economic strikers" no longer will be denied the right to vote in decertification elections obtained by employers after firing the strikers and hiring strikebreakers.

Prehire agreements are permitted between contractors and unions in the building trades and union-shop clauses may be effective in 7 instead of 30 days.

CORRUPTION AND RACKETEERING—Union officials must report investments or financial transactions, including payments to them by employers or middlemen, with employers dealing with unions the officials represent.

Persons convicted of a felony are barred from union office until after their civil rights are restored by executive pardon. A person found in civil action to have failed to file financial reports under the bill is barred from union office for five years.

"Shakedown" picketing is forbidden. So are improper unloading fees demanded by unions of interstate truckers where no actual work is done and no contract exists.

Taft-Hartley Act bans on the giving or acceptance of money or other "things of value," between employers and employes, are broadened and tightened to check bribery and extortion.

ETHICAL PRACTICES—A declaration of policy favors ethical practice codes for unions and employers' associations. An Advisory Committee on Ethical Practices, including labor, management and public representative, is established.

Meany Urges House to Pass Welfare, Kennedy-Ives Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

and destruction of records would be punished by heavy fines and prison terms. Embezzlement from unions or any other tax-exempt organization would be subject to heavy criminal penalties including imprisonment.

Meany flayed "political maneuvering by the Administration" on the bill and the activities of senators "more desirous of hampering legitimate union activities than of eliminating corruption."

Some of the amendments actually produced by this combination added provisions that are "unworkable, unwise" and "clearly unfair," he said, and proved "the fallacy of writing legislation on the Senate floor."

Lauds Kennedy, Ives

Only the "valiant efforts" of Kennedy and Ives, "aided by fair-minded" Democrats and Republicans, "preserved the anti-corruption sections of the bill from crippling amendments," he said.

The Labor Committee version had some provisions which the AFL-CIO considered unwise or possibly unworkable, Meany declared in urging swift House action, but "on balance the good far outweighed the bad."

It represented a "conscientious attempt" to attack "proven abuses in the labor-management field" while avoiding legislation to "hamper or weaken the labor movement in its legitimate activities."

Before the final vote on passage, the Senate went through five days of savage debate and roll calls that saw a majority of Democrats and a hard-core minority of Republicans smash down a whole series of punitive or irrelevant amendments demanded by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchel and GOP right-wingers led by Senator William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.).

Some southern Democrats, including Chairman John L. McClellan of the special labor-management investigating committee, joined the Mitchell-Knowland-Goldwater forces on some amendments.

Mitchell Blasts Bill

Mitchell after blasting the "stern but fair" Kennedy-Ives committee bill in harsh terms flew back from an Intl. Labor Organization meeting in Geneva to renew his assault and to get, as he put it, "a bill reflecting to the greatest possible extent the President's program" on labor legislation.

Mitchell denied charges of "politics" although the Kennedy-Ives measure was sweeping in its anti-corruption sections. White House spokesmen frankly acknowledged to reporters a strategy to change or kill the measure to deprive their political opponents of credit.

Beaten by the bipartisan Democratic-Republican majority on roll calls were the following proposed amendments:

- By Knowland, a provision for recall of union officials on petition of 20 percent of the members.
- By Knowland, a mandatory secret-ballot referendum by union members before a no-strike contract clause could be effective.
- By Goldwater, a proposal broadening the definition of "supervisors" legally barred from any except supervisors' unions.
- By Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), a proposal to prohibit secondary boycotts of employers or customers and "hot cargo" clauses.
- By Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.), a provision to supervise union secret-ballot elections by creating mandatory membership election boards.
- By McClellan, a proposal to strike out the Kennedy-Ives section relaxing delays on union-shop clauses in building trades contracts.
- By Sen. William A. Purtell (R-Conn.), a proposal to limit the Kennedy-Ives provision repealing the Taft-Hartley section that bars economic strikers from voting in NLRB elections.
- By Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla.), a proposal to abandon federal jurisdiction of management-labor disputes in public utilities and give jurisdiction to the 48 states.
- By Sen. Charles E. Potter (R-Mich.), a proposal to authorize union members to sue in state courts to recover money spent otherwise than exclusively for collective bargaining purposes.
- By Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah), a provision to give the 48 states jurisdiction in dispute cases the NLRB declines to handle.

Adopt Harassing Amendments

While defeat of these amendments left the bill free of major damage to its anti-corruption sections, other restrictive or harassing amendments were adopted. The Senate approved an amendment by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) to kill the section authorizing speedy NLRB election procedures without pre-election hearings.

Knocked out of the committee bill was a section to repeal the Taft-Hartley requirement for non-Communist affidavits from union officers. Substituted, instead, was a Mundt amendment to compel employers seeking to use NLRB machinery also to file non-Communist affidavits.

A committee section barring former felons from union office until after a civil pardon restoring their citizenship rights was made more stringent by an amendment by Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) immediately to bar persons convicted of felonies, although appeal is possible.

A provision by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.) would allow a majority of union members to "recall" their elected officers. An amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) would authorize the secretary of labor to establish minimum standards for recall procedures.

An Ervin amendment would reduce by one year each the Kennedy-Ives section setting a maximum five-year term for international union officers and a maximum four-year term for local officers.

Perfecting Changes Voted

Amendments in the nature of perfecting changes were approved to give the secretary of labor power to subpena records and compel attendance of witnesses in enforcement of the sections on union elections, financial reporting and trusteeships. Unions would be required to furnish all members with copies of financial reports.
could use simplified financial forms but the privilege could be revoked by the Labor Dept.

The Douglas-Kennedy-Ives welfare-fund disclosure bill, which Meany asked the House to pass "without further delay," has been held for weeks for "study" by a special House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N.Y.), who has denounced some parts of the bill. It passed the Senate 83 to 0.

Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) could order further hearings, unless overruled by his committee, after Teller reports.

Barden's commmittee also will have control of the Kennedy-Ives labor measure. A subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) has heard Sec. Mitchell on labor legislation this session but has not conducted extensive hearings.

Meat Union Denounces New Block Challenge

Max Block, who quit his offices in the Meat Cutters under fire, has "withdrawn" his resignations and begun court action to keep the international from putting two New York locals into receivership. The Block-dominated boards of Locals 342 and 640 obtained a temporary writ from N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Vincent A. Lupiano to keep two international vice presidents from taking over. A hearing is slated for June 25.

The Meat Cutters international executive board accepted Block's resignation as president of the two locals, head of the New York-New Jersey District Council and as an international vice president, after an abortive attempt by Block to have the parent union guarantee annuities for himself and three other officers as the price of quitting without a "fight."

Testimony before the McClellan Senate committee concerned a $70,000 annuity for Block and $50,000 annuities each for his brother, Louis, administrator of health and welfare funds for the two locals; his brother-in-law, Harold Lippel, secretary-treasurer of Local 640, and William Casale, secretary-treasurer of Local 342.

Meat Cutters Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd, in a strongly-worded letter to the 18,000 members of the two New York locals, said Block's annuity proposal had been flatly rejected because "the executive board would consider nothing but firm and outright resignation with no strings attached. We will never measure the honor and integrity of our Amalgamated in terms of dollars."

'Collusive Acts' Charged

The McClellan committee charged Block also with engaging in "collusive activities" with employers and with misusing union funds in "bizarre financial transactions." Lloyd said in his letter that these charges constituted "a shocking, sickening and nauseating indictment of the activities of a group of officers who had forgotten the principles of trade unionism."

Although Max Block and Lippel resigned their posts, Louis Block and Casale made no move in this direction. The international moved immediately toward putting the locals into receivership, naming Vice Presidents Marvin W. Hook and Raymond F. Wentz as deputies to run the affairs of Locals 342 and 640, respectively.

"These two deputies have been unable to assume their duties," Lloyd wrote to the 18,000 New York members, "because your officers and representatives, under the leadership of Max Block, have blocked them from doing so."

Affidavits Submitted

In the court move to prevent the international from moving in to take this action, the Block-dominated boards of the two locals submitted affidavits including copies of letters signed by 37 rabbis describing Block as a person of good moral character.

Pledging a vigorous fight against corruption in the union, Pres. Lloyd said in his letter that "if housecleaning is necessary, we will do it ourselves and not stand by and let others do it for us."

For Increased Employment

Variety Artists Vote Benefit Show Plan

Mexico City—Drafting of a project to increase employment opportunities for members of the American Guild of Variety Artists highlighted the union's 11th annual convention here.

Meeting in the Jorge Negrete Theater, owned by the National Association of Actors in Mexico (ANDA), 65 delegates representing 23,000 AGVA members put their stamp of approval on a proposal to put on benefit shows in association with national and local labor unions.

As a result of the convention action, the union will place before the AFL-CIO a suggestion that unions planning such shows use an entertainment package prepared by AGVA, with 50 percent of the profits to remain with the sponsoring union and 50 percent to go to AGVA's sick and relief fund.

An International Affair

The convention was marked by an enthusiastic spirit of fraternal cooperation between the American and Mexican unions, with Jackie Bright, AGVA's national administrative secretary, and Rodolfo Landa, secretary general of ANDA, taking part in opening ceremonies.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed this cooperative spirit, sending the convention a message which said: "Mexico—our sister republic—boasts a strong, liberal labor movement that has won the respect of the labor movement of the free world. Her labor problems are interdependent with those of the United States as evidenced by the formation of the joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee. This committee has been responsible for righting many of the wrongs that existed in the labor policies of both nations regarding one another's workers."

The convention nominated a total of 69 candidates who will run for four national offices and 11 openings on the national executive board in a mail ballot of the membership. These included seven presidential candidates — George Jessel; Leo Carrillo; Penny Singleton, incumbent acting president; Rajah Raboid, Irving Grossman, Cy Reeves and Joe Campo.

A five-year reciprocal acting rights agreement with the Variety Artists Federation of Great Britain was approved by delegates and quickly signed by Bright and David O'Gorman, president of the British group. It is similar to one signed with the Mexican actors' association two years ago.

The convention approved purchase by AGVA of a recreation and retirement home in Fallsburgh, N. Y. The union, under this authority, will take over a former hotel with 90 rooms, a private lake and swimming pool located on a 62-acre tract of land less than 100 miles from New York.

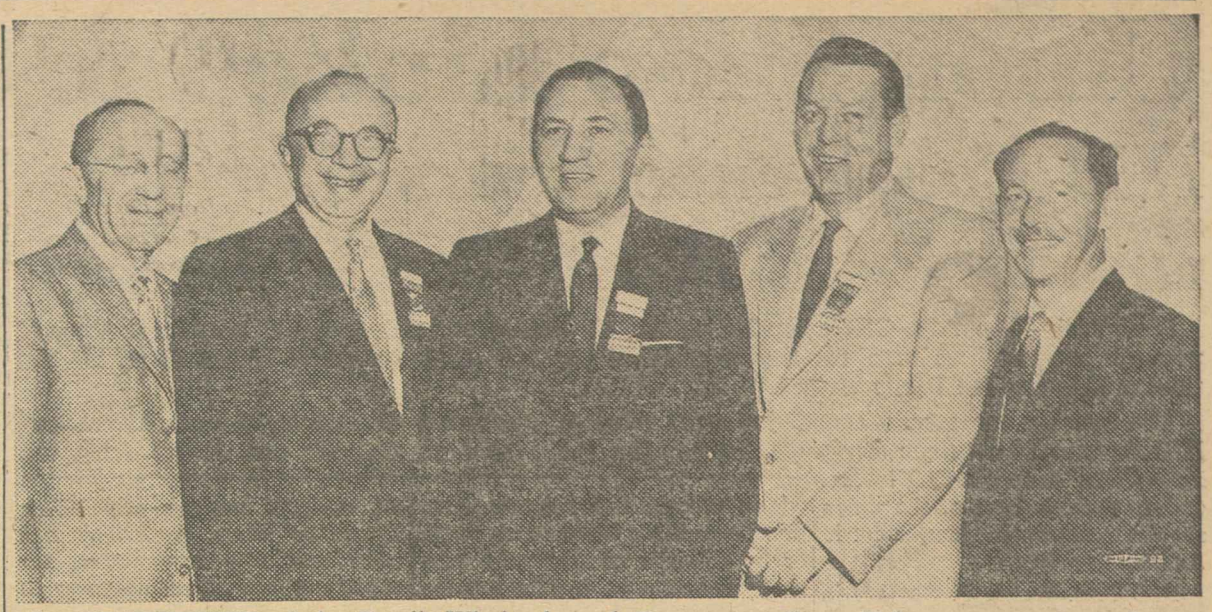
The AGVA board, meeting after the convention adjourned, took action aimed at revitalizing the constitution of the Associated Actors and Artists of America, of which AGVA is a member, by recommending a simplified amendment procedure. The move, AGVA officials said, would make it easier to modernize the document written in 1919 and amended only once since that date.

Congress Urged to End Housing Bias

A demand that Congress end the increase in racial segregation growing out of federal housing programs was laid before the Senate Housing subcommittee in testimony by Algernon D. Black, chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

"The majority of federal public housing projects are segregated," he charged. "FHA and VA continue to underwrite racially-exclusive suburbs. As a result, it is the minority groups who live in substandard housing and slums. Federal assistance should be conditioned on a guarantee that the accommodations will be available to all qualified persons without regard to race, religion or national origin."

Groups affiliated with the committee include the Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Auto Workers and Steelworkers.



TOP LEADERSHIP of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union was unanimously re-elected at the union's convention in Chicago. Named for the next four years were (left to right): Alex Bail, executive vice-president; Jack Paley, executive secretary; Max Greenberg, president; Alvin E. Heaps, secretary-treasurer, and Arthur Osman, executive vice president. Delegates representing nearly 150,000 RWDSU members voted a 10-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax.

Administration Opposes Social Security Gains

The House Ways and Means Committee opened two weeks of hearings on social security legislation with Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Marion B. Folsom throwing an Administration roadblock in the way of improvements.

The Administration is opposed to across-the-board increases in benefits this year, Folsom testified. But if Congress insists on doing something, he indicated, it might be persuaded to accept two changes—a cost-of-living increase in benefits for 5 million people who did not get full benefits when the last increase went into effect in 1954, and a boost in social security revenue by applying the tax to the first $4,800 of annual income instead of the present $4,200.

Folsom's statement that the Administration preferred to wait on across-the-board liberalization until an advisory coucil reports next year on the plan's financial soundness drew fire from Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), who charged procrastination.

The HEW secretary specifically opposed a labor-backed program to broaden the social security system to provide hospital and medical care for pensioners.

RWDSU Convention Votes Per Capita Hike

Chicago—A proposal to raise from $2 to $3 the minimum monthly dues paid by members to their local unions was defeated by voice vote as the AFL-CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union convention closed in the Morrison Hotel here.

The delegates approved a proposal to raise from 75 to 85 cents a month the per capita tax which locals pay the international. The president was given a raise in salary from $15,000 a year to $20,000.

All Officers Re-Elected

All officers were re-elected without opposition. They were Pres. Max Greenberg; Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps; Executive Sec. Jack Paley, and Arthur Osman and Alex Bail, executive vice presidents.

The raise in the constitutional minimum for local dues was one of 26 amendments to the constitution proposed by the administration of the international, and was the only one defeated.

Local unions are not restricted by the international constitution from raising dues as high as they like, but the constitution fixes a minimum under which the locals cannot go.

Debate over the issue took two hours. Administration supporters argued that local unions can't fulfill their obligations to the membership and continue to organize unless they have more money.

Opponents argued it was a matter for local autonomy. They said that if the members wanted to organize they would vote voluntarily to raise their own dues to pay for it but would not cooperate with enthusiasm in organizing effort if a dues raise were imposed upon them by the international.

Greenberg, international president, changed his position near the end of the discussion.

"It is clear that a substantial segment of our delegates oppose this proposal," he said. "I don't favor constitutionally imposing a hardship. I hope we vote it down."

The convention voted instead a proposal of Vice Pres. Osman to include in the constitution a suggestion to locals that they make the dues at least $3 "wherever feasible."

Whitehouse Speaks

Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, told the delegates the RWDSU is one of the great hopes of the labor movement.

"You have a great potential," he said, "possibly the greatest in American labor. There are about 11 million workers in wholesale and retail trades, of whom some 8 million are in retailing.

"We have hardly scratched the surface of this huge mass. But as we organized industrial workers so will we organize the store and warehouse workers of America."

Greenberg's report to the convention showed the union with a net worth of $259,893.60. The international has 141,899 members in 319 locals.

Congress Asked to Probe Mexican Labor Law

By Milton Plumb

The AFL-CIO told Congress it is "unalterably opposed" to pending bills to make the Mexican Contract Labor Program a permanent part of our nation's agricultural policies.

It asked instead, at hearings before the House Agriculture subcommittee, that the present program be extended for not more than one year beyond its present expiration date of June 30, 1959, and that Congress immediately undertake a comprehensive and thorough investigation of the program in all of its aspects.

Introduced originally as a "temporary" program to meet wartime labor shortages, Mexican importation has been greatly expanded and currently brings to this country, for employment, chiefly on big farms in the Southwest, about 400,000 Mexicans a year.

"Although the need for this constantly increasing influx of foreign migrants has not been objectively determined, there is no doubt that the wages they are paid and conditions under which they work remain below any acceptable concept of an American standard," a statement prepared by Walter J. Mason and presented to the committee by Hyman Bookbinder, both AFL-CIO legislative representatives, declared.

The AFL-CIO testimony backed up an identical request by the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee, which represents the AFL-CIO, Mine Workers (unaffiliated) and railroad unions affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives Association on matters pertaining to the Mexican labor program.

Paul K. Reed, testifying for the U.S. Section, praised the recent actions of the Labor Dept. in tightening regulations for the program and blasted the organized growers for fighting these protections.

Congress, he declared, should "have the integrity and the courage to face up to the little band of avaricious men now speaking for the employers of Mexican farm labor and to tell them bluntly that they do not speak for America when they seek to kill the inadequate and minimal labor protections which the Labor Dept. is seeking to enforce."

Reed stressed the urgency of quickly removing abuses in the program in view of the recent anti-American demonstrations in Latin America and "our slipping hold on the friendship of our neighbors to the south."

"It is time that we acted to correct the injustices of which we have been guilty," Reed declared, "and one of the gravest of these has been our neglect of adequate protection for the Mexican workers who come to this land as our honored guests to help harvest our nation's agricultural abundance."

He pointed out that, when the Labor Dept. is "belatedly" trying to protect both U.S. and Mexican workers, the responsibility for the shortcomings of the program rests "directly upon Congress and the Administration" for failing to provide adequate funds to the department for compliance activities.

Reed charged that the growers, confronted by the new regulations of the Labor Dept., had suddenly switched their position and no longer were working to make the program permanent. Rather, he pointed out, "just last week a delegation of some of the largest employers of Mexican labor called on the top officials administering this program in Mexico City and sought their agreement to permit Mexican workers to come to this country on simple immigration permits."

"The effect of such an agreement," he continued, "would be to wipe out not only all of the protections which the Mexican Contract Labor Law and the International Agreement guarantee to Mexican workers, but it would also take away from our own citizen farm workers, when they are suffering from the heaviest unemployment in years, even the feeble and inadequate protections against being displaced and having their wages adversely affected."

Both the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Section called for a number of amendments to the law before its extension.

The National Agricultural Workers Union, in a statement filed with the committee without testimony, also called for a full-scale investigation of the program but said that this should take place "before Congress approves the extension of Public Law 78 beyond June 30, 1959 or even appropriates funds for the current fiscal year's operation." It charged that the program has been "improperly administered" by the Labor Dept.

Disabling Injuries At All-Time Low

The frequency rate of disabling injuries in all manufacturing industries in the first quarter of 1958 tumbled to an all-time low of 9.9 per million employe-hours worked, according to preliminary reports of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The figure was 12 percent under the corresponding period of last year and 17 percent less than in the first three months of 1956, and contrary to the normal seasonal pattern, was identical with that for the last 1957 quarter instead of being slightly higher. Improvement was registered in 75 of the 137 industrial classifications; in 43 there was no significant change, and in 19 the change was unfavorable.

Union Shop Linked to Public Welfare

IUD Conference Hears Clergy, Industrialist Blast 'Work' Laws

New York—The AFL-CIO campaign against the anti-labor "right-to-work" movement received powerful support here at a two-day meeting of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. on the "Union Shop and the Public Welfare."

The meeting, the second annual industrial relations conference chaired by Albert Whitehouse, IUD director, heard three clergymen, representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, an industrialist, and AFL-CIO leaders declare their support of the union shop as a democratic instrument in American society.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther in the keynote address charged that the National Association of Manufacturers, Senators Knowland and Goldwater and their followers who oppose the union shop are opposed "to collective bargaining because they are opposed to strong unions essential to collective bargaining."

"It is a strange thing," said Reuther, "but essentially what they are opposed to is to the extension of the democratic process which has been generally accepted in the whole of our society. But they are trying to block its extension into the industrial and economic life of America."

Education Needed

To combat the right-to-work campaign, said Reuther, called for "a practical job of political education to get the American people to see the issues in their proper perspective and let them know who are the forces fighting for the 'right-to-work' laws."

Industrialist John I. Snyder, president, U.S. Industries, said he was for the right to work as deserving the same protection guaranteed our basic civil liberties in the Bill of Rights. But, he added, as an employer "and from the point of view of what is good for an employer, I am firmly opposed to any so-called 'right-to-work' laws."

"It is simply," he said, "that once a majority of the employes in any plant have voted for a union, that union then has the right and, equally important, the duty to represent every one of the employes in the plant in collective bargaining. In short, it has become the exclusive bargaining agent."

"We are not so naive, of course, as to believe," said Snyder, "that these advocates are really interested in correcting abuses within the labor movement. Their plan is simply to weaken and ultimately destroy labor unions by cutting their source of support."

Authority Essential

Elmer Walker, general vice president of the Machinists, said that "the first requisite of a stable, responsible union is that it have the authority necessary to carry out its obligations under the agreement and that means 100 per cent membership."

"The only grounds on which—from years of experience in the labor movement—I would consider the union shop undesirable," he said, "is when it is being sought as an organizing tool by a lazy local whose officers and committeemen think organizing is too much work, or by a bunch of racketeers who make a sweetheart deal for a union shop in order to sell their reluctant membership down the river."

New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner warned that if "these misbegotten laws became general, it would be a disaster to New York and New York would not long remain a union town dedicated to high standards of life." He added:

"I don't mean for a minute that the 'union-busters' could get our state to be fooled into adopting such a law. But if many states had them, the unfair competition at the expense of the worker would force employers, who want to survive in New York, to depress conditions or move out of the city and state."

Paul Butler, national Democratic chairman, told the conference:

"The trade union movement has been a leading force in securing the adoption of measures of social improvement which have greatly enriched our national life. No American should ever forget that a vigorous and healthy trade union movement has been and will continue to be one of our strongest bulwarks against Communist infiltration and subversion."

Republican leaders, including Vice Pres. Nixon, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declined invitations to address the sessions,

Harry Van Arsdale, president of the Central Trades & Labor Council, said, "I can see why Nikita Khruschev wants to destroy free labor and why communism has wiped out free unions wherever its ruthless hand has been felt. But I cannot understand why there are Americans in high public life who want to weaken and destroy the American labor movement."

"I say that the powerful industrial interests who have succeeded in passing right-to-work laws in 18 states are playing Khrushchev's game and they are doing his work."

'Softening-up' Spotted

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers declared "the real meaning of the right-to-work drive is that the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Right-to-Work Committee and other 'progressive' organizations have ventured forth on a softening-up technique in a long-range drive to reduce unions to impotent groups so hamstrung by repressive legislation that their effectiveness on behalf of the individual will be drastically curtailed."

Said McDonald: "A Canadian government board not too long ago ruled that no worker in the plant had to pay dues. But, it continued, workers who declined to pay dues would not be eligible to receive economic benefits won by the union. What was the result? Not one worker accepted his 'right' not to pay dues. Not one worker took advantage of his 'right' to pass up the wage gains won by the union agreement."

Wolf on the Prowl!

Washington 'Work' Backers Unmasked

(Continued from Page 1)

His public support of Initiative 202 came as his company was locked with the Machinists in contract negotiations over a demand for a union shop, the very thing that Initiative 202 would outlaw.

Borders on 'Coercion'

Harold J. Gibson, general vice president of the IAM for the Northwest, charged that the move of Allen and the other major employers bordered on "coercion of their employes."

Said Gibson:

"The action of Allen and other employers in openly supporting Initiative 202 and recommending to their supervisory employes to sign and circulate petitions strikes at the very foundation of civil liberties. The type of letter that Boeing supervisors received carries a strong implied meaning that they are expected to follow the direction of their employer and back a proposed anti-labor measure.

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"Initiative 202 is a cleverly-worded proposal that hides behind the smokescreen of slogans such as 'right-to-work' and 'voluntary unionism.' Actually it is a direct attack designed to weaken unions.

"It is disheartening when well-known industrialists, who are regarded as leaders of the community, see fit to use their positions of responsibility in attempting to enact a one-sided law that in the form of Initiative 198 in 1956 was defeated by the voters at the polls by a majority of two and one half to one."

Other Firms Join

Eleven large firms joined Boeing in support of Initiative 202. They are Pacific Car and Foundry, D. K. MacDonald Co., Van Watters and Rogers, Isaacson Iron Works, Crescent Mfg., Simpson Timber Co., Northern Commercial Co., Washington Iron Works, Western Gear, Berger Engineering Co., and Carl F. Miller Co.

Prior to the intervention of big business in the Initiative 202 campaign, it had been forecast that the signature drive would fall flat. Sponsors of 202 need a total of 90,000 signatures by the July 3 deadline and by June 12 had but 63,000.

Many supervisory employes are refusing to follow the dictates of their employers, but others apparently are taking the attitude that they must sign and circulate the petitions if they value their jobs.

Ike Asks Nation to Overlook 'Imprudent' Acts of Top Aide

Pres. Eisenhower has asked the nation to overlook the "imprudent" acts of his top aide, Sherman Adams, because "I need him" to help run the White House.

Republican congressmen and state GOP chairmen were worried, however, that Adams' acceptance of gifts from New England textile manufacturer Bernard Goldfine and his White House phone calls to secure information for Goldfine might prove a party liability in the 1958 elections.

Few seconded the President's vote of confidence in Adams and a growing number called for the presidential assistant's resignation.

Was 'Moral Crusader'

Adams, for five years one of the Administration leading "moral crusaders" who hammered away at improprieties unearthed during the Truman Administration, moved from the comparative anonymity of his White House job to the news limelight in a week of swiftly moving events.

His name had figured from time to time in a special House committee's investigation of government regulatory agencies but had generally been brushed aside until the committee read into the record evidence that Adams had accepted over a period of years free Boston hotel accommodations from Goldfine amounting to over $2,000. Additional evidence read into the record showed Goldfine gifts of an Oriental rug valued at $2,400 and vicuna coat valued at $700. Adams later said the rug was only a loan.

Adams in a letter admitted that at Goldfine's request he had called the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission to obtain information on a wool labeling case involving Goldfine and a financial case in which the textile mill owner was interested.

The story boiled up into major news headlines when Adams appeared before the Harris Committee on Legislative Oversight and admitted that he made a mistake in calling the FTC and that in the future he would act "more prudently." He claimed he had done nothing wrong.

Denies Seeking Favors

He maintained that he had never sought or obtained federal favors for Goldfine.

Committee Counsel Robert Lishman charged that Goldfine did get preferred treatment in that he received information from the FTC to which he was not entitled under the law or the rules of the commission.

The following day Pres. Eisenhower, at his weekly press conference, agreed with Adams that he should have been more prudent in his relations with Goldfine but that he needed him as a top aide. The President added:

"I believe with my whole heart that he is an invaluable public servant, doing a difficult job efficiently, honestly and tirelessly."

In reply to a question as to what distinguished the Adams case from cases like the Caudle and Matthew Connally cases during the Truman years, the President said Press Sec. James C. Hagerty had the pertinent facts.

Rule Violations Denied

Hagerty told newsmen later only that Adams did not violate FTC rules for Goldfine, that the mill owner already had the information.

Democrats generally accused the Eisenhower Administration of setting double standards, campaigning in 1952 and 1956 against the Democratic "mess in Washington" and overlooking similar improprieties under a GOP regime.

Meade Alcorn, national Republican chairman, gave a meeting of state GOP leaders copies of the Eisenhower statement and said they could follow their own dictates. No formal action was taken at the session.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland told newsmen he had no comment on the President's statement, and most Republican senators and congressmen sidestepped an outright endorsement of the President's views

Steelworkers Win Strike in Ontario

St. Thomas, Ont. — Wage increases from 25 to 30 cents an hour ended a strike of the Steelworkers at Canada Vitrified Products just 12 days short of a year after it started.

USWA Rep. Ken Levack described the pay settlement as "a tremendous victory over one of Ontario's most ruthless employers." The contract also called for off-shift premiums and company payment of half the cost of a hospitalization plan.

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6-Month Congress Record: Big Issues Still Undecided

15 States Extend Pay To Jobless

By Gene Zack

Approximately half of the hundreds of thousands of workers who have exhausted jobless benefits now are assured temporary extension of the period for drawing unemployment compensation.

Since congressional action four weeks ago on a "states' rights" jobless aid measure which left extension in the hands of legislatures, 15 states and the District of Columbia have acted to protect exhaustees trapped in the whirlpool of recession.

On the basis of the 1.2 million jobless for whom benefits have run out since last November, this would mean aid to about 561,000 exhaustees or 46.5 percent of the total.

The Labor Dept., building its statistics on exhaustions since last June, estimates a total of 1.5 million exhaustees across the nation with 880,000, or 56 percent, now covered by state action. The government's figures did not appear to take into account those who may have returned to work and thus have no claim for jobless benefits for the period they were unprotected.

Used by 12 States

A dozen states—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia—took advantage of the "states' rights" bill to sign for federal advances to be repaid by increased employer taxes within five years.

Three other states—Colorado, Illinois and Wisconsin—chose to dig into multi-million-dollar reserves to finance the 50 percent extension instead of taking federal advances.

In 18 other states 263,000 exhaustees received flat rejections from state administrations for any action to ease their plight. These states, ten of them "right-to-work" states, include Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

The outlook remained hopeful in the states of Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada and Ohio, where legislatures are either meeting now or about to be called into special session to pass on

(Continued on Page 2)

JAMMING THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION OFFICE in New York City, the vanguard of some 60,000 workers in the state who have exhausted jobless benefits line up to register for a temporary 13-week extension on payments. The extra benefit period was made possible by New York's acceptance of the stopgap measure passed by Congress. Most states have yet to follow suit, depriving the majority of exhaustees of temporary assistance while the recession drags on.

Recession Measures Stalled

By Willard Shelton

Congress headed toward the seventh month of its session with its record still largely to be written in hard-fought struggles on foreign policy and on major issues of domestic legislation.

Its record was already written in the field of anti-recession measures.

In the face of mounting budget deficits, the Eisenhower Administration and the Democratic congressional leadership united against tax cuts to revive business by expanding purchasing power.

Solid Administration opposition brought to an abrupt halt what seemed a far-ranging Democratic drive for job-creating public works.

In a hard-working session, both House and Senate have pushed to or near completion the usual departmental appropriations and major legislation providing pay raises for the military and for civilian government workers, a new space agency stimulated by the Soviet sputniks and various measures to speed up spending already authorized.

Labor, Welfare Work Undone

In the area of social, labor and welfare legislation, much of the work remained to be done in the final tense weeks of what may turn out to be an unusually long session.

The major bill designed to give direct assistance to the chief victims of the recession—the supplemental jobless compensation bill—was watered down by a Republican-Dixiecrat coalition with Administration consent, so that only about half the unemployed whose state benefits are exhausted have solid assurance of additional benefits.

Two serious drives by liberal Democrats in the Senate to attack the recession by cutting taxes and expanding the economy were overwhelmingly beaten back.

The Soviet Union's diplomatic, economic and military offensives

(Continued on Page 4)

Free Labor Throughout World Hits Soviet 'Murder' of Nagy

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's 42nd session gave vent to the free world's revulsion at the execution of former Premier Imre Nagy and his fellow Hungarian freedom fighters by throwing out the entire Hungarian delegation of government, worker and employer representatives. It was the first time in the 39 years of its existence that the ILO has refused to recognize the credentials of a government delegation. The ILO also was the first United Nations agency to take such an action since the present Communist Hungarian regime was imposed by Soviet arms.

Faupl Forces Issue

Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, the U.S. worker delegate, and other anti-Communist workers were active behind the scenes in forcing the issue into the open, where they allowed government delegates to do most of the talking.

The vote followed a plea for the ouster by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, speaking for the U.S. government which last year abstained from balloting on the same issue. He told the conference that "it is our right and responsibility to reflect the sense of indignation" which has swept the democratic world and to reject the credentials of the entire Hungarian delegation.

Government delegates were expelled by a vote of 142 to 48, with 29 abstentions; the worker delegate by a 146 to 48 tally with 24 abstaining, and the employer delegate by a 146-47 vote with 23 abstentions.

The action does not mean that Hungary is expelled from the ILO. What it does mean is that this year's Hungarian delegates have lost their right to participate.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is attending the ILO sessions, denounced the murders before leaving the United States.

"The conference is shocked, like the rest of the world," Faupl said in summing up the attitude of worker delegates.

"Although with the Communists' record for brutality, nothing they do should surprise any-

(Continued on Page 9)

AFL-CIO Asks 10% Social Security Hike

By Gervase N. Love

A drive for social security improvements at this session of Congress gathered momentum as the House Ways and Means Committee went into its second week of public hearings.

The campaign to give old age pensioners at least a 10 percent increase in benefits had the full backing of the AFL-CIO, spelled out in detailed testimony by Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the Dept. of Social Security.

Cruikshank's appearance before the committee was his second in less than a week. Earlier he had given vigorous support to improvements in unemployment insurance, public assistance and maternal and child welfare.

On social security advances, he summed up AFL-CIO goals in a few words.

"Like other representatives of working people," he testified, "we believe that monthly cash benefits should be increased by an average of at least 10 percent, that the earnings ceiling should be raised and that a new program should be added to pay certain costs of medical care for older people and those who survive the death of the family breadwinner.

"We believe this should be done now, as the need is urgent. We believe our older citizens and other beneficiaries have a right to share in the abundance which America can produce."

Much of Cruikshank's testimony centered on the Forand bill to give the social security structure a general overhauling. This would increase monthly benefits by $5 to $10 for retired persons, retired couples and families. The maximum for a single retired person would be raised from the present $108.50 a month to $118.80; for retired couples, from $162.80 to $178.20; and for families, a boost

(Continued on Page 4)

Ike Urged to Take Prompt Action In Little Rock School Situation

The AFL-CIO called on Pres. Eisenhower to order immediate Justice Dept. intervention in the Little Rock school case, attacking as "an invitation to lawlessness" a federal court order delaying desegregation for two and a half years.

Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, said the action by Judge Harry J. Lemley was "an uncalled for and disgraceful retreat" which "contravenes both the spirit and the letter" of the Supreme Court's historic school integration decision.

He asked that the government join in an appeal.

Judge Lemley's ruling in favor of a "breathing spell" until January 1961 came at the request of the Little Rock School Board. It permits the ouster of nine Negro students who attended Central High School during the last school year under the protection of regular army and federalized National Guard troops.

Situation Called 'Intolerable'

The judge said he had granted the delay because of what he termed the "intolerable" situation arising out of the "violence, intimidation and tension" which had accompanied integration at Central High.

Sharply criticizing this viewpoint, Zimmerman declared: "Violence must not be permitted to interfere with the due process of law in the United States. Jus-

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FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE to the nation in the fight to secure adequate housing, the AFL-CIO presented a scroll to Lee F. Johnson, right, who is leaving the National Housing Conference as executive director to return to Denver. Presenting the scroll is Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Housing.

Conference Raps Administration:

Greater Aid Asked For Public Housing

The 27th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference has endorsed an omnibus housing bill reported by the Senate Banking Committee which calls for a stepped-up program of low-cost public housing and urban renewal and slum clearance.

The endorsement came in face of Administration opposition to the measure on the grounds that unused public housing funds are "sufficient" without new authorizations and that the proposed urban renewal funds are "too large."

A dozen speakers at the conference's two-day session in Washington backed the position of Senators John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Joseph C. Clark (D-Pa.), major architects of the Senate committee measure.

Ask Greater Federal Aid

The 400 members at the NHC sessions called for an even greater degree of federal aid for slum clearance and urban renewal.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told the conference that the lag in housing in recent years—a lag that he said would be remedied by the Sparkman bill—"was planned that way. The federal government has deliberately and purposefully retreated from its responsibility in housing."

In 1953, Keenan said, federal outlays for housing amounted to $3.53 per capita. From 1954 to date the figure has been about 48 cents per capita.

Major Recession Factor

This lag in housing, he added "has been a drag on the whole economy. It has been the major factor in the current recession."

The 1958 housing bill cleared the Senate committee by a one-vote margin. It provides for the government to make a six-year commitment to the urban renewal program at an annual rate of $350 million in grant authorizations, with a top limit of $500 million a year if needed.

Administration Asks Less

The Administration asked for only $250 million a year for three years and $200 million for an additional three years.

On low-cost public housing, the bill would extend the present authorization for another year and authorize an additional 35,000 units for 1961 and 1962.

Of the 70,000 units authorized in 1956, only 9,000 are currently under contract and only 200 are under construction.

The NHC sessions ended with a testimonial dinner for Lee F. Johnson who has served as executive vice president of the conference since 1944. Johnson is returning to his native Colorado to become executive director of the Housing Authority of the City and County of Denver.

Successor Named

He will be succeeded in the Washington post by Francis X. Servaites.

Re-elected to the board of directors of the NHC were Keenan, Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers and an AFL-CIO vice president; Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Housing; Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer, California State Federation of Labor; John Edelman of the Textile Workers Union; and Ben Fischer of the Steelworkers.

Recession Lingers On:

New Jobless Pay Claims Up; Cost of Living Also Rises

By Saul Miller

A high level of unemployment and a continuing rise in the cost of living dominated the economic picture this week. While the economic decline appeared to be temporarily halted, unemployment remained at around 5 million with additional millions of workers on short-week and part-time schedules. The U.S. Labor Dept. reported a rise in initial claims for unemployment insurance by newly laid-off workers to 332,400. Twenty-eight states reported increases. During the comparable week in 1957 initial claims declined.

Insured unemployment still registered 6.7 percent of those eligible and the number of workers who exhausted their benefit rights continued to rise in the eight large states which report weekly.

Price Index Up Again

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a one-tenth of one percent rise in the consumer price index, the 19th time in 21 months that the index has set a new record high. The last time it showed a drop was in Aug. 1956.

At 123.6 percent of the 1947-49 average, the index was 3.3 percent higher than in May 1957.

Food prices held steady after a five-month climb but increases in the price of gasoline, used cars, doctor's fees and other services moved upward.

The weekly take-home pay of the average factory worker increased about 35 cents due to a slight increase in the work week. But most of it was absorbed by price increases.

The latest rise means a pay increase for about 850,000 workers whose contracts are tied to the index. About 750,000 in steel and aluminum will get a 4-cent-an-hour increase. For the other 100,000 the increase will range from 2 to 9 cents an hour.

Administration Still Optimistic

Meanwhile the Administration continued optimistic on the 11-month-old recession with Pres. Eisenhower telling a group of Republican state chairmen that business conditions were improving and the nation is on the recovery road.

In Congress, a House-Senate conference committee agreed on a proposal to eliminate the 3 percent rail freight tax but continue the 10 percent rail passenger levy. The specific excise reductions were contained in a bill to extent other corporate and excise levies at their present rates for one year.

The House had blocked any reductions and Rayburn said he opposed the Senate action in light of the no-tax-cut agreement between the Administration and congressional leaders.

Fire Fighters Nix Security Coverage

Opposition to covering professional fire fighters under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program was expressed by Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus of the Fire Fighters in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee at a hearing on amendments to the Social Security Act.

The union has a long-standing opposition to including firemen under social security, he explained, because retirement plans for fire fighters financed by communities are practically as old as paid fire departments, and provide greater benefits than the federal system.

IRS Hit for Seizing Benefit Pay for Taxes

The AFL-CIO has denounced the Internal Revenue Service for being "unsportsmanlike" and "unfair" in attaching unemployment compensation checks to collect back income taxes.

Raymond Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said the labor movement supported the "obligation of a citizen" to pay his taxes but charged that the garnisheement of compensation checks for "paltry sums" was an "unfair concept of public policy."

He charged that millions of dollars are lost through tax loopholes, while the IRS takes legal action against the unemployed to collect sums as low as $12.50.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. also joined in favoring passage of the bill. Speaking for the department, Lee G. Williams, a legal consultant on unemployment compensation, charged the tax levies were in "direct conflict" with state compensation laws and "inconsistent" with the past history of the program.

Vet Promotion Ruling Upheld By High Court

The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that a collective bargaining agreement giving an employer discretionary choice in making job promotions is not overriden by the re-employment-status protection provided veterans under the Selective Service Act.

The court upheld in a 7-to-2 decision a lower court ruling dismissing a returned veteran's suit against the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. The veteran claimed he was denied seniority rights to which he was entitled under the act and the union contract.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, for the majority, held that under the union contract he was not entitled to demand that he be assigned to a position higher than that which he formerly held when promotion depended on ability, fitness and other relevant considerations.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which has a contract with the railroad, asked the Supreme Court to uphold dismissal of the suit.

Technical Engineers End Strike at RCA

Camden, N. J.—Agreement on a new contract, featuring a 4 percent wage hike and improved seniority provisions, ended a four-day walkout of 1,400 members of the Federation of Technical Engineers at three plants of the Radio Corp. of America.

Unemployment Pay Extended for Half of Needy

(Continued from Page 1)

emergency programs. There are a total of 140,000 workers in these states whose benefits have run out.

Nine States Doubtful

Nine states, with more than 221,000 exhaustees, still are listed in the doubtful column, with governors either undecided or legislatures hostile to extension. These include Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Utah.

Connecticut was in a class all by itself. Its Republican controlled legislature passed an extension program independent of the federal measure, but hedged it with so many disqualifiers as to make it possible for only a handful of 20,000 exhaustees to get additional benefits.

Since the initial AFL-CIO News state-by-state roundup in mid-June, there have been only slight shifts in the lineups of how the states would act.

Arizona, Idaho and New Mexico, at that time listed in the "doubtful" category, have since moved into the "no" column.

California shifted from "doubtful" to "yes" as Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) found he had the independent authority to sign up for the federal program. The "right-to-work" state of Indiana, bowing to heavy pressure to shore up its own sagging economy, moved from the original unqualified "no" of Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) and accepted the federal advances.

Both Handley and Knight are running for election to the Senate.

Other Developments Noted

In other developments on the compensation scene:

• The vanguard of exhaustees descended on unemployment compensation offices in New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan to file claims for additional help, set by the federal program at 50 percent of the normal period. Extra staff was assigned by the state compensation bureaus to process the claims, with first payments anticipated about the first week of July.

• Following a Florida pattern of extending the jobless pay period only for laid-off federal employees, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands approved limited agreements with the Labor Dept.'s Division of Employment Security. Payments made to these federal employes are repaid by the U.S. government. By refusing aid to workers laid off by private industry, the states protected employers against any increase in taxes.

• In Indiana, the state Employment Security Division struck down the Steelworkers' supplemental unemployment benefit plan in a ruling similar to its rejection of SUB negotiated by the Auto Workers. The USW plan provided that laid-off workers receive unemployment compensation for three weeks, drop from the state rolls the next week to collect a larger company benefit, then return to state compensation for another three week period.

Under the UAW plan, workers received a lump-sum payment from the company after exhausting eligibility for state benefits.

In both cases, by two-to-one votes, the Indiana board held these were violations of a 1957 law providing that jobless benefits be reduced by the amount of any weekly company-paid layoff aid.

• In Pennsylvania, the State Employment Bureau has ruled that union members whose contracts leave retirement decisions in the hands of management are entitled to unemployment compensation even though they also receive retirement pensions.

The ruling came on a test case of the Steelworkers contract after the State Supreme Court had denied benefits in another case because the contract terms, specifying retirement dates, was interpreted to mean that retirement was at the option of the employe.

• The Rubber Workers' Education Dept. turned out an 18-page booklet tracing how a Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in the House and Senate killed liberal efforts to enact permanent improvements in the compensation system, emasculated the White House's bill with Administration approval, and then rammed through the present law. The booklet includes a breakdown of the voting record of congressmen and senators on the measure.

Senate Urged to 'Improve, Adopt'

Stronger Trade Bill Asked by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has urged a bitterly-divided Senate to "improve and adopt" the House-passed Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Pres. George Meany said the House vote to continue the reciprocal trade program which has been in effect for more than two decades had "materially strengthened" America's role as "the responsible leader of the free world."

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, warned that failure to extend reciprocal trade for another five years "would be a signal to our free world allies that we were returning to economic isolation."

Points to Weakness

In a signed editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist, official monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO, Meany was critical, however, of the bill's "fundamental weakness" in its approach to the problems of workers, industries and communities hard hit by foreign imports.

In a now familiar pattern, the White House was looking to Senate Democrats to lead the fight for its bill. Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) pledged his "wholehearted support" for the measure which Pres. Eisenhower has called "imperative."

The battle lines were drawn by the Republican party's own Senate chieftain, William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) who joined Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.) in backing a move to dilute the renewal bill by reducing it from five to three years.

Stronger Bill Asked

Meany said the bill could be strengthened in the Senate through the addition of a program designed to help industries, workers and communities "adjust to increased imports."

As spelled out by Biemiller in his testimony, this program would provide workers with supplementary unemployment compensation benefits up to two-thirds of weekly earnings for 52 weeks; earlier retirement, at age 60, for recipients of old age pensions under Social Security; retraining for new job opportunities, and transportation of entire families to new areas of employment, if necessary.

It would make available for industry loans through the Small Business Administration for adjustment to "economic conditions resulting from the trade policies of the U.S."

For communities, Biemiller said, adjustment assistance would take the form of government loans and technical information to help "develop a more balanced and diversified economy."

In Nation's Interest

Meany said a multilateral program should be keyed to the "uncontestable theory that increased trade is in the national interest," while at the same time invoking the principle of "equality of sacrifice."

"No single group of workers or single industry," the AFL-CIO president wrote, "should be taxed with the full burden of a program that is in the national interest."

Biemiller told the committee: "It would be the height of folly for the U.S. to strengthen our military posture against the Soviet Union while permitting them to enhance their economic and political position by opening up new avenues of trade with free world countries."

ALL SET TO TESTIFY on social security improvements before the House Ways and Means Committee is this delegation from the Building Service Employes, who joined Hotel & Restaurant Workers in asking that their tips be included in computing old age benefits. Left to right are Anthony Weinlein, the union's research director; Legislative Rep. Joseph Coakley, and a group of New York City members: Peter Ottley, Richard Walsh, Robert Bowman, Edward Washington and John Margano.

Auto Workers Discipline Holds As Wildcat Strikers Return

Detroit—An Auto Workers local, bowing to stern directives from its international executive board, halted a three-day wildcat strike which snarled production of Redstone-Jupiter missiles at a Chrysler Corp. plant here. The board action ended the first serious breach of the UAW's four-week-old decision to continue work without a union contract with the nation's Big Three auto manufacturers. The 470 striking members of Local 1245 voted to return to their jobs after UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther summoned the local's top leadership before the executive board, which threatened to strip them of office and put the local under a special administrator.

The union had thrown picket lines up at the main gates of the missile plant in a dispute which flared up over charges that Chrysler was discriminating against union members through the assignment of non-union workers in the plant to overtime work normally done by UAW members. The missile plant employs 9,000 workers, most of them engineers and technicians who are not union members.

In ordering the immediate back-to-work move, Reuther said there was "no question that the Chrysler Corp. shares a portion of the responsibility for this interruption in production." But, he added, this was "not a justifiable excuse for the members of the union to act irresponsibly."

A similar walkout had been averted two weeks earlier when the company signed a "memo of understanding" with the UAW. The leaders of Local 1245 charged that Chrysler promptly broke the agreement through continuation of "discriminatory" overtime practices.

Chrysler Conference Asked

With the picket lines removed and the local's members back on the job, Douglas Fraser, administrative assistant to Reuther, announced immediate plans for a conference with Chrysler aimed at forestalling future disturbances.

As the UAW entered the fifth week of its "no contract" operations, the bargaining position of its negotiators with Chrysler, General Motors and Ford continued to be strengthened by locals across the country, where strike votes were showing continuing overwhelming support of the union.

The latest tally of strike ballots showed a total of 91,056 members voting in favor of a strike, only 6,600 "no" votes. These votes represented completed balloting at 68 out of 126 bargaining units at GM, 17 out of 68 at Ford, and one out of 39 at Chrysler.

Other locals have scheduled similar votes in the next few weeks, with the final results expected to outstrip the present ratio of 15-to-1 in favor of a strike if necessary to support the union's position.

The UAW reported it still was holding almost daily contract talks with the Big Three.

Postal Transport Workers Elect

Paul A. Nagle was reelected president of the National Postal Transport Association in the union's biennial secret mail election.

Also reelected were Wallace J. Legge, of Springfield, Va., industrial secretary, and Jerauld McDermott, of Portsmouth, N. H., secretary-treasurer.

No candidate received a majority of the votes cast for vice president, and the union has scheduled a run-off election for July 31 between the two leading contenders,

Eisenhower Gets Plea For Little Rock Action

(Continued from Page 1)

tice delayed is justice denied. The delay called for by the federal district judge's order is an invitation to lawlessness."

At the same time that Judge Lemley was rejecting a plea from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to stay his order suspending integration, four Negro leaders were holding a meeting with Pres. Eisenhower which the White House had delayed for almost a year.

Pleading for Eisenhower to establish "a clear national policy" against race discrimination and a program to make this policy effective, the Negro leaders declared that the Little Rock setback had "shocked and outraged Negro citizens and millions of their fellow Americans."

Conferees Listed

Meeting with the President and Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers were A. Philip Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Sleeping Car Porters; Lester B. Granger, National Urban League executive secretary; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Leadership Conference and leader of the famous Montgomery bus boycott, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

At the White House conference they presented the Administration a nine-point program which included proposals for enactment of enforceable civil rights legislation, Justice Dept. assistance in appealing Judge Lemley's decision, and a Justice Dept. probe of the wave of bombings of churches, synagogues, homes and other community centers throughout the South.

Zimmerman's statement called on the President to direct the attorney general to enter the Little Rock proceedings in the appeal of Lemley's ruling to the Circuit Court of Appeals and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court.

Zimmerman Asks Action

"Vigorous action and unhesitant leadership," the Civil Rights Committee chairman asserted, "are needed to assure all Americans that the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution will be made secure and held inviolate."

He added that it was both "urgent and imperative" that the Administration "give evidence of its concern and its leadership in the implementation of the rights guaranteed its citizens" by the Constitution.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) accused both the President and Congress of "complete shirking of responsibility" on school desegregation, in testimony before a House Judiciary subcommittee holding hearings on civil rights bills. Douglas said Eisenhower has "refused to endorse" the Supreme Court's ruling and called for congressional action giving the Justice Dept. authority to seek court injunctions to curb violations of all civil rights.

C of C Comments On Social Security

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, never one of the more vocal supporters of social security, has finally come around — in a manner of speaking.

In testimony on proposed liberalizing amendments before the House Ways and Means Committee, A. D. Marshall of New York, a chamber director, conceded that social security fills a "humanitarian need."

But we mustn't let a drive toward "total" social security "rob" the individual of incentive to build old age income through his own efforts, he said. Such attempts rob individuals of the chance "to fashion their own security programs to meet their own needs and tastes," he declared.

Carey Says IUE Will Back UAW's Fight

James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, pledged that his union will stand together with the Auto Workers in the fight for new contracts with General Motors.

Both unions, he added, are determined to put more purchasing power into the hands of the people through collective bargaining coupled with political action to end the 11-month-old recession.

State Blocks Aid

Carey noted that in Ohio, where the IUE represents 83 percent of the electrical workers employed by General Motors—half of them now unemployed—a contract provision for supplemental unemployment benefits negotiated in 1955 has not been fulfilled because of opposition by the state.

The fund, built up since 1955, he said, amounts to $9 million, but, he added, "not 45 people have yet received a single penny."

Ohio has refused to allow SUB payments to be tied in with unemployment compensation.

Carey documented some of the difficulties in negotiating with GM on provisions that the IUE has in practically every contract in the electrical industry.

These include normally standard provisions on overtime, time off for death in the family and other non-wage provisions.

He charged that GM, together with Ford and Chrysler, are organized and operating together to attempt to ignore the unions and deal with individual workers, half of them unemployed.

Management's mismanagement of the economy, he said, was one of the basic causes of the recession, aided and abetted by the Administration.

Box Score on Congress

Listed at left are anti-recession, labor and other programs in which labor has a vital interest. At right is summary of action, if any, as Congress completed the first six months of session.

JOBLESS PAY—Three plans were presented. AFL-CIO endorsed Kennedy-McCarthy bill for minimum federal standards; Administration backed "emergency" extension of state coverage for exhaustions; Democratic House leaders supported Mills bill for federal grants to states for jobless workers without benefits.

A fourth plan, giving states power to "accept" or "reject" federal advances to aid workers who exhausted benefits, was driven through by Republican-Dixiecrat coalition. Only 12 states thus far have "accepted," and 54.5 percent of workers still jobless have gained no extended benefits.

TAXES—AFL-CIO urged increase of purchasing power through reduction of excises, rise in exemptions from $600 to $700; also asked tax relief for small business.

Agreement between Treasury Dept. and Democratic House leaders halted all general tax bills. Committee agreed to eliminate excise tax on rail freight.

MINIMUM WAGE—AFL-CIO endorsed Morse bill to cover 9.6 million workers now unprotected, rise in rate to $1.25 an hour. Administration proposed coverage of only 2.5 million.

No action since compromise bill to cover 6 million workers reported without recommendation in 1957 by Kennedy Labor subcommittee. No action in House after extensive Labor Committee hearings.

SCHOOLS—Revised Administration plan abandoned federal aid for school construction, proposed "eyedropper feeding of starving system" by scholarship grants.

AFL-CIO endorsed broader principles of Hill-Elliott scholarship bills, and committees have completed hearings. No favorable action on school construction bills, including one taken directly from Eisenhower-endorsed 1957 measure.

PUBLIC WORKS—Administration proposed limited speed-up as anti-recession measure, including post office "stimulation" plan labeled phony; opposed Democratic-sponsored broader measures. AFL-CIO urged expansion of Hill-Burton hospital program, other public works.

Gore highway bill passed, Fulbright bill to stimulate local public works passed by Senate after reduction under Administration pressure. President vetoed rivers and harbors bill. Action still pending on Hill-Burton expansion, with prospects favorable.

SOCIAL SECURITY—Labor endorsed liberalization of benefits, urged Forand bill also granting hospital, nursing home and surgical care to beneficiaries.

Hearings now under way in House, but Administration opposes Forand measure, wants improvements strictly limited pending study.

DEPRESSED AREAS—Compromise Douglas-Payne bill sponsored to expand Eisenhower proposals, give broad federal aid to areas of chronic economic distress.

Senate passed Douglas-Payne measure, hearings have been completed by House Banking Committee. Threat to passage is Administration hostility.

WELFARE FUNDS—AFL-CIO strongly backed Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill to protect workers' equity in all welfare and pension plans by financial reports to federal government. Administration also backed after supporting more narrow plan in past.

Senate passed bill after beating down anti-union "riders" attached by GOP Floor Leader Knowland (Calif.) and Administration. Bill has been under study in House special Labor subcommittee, no announcement on hearings.

TAFT-HARTLEY—Administration offered program expanded from 1954 proposals, including restrictions on picketing, secondary boycotts, and guarantees of "democracy" through reporting requirements, denial of NLRB services for violations. Kennedy-Ives substitute drafted after intense hearings.

Senate passed Kennedy-Ives bill, with some perfecting amendments, others either cumbersome or harassing. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked House to pass welfare plan bill first, then improve and pass Kennedy-Ives bill. Prospects in House still doubtful.

FEDERAL PAY—Salaries of postal and civil service workers suffered in six-year lag, Administration tried to hold pay raises to 6 percent.

Congress passed and the President signed bills raising pay scales an average of 10 percent, retroactive to last Jan. 1.

FOREIGN POLICY—Major issues are mutual aid program, extension of reciprocal trade, both of which AFL-CIO strongly backed.

Mutual security bill in House-Senate conference committee, hearings on appropriations now under way in House. House passed five-year extension of reciprocal trade, Senate hearings have opened.

HOUSING—Administration proposals were narrow. AFL-CIO urged expansion of public housing, slum clearance and urban redevelopment, middle-income housing, stimulus to building at equitable cost.

Sparkman bill, reviving veterans' housing, raising mortgage-guarantee funds passed. Senate committee has approved bill on public housing, slum clearance, urban redevelopment but with no middle-income section.

CIVIL RIGHTS—"Right-to-Vote" law passed last year; AFL-CIO endorses measures to guarantee equal opportunity to all citizens.

New Civil Rights Commission members and staff director confirmed after long delay; appropriation voted after cut below Administration proposal.

Major Issues Face Congress After Six Months of Session

(Continued from Page 1)

created an apprehension shared alike by the Democratic official leadership and the Treasury Dept.

Big Deficit Predicted

Administration spokesmen capitalized on speeches warning that spending already was up. Apparently authentic reports were circulated that Administration budget estimates of only last January were seriously out of line, that expenditures were climbing and revenue was dropping. A deficit of $3 billion in the fiscal year ending June 30, a deficit of $10 billion next year, was freely predicted.

Backed by Democratic agreement on taxes, Pres. Eisenhower used his veto power with sharp effect to check or cut down on proposals for public works. He vetoed a rivers-and-harbors bill, vetoed a farm bill, and in the narrowly-divided Congress there was no chance of a two-thirds majority to override the vetoes.

The result was to produce a general slowdown on comparable measures that in the end might be killed by executive action.

A bill went through to increase highway spending sharply and an emergency housing bill was passed to stimulate the lagging construction industry.

But a bill to increase federal expenditures in local public works was chopped down before it passed the Senate and has not been cleared for floor action in the House.

A depressed-area bill also has passed the Senate, but the House Banking Committee began executive-session consideration only on June 24. A similar bill that cleared the Senate was denied a floor vote in the House two years ago.

In the welfare field, a substantial victory was won as powerful committees served notice emphatically that they would not accept the President's demand for sharp cutbacks in federal expenditures for schools, hospitals, urban development and worker apprentice programs. Here the Democratic majorities lost fewer votes among conservative Southern members and picked up some liberal Republican strength.

But the fate of education, welfare-fund and labor legislation was wholly unsettled. Expansion of the minimum wage appeared moribund for the session, and belated hearings begun on improvement of the social security system ran into firm if not total Administration resistance.

Democrats failed in an attempt to revive in the House the President's own 1957 plan for aid to school construction. The House Education Committee reported favorably the Hill-Elliott bill on federal scholarships — more comprehensive than the Eisenhower plan —but neither house has acted.

Labor Bills In Process

The Senate passed, after savage fights, both the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill to protect the welfare plans of tens of millions of workers and the Kennedy-Ives bill on union-management financial reporting and union democracy, which also would liberalize some features of the Taft-Hartley Act.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked the House to pass the welfare plan bill and improve and pass the Kennedy-Ives bill. Both measures are in the House Labor Committee, and the welfare plan bill has been locked for weeks in a special subcommittee.

Both houses have approved the mutual security authorization bill, but the appropriation process—where cuts usually have been made—has just begun.

The House has passed the reciprocal trade bill extending for five years the President's authority to reduce tariffs, but hearings are still under way in the Senate Finance Committee.

Victims of T-H At O'Sullivan Support COPE

Winchester, Va.—Twice the victims of anti-labor provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, striking Rubber Workers at O'Sullivan Rubber Co. here have learned the hard way the need for political action.

Now in the third year of their walkout against the company which advertises its product as "America's No. 1 Heel," more than 100 members of Local 511 rallied to support the union's nationwide drive to raise funds for the Committee on Political Education.

The URW members — barred from a representation election and then ordered to cease picketing and boycotting O'Sullivan because of Taft-Hartley — heard Hyman H. Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative in Washington, speak about the need for a Congress favorable to liberal legislation.

The Local 511 members, most of whom are eking out an existence on strike benefits averaging only about $20 a week, dug into their meager incomes to contribute a total of $84 to the COPE cause.

Members of the local are also working on an all-out registration drive to make certain that all members and their families are eligible to vote for liberal candidates in November.

Larger Funds For Inspection Of Meat Asked

Additional funds are needed for meat inspection to "prevent deterioration" of this service, the Meat Cutters and seven consumer, farm, public health and management organizations have warned Congress.

In a joint statement sent to all members of Congress, the groups urged support for a $2.1 million supplementary appropriations request, declaring that the $17.3 million previously appropriated for meat inspection in the Agriculture Dept.'s budget was "blatantly inadequate."

The additional appropriation would permit hiring of 350 more inspectors to "assure the meat-consuming public that they will get the full protection which the law provides," the organizations declared.

Signing the statement on behalf of the Meat Cutters were the union's president, Thomas J. Lloyd, and its secretary-treasurer, Patrick E. Gorman.

The seven other organizations which joined in the appeal to Congress were the American National Cattlemen's Association, American Meat Institute, National Farmers Union, National Grange, National Independent Meat Packers Association, U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association and Western States Meat Packers Association.

AFL-CIO Backs Drive to Boost Social Security Benefits Now

(Continued from Page 1)

of at least $5 at present with the ceiling for future beneficiaries jumped from $200 to $305.

"We strongly urge your committee to recommend at least a 10 percent increase in primary insurance amounts for persons now on the rolls and for future beneficiaries," he said. "The cost of living has risen by 8 percent since 1954, when present benefit provisions were enacted. But benefits should not merely be held at constant levels in terms of purchasing power. The aged, as well as other citizens, should share in the fruits of rising productivity."

He cited statistics on health insurance coverage of older persons and the difficulties they often encounter in obtaining it in supporting Forand bill provisos for insurance against the cost of hospital, nursing home and surgical services to those eligible for old-age and survivors benefits.

"We do not believe that public or private charity is an appropriate measure on which to rely for meeting the health needs of the aged," he added. "Our members are glad to make contributions for this purpose."

The earnings ceiling, for both contribution and benefit purposes, should be $6,000 a year instead of the present $4,200, as the Forand bill provides, Cruikshank said.

He pointed out that the law originally covered all earnings of 97 percent of the workers—all but the highly-paid few at the top. This principle has been undermined since by the "lag" of the ceiling behind earning, he went on, to the point where an $8,000 ceiling would be required now to cover the same proportion of workers as in 1938.

In addition, he urged the committee to consider the needs of international unions which have testified on the unique problems of their members.

Among these were the Building Service Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Workers in New York, who asked support for proposed amendments which would include tips in computing contributions and benefits.

In concluding, Cruikshank asked the committee "to initiate in this Congress the action that will apply the proven remedy to the present need."

"The people of this nation like social insurance," he declared. "They have demonstrated they are willing to accept the responsibilities that go with the security the system affords by willingly paying the increased contribution rates that broader benefits entail.

"With this tested and accepted system at hand, we still have unmet needs for large groups among our people — needs that lend themselves readily to the remedy of social insurance."

Administration spokesmen have opposed across-the-board increases in benefits this year, but have indicated reluctant acceptance of cost-of-living increases for 5 million present beneficiaries who did not get the full improvement effective in 1954; and application of the contributory tax to the first $4,800 of annual earnings.

Labor, Consumer Groups Confer on:

How to Weather the 1958-Style Recession

Conserving Income Is Major Problem For Wage Earners

HOW CAN A WAGE-EARNING CONSUMER weather the recession? How can he manage his own buying and saving and borrowing to fortify himself against disaster in hard times?

These were a few of the questions raised in a two-day conference on "Unemployment and the Consumer," at Asilomar, on California's Monterey peninsula.

The 155 conferees represented four main sponsoring groups—labor, cooperatives, credit unions and Consumers' Union—and included also university professors and farm spokesmen.

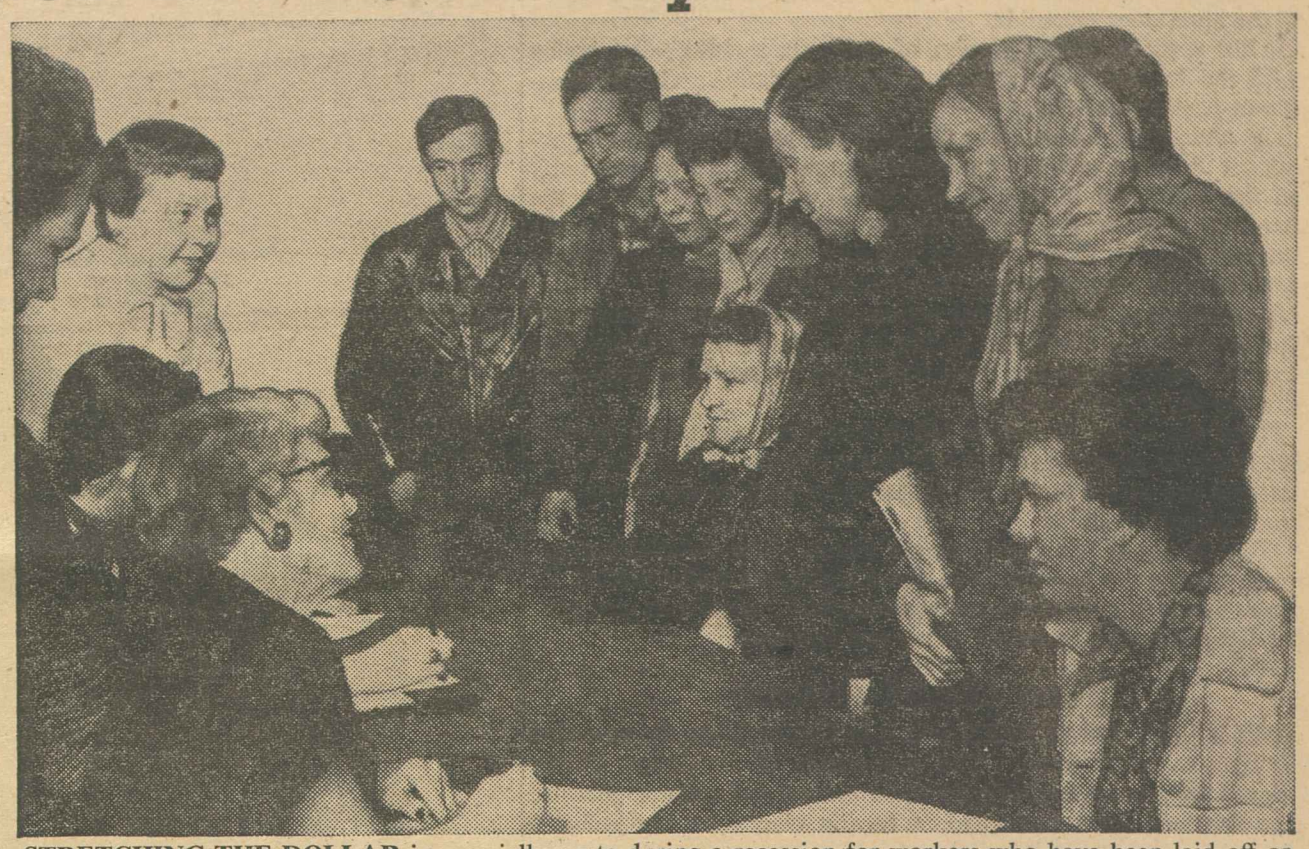
Consumers cannot "buy-buy-buy" their way out of a recession stemming from a crisis in purchasing power, Colston Warne, president of Consumers Union, noted in his opening address. And they are "fed up with an Administration that is hounding them into increasing their debt load in a period of insecurity."

Warne said a survey of CU members showed they plan to purchase 40 percent fewer appliances and 30 percent less cars than last year. Reasons given: no cash and shoddy goods.

Mildred Brady, economic writer for Consumer Reports, advised the wage-earning consumer who wants to make the most of his limited income in a period of insecurity:

- Don't make any major purchases that you can put off. Mrs. Brady predicted that manufacturers will have to cut prices in order to sell the volume required by their new automatic plants.
- Learn to control what you spend. It had been possible, whenever the family wanted something, to "moonlight"—get another job—or send wives or teenagers to work. It is no longer possible in many areas to increase income this way, so the only method of maintaining the standard of living is to decrease the outgo. One speaker estimated a family could increase its real income 25 to 33 percent through careful buying.
- **If you have any savings, investigate where they are. Mrs. Brady recommended banks paying 3¼ percent interest from the time of deposit and protected by Federal Deposit Insurance, or good credit unions.**
- Find out the legal status of your fringe benefits. Will you get health and welfare, pensions, life insurance while you are unemployed?
- Don't get involved with house-to-house salesmen. They will take about a 300 percent markup, compared with a store's 40-50 percent.
- Check weights and measures. Short weights and overpricing are rampant, Mrs. Brady warns.
- Look around for a group-buying set-up to save money by buying in quantity.
- Resist spending on things which do not contribute enough to be worth the expenditure. This is especially true of gadgets.
- Shop for money. Interest is the price you pay for the use of money and it varies widely. At 1½ percent to 2½ percent per month, it costs 18-32 percent true annual interest for charge account credit in stores, as compared with 12 percent for credit union loans. There are "small print" risks, besides. You may want to refinance your debt, to put yourself in a safer position.

Who can best advise you on credit? H. Vance Austin, managing director of the Credit Union National Association told the conference that credit unions—unions of people who need credit—can provide such advice. And they will usually make loans to members to help them get out of trouble.



STRETCHING THE DOLLAR is especially acute during a recession for workers who have been laid off or are on short work weeks. Some of them are forced to apply for free surplus foods as the above families in St. Louis.

Sidney Margolius, consumer consultant, recommended three buying techniques which can help combat high prices and protect limited income.

Buy the middle price line, Margolius advised. There is likely to be enough difference in basic quality to make it more economical, in the long run, than the lowest price line.

Take advantage of specials and sales. There are some genuine price cuts. Toasters and sheets are selling at prewar prices, for example.

Margolius demonstrated the folly of buying a product simply because it is a nationally advertised brand. Information on products is available through consumer magazines and through consumer co-operatives.

Underscoring the value of group buying, Margolius reported on an experiment being tried in Portland, Ore., where the labor council has arranged for group buying of auto insurance.

PETER HENLE, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, noting that the current recession is a crisis of consumption, urged unions to "work hard" at collective bargaining in order to restore needed purchasing power. In certain situations, he added, it may be wise to stress fringe benefits or non-monetary gains.

Henle proposed that more consumer education be made available through union education channels. Wider organization of women's auxiliaries would be another way of giving new emphasis to the consumer side of the wage dollar.

The federal government has abandoned all activity to protect the consumer, Prof. Theodore Kreps, of the Stanford University School of Business Administration, charged in his address. He deplored the degree to which monopoly controls prices, quality, mass communication, government and the lives and fortunes of consumers.

Kreps debunked the widespread theory that the maturing of postwar babies will pull us out of recession in the '60's as the young people start new families. Marriage and births, Kreps said, happen when people have jobs; they are an effect, not a cause.

The 71 union delegates emerged from the conference with the feeling that something more must be done to protect the consumer side of the wage dollar, and that continuing liaison between labor and consumer groups would be valuable. Plans were made for further joint meetings in California.

Thomas Pitts, president of the California State Federation of Labor, alerted consumer representatives to the threat to consumer purchasing power posed by the stepped-up attack on collective bargaining, especially by "right-to-work" proposals to ban the union shop.

Attorney George Brunn told the conference he is working with Attorney Gen. "Pat" Brown, Democratic candidate for governor, on a plan for consumer representation in the state government, and for legislation to protect consumer interests. New York is the only state which has a consumer counsel.

Official sponsors of the conference were Consumers Union, California State Federation of Labor, California Industrial Union Council, Building and Construction Trades Council, California State Industrial Culinary Alliance, California Council of Machinists, California State Union Council of Carpenters, California State Federation of Teachers, California State Theatrical Alliance, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Communication Workers of America, Associated Cooperatives, Inc., Consumers Cooperatives of Berkeley, American Labor Education Service and the Institutes of Industrial Relations at the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Washington Reports:

Aged Facing Medical Crisis

HOSPITALIZATION MUST BE PROVIDED for elderly retired persons by the government, Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.) asserted on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People.

"I have a thousand letters here from persons in various parts of the country telling me of their plight. They need hospitalization. They need to have an operation. Yet they cannot afford it.

"The result is that they go without and suffer a great deal. If the government would actually step in, it wouldn't be the taxpayers paying the bill, but those who contributed to the Social Security system and who will be the beneficiaries."

Forand noted that retired persons "have reached that age when it is practically impossible for them to get private insurance. The government must take care of that."

Hospitalization and a 10 percent increase in benefits are provided for in the congressman's bill, on which hearings have begun in the House Ways and Means Committee. Forand said that he did not consider the 10 percent boost in benefits adequate, but "it is as much as I think we can get at this time."

The bill would increase the wage base, upon which the tax is based, from $4,200 to $6,000.

"The American Medical Association has gone on record as ready to put up an outright fight," Forand reported. "They're going the limit. They've engaged a public relations firm to advise them. They've put out all kinds of documents. They're doing a thorough lobbying job."

Forand said that all members of the AMA are not in agreement with the association position.

"There is absolutely nothing in the bill that would place control on medicine," Forand said. "It gives the individual the privilege of selecting his own physician, his own surgeon, the hospitals to which he will go."

High Jobless Rate Likely Despite Pick-up

What's the outlook for a drop in unemployment in light of economic reports that the recession is bottoming out?

Here are the views AFL-CIO economist Nathaniel Goldfinger as presented recently before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report:

What sectors of the economy, in the coming year, can be expected to absorb the unemployed and part-time workers, while providing job opportunities for new entrants to the labor force, as well as for those who may be displaced by technological changes?

Trade? Jobs in retail and wholesale trade have fallen rather sharply in recent months. Certainly a pick-up in sales will raise the number of jobs in trade. But can one expect jobs in trade to rise by 1-1.5 million in the coming year—when they increased only by one million in the three years before 1957?

Services? Employment in services has leveled off as a result of the recession. If economic conditions pick up, can we expect the number of jobs in services to increase by 1-1.5 million in the coming year—when these jobs increased 900,000 in the three years prior to 1957?

Time Is Running Out

THE SECOND SESSION of the 85th Congress has labored for six long months, orbiting with the sputniks, worrying with the unemployed, engrossed with l'affaire Adams and fashioning a record for the November elections.

It has spent a goodly portion of these six months, also, trying to fill the leadership void created by the Administration's do-as-little-as-possible policies.

The nation has witnessed in the past half year a stalemated government in action with the executive branch occupied by one party and the legislative branch in the hands of another. Given the essentially conservative nature of the controlling elements in the Congress and the White House's inability to control congressional members of its own party and the problem is intensified.

An analysis of congressional action on anti-recession, labor and other programs in which the nation has a vital interest shows that as of this date action has been completed in only one area—pay increases for federal workers.

There are about six weeks left before Congress winds up and goes home to place its record before the voters. Many important measures are at the legislative stage where final action is possible before adjournment.

This is not a job for Congress alone. The Administration must provide the leadership to enact legislation badly needed if the nation is to meet its varied problems and maintain its strength for the continuing battle for peace and freedom.

The Real Issue

THE BATTLE HAS BEEN joined in California on the so-called "right-to-work" issue. The proponents of legislation clearly designed to weaken and cripple trade unions and disrupt peaceful labor relations have succeeded in having placed on the ballot a referendum to bar unions and employers from negotiating union security provisions in collective bargaining agreements.

Organized labor in California is ready for the fray, confident that the state is not prepared to turn back the clock to the days of the compulsory open shop. Labor is confident that the non-labor community has not been taken in by the sheer hypocrisy, the fraudulent propaganda of the "right-to-work" campaign, based as it is on the ultimate destruction of the trade union movement.

There is more involved in the "right-to-work" battle than union security. The economic security of the nation is at stake in these campaigns, a security that rests in large part on a strong, responsible trade union movement and enlightened employers who understand the need for a high-wage, high-purchasing-power economy capable of meeting the nation's needs.

Anniversary Job

THE 20th ANNIVERSARY of the signing of the Fair Labor Standards Act by Pres. Roosevelt revives memories of another era when the nation moved swiftly under capable leadership to cure its economic and social ills.

Today, in sharp contrast, there is the snail-like progress of legislation to extend coverage to about 10 million workers now unprotected by this 20-year-old law.

Extensive hearings have been held by House and Senate committees but there has been no action by either chamber.

In this 20th anniversary year it is vitally important that the minimum wage law reach its full potential and extend to all workers its protection for a decent, minimum standard of living.

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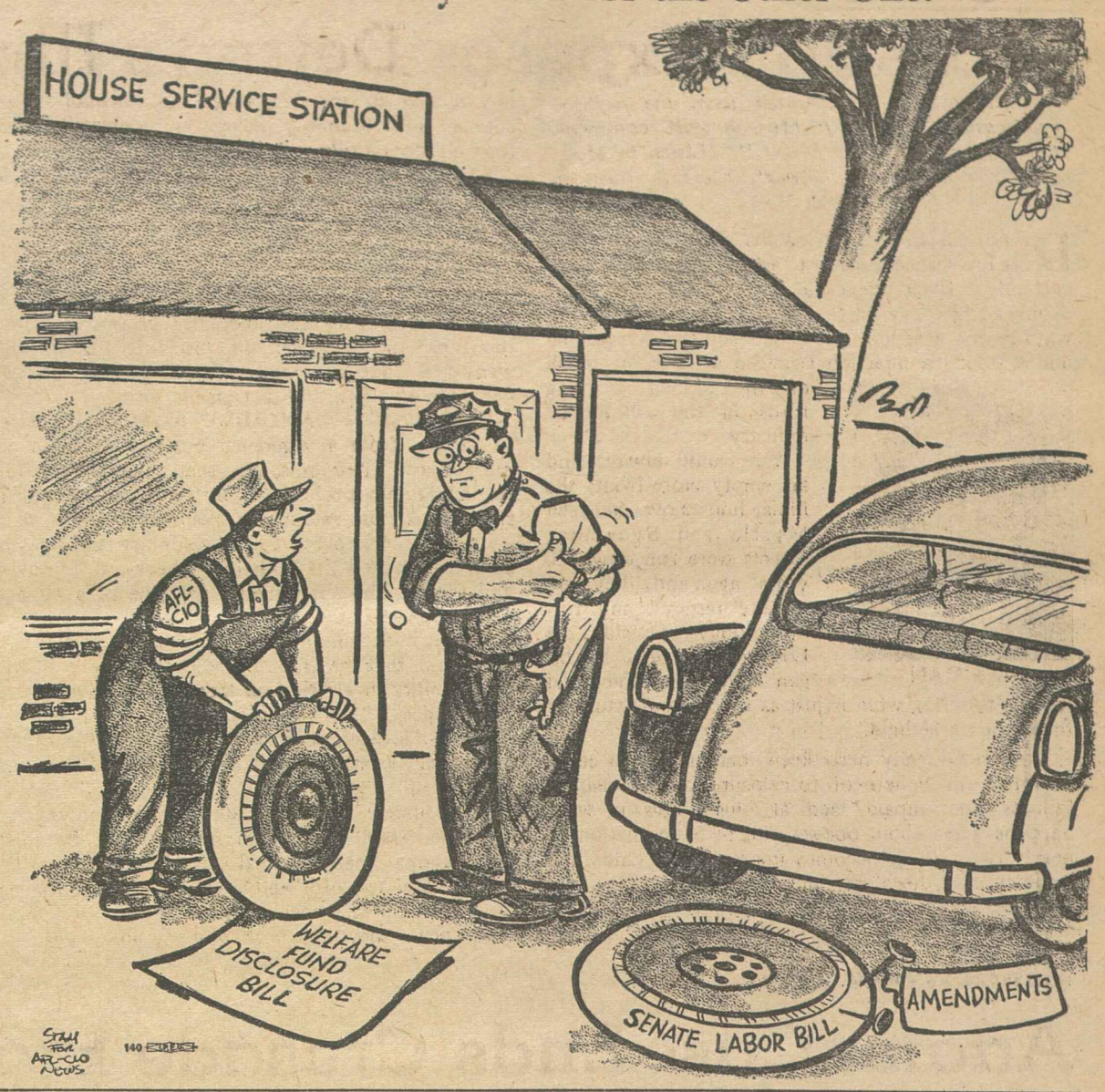
'This One's Okay. Now for the Other One.'



The Methodist Viewpoint:

'Work' Proposals Menace Freedom of Group Action

The following statement on "Right-to-Work and Union Membership" was adopted earlier this year by the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church.

WHILE ALL ENDURING HUMAN RIGHTS are written in nature by the will of God, the worth of a right at any given time rests upon the willingness of individuals in community to accept the obligations which create the right or upon the power of the state to compel such acceptance.

Thus the individual always appears in a dual capacity, on the one hand, accepting the benefits accruing when others respect an obligation toward him and on the other assuming obligations toward others that they may enjoy their rights. Every dynamic society is always in the process of discovering what freedoms may be permitted the individual, if the individual is to be responsible to the group.

In the development of a complex society, rights are frequently modified by individuals agreeing to refrain from seeking or enforcing acceptance of obligations on the part of others. Such limitation of the quantity of a right is generally agreed upon in the interest of improving the quality of that right.

A typical example is observed in any stop and go traffic light. The individual limits his rights to drive freely through the intersection, whenever he wishes, in exchange for the safety of movement obtained when he goes only on the green light.

Why Workers Join Unions

In the economic world the modern corporation is another example. The individual who invests his capital in shares of a company modifies his right to manage that capital, purchase tools, hire help, bargain for wages, etc. He turns over such matters to a management group in whose selection he has only a remote and proportionate control; yet he gladly limits his rights in these matters in the hope that the quality of management and the advantage of greater capital, better selling, etc., will improve the quality of his investment.

In like manner, in order to deal with absentee owners who have collectively turned over many of their rights to management, the employe frequently modifies his right to bargain individually concerning wages and conditions of work by joining a union or other organization in the expectation that he will thereby gain a strength in negotiation no longer possible to him as an individual.

SOCIETY AS A WHOLE has recognized the general principal that freedom must of necessity in some circumstances be exercised in terms of group choices by enacting permissive legislation for both corporations and unions as well as many other forms of group action.

The Taft-Hartley Act permits employers and unions to sign union shop and maintenance of membership contracts subject to certain limitations, if the union is representative of the majority of employes in the bargaining unit. This act likewise in Section 9(e) (1) provides upon petition of 30 percent of the bargaining unit, the NLRB shall hold an election by secret ballot to determine whether the majority desires to rescind the authority granted to negotiate in its behalf.

Conditions of Employment

Under present federal legislation, it would appear that the right to work is a general right, not to be denied to men in the aggregate, but the right to work in a specific industrial plant or business can be subject to special conditions.

This is simply to assert what has long been true in the United States: namely, that man has the right and the duty to work for his livelihood. However, the conditions and terms under which he will work are subject to general social laws of health and welfare as well as rules adopted by any particular industry as a condition of employment.

It now appears that certain states by means of "right-to-work laws" would inject further restrictions by law. Such statutes would forbid union maintenance agreements even when mutually satisfactory to management and labor. Such laws are miscalled "right-to-work laws" since they do not oblige anyone to give an individual a job. Their real menace lies, however, in denying by law the possibility of increasing the quality of individual freedom.

We believe that the role of the state is that of regulation so that individuals may have the maximum freedom of choice consistent with the welfare of the group, while groups may have the maximum freedom for the group action consistent with the welfare of the nation.

Therefore, we hold that union membership as a basis of continued employment should be left to agreement by management and labor through the process of collective bargaining.

However, it must be recognized that the limitation of any individual's right to freely seek employment when such power of limitation is vested in a group places upon that group and its leader a high degree of moral responsibility. They are only temporary trustees of rights that rest ultimately in the individual.

Unless democracy and justice are the guiding principles and practice of such groups, government regulation may become necessary to return to the individual surrendered freedom.

On both labor and management rests the burden of proving that this limitation of the individual's freedom is warranted in the total justice it produces for all who labor.

Morgan Says:

Recession Exposes Detroit's Ills

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

DETROIT IS NO STRANGER to hard times. It has learned, after a fashion, to live with uncertainty. Even when the cars were really selling people hedged against the lay-off. Prosperity has always been—wartime excepted—somewhat seasonal and a steady annual job is still a novelty for much of the skilled working force in the automobile industry.

MORGAN

You could always find an empty store-front; the flimsy houses over between Myrtle and Sycamore Streets were run down 20 years ago and they are equally tattered and forlorn today. Outside the Los Angeles bar at Michigan and Third on Skid Row, a tottering wino is just as much of a fixture as the corner streetlight.

You don't really need keen imagination to sense the grey atmosphere of foreclosure, small business failures and unpaid medical bills. This is what happens when about one-seventh of a population of nearly two million becomes unemployed. Odd little fragments of the story emerge: a traffic judge, for instance, thinks a dip in reckless and drunken driving cases may be due to the fact that some people have less money to spend for gas and alcohol. With summer jobs thinning, college and university summer course enrollments are booming.

And against this moiling backdrop, a gigantic chess game is being tensely played in the contract bargaining between the UAW and the Big Three of the auto industry. There is a question here of psychology and timing.

General Motors, Chrysler and Ford, it appears, have been playing the possibility of unrest among the rank and file over the insecurity of working without a contract, hoping to parlay that into acceptance of a new contract on old terms.

THE UNION CANDIDLY ADMITS it started to bargain from a weakened position with the car market soft. It admits, too, that negotiations could be indefinitely prolonged. But it sees strength in two points: an astounding response — purportedly well above 90 percent—of voluntary dues-paying by the rank and file with the "check-off" removed; and second, the approaching deadline of a change-over to the 1959 models.

Management minimizes these dues claims and contends, too, that the union overestimates the industry's vulnerability to a strike on the eve of conversion to new models.

But while each side tries to wait out the other's move, the bystander catches the impression that there is still a bigger game at stake—which nobody can win unless our whole automobile economy can be better stabilized, unless incomes can be made more annual than seasonal, unless housing can be made more healthful and social services more vigorous; for the weaknesses you see here are not something new—they are only more visible now.

Vandercook Says:

Adams Case Ends 'Crusade' Era

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE SHERMAN ADAMS CASE marks the end of an era. Never in our time has any other Administration been swathed for so long in the almost motherly good will of press and public as was that of Dwight D. Eisenhower during its first several years in office.

VANDERCOOK

Its blunders were smiled upon, and hidden. Its illiterate lispings for years were laboriously translated into intelligible English by friendly correspondents.

The change-over to blunt criticism and to the plain truth-telling by which democracy lives, did not, of course, come overnight.

Some time ago it became apparent to even the least sensitive that it would be well, for example, to put that hucksters' word "crusade" away in mothballs. As Republican white knight after white knight was caught with his hands in the till—even as other mortals—"crusade" began to need deodorizing.

But, with a delightful instinct for the dramatic, it has been left to the whitest—or, at least the most heavily self-whitewashed crusader of them all—Sherman Adams, to blast the myth of Republican perfection beyond hope of restoration.

It is not that Humpty Dumpty has had a great fall. It is that he has fallen from so great a height. Adams has explained that when he made use of hotel suites paid for by Bernard Goldfine he was under the impression that they were deductible business expenses on Goldfine's income tax. So, in effect, Adams seemed to think that no one would lose by that arrangement except the United States Dept. of Internal Revenue.

WE LEARN FROM THE itemized bills that Adams' entertainment came high because he took advantage of those hotel visits to send his laundry out and to have the valet clean and press his suits. Presumably, we are to praise that as an example of New England thrift.

But somehow it's all fallen on deaf ears. When Mr. Eisenhower's Mr. Adams coyly says that he erred only because of "inexperience," America's laughter is not loud but deep.

A good-natured land might forgive the greedy and —at best—indelicate exchange of favors between Messrs. Adams and Goldfine. What it finds impossible to forgive, or to forget, is the cruelty, the abusiveness, the ugly generalizations that all right was on their side and all wrong was on the other side, which the Republicans of the Adams breed have, 'til now, so long proclaimed.

Medical Care Study Points Way To Savings for Welfare Plans

A GUIDE TO SAVINGS estimated at $50 million a year in the purchase of hospital, surgical and medical care benefits from service plans by unions and employers has been published by the non-profit Foundation on Employe Health, Medical Care and Welfare.

The foundation is financed jointly by labor and management. Its co-chairmen are Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, and John I. Snyder, Jr., president and board chairman of U.S. Industries, Inc.

The 80-page study points out the way to eliminating costly and unnecessary waste and overcharges in buying benefits from service plans. It includes comprehensive check lists for use in making comparisons between service and indemnity benefits, and to help decide what benefits to buy for the millions of workers and their families who are covered by union-negotiated protection.

It is a companion study to one published by the foundation in May 1957 which told how to buy health and welfare indemnity benefits from insurance companies. Hayes and Snyder said that more than 17,000 copies of the 1957 study have been distributed for use in negotiating health and welfare plans and implementing them, and also as a guide to re-examine the operation of established plans.

The co-chairmen said the foundation based both studies on the following principles:

"That employes and their families and the employers who pay the bills are entitled to the best benefits at the lowest cost.

"That armed with sufficient information in clear terms of what is available, intelligent buyers of insurance benefits can purchase the most suitable form of benefits from the appropriate sellers of such benefits.

"That it is a sound and thoroughly American practice to provide these benefits through voluntary plans developed in collective bargaining."

They observed that corruption in health and welfare funds is being corrected by labor, management and public authorities, but warned that lack of knowledge and experience with prices, terms, services, contracts and other technical matters can be responsible for "far greater losses" than any other factor.

"The prudent consumer must be a comparison shopper," they added, "looking behind labels and appraising carefully what might be represented glowingly as a 'bargain.' To safeguard funds for which they are responsible, trustees and administrators must be mindful of the classic warning: caveat emptor—let the buyer beware."

Copies of the study may be obtained at $1 each from the foundation at 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Copies of the check lists will be available upon request at a nominal charge.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHEN LABOR SEC. JAMES P. MITCHELL issued his blast at the Kennedy-Ives labor bill, he said the bill would in some ways take away the "already pitifully ineffective legal protection" of union members and the public. He cited the situation of New York workers victimized by "paper locals controlled by persons such as Johnny Dio," which he said would be "permitted concealment" of their activities. The locals controlled by Dio, it happens, involved a good many Puerto Rican workers.

There would be no point in belaboring this matter except that the House may still consider a labor bill and the results there may be substantially influenced by Sec. Mitchell's attitude at the time.

Let us see, then, about the Puerto Rican workers and the "locals controlled by Johnny Dio."

The New York expert who testified last summer before the McClellan committee on "exploitation" of workers by collusion "between corrupt employers and crooked union officials" was John J. McNiff. He is executive secretary of the New York chapter of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Reporters who covered the McClellan committee agreed generally that McNiff was an impressive witness. He knew his facts and read chapter and verse of how workers, many of them friendless in the community, were trapped by legalisms or terrorized by threats —"represented" by unions that did nothing for them and had no interest in them except for what the self-appointed officers could suck from the employer in checked-off dues or fake "welfare" payments.

★ ★ ★

NOW IF THE KENNEDY-IVES BILL was so weak, if its terms would have done nothing for the Puerto Rican and Negro workers, one might have expected that McNiff would denounce it as harshly as Sec. Mitchell did.

But McNiff didn't. On the contrary, he sent to senators a letter saying that the Kennedy-Ives bill, as reported by the committee, embodied "substantially all the . . . legislative proposals" made by McNiff's organization on filing of union reports and internal union democracy.

If he thought the bill would deprive exploited workers of "already pitifully ineffective legal protection," he didn't say so. He indicated that the bill should contain one improvement and that in some provisions it was unduly severe.

But principally he was interested in telling the Senate that his organization was "appalled" at the violent amendments offered by those who "speak loudly of their concern for the rank and file worker" but whose "records and proposals belie their words."

★ ★ ★

McNIFF WAS NOT SPEAKING primarily of Mitchell's own proposals just then, this observer thinks. He was speaking of the malicious or ignorant proposals of Senators Knowland and Goldwater, of Senators Mundt and Curtis. But he did specifically criticize two proposals contained in Mitchell's Administration bill—abolition of organizational picketing and penalties on union members for the misdeeds of officials.

The real problem the White House and Sec. Mitchell faced, of course, was not the Kennedy-Ives bill. It was the fact that they allowed Knowland and Goldwater, Mundt and Curtis to make labor policy for a majority of Senate Republicans.

When extreme right-wing anti-union Republicans are allowed by default to set labor policy for the party, Sec. Mitchell finds himself driven to expedients. The same problem may still beset him in regard to Republicans in the House.

OATH OF OFFICE as a member of the board of trustees of New York State University is taken by Morris Iushewitz (right) secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council and a member of the executive board of the Newspaper Guild of New York. Administering the oath is Executive Deputy Secretary of State Barnett J. Nova (left) while Gov. Averell Harriman looks on.

How to Buy:

Union Members Get Facts on Retirement

By Sidney Margolius

MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE SERIOUSLY need facts about how to cope with retirement problems well before they have to face them.

But the average middle-age worker is reluctant to try to prepare himself beforehand.

Once he does get some expert guidance, he learns a great deal from it.

These are some of the early tips gleaned from a pioneering experiment in retirement education sponsored by two unions, the Auto Workers and Steel Workers, under the direction of John McCollum, director of Union Research and Education Projects at the University of Chicago.

Some of the classes were aimed at training union representatives to conduct retirement-education programs. But mostly the participants in the pilot program were workers up to about 55 years old.

A man 10 years from retirement isn't greatly interested in figuring out how he's going to live at 65, McCollum found. Most people who have taken the course at first couldn't conceive of the notion that you can learn how to retire. Others considered it hopeless to prepare.

SOME FELT THAT IF THEIR pensions were larger and they had adequate medical insurance, their problems would be solved. Then there were some who frankly refused to be concerned about retirement planning. The anxiety that worrying about retirement creates is too much of a problem for them to bear, McCollum reports.

But once these people and their wives are in a program they get a great deal out of it. The courses make them more concerned about retirement, but do it in a realistic way.

McCollum found that most of the pre-retirement students had exaggerated ideas about how much income they will have in retirement. They tended to overestimate both the amount of their pensions and social security.

They also firmly believed many of the popular myths about retirement: the rocking-chair form of leisure, the association of old age with physical disability and the decline in learning ability.

BUT ABOUT MIDWAY THROUGH the course, the participants begin to change their attitudes. They make realistic plans about how to manage what money they will have, where they are going to live and what they will do with their free time.

McCollum warns the pre-retirement students that the financial problems of older people are severe, though their lot is improving. Not only do older folks live on considerably smaller incomes than others, but have additional financial problems. They are likely to have larger medical bills and adequate housing generally is unavailable to them.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Do-it-Yourself Craze Rocks This Family

By Jane Goodsell

MY HUSBAND AND I are a happily married couple whose fights seldom last more than an hour or two.

It's hard to say, though, how long this idyllic relationship is going to last. Our marriage is being rocked to its foundations by our do-it-yourself friends.

We are invited by friends to have dinner at their home. The lady of the house has just finished braiding a living room rug. This fact is unknown to us. If it were known, I wouldn't set foot in that house. I'd sooner have my husband spend a weekend with Marilyn Monroe than 10 minutes with a lady who has braided her own rug.

BUT THE FACT IS GOING to be known to us. It is, after all, the reason we were invited. It is made known in one of two ways. By a simple statement of fact: "Say, have you noticed our new rug? Mary braided it herself."

Or it is inserted in a deliberately casual fashion into a conversation that started out to be about something else entirely: "Well, there's no denying that prices are completely out of reason. But we feel we can afford to splurge now and then because of the money we saved on our living room rug. Mary braided ours herself out of old rags."

I look at my husband, who is looking at me the way a district attorney scrutinizes the accused. He is thinking about the scandalous cost of our carpeting, the wear and tear it is already showing, and he is wondering why I don't ever do something useful instead of doing whatever it is I do all day.

HOW CAN I KNOW so precisely what goes on inside his head? One reason is that it is exactly what goes on inside my head when it is our host who has done-it-himself.

The other reason I know is that, sooner or later, we tell each other these things. Sooner means on the way home in the car. "Say, if it's so easy to braid a rug, why didn't it ever occur to you? . . ."

Later is in the form of ammunition to be stored up and used to open a second front in time of battle: ". . . and furthermore, you never do anything useful around the house! If Bill can shingle his own roof, it seems to me that you might find something more constructive to do on Sundays than to lie around reading the papers. . . ."

Here's Broadcast Time Of Morgan, Vandercook

Radio news commentators Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook sponsored by the AFL-CIO will be heard over the following radio stations on the American Broadcasting Co. network Monday through Friday starting June 30. All times are local.

STATION	CITY	MORGAN	VANDER-COOK
	ALABAMA		
WHMA	Anniston		10:00 P.M.
WAUD	Auburn	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WOWL	Florence	6:45 P.M.	
WHBS	Huntsville	7:00 P.M.	
WAPX	Montgomery		10:00 P.M.
WNPT	Tuscaloosa	10:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
	ARIZONA		
KOY	Phoenix	7:00 P.M.	
	ARKANSAS		
KLRA	Little Rock	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
KBRS	Springdale	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
	CALIFORNIA		
KPMC	Bakersfield	6:00 P.M.	
KYOR	Blythe		9:25 P.M.
KREO	Indio	6:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
KABC	Los Angeles	6:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
KTIP	Porterville	7:00 P.M.	
KFBK	Sacramento	6:30 P.M.	
KBAB	San Diego		8:55 P.M.
KGO	San Francisco	6:00 P.M.	8:25 P.M.
	COLORADO		
KVOD	Denver	8:00 P.M.	
KGHF	Pueblo		10:00 P.M.
	CONNECTICUT		
WNAB	Bridgeport		10:00 P.M.
WPOP	Hartford	7:15 P.M.	
WNHC	New Haven	7:00 P.M.	
WATR	Waterbury		10:00 P.M.
	FLORIDA		
WNOB	Daytona Beach	8:00 P.M.	
WKWF	Key West	7:00 P.M.	
WKAT	Miami	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	GEORGIA		
WGST	Atlanta	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
WGIG	Brunswick		11:00 P.M.
WLAQ	Rome		11:00 P.M.
	IDAHO		
KIFI	Idaho Falls		10:00 P.M.
KART	Jerome	6:00 P.M.	
	ILLINOIS		
WBYS	Canton	6:00 P.M.	
WLS	Chicago	6:00 P.M.	
WQUA	Moline	6:30 P.M.	
WROK	Rockford		9:00 P.M.
WCVS	Springfield	7:00 P.M.	
	INDIANA		
WTTS	Bloomington	6:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
WJPS	Evansville	6:30 P.M.	
WGL	Fort Wayne		10:00 P.M.
WFBM	Indianapolis	7:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	IOWA		
KBUR	Burlington		10:00 P.M.
KDTH	Dubuque		10:30 P.M.
KXEL	Waterloo	6:00 P.M.	
	KANSAS		
WREN	Topeka	6:30 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
	KENTUCKY		
WLAP	Lexington		9:00 P.M.
WKCT	Bowling Green	7:00 P.M.	
WKLO	Louisville		9:00 P.M.
	LOUISIANA		
WSMB	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
	MAINE		
WLAM	Lewiston-Auburn		10:00 P.M.
WRKD	Rockland	7:30 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WTVL	Waterville	7:00 P.M.	
	MARYLAND		
WWIN	Baltimore	7:00 P.M.	
	MASSACHUSETTS		
WBED	Pittsfield		11:00 P.M.
WTXL	Springfield		10:00 P.M.
WAAB	Worcester		10:30 P.M.
WNAC	Boston	7:15 P.M.	
	MICHIGAN		
WELL	Battle Creek		11:00 P.M.
WBMC	Bay City		11:00 P.M.
WXYZ	Detroit	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
WTAC	Flint		11:00 P.M.
WLAV	Grand Rapids		10:00 P.M.
WMIQ	Iron Mountain		9:00 P.M.
WKBZ	Muskegon	7:15 P.M.	
WITH	Port Huron	7:00 P.M.	
	MINNESOTA		
KXRA	Alexandria	11:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
WTON	St. Paul-Mpls.	7:30 P.M.	9:55 P.M.
KTOE	Mankato		10:15 P.M.
KDMA	Montevideo	6:45 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	MISSISSIPPI		
WHSY	Hattiesburg	6:30 P.M.	
	MISSOURI		
KMBC	Kansas City	8:00 P.M.	9:55 P.M.
WAMV	St. Louis	6.00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	NEBRASKA		
KSID	Sidney	8:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	NEW MEXICO		
KRSN	Los Alamos	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	NEW YORK		
WOKO	Albany	7:00 P.M.	
WGR	Buffalo		10:00 P.M.
WENE	Endicott-Binghamton		10:00 P.M.
WQUA	Geneva	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WABC	New York	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WBET	Rochester		10:00 P.M.
WFBL	Syracuse	7:00 P.M.	
WTLB	Utica		10:00 P.M.
	NORTH CAROLINA		
WLOS	Asheville	7:00 P.M.	
WTIK	Durham	7:00 P.M.	
WGER	Goldsboro	8:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
WHKP	Hendersonville		11:00 P.M.
WKIX	Raleigh		11:00 P.M.
WFRC	Reidsville	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	NORTH DAKOTA		
KFGO	Fargo	6:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
	OHIO		
WAKR	Akron		10:00 P.M.
WHBC	Canton		10:00 P.M.
WSAI	Cincinnati	7:30 P.M.	
WSRS	Cleveland	7:15 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WCOL	Columbus	7:00 P.M.	
WING	Dayton		10:25 P.M.
WORI	East Liverpool	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WMAN	Mansfield		11:00 P.M.
WTOL	Toledo		11:00 P.M.
WBBW	Youngstown		10:00 P.M.
	OREGON		
KASH	Eugene	5:00 P.M.	
KFLW	Klamath Falls	6:00 P.M.	
KYJC	Medford	7:15 P.M.	
KGW	Portland	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
	PENNSYLVANIA		
WRTA	Altoona	7:00 P.M.	
WERC	Erie		10:00 P.M.
WHGB	Harrisburg	7:00 P.M.	
WLAN	Lancaster	10:00 P.M.	
WFIL	Philadelphia	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
KQV	Pittsburgh	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WEEU	Reading		10:00 P.M.
WILK	Wilkes-Barre	7:00 P.M.	
WMPT	Williamsport		10:00 P.M.
WSBA	York		10:00 P.M.
	SOUTH CAROLINA		
WHAN	Charleston	7:00 P.M.	
WCOS	Columbia		11:00 P.M.
WDIX	Orangeburg	10:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
WSSC	Sumter	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	SOUTH DAKOTA		
KSCO	Sioux Falls	7:15 P.M.	10:45 P.M.
	TENNESSEE		
WAPO	Chattanooga	7:00 P.M.	
WTJX	Jackson		10:00 P.M.
WBIR	Knoxville	7:00 P.M.	
WHBQ	Memphis		10:00 P.M.
	TEXAS		
KNOW	Austin	7:00 P.M.	
KBST	Big Spring	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WFAA	Dallas-Ft. Worth		10:00 P.M.
KRBA	Lufkin	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
KOSF	Nacogdoches	6.00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
KMAC	San Antonio	7:00 P.M.	
WACO	Waco	7:00 P.M.	
	UTAH		
KIXX	Provo	8:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
	VERMONT		
WSKI	Montpelier	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
	VIRGINIA		
WMGB	Richmond	7:00 P.M.	
WROV	Roanoke		10:55 P.M.
WLPM	Suffolk	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	WASHINGTON		
KING	Seattle	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
KTEL	Walla Walla	6:45 P.M.	
KLYK	Spokane	8:00 P.M.	
	WEST VIRGINIA		
WGKV	Charleston	7:00 P.M.	
WTOS	Fairmont		11:00 P.M.
WKWK	Wheeling		10:00 P.M.
	WISCONSIN		
WDUZ	Green Bay	6:00 P.M.	
WISC	Madison	10:15 P.M.	
WOSH	Oshkosh		9:00 P.M.
WHBL	Sheboygan		9:00 P.M.
WOSA	Wausau	7:00 P.M.	
WTCN	Milwaukee	6:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	WYOMING		
KVOC	Casper		9:00 P.M.
KFBC	Cheyenne	7:00 P.M.	
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
WMAL	Washington	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.

Soviet 'Peace' Missile Downed By Faupl Maneuvers at ILO

Geneva—A Russian attempt to use the Intl. Labor Organization's 42nd session here as a launching ramp for a "peace" propaganda missile was short-circuited by fast counter-action by Rudy Faupl, American worker delegate.

Faupl, Machinists international representative, moved quickly without tipping his hand to friend or foe. Before the surprised Communists knew what had happened, their resolution calling for a summit conference was tossed out in a stormy committee session.

Almost as surprised as the Communists were the American and other western government delegates who saw the propaganda sputnik exploded in the conference's key resolutions committee while they were still maneuvering to deal with it.

Asked Summit Talks

The Soviet resolution asked the conference to urge the holding of summit negotiations "as soon as possible." It said that by reducing international tension and promoting disarmament they would "facilitate the adoption by the ILO of measures calculated to improve the conditions of the workers."

The resolution was a hot potato for the western government delegates who saw it as a political booby-trap but did not want to be accused of being inalterably opposed to a top-level meeting. They sought to disarm it with amendments.

Faupl decided to go for broke by asking the committee to reject the entire resolution because it was an "instrument of political propaganda which was inexpedient for the conference to adopt." The United Nations is the proper forum for the questions raised by the resolution and are being dealt with there, he added.

The American labor spokesman's move unleashed the wrath of of the Communists led by Aleksandar Volkov, Soviet government delegate. He set the tone for his supporting forces from the satellites as they hammered at Faupl.

"The American worker wants peace just as much as the Soviet worker," Faupl countered, "but I question the sincerity of this piece of propaganda.

"The workers of the world all long for peace, but they don't want the kind of peace — the kind of peace that was meted out to Imre Nagy and the Hungarian people.

"The very first sentence of the preamble of the ILO constitution says that a lasting peace must be based on a social justice. It must be based on human dignity, too."

Faupl had not attempted beforehand to round up support for his move against any compromise on the issue, but Dame Florence Hancock, of Britain's Trade Union Congress; Claude Jodoin, president of Canada's Labor Congress, and the fiery Swiss trade unionist, Jean Moeri, quickly rallied to him.

The resolution was rejected by 157 votes to 47.

The western employers also got in their dig by walking out of the hall when the Hungarian employer delegate got up to speak during the conference's general debate. The demonstration was staged as a "tribute to the memory of the late Imre Nagy and in protest against his deliberate, premeditated and political murder," the employer delegates' spokesman announced.

Most of the non-Communist worker and government delegates, including the American, had already left the hall.

Faupl's resolution calling for the prompt publication by governments of all laws, regulations and decrees affecting workers won unanimous approval as the conference began its third and final week.

The conference also adopted by a vote of 118 to 32, with 16 abstentions, international standards on the conditions of employment of plantation workers. George L-P Weaver, of the American workers delegation, said that it was a first step toward the goal of assuring plantation workers conditions which "compare favorably with those of workers anywhere in the world."

Drafts of three conventions on minimum age, medical examinations and articles of agreement for fishermen were approved and will come before next year's conference for final action. A minimum age of 15 was set as a general rule for any child employed on fishing vessels.

Bertrand Seidman, AFL-CIO economist, successfully called for the deletion of a provision exempting from the minimum age rule children working on vessels on which only members of the same family are employed.

"If employment on fishing vessels is a threat to the health and safety of immature children under the age of 15 then it doesn't matter whether the vessel is family-owned or not," he said.

Poster Compares Red Buying Power

A two-color poster designed for display in union headquarters and meeting halls comparing workers' purchasing power in Communist countries and the free world is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

The poster, based on material published in the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News, compares also the time required to purchase staple items in nine countries in 1938 and in 1957 under communism.

Single copies of the poster are available for 25 cents. For orders up to a dozen the price is 15 cents each. Special prices are available for larger quantities.

Morse Says ILO Will Tackle Housing Need

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization will make every effort to place the problem of providing homes for workers before an early session of that body, Dir. Gen. David A. Morse assured Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

Bates is in Geneva as an advisor to the U.S. worker delegation to the annual ILO conference.

Morse made it clear he is fully aware "of the important role housing will play in the economies of all countries."

"Housing is one of the world's critical problems," he told Bates at a conference. "Good housing is needed as a bulwark against the social unrest which breeds totalitarian movements."

Bates emphasized the importance, in the U.S., of public housing for low income families and to make slum clearance possible; medium-priced homes for middle income families, with adequate financing, and cooperative housing. He told Morse that one of the reasons he is pressing so hard to get a construction program under way is because of unemployment among building tradesmen and, additionally, "as an impetus to general economic recovery."

To Be Major Item

"I not only intend to make the question the major item at the earliest possible ILO session," Morse said, "but I will work to see that it gets day-to-day attention in programs such as technical assistance.

"The ILO will strive to focus the attention of the United Nations and other international agencies on the importance of improving housing conditions everywhere. I can assure you that the ILO is world-conscious on this issue."

Seafarers Win Election on Runaway Ship

Miami, Fla.—The first major gain in the international fight of maritime unions on ship operations under the flags of countries without wage and job standards was scored by the Seafarers when the crew of the Liberian-registered passenger ship, the Florida, picked the union as its collective bargaining agency in an NLRB election.

The count was 87 to 21. SIU Sec-Treas. Paul Hall said the vote "serves notice on American shipping interests that transfer to a foreign flag no longer gives them immunity from union organization."

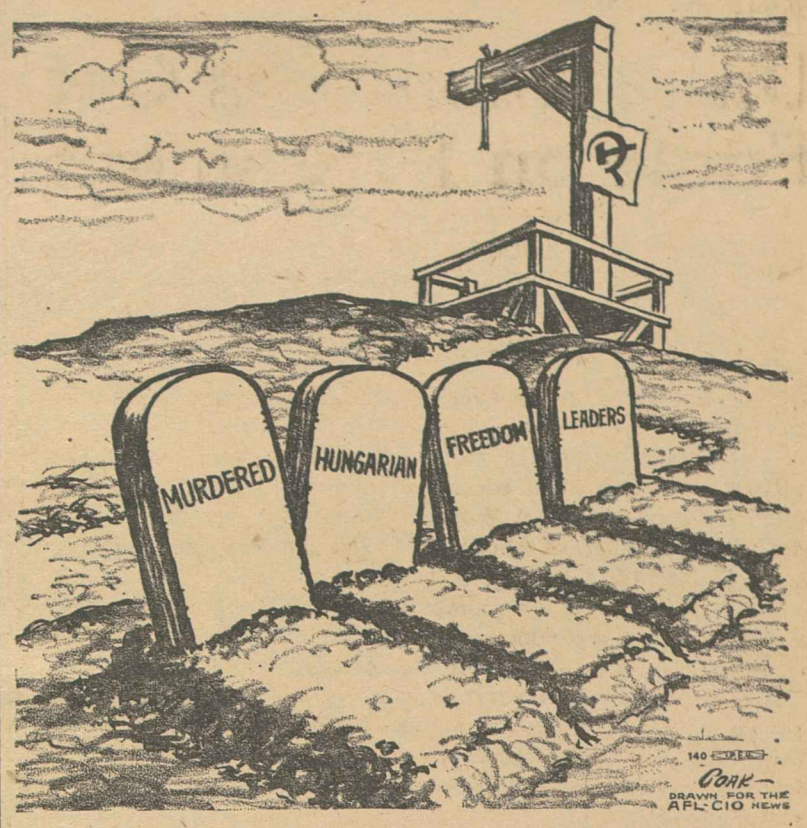
Maritime unions throughout the world, under the leadership of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, for years have been intensely concerned over transfers of ship registries from marine nations to countries which have no legislative standards for the marine industry and no unions of the workers in it. Panama, Liberia and Honduras particularly have been refuges for runaway registries.

Replaced by Aliens

The Florida is owned by the P&O Steamship Co. of Miami. For many years the firm's vessels employed U.S. crews under contracts with American unions. In 1955 they were transferred to the Liberian flag, the U.S. crews were paid off and new crews, mostly of aliens, were signed at far lower wage scales. The transfer was typical of hundreds involving what were originally U.S.-registered ships.

In ordering the election, the NLRB found that the workers in the requested unit "are employes of a domestic corporation" and held the "mere fact" that most of them were non-resident aliens "does not take the case outside the coverage of the act."

'Peaceful' Coexistence



Labor Blasts Soviets For 'Murder' of Nagy

(Continued from Page 1)

one, the cold-blooded murder of Nagy and his companions once again shows that human rights and decency are non-existent in the Communist world."

Other reactions at Geneva:

Sir Alfred Roberts, veteran British labor leader and chairman of the ILO Workers Group: "This dastardly business shocked everyone with any sense of decency and justice. I cannot understand why these usually clever people published the news after the secrecy of the trial unless it was intended to be a threat to other satellites."

Jean Moeri of the Swiss Trade Union Congress: "The murder of Nagy and the other resistance heroes is the best proof not only that trade union freedom is a myth in Hungary, but human rights are deliberately sacrificed to the terrifying reason of the totalitarian state."

Pres. Willi Richter of the German Confederation of Trade Unions: "Totalitarianism, whether fascist or Communist, will never hesitate to resort to any brutality to maintain itself in power."

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress: "Talk of peace and human rights sounds pretty hollow coming from people who can murder men like Nagy and his companions."

Oldenbroek Blasts Action

Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the ICFTU from Brussels called the slayings "another instance of callous disregard of human rights and freedoms by so-called Communist justice."

"The small minority which rules Hungary with the support of Soviet tanks has its revenge and at the same time seeks to intimidate the people of that unhappy country," he said. "These political murders finally dispose of the myth that Soviet-controlled regimes have been 'liberalized' since Stalin's death."

In an address broadcast to all Latin America, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, as assistant secretary of ORIT, called the murders "the most reprehensible crime in the bloody history of the Soviet regime."

"We hope this murder will open the eyes of the minority of workers and students who unconsciously back Communist policy masquerading as anti-imperialism," he added. "We hope they realize that Soviet imperialism in the most repugnant imperialism menacing the liberty and civilization of the world."

In England Pres. Arthur Horner of the Mineworkers, a Communist, called the slayings "horrifying, absolutely horrifying."

Congress Voices Indignation

In Congress, both Senate and House passed resolutions voicing indignation at the killings. The five-nation UN Special Committee on Hungary deplored the killing of men who were "symbols of the hope of a nation for freedom."

From Warsaw, Gomulka sent a letter to Moscow "disassociating" himself and the Polish party from the action.

From Belgrade, Yugoslavia sent a sharp protest to Hungary, as Nagy had obtained refuge in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest and left it under assurances of safety. In New Delhi, Nehru described the murders and their "possible consequences" as "most distressing."

Pretzel Maker Gets New Labor Twist

Reading, Pa.—Norman B. Fisher, manager of the Sturgis Pretzel Co., West Lawn, was fined $75 and costs by Alderman Harold C. Cooney on a charge of working women employes longer than the legal hours.

Evidence obtained by Mrs. Doris Collier, inspector for the Bureau of Women and Children in the State Dept. of Labor and Industry, showed that some women employes of the company worked more than 10 hours a day and 48 hours a week, the legal maximum, over the past year.

European Housing Program Advances

Luxemburg — A third housing program which will provide between 18,000 and 20,000 homes for workers has been approved for 1959 and 1960 by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The project, to cost about $100 million, will raise to more than 55,000 the number of dwellings for workers under the ECSC's programs, of which 12,693 have been completed, 11,073 are under construction and 6,878 are in the planning stage.

Special financing will help keep down the cost of houses which are either sold or rented to coal miners and steel workers in Germany, the Saar, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

THE MEN WHOSE UNIONS keep America's Navy operating are shown taking off by plane from the Navy base at Anacostia, Md., for a look at how our sea forces carry out their mission. Heading for Trinidad for conferences with Latin American labor leaders and a tour of the naval base there, and then scheduled for a voyage to Rio de Janeiro aboard the USS Ranger, are (from top to bottom) Paul Askew of the Operating Engineers; Howard Dow, Machinists; Edward Hines, Iron Workers; George Richardson, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; William Snoots, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Bruno Sorchinski, president of the New Jersey Union Labor League, and Alonzo Young, Boilermakers.

Meany Protests Inadequacies Of Fair Labor Standards Act

Demands for extension of Fair Labor Standards Act coverage to millions of workers who now lack its protection were voiced during a nation-wide radio broadcast marking the 20th anniversary of the signing of the original law by the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, protesting against inadequacies of the law, pointed out that 20 million workers are now not covered and asked help for these "forgotten" men and women. Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell asked protection for 2.5 million additional.

Frances Perkins, secretary of labor when the bill was signed, recalled workers were paid 5 cents an hour in 1938 for shelling pecans in Texas and Louisiana, and 11 cents for cutting granite in Georgia. Dean Francis Sayre of the Washington Cathedral, the moderator, pointed out that low-paid workers must have their earnings supplemented out of taxes.

Broadcast by ABC

The program was arranged by the Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act of the National Consumers League. It was broadcast by the American Broadcasting Co.

Meany made it clear that in asking Congress to "improve the lot of the forgotten men and women of 1958 — those condemned to substandard wages," he was not asking for higher pay for union members, most of whose standards are higher than those set in the law.

"We are pleading the cause of the unorganized worker who, because he is unorganized, must look to Congress for alleviation of his economic plight," he said.

"To put it bluntly, these men and women are being exploited. Their wages are set at the lowest possible level to which their employers can force them. In our judgment they are entitled, by every test of humanitarianism and justice, to the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Meany, whose address was recorded before he left for Europe, called the necessity of legislating "such bedrock economic justice" 20 years ago a "sad commentary on the morals of American industry."

Points to Violations

"It is an even sadder commentary on today's economic morals," he added, "to note that the regular reports of the Dept. of Labor reveal today firms violating the minimum wage law."

Opponents of the original law, who clamored so loudly against it in 1938, are less vocal today, he pointed out, but the opposition "is nonetheless vigorous and continuing."

"Perhaps because the opposition no longer screams, it has become more effective," he asserted. "For today's version of the Fair Labor Standards Act does not, in justice and in fact, achieve fair labor standards.

"Even the minimum wage itself—$1 an hour—is incontestably too low in these days of high prices."

Miss Perkins described the "correction" made by the original act as "of enormous importance," but said there are still "some loopholes" and "some anomalies" in the present version.

'Progressive' Wage Urged

"The committee for the improvement of the act under whose auspices this broadcast is made," she added, "now hopes to see the Wage-Hour Act put on the basis of not only a living wage, but a progressive wage."

Mitchell said that during its existence, the act "has proved itself a basic instrument with which to advance the welfare of all of our citizens."

"Millions of workers have benefitted since 1938 from its application," he said. "This direct increase of the ability of the wage earner to participate to a greater extent in the benefits of our economy is only a part of the influence of the act and the influence it has had on our standard of living.

"In a much broader sense, the provisions of the act direct our imaginations toward maximum boundaries—toward those broader maximums of economic well-being, and our society is asked always by its members to achieve them."

Even if 20 million more workers were covered, said Dean Sayre, there still would be others who should be protected by effective state legislation. The present $1 minimum wage he called "a mighty low figure."

"Let us see to it that more and more workers receive minimum wage protection at a pay rate sufficient to keep their families in dignity and respect," he urged.

Marine Engineers Win Atlantic-Gulf Strike

New York—A strike that threatened to immobilize about 480 passenger and cargo ships on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts ended when the Marine Engineers and American Merchant Marine Institute reached agreement after a five-day walkout.

The peace pact was substantially the same as one signed 48 hours earlier by MEBA, the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Pacific Maritime Association covering West Coast ship operations.

Basic Gains Won

Basic improvements in the Atlantic-Gulf coasts agreement, which covers some 2,500 men, were:

- An increase in pension benefits from the former $100 to $150 a month after 20 years.
- An increase in manning scales which would increase the number of engineers on all ships except a few older ones.
- A new vacation schedule providing increases from the previous 14 days to 30 days after one year with more than one employer; from the previous 28 days to 48 days after one year with the same employer; and effective June 15 next year, 60 days after one year with the same employer.

Welfare Benefits Raised

- Payment of $50 a week in welfare benefits for 39 weeks while a man is unfit for duty, plus $12 a day for up to 20 days of hospitalization. Formerly, a man unfit for duty received $21 a week for 13 weeks of hospitalization.
- Agreement on the principle of severance pay for engineers whose jobs are lost permanently through transfer of their ships to foreign registry, effective Aug. 1. If the parties are unable to agree on the contract language by that date the issue is to go to arbitration.

Followed Pacific Pattern

The Pacific Coast settlement with MEBA and MMP was about the same except for the engineers' manning-scale improvements, which are already in effect there. About 3,000 engineers and 2,000 masters, mates and pilots are covered. Wages in all three contracts were left unchanged.

The Atlantic and Gulf coasts agreement brought added benefits to some 1,500 members of the American Radio Association, which had already negotiated a tentative settlement, subject to ratification, with the AMMI. The union obtained the improved pension, vacation and welfare benefits won by the MEBA.

The national council of the Maritime Union authorized establishment of a licensed marine officers' division on the basis of what it described as "a series of actions" by MEBA and MMP "to assist another unlicensed seamen's union, the Seafarers Intl. Union, in efforts to compete with NMU."

Job Security Need Stressed by IBEW

A conference of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Westinghouse Employes Council was given a grim description of what lack of employment security—the theme of the meeting—means to a worker who doesn't have it.

They heard from Kenneth Smith, council vice president, the tragic story of what happened to him and other workers when Westinghouse decided to close its Meadville, Pa., plant.

His years of service, and the service of others like him, have gone for nothing, Smith said, and he is faced with the problem of finding a job at an age when he should have security in his job.

"Westinghouse is Meadville," he said. "Now hundreds of people find themselves out of work, their pension and insurance programs wiped out, their homes half paid for, their bills staring them in the face. They do not know which way to turn.

"This is a living example of what can happen when workers have no employment security guarantees in their contracts, clauses which will at least provide a period for readjustment."

Freeman Stresses Need

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman proposed that the union seek employment security from Westinghouse in contract negotiations this year by demanding a guaranteed annual wage, guarantees of employment and wages for the length of the contract, severance pay and a yearly reopening on employment security matters.

Any program, he said, must protect workers in case of layoffs, regardless of the cause: transfers and allocations of work within the plant; transfers from one plant to another, reduction of hours and runaway plants.

"Employment security requires a distribution of the work to assure full employment in the face of a labor surplus due to increased productivity," he added. "This means a start must be made toward reduced hours of work. Maintenance of employment by reduced working hours is valid only if the workers' earnings are maintained at the same level."

Political Action Needed

IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan emphasized the necessity for political action to assure enactment of beneficial legislation and repeal of laws like the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Give your support to COPE," he pleaded. "Get your members registered. Labor doesn't want special favors. All it wants is a square deal for the working men and women of this country and we can't get it with reactionaries. We've got to elect liberals."

IBEW Vice Pres. H. B. Blankenship emphasized the union has no objection to technological change, but does object to "shortsightedness and greed on the part of employers which cause them to build up profits while employes suffer unemployment."

Medics Told To Get Along With Labor

San Francisco—Organized medicine must learn to get along with organized labor, delegates to the annual convention of the American Medical Association were told by their next president.

The warning came from Pres.-elect Gunnar Gundersen. It grew out of the difficulties the AMA has been having with unions seeking to operate medical and hospitalization programs and AMA's basic opposition to group medical practice, which the AMA says violates the right of patients "freely to select their own physicians."

Federal Aid Opposed

The long-standing opposition of the AMA to medical care financed by the federal government was voiced by Pres. David B. Allman. He attacked proposals such as that in the labor-supported Forand bill to provide hospital care to social security pensioners.

However, he said, something must be done to take care of the health needs of "our senior citizens."

He proposed that the AMA join other health groups in a study to ascertain the real needs of the elderly, and then determine upon a method of meeting the problem without "insulting" them.

Building Trade Travel Tax Allowance Asked

Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, asked a congressional committee to aid the millions of building trades workers to secure "the same equality of treatment" from the Internal Revenue Service that is accorded businessmen and professionals.

Schoemann made the plea to the Legal and Monetary Affairs subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, asking the group to use its "good offices" to have the IRS "promulgate a ruling to all its district directors that establishes the lawful right of building trades craftsmen to deduct travel expenses and end discriminatory treatment . . ."

He told the subcommittee that the revenue service has failed to establish a uniform rule or regulation allowing building trades workers to deduct from their income tax traveling expenses.

The Plumbers and Pipe Fitters have tested the IRS stand in the courts and a key case is currently under consideration by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The problem has arisen, said Schoemann, an AFL-CIO vice president, who said he was speaking on behalf of the other 3,250,000 members of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept., because the IRS has shown "a lack of understanding of the problems" of the construction industry.

He made the following points:

1—All construction projects are temporary in nature and craftsmen employed in construction are employed for many short, intermittent periods of time. The IRS, he said, has refused to grant that construction jobs are by their very nature temporary.

2—There are no stable employer-employee relationships in the construction industry because of the temporary and intermittent nature of employment.

3—Travel expenses of building tradesmen are the result of economic necessity—a worker must go where there is construction activity if work in his own area is unavailable.

Back-to-School Trek:

Slump, Politics Top Labor School Agenda

Workers in all parts of the country are laying down their tools, turning off their machines or shutting their desks for organized labor's annual trek back to school.

The classroom may be in a downtown hotel, on a university campus, under the trees of a summer camp or on the shores of a lake, but in all of them eager men and women who want to make themselves better union members will soon be poring over books, listening attentively to lectures, or speaking up in the sometimes heated discussions that often prove the high point of labor education summer schools.

More schools are being held and more locals are sending students than ever before, a survey by AFL-CIO Dept. of Education indicates, but the recession and its effect on employment are having an impact. Several of the schools, which in other years operated for a full week, have been cut back to three days, the compilation shows.

The economic downturn is having its effect on the programs, too. Last year the emphasis was on ethical practices, psychology and widespread interest in the Steelworkers "liberal arts" program at Pennsylvania State University, it is recalled in the department's publication, Education News and Views.

Recession Top Item

"Number one problem which will be kicked around at all summer schools," the article adds, "will be an analysis of the recession and the failure of the labor movement to mobilize enough strength to pass its basic anti-recession legislative program in Congress.

"Inevitably, discussions of the recession will move into the November elections. Union schools will exploit the economic issues and the failure of Congress to move local unions to get more people registered and to get more votes for congressmen who will support anti-recession legislation.

"In states where 'right-to-work' is on the ballot, this will be uppermost in the programs."

As in other years, there also will be stress on local problems in workshop sessions on local union administration, stewards' training, public speaking, parliamentary procedure and how to run better meetings.

Sponsorship Varies

Twelve of the schools are being sponsored or co-sponsored by the central bodies in 20 states. Two courses involve AFL-CIO departments—a time-study and wage-incentive institute at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., July 20-26, and a Community Services Activities institute Aug. 17-23 at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

The others are sponsored by individual unions or groups of unions.

Teachers Sponsor Three Workshops

Chicago—Collective bargaining for better teacher salaries and improvement of public school teaching conditions will have top priority at three summer workshops sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers.

The workshops will be held at Pennsylvania State University, the University of Wisconsin School for Workers and the University of California at Berkeley, according to AFT Vice Pres. James L. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the union's summer education program.

Members of four government employes' unions—the State, County and Municipal Workers; the Pennsylvania State Fire Fighters; the Pennsylvania Federation of Post Office Clerks, and the American Federation of Government Employes—will join with Teachers' delegates in the Pennsylvania summer school.

TWO CHARTER MEMBERS of Cement Masons Local 502 in Chicago turned in their trowels for their first benefit checks under the union-management pension plan. The veteran union members, in the center of the front row, are Axel Gothberg (left), 72, exchanging with Bert Carey of the Concrete Contractors Association, chairman of the pension board of trustees, and Hans Petersen (right), 86, receiving his check from Pres. Emil Wesselhoff of Local 502. In the back row, left to right, are Taylor Soper of the Illinois Road Builders Association, Sec.-Treas. Warner Sevander of Local 502, and Paul A. Melvin of the Builders Association of Chicago.

Standards Sought In Building Service

Chicago—"What sort of employes do you want us to be?"

That was the question which Local 11, Building Service Employes, asked 50 superintendents and managers of Chicago suburban school systems at a conference aimed at setting up in-service training programs to improve the skills of union members.

The meeting had been called at the request of the local, which represents custodians and maintenance employes at elementary and high schools in six Illinois counties. At its conclusion, the educators agreed to join with the union in setting uniform job standards for the trade unionists.

Knoxville Registration Drive Hits Pay Dirt

Knoxville, Tenn.—An all-out registration drive being conducted by the Knoxville Area Committee on Political Education is beginning to hit pay dirt.

Determined to get all union members and their wives and husbands qualified to vote in this fall's important congressional elections, the committee took space in the Knoxville Labor Temple early this year and gave Fred F. Comer, Central Labor Council president and COPE chairman, the full-time job of directing the operation.

Working under his guidance is a dedicated group of volunteers — auxiliary members, union members and wives. At least three women work in the COPE office daily, and their loyalty can be measured by the fact that one woman lacks only 16 hours to qualify for her 100-hour pin, while several others are now in the 50-hour bracket.

The volunteers began their campaign by visiting all of the local unions in the area and obtaining complete membership lists. Then they tackled the almost endless job of checking these lists against official certified registration lists.

Careful Check Assured

The information on each member was placed on two cards—one to be filed under the name of the local union and the other under the ward and precinct in which he and his family belonged.

The names of those not registered were put in a special file, used as the basis for a letter urging that the union member and his family register. This letter is being followed up with telephone calls and reminders through the local union.

The COPE registration campaign has stimulated so much interest among local union leadership that most of them are vying for the Full Registration Citation which COPE is awarding.

In charge of the volunteers working under Chairman Comer's general direction are Mrs. Geneva Sneed, director of COPE's Women's Activities Dept. and business agent of Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local 90, and Mrs. Albert DeBusk, assistant director of the women's department.

Court Upholds Bakers' Right To Bolt BCW

New York—The right of a local union to disaffiliate from a corrupt international and take its treasury and other property with it was upheld by Supreme Court Justice Thomas A. Aurelio here.

Involved were Locals 50 and 51 of the newly-chartered AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers. The membership had voted to affiliate after bolting the Bakery & Confectionary Workers following its expulsion because of corruption in the leadership.

BCW Protest Rejected

Suits to block the actions were filed by BCW Acting Sec.-Treas. Peter H. Olson and Lester Crawford, special trustee for the locals.

The court rejected the protest and Justice Aurelio cited the advantages to the locals of membership in an AFL-CIO affiliate, which he called "highly prized," and noted speeches of BCW Pres. James G. Cross to the same effect.

"It is unconscionable to hold that, because a written contract does not expressly so provide, a contracting party may not disaffiliate from a corrupt and dishonest association," he wrote in an opinion.

"This is especially so when there is at stake the welfare of thousands of members of a union, together with the public confidence so essential to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with businessmen, big and small.

"A violation of the trust so reposed in labor leaders is in and of itself sufficient justification for a local union to call it quits."

Highest Possible Funds Asked for Foreign Aid

The "highest possible appropriations" for mutual security were urged on Congress by the AFL-CIO to assure "a long-term, effective foreign aid program" as an essential part of the country's overall foreign policy.

"An effective program attuned to the recently awakened aspirations for growth in the underdeveloped countries is essential for the welfare and security of our own nation and for the strength of the worldwide forces of freedom and democracy," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. H. H. Bookbinder told the House Foreign Operations subcommittee.

Would Aid Unity

"Tangible demonstration this year that the United States will help these people fulfill their hopes will immeasurably enhance the unity of the free world.

"Such actions on our part would do much to thwart the determined efforts of the Soviet rulers to lure into their camps hundreds of millions of people in the underdeveloped countries."

Bookbinder recalled that organized labor was one of the "earliest and staunchest" supporters of the Marshall Plan, Point Four and succeeding mutual aid programs, and now strongly supports extension "on a continuing and effective basis."

On specific phases, Bookbinder expressed the AFL-CIO's pleasure at the action of Congress in authorizing $8 million more for technical assistance than Pres. Eisenhower had asked, particularly when many people "were clamoring for cuts." Although the $171 million authorized is still much below needs, he said, the AFL-CIO "most earnestly" called on the Appropriations Committee to grant it.

He also urged the committee to make available the full $625 million authorized for economic development. Even this sum will meet less than one-third of the requests for help, he said, and the AFL-CIO still supports an appropriation of about $2 billion annually.

Unless the U.S. helps struggling nations to gain a place in the economic sun, he added, "they will seek help wherever they can get it," and specifically from the Soviet Union.

"Clearly, it is in the interest of the U.S. to block the development of strong economic bonds between the Soviet Union and the still free nations of the world. But we can do this only with a continuing, effective, adequately financed program of economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries," he said.

AFL-CIO Backs Fourth of July Theodore Roosevelt Tribute

The AFL-CIO has called on all of its affiliates to support a special observance of July 4 this year to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt.

In a letter to all national and international unions and state central bodies, Pres. George Meany urged that the holiday be set aside "as a day of gratitude for freedom and of rededication to the responsibilities of freedom."

Meany acted on the direction of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in recommending that affiliated local unions "take an active part" in the observance of the Fourth as part of a campaign "to alert the American people to the blessings of freedom and to their responsibilities as citizens."

The council voted to cooperate with the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission in the special program, Meany noted, adding that Senators Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) and Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.) had introduced a Joint Resolution requesting Pres. Eisenhower to issue a special proclamation for the occasion.

While serving as governor of New York, Roosevelt introduced legislation setting up the eight-hour day for state employes. In the White House, he recommended the firs. workmen's compensation bill for government employes, expressing the belief that the same principle which impelled the federal government to become a "model employer" in compensating for work-connected injuries "should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers."

Enacted in 1907

The bill was enacted by Congress in 1907, and became a model for workmen's compensation laws now in effect throughout the country.

In urging AFL-CIO affiliates to take an active part in local and state programs for the holiday, Pres. Meany said it would help make the Fourth of July "a day of heroic memory and challenge as it was in former years."

Ike Trying to Ride Out Adams Storm

The White House is trying to ride out the political storm blown up by the Sherman Adams case as a House committee continues to unfold the story of Bernard Goldfine's difficulties with government regulatory agencies.

Since his press conference pronouncement that "I need him," Pres. Eisenhower has been silent on the future of Adams despite mounting pleas from Republican Party leaders that Adams be dismissed as a liability to the party in the 1958 congressional elections.

Adams, apparently, is set to remain in the White House as presidential assistant and "chief of staff." In a letter to retired U.S. Judge Albert Levitt of New Hampshire, who urged Adams to run for governor of the state, Adams said, "I feel I have a job to finish here."

Indicative of the feeling that the Adams case has seriously injured the Republican Party in the coming elections was the request by GOP Senate Leader William F. Knowland to the President that he weigh his position "as to whether Adams has so hurt his usefulness that it might be harmful to the broad policies which the President must carry out in the remaining two years of his Administration."

Dismissal Is Asked

Most Republican candidates up for re-election took a similar view, with many going further and calling for Adams' immediate dismissal.

The GOP also launched a counter-attack, with National Chairman Meade Alcorn charging that a number of Democratic senators have profitted in the broadcasting business in relationship to their influence in Washington.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler suggested that the Republicans put on a stage show to question certain party members on whether they got favors or pressured government agencies. He urged they call the show "The Price Is Right."

Meanwhile, the House Committee on Legislative Oversight, the group that brought to light the material showing the relationship between Goldfine and Adams and the gifts showered on Adams by the New England textile manufacturer and financier, explored Goldfine's relationship with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

SEC Slow to Act

The committee is looking into SEC activities concerning the East Boston Co., a real estate firm controlled by Goldfine, who had been cited by the agency for failure to file annual reports and other financial data.

SEC officials told the committee that they waited six years to prosecute Goldfine for violating commission rules because the court action did not seem worthwhile.

SEC Chairman Edward N. Gadsby denied that Goldfine's relationship with Adams or the White House calls to the agency in any way influenced the commission or was responsible for the delay in prosecution.

A BRIEFING ON POLITICAL ACTION is given delegates to the Michigan State Association of Barbers by August Scholle (center) president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO. Listening are (left to right) Andrew S. McFarlane, president, Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; Lieut. Gov. Phil Hart, a candidate for the U. S. Senate; George Smith, Health & Welfare Fund trustee; Elmer Albrecht, Barbers state secretary-treasurer; George Husk, International Health & Welfare administrator; Frank Klein, president, Detroit Barbers Guild 4, and Ray Merriam, Barbers state head.

Publisher of Courier Takes 5th Amendment

Maxwell C. Raddock, a New York self-styled "labor publisher," who first attributed attacks on his operations to "jealousy" and "unfairness," finally invoked the Fifth Amendment before the McClellan special committee in refusing to answer questions. Asked about possible involvement with a Lake County, Ind., prosecutor, Raddock used the Fifth in refusing to say whether he knows the prosecutor, Metro Holovachka, or knows whether Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa was "contacted in connection with" a Lake County grand jury inquiry.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said he had notified Holovachka that "information reflecting on you" will be explored.

A Lake County grand jury investigated but did not indict Carpenters Union officials in an alleged land fraud deal. Later the officials, including Pres. Maurice Hutcheson, were indicted by a Marion County grand jury.

$20,000 'Fix' Charged

Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said charges would be heard that $20,000 was spent "for the purpose of fixing" the investigation.

Earlier, Raddock had denied misdeeds in the operation of the Trade Union Courier, a publication which the AFL-CIO denounced in testimony as "fraudulent, unfair and deceptive."

He produced photostatic copies of letters written 18 years ago by William Green, then AFL president, and George Meany, now AFL-CIO president, praising his publication.

An AFL-CIO spokesman had traced AFL condemnation of Raddock's publication back to 1945—13 years ago.

Conceding that Meany had assailed his operation, Raddock said this arose from "jealousy" in local labor leaders.

Raddock admitted hiring a private detective to investigate "rumors" about Pres. Meany, but insisted this was merely "labor politics."

The Courier's publisher also denied:

- Better Business Bureau charges that his employes used "boiler room" tactics.
- Committee charges that union leaders supporting his newspaper were given bonds in his publishing company.
- Suggestions that there was anything wrong with his relations with the Carpenters, which the committee charges paid him $310,000 to produce a biography of its former president, the late William L. Hutcheson.

While the new probe went forward, Max Block, previously accused by the committee of "gross misuse" of the funds of two Meat Cutter locals, ended his fight against quitting his union offices.

Block, who once withdrew his resignation as head of Locals 342 and 640 and instituted court action to prevent the parent union from putting the locals into receivership, resigned for the second time and dropped the law suit.

Block's latest resignation paved the way for Meat Cutters' Vice Presidents Marvin W. Hook and Raymond F. Wentz to take over as receivers of the two locals. Sharing authority with them are five vice presidents of the New York and New Jersey Butchers District Council—Isadore Leff, Anthony Lester, George Lederman, Joseph Cohen and Richard Scalet.

Federal Jury Acquits Hoffa And Brennan

New York—James R. Hoffa, president of the AFL-CIO-expelled Teamsters Union, has been acquitted on charges of tapping the telephones of business agents in the union's Detroit headquarters.

The jury of seven men and five women deliberated seven hours before returning their verdict in U. S. District Court. Also acquitted with Hoffa were two co-defendants—Owen (Bert) Brennan, a Teamster vice president, and Bernard B. Spindel, a professional wire tapper.

Was Second Trial

It was the second trial for the trio on wiretap and conspiracy charges. The first ended in a hung jury last December, with 11 jurors favoring conviction and one holding out for acquittal.

It was the second time within a year that Hoffa won acquittal in federal courts. In 1957, when his union was undergoing scrutiny by the Senate Committee, Hoffa was tried on charges that he had attempted to plant a lawyer on the McClellan committee's staff to obtain some of the investigators' files. A Washington jury cleared him.

Smith Bill Threatens Labor Law Pattern

A major fight is shaping up in the House over a bill sponsored by states' rights forces that would alter the distribution of power between the federal and state governments. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), was approved by a narrow margin in the House Judiciary Committee and reported for floor action by the House Rules Committee.

The principal motivation for the measure appears to be to rebuke the Supreme Court for its recent decisions on segregation and civil liberties.

If passed it would have, however, a direct effect on labor legislation. AFL-CIO has testified in opposition to the bill.

A minority report signed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), Judiciary Committee chairman, and eight other committee members, declares that the bill "can only bring about confusion, litigation and the imposition of devisive localism. No modern economy should be subjected to such strains. H. R. 3 is a horse-and-buggy formula applied to an atomic age."

Called 'Shotgun' Law

The minority report termed the measure "shotgun legislation" that "affects broad questions of interstate commerce, criminal law, labor relations and many others." It added that the bill "defies even minimal standards for responsible legislative action."

The bill would amend the U.S. Code to the effect that no act of Congress would be construed as giving the federal government jurisdiction in the field covered by the act unless Congress expressly provides for this supremacy by the federal government.

Attorneys who have analyzed the measure claim that it would have no effect on the Supreme Court decision that motivated it.

In the field of labor legislation the bill could possibly be interpreted to give the states concurrent jurisdiction in the area of unfair labor practices and representation proceedings, an arrangement generally considered unworkable.

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California 'Work' Referendum Will Go to Voters in November

Sacramento, Calif.—California's "right-to-work" referendum qualified for a place on the November ballot, after supporters took advantage of a 40-day extension on filing in order to get the required number of signatures.

Intriguingly titled the "employer-employe initiative constitution amendment," the "right-to-work" proposal will appear as proposition No. 18 on the state ballot.

Its presence there may widen the breach between the state's two top Republicans—Sen. William F. Knowland, who is running for the governorship on a union-curbing platform, and Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, who is campaigning for Knowland's Senate seat and is opposed to the "work" measure.

The labor-backed Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Atty. Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, an outspoken critic of "right-to-work," trounced Knowland by more than 600,000 votes in California's "popularity poll" primaries earlier this month. He piled up a record-breaking combined vote on the Republican and Democratic ballots under the state's cross-filing system.

The petition made it just under the deadline, after the lengthy extension and despite court charges of irregularities against three of its solicitors, when its backers filed 354,153 certified signatures with the secretary of state. This was roughly 10 percent more than the 322,429 signatures needed to put the question up to the voters.

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California Industrial Union Council, predicted an overwhelming "no" vote in November, declaring that the electorate would vote "against compulsory poverty."

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, likewise predicted defeat of the "right-to-work" referendum, recalling that in 1944 "labor and business together defeated a similar ballot proposal by more than half a million votes."

"Labor and management," Haggerty said, "together regret the ballot qualification of the 'right-to-work' issue. This measure would not only emasculate the basic liberties of the labor movement, but would also jeopardize the long and mature relationships which have prevailed in California between business and labor."

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Big Steel Warned On Price Policies

CLAD IN AN ABBREVIATED "UNCLE SAM" COSTUME, this pretty young lady was one of several at work in the Washington (D. C.) area, passing out literature as part of an organizing drive by Local Lodge 631 of the Government Employes, which represents workers on the payroll of the District of Columbia.

After Five Weeks:

Jobless Pay Law Only 50% Effective

By Gene Zack

Five weeks after congressional passage of a bill allowing extension of the unemployment compensation period, the measure remained meaningless for nearly half those workers who have exhausted jobless benefits.

Minnesota became the 13th state to participate in the federal program by accepting advances which must be repaid at a later date. Five other states—with Ohio the latest to act—have adopted some type of program financed from state surpluses, although Connecticut's extension law actually barred most exhaustees from additional benefits.

Action Still to Come

Favorable action is still anticipated in Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana and Nevada. Assuming action, this will bring the exhaustees protected by either state or federal programs to 680,000—56.6 percent of the 1.2 million whose benefits have run out since last November.

With 22 states providing some form of assistance, the situation was materially better than most governors had indicated while the measure was before Congress—but still far short of the goal of liberal anti-recession forces which had sought to protect all eligible jobless who had exhausted benefits.

It was a conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress,

(Continued on Page 3)

High Jobless Rate Due to Continue

By Saul Miller

The nation entered the second half of 1958 facing the prospect of continued high unemployment and an economy chugging along at a rate well below capacity.

It faced also the prospect of a federal budget deficit of over $10 billion for the 12 months starting July 1, 1958, stemming in large part from the Administration's earlier predictions of a limited and relatively harmless recession.

Business activity in June continued at an even pace with a slight pick-up in some areas, but there were no definite signs of a real upturn. Most economists predicted no fundamental activity along this line until the last quarter of the year.

An indication of what's ahead for the next 12 to 18 months came in a survey of 60 top-ranking economists by financial writer J. A. Livingston.

See Slow Recovery

The group, in effect, foresaw a slow upward trend with a full recovery from the recession by 1960. However, industrial production, on the basis of the survey, would still stand at only 142 in December 1959 in terms of the Federal Reserve Board index, compared to a pre-recession high of 147 in December 1956.

On unemployment, the concensus is for 4.8 million jobless by the end of this year, 4.5 million a year from now and 4.2 million at the end of 1959 or 50 percent higher than December 1956. The latest government figure shows 4.8 million unemployed.

Other economic surveys however, predicted a year or two more of readjustment before the climate for another boom period is on hand. These surveys, too, noted

(Continued on Page 2)

Pressure In 'Work' Drive Hit

Cincinnati — United Organized Labor of Ohio has backed up its charge that many persons circulating so-called "right-to-work" petitions do so because they are intimidated by top management.

The UOLO made public the results of a survey in Cincinnati of the occupations of 750 persons circulating petitions to put a "work" amendment to the Ohio constitution on the November ballot. The survey showed that 60 percent of the circulators are on the management level.

"Out of the 750-person sample," the UOLO said, "we discovered 43 company presidents, a chairman of the board, 40 vice presidents and 31 secretary-treasurers."

More than a third of the 750 circulators were supplied by just eight companies "all with long records of resisting unionism," the united labor committee set up to oppose the adoption of "work" legislation in Ohio declared.

Management Sets Tone

"Clearly, top management sets the tone, and the people down below hop to it," UOLO said. "Where top management is taking the lead, we often found most of the middle management people, the foremen and the engineers, circulating petitions also, possibly out of fear of their jobs or to protect their chances for advancement."

The group pointed out that the largest bloc of circulators, 160, came from middle management, "where the big boss can watch your every move, and where you have no union to protect you."

White collar workers made up only 9 percent of the total and blue collar workers comprised even less—8.5 percent.

"The survey results should throw into a cocked hat any notion that the 'right-to-work' is a people's movement," UOLO spokesmen said. "We have reason to believe that the Cincinnati pattern is repeated in other communities. At least in Cincinnati, the 'right-to-work' boils down to a disguised assault by anti-labor managements on the whole labor movement."

The eight corporations, which UOLO found are supplying 272, or 36 percent, of the 750 petition cir-

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McDonald Urges Rise In Output

By Gervase N. Love

Pres. David J. McDonald warned the basic steel industry against pursuing a limited production, high-price policy as a two-part wage increase for Steelworkers became effective July 1 under the USWA contract.

His warning came as production schedules, which had been rising since April, went into reverse in the last week of June and headed still lower because of the July 4 holiday weekend and the vacation season.

It came, also, as the steel companies for the first time since the war showed some hesitancy about jacking up prices immediately coincident with a wage rise and blaming it on "need."

"The American economy was not built by limiting production and charging high prices," McDonald tartly observed.

"Price increases benefit only the companies who make them. Our union believes it would be far more beneficial to the nation as a whole if industry would turn to the problem of stimulating production and lowering prices so that cost-of-living increases would be unnecessary."

The pay hike was composed of a package worth 11.9 cents an hour due as the third and final installment under three-year contracts signed in 1956, plus 4 cents an hour under the agreement's cost-of-living clause.

Predict Higher Prices

Although the steel companies showed signs of waiting for "clarification" on pricing issues, higher price tags were definitely predicted by industry sources — whenever U.S. Steel, the biggest producer and the price leader, decides it is time to act.

McDonald pointed out that the

(Continued on Page 2)

Ohio Eagles Hit 'Work' Proposal

Cincinnati — The 55th annual convention of the Ohio Fraternal Order of Eagles has unanimously gone on record in oppositon to the enactment of "right-to-work" legislation.

A resolution approved by the 475 delegates called the proposal "a fraud upon the voting public" and instructed Eagles' officers "to assist organized labor in every reasonable way in this struggle."

Praising labor for bringing a "high standard of living into the American economy," the resolution noted that "any weakening of the trade union movement would react adversely upon the economy of our nation and our state and depress the standard of living."

Faupl Says ILO Session's Work Contributes to Human Rights

Geneva—Conventions and resolutions approved by the Intl. Labor Organization here "should contribute substantially to the cause of human rights," Rudy Faupl, American workers delegate, said in summing up the three-week conference.

The conference, the 42nd ILO meeting, "showed its great concern for human rights when an overwhelming majority refused to be duped by the flow of Communist propaganda, voted out the Hungarian delegates and rejected the Soviet resolution on summit talks," he added.

The American workers' delegation led by Faupl, an international representative of the Machinists, could claim a perfect batting average in obtaining majority support of its positions.

The Soviet attempt to use the ILO conference as a sounding board for propaganda about a "summit" conference of East-West political leaders was beaten in committee and by a 117-33 vote on the floor, with 7 abstentions.

The conference adopted in its final days a major convention on discrimination aimed at the elimination of "any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin which has the effect of nulifying or imparing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation."

Employer Move Collapses

An attempt by some employer delegates to inject the union shop issue into the debate collapsed and the text approved by workers was passed by a 189-24 vote, with 13 abstentions.

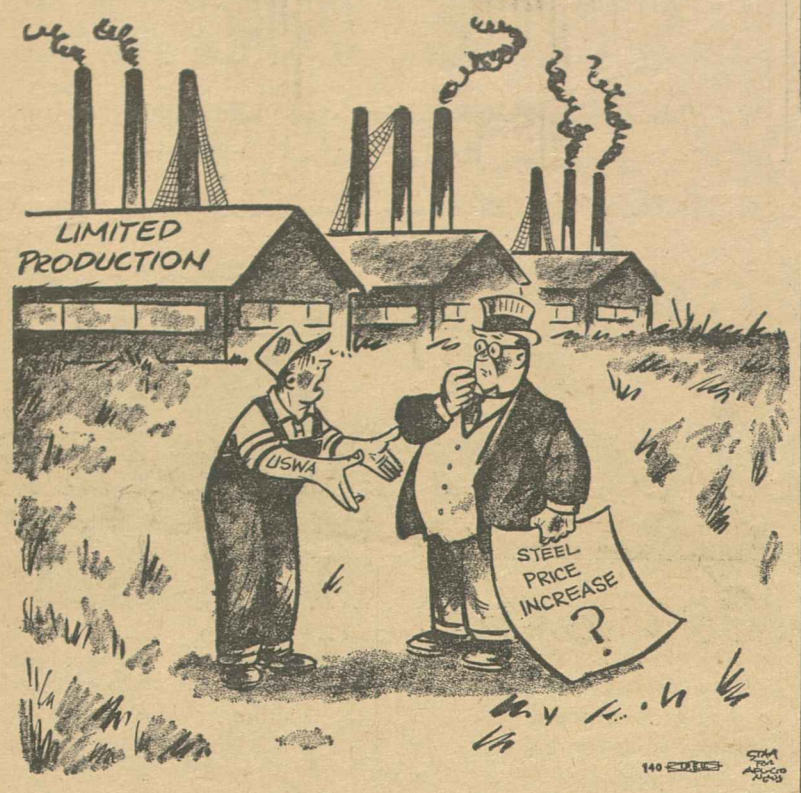
When announcing on behalf of American labor his "vigorous support" of the convention, Isadore Nagler, vice president of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' and adviser on the American worker delegation, said that discrimination "is not only morally unjust but also economically indefensible."

The convention was "one of the greatest achievements in ILO history," he said. "May the nations of the world now put into practice the principles which are set forth so clearly in it."

The conference also adopted in its closing hours — over almost

(Continued on Page 6)

How About Raising Production This Time?



Steel Industry Policies Flayed by McDonald

(Continued from Page 1)

cost-of-living raise came "only after prices moved upward."

"The fact proves beyond doubt our repeated contention that wages consistently have been chasing prices and that the inflationary trend can be halted only by realistic appraisal of the pricing system based on fair instead of exorbitant profits," he said.

"Again we emphasize that these rising prices which brought about this latest cost-of-living increase cannot be attributed to negotiated wage increases granted in our present contract. The cost-of-living increase simply makes up for money already spent through higher prices. We repeat that this plainly is a matter of wages chasing prices.

"We wish to stress that these rising prices certainly are not justified in view of the still huge profits of American industry in spite of shutdowns and employe lay-offs.

"We greatly regret the necessity of a cost-of-living increase, particularly when it is of no comfort to many thousands of our people who are drawing no pay, or reduced pay, and to other millions of Americans who must face the additional hardship of continually rising prices."

Wants Situation 'Clarified'

A few days before the wage increase went into effect, Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) of the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee tried to sound out U.S. Steel as to what it planned on prices. In reply he received a wire from Roger Blough, board chairman, who said:

"Our immediate conclusion to date is not to attempt to change our prices until the situation becomes clarified."

Blough did not spell out what he wanted "clarified." Nor did he reply to Kefauver's suggestion that Pres. Eisenhower call a labor-management conference to discuss steel wages and prices —a proposal which McDonald endorsed as having "great merit."

That the industry is merely biding its time on prices was clearly shown by a survey by the Wall Street Journal.

"Some time during the third quarter, steel prices are going up," the Journal bluntly states. "It's inevitable, producers say, despite the current stalling."

House Labor Committee Set To Act on Welfare Fund Bill

House prospects for passage of labor legislation turned brighter when reports circulated that the Education and Labor Committee had agreed to begin consideration July 10 of the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives welfare fund bill.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has asked the House to move in two steps—first, to take up and pass the welfare fund bill and second, to improve and pass the Kennedy-Ives compromise labor report and disclosure bill.

Both measures were previously cleared by the Senate by overwhelming votes after most punitive and harassing anti-labor amendments were beaten down. The welfare-fund bill won by an 83-to-0 vote, the Kennedy-Ives bill by an 88-to-1 division.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn has not yet sent the Kennedy-Ives bill to the Labor Committee. Reports said he was awaiting action by the group on the welfare-fund measure.

The Kennedy-Ives bill won qualified endorsement of the Auto Workers when UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the bill "contains some provisions labor cannot support" but "is on the whole a constructive piece of legislation."

The paper-work burden imposed by the bill's reporting and disclosure procedures would have a "drastic effect" only on the unethical, Reuther said in a letter to UAW locals, and the bill can accomplish "overwhelming good in helping the labor movement clean up corrupt or improper activities."

Subcommittee Resigns

The welfare-fund bill for several weeks was held under study by a special House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N. Y.). A move by eight committee members urging that Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) bring the bill quickly before the full committee led to the resignation of the Teller subcommittee, members of which felt their motives were under attack.

The situation was complicated by uncertainty about the Administration's attitude toward the danger that right-wing Republicans might seek to load down the bill on the House floor with severe anti-union amendments.

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R-N.Y.) in a House speech accused Democrats of "stalling" important labor legislation.

He did not deal with the fact that GOP senators had sought to attach drastic union curbs and that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in a sudden statement from a labor conference in Switzerland, assailed the original Kennedy-Ives bill as ineffective. Mitchell has accepted some Senate amendments — opposed by the AFL-CIO—as evidence of some improvement.

Senators Urge Passage

Two members of the Senate Labor Committee urged that House approval of the Kennedy-Ives measure would aid "responsible labor to move ahead."

Appearing on the AFL-CIO radio program, Washington Reports to the People, Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) ridiculed the Administration complaint that the bill was "ineffective" and pointed out that it made long-delayed amendments in the Taft-Hartley Act.

The bill, taken in conjunction with the earlier welfare-funds measure, met all five "areas" of legislative action recommended by the McClellan committee, Kennedy said.

The financial-reporting and election procedures, plus sections on trusteeship, give adequate information and safeguards to union members and the public interest, he and Cooper declared.

At the same time, penalties and sanctions are applicable only against individual violators of the requirements—not against the union members who are blameless, Cooper emphasized. The existing Taft-Hartley Act penalizes a union for failure of officers to file non-Communist affidavits, but efforts to place a similiar union-punishing provision in the Kennedy-Ives bill were defeated.

The bill amends the Taft-Hartley Act by removing the existing bar that prevents fired "economic strikers" from voting in new elections to determine whether the employes desire union representation, Kennedy said.

Retail Clerks Victorious in 4 Ward Ballots

Four election victories followed a stepped-up organizing campaign among employes of Montgomery Ward stores by the Retail Clerks.

The campaign was launched after settlement of a five-month strike and boycott against the retail chain by RCIA. First returns brought National Labor Relations Board victories in elections held at stores in Sacramento, Calif. and Meadville, Dubois and Punxsutawney, Pa.

25 Elections Pending

RCIA Organization Dir. Ben Crossler said NLRB elections are pending in 25 stores and organizers are receiving a welcome among employes who previously resisted unionization.

Meanwhile, 72 out of the 76 local unions involved in the original dispute have ratified the national agreement between the RCIA and Montgomery Ward and have successfully negotiated local contracts.

Terms of the national agreement accord the RCIA the union shop (as well as an agency shop in "right-to-work" states) for the first time. Across-the-board wage increases of 17½ cents over five years were granted, along with higher commissions for sales employes. Additional improvements were won in seniority, paid holidays, overtime and reduced hours.

Senate Group Votes Rail Retirement Bill

The way to congressional action on the rail unions' major legislative goal for this session was opened when a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) approved basic improvements in retirement and unemployment compensation benefits.

The full committee is expected to begin its study of the recommendations soon, with union leaders hopeful of Senate action this session.

The Senate subcommittee's bill is slightly modified from the original proposals, but the House Interstate Commerce Committee is due to consider soon the Harris-Wolverton bill embodying labor's full requests.

The Morse subcommittee's proposal would amend the Railroad Retirement Act in four areas:

A 10 percent across-the-board increase in benefits which would give present pensioners an average of $128.70 a month and disabled annuitants $115.50. About 675,000 persons would be affected.

Women employes and the wives of retired employes would be able to retire at 62 instead of the present 65, with proportionally lowered benefits, in conformity with last year's changes in the Social Security Act.

The original clause depriving a pensioner of benefits in any month in which he earns $100 or more would be liberalized to permit annual earnings of $1,200, with loss of one month's benefits for each $100 of excess earnings.

The maximum monthly earnings on which the railroads pay the retirement tax would be raised from $350 to $400, effective a year from now.

The subcommittee's recommendations on unemployment insurance would increase minimum daily benefits from $3.50 to $4.50 and maximums from $8.50 to $10.20, with proportionate increases between.

They also provide extended benefits beyond the present 26-week maximum by an additional 26 weeks for employes with 10 to 15 years' service and an additional 52 weeks for those with more than 15 years' tenure. Rail unions had asked for the additional 26 weeks after five years, with an ascending scale rising to a maximum of 4.5 years.

Prospect of Continued Joblessness, Big Deficit Confronting Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

that unemployment would remain high.

A tally at the end of the 1958 fiscal year on June 30 showed conclusively that the Administration's predictions on the turn of economic events had missed the mark rather widely.

Administration Misses Mark

When Pres. Eisenhower presented his 1958 fiscal year budget to Congress in January 1957 he predicted a surplus of $1.8 billion based on continuing prosperity. By January of 1958 the Administration cut back to an estimated $400 million deficit on the assumption that the recession was a mild event.

The end of the fiscal year shows a possible deficit of over $3 billion, nearly all of it due to reduced tax income from corporations and individuals because of the slump in business activity.

In his 1959 fiscal year budget the President forecast at the beginning of the year a $500 million surplus. Revised estimates this past week place the anticipated deficit at over $10 billion due to a continuing low rate of business activity and expanded federal spending to cope with the recession.

This was reinforced by action in Congress where passage of supplemental appropriation bills this year have cancelled out most of last session's "economy" cuts and where action on appropriation measures indicate that there will be little if any reduction in the President's fiscal 1959 budget requests.

Meanwhile, indications of business gains in some areas of the economy continued. The Commerce Dept. reported a small gain in retail sales in May, the first increase since the start of the recession in August 1957.

May also saw a sharp jump in awards for future construction, and new orders for industry showed a pickup.

For the week ending June 14 unemployment among those eligible for unemployment compensation dropped to 2,893,916, compared to 3,012,394 for the preceding week.

And the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission in a joint report reported that profit margins of manufacturing corporations fell to a postwar low in the first three months of 1958.

Net profit before taxes were estimated at $4.7 billions for the quarter compared to $7.7 billion for the same period a year ago.

Cash dividends, however, were maintained at the same level as a year ago at $1.8 billion.

Bigger Firms Do Best

The report showed that the bigger the firm the better it did in terms of profits.

The rate of return on investment for companies with assets of over $1 billion was 9.5 percent; from $100 million to $1 billion, 7.4 percent; $50 million to $100 million, 7.3 percent; $10 million to $50 million, 5.8 percent; $5 million to $10 million, 4.9 percent; $1 million to $5 million, 2.9 percent; $250,000 to $1 million, 2.1 percent; and under $250,000 a loss of 3.0 percent.

Goldberg Named Trustee by Funds

Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel and general counsel for the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has been elected to the boards of trustees of the Fund for the Republic and the Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace.

Goldberg, who practices law in Washington and Chicago, was general counsel for the former CIO. He has been counsel to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee throughout its existence.

Suggests Quick Lower Level Review

High Court Refuses Little Rock Ruling

The U.S. Supreme Court has strongly suggested to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals that it review a lower court order to suspend school integration in Little Rock until January 1961.

The court, in refusing to review on an emergency basis an appeal of the suspension order by District Judge Harry J. Lemley, said it had no doubt that the appeals court "will recognize the vital importance of the time element in this litigation and that it will act upon the application for a stay of the appeal in ample time."

The Eighth Circuit Court is in recess for the summer and will have to come back into special session to act on the Supreme Court's suggestion.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had asked the Supreme Court to bypass the circuit court to assure a final decision before the start of the school term in September.

If neither court grants a stay of the district court order or hears the appeal, Negro children will be barred from Central High School in Little Rock for two and one-half years.

Ike Asked to Intervene

The AFL-CIO has called on Pres. Eisenhower to order the Justice Dept. to intervene in the Little Rock case, attacking as an "invitation to lawlessness" Judge Lemley's order.

The department failed to intervene in the NAACP approach to the high court.

In its final opinion day until fall, the court handed down a series of rulings on civil rights and civil liberties. The court:

• Unanimously found an Alabama law requiring compulsory disclosure of the list of members of the NAACP in the state to be unconstitutional. An Alabama court had imposed a $1 million contempt fine on the organization for failing to disclose the list.

• Refused to rule on the substitution of private for public trustees at Girard College, leaving stand in effect a bar to Negro orphans. The court had ruled earlier that the college could not bar Negroes because it was a public institution.

• Held unconstitutional California's procedure for enforcing a state law that requires loyalty oaths to obtain tax exemptions. Putting the proof of loyalty on the taxpayer rather than on the state violates the due process clause of the 14th Amendment, the court said.

• Ruled in a 6-to-3 decision that a witness had no federal constitutional right to refuse to testify before a state grand jury because answers might lead to federal prosecution.

• Held that a New York subway conductor and a Philadelphia school teacher had no constitutional rights violated when they were dismissed after refusing to answer questions about Communist affiliations.

Court Decision Whittles Unions' Free Speech

The Supreme Court has ruled that an employer can use company time and premises to oppose unions and at the same time enforce a "company rule" prohibiting union supporters from using company time and premises to solicit members.

The Taft-Hartley Act, said a seven-member court majority in an opinion by Justice Felix Frankfurter, does not require that workers seeking to organize themselves necessarily "are entitled to use a medium of communication simply because the employer is using it."

Chief Justice Earl Warren dissented in a case involving the Avondale Mills, which the Textile Workers sought to organize, with Justice William O. Douglas joining. Douglas and Justice Hugo Black dissented in the Nu-Tone case, involving an organizing effort by the Steelworkers.

The effect of the majority decision, labor lawyers said, was to "whittle down further" free speech for unions in the "precise place"—the company premises — where management has "the great control over and influence on" workers it wants to keep out of the union.

In the Nu-Tone case, the company was found guilty by the National Labor Relations Board of unfair labor practices involving firings of union members and active support of a company union

But the NLRB had not found that the union lacked "means of communication" with the employes, Frankfurter's opinion said, and Taft-Hartley "does not command" that unions be allowed to use "every possible means of reaching the minds of workers."

In the Avondale case, the labor board found that the company announced a no-solicitation rule as soon as labor organization began, that the company itself violated the rule and that the rule was invoked "solely as an anti-union measure."

Frankfurter said that he was not saying that these facts might not in some cases "constitute an unfair labor practice" but that the board hadn't proved it in regard to Avondale.

Whitehouse Asks Better Welfare Law

The country has paused too long in its advance toward greater security for its citizens, Dir. Albert Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told the House Ways and Means Committee in testimony on amendments to the Social Security Act.

"There is need to move forward in the whole area of social security legislation," he declared. "This need was evident long before the current recession. While great strides have been made in the past 20 years, there is a long distance to go before poverty, want, deprivation and needless suffering have been eliminated from the land."

Whitehouse, supporting views previously urged by the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions, said he wanted to emphasize "those things that industrial labor feels should have greatest priority."

Highest on his list were permanent improvement of the unemployment insurance system, the Forand bill improving old age pensions and disability benefits and providing hospitalization to pensioners, and federal standards for creating better public assistance programs.

New NLRB Member Raps Picketing Ban

An Eisenhower-appointed minority on the National Labor Relations Board thinks the Eisenhower-appointed majority went too far when it outlawed picketing for recognition by a union that has lost its majority.

The dissenter is John H. Fanning, the President's latest appointee. He thinks the majority has gone so far, he wrote in a minority opinion, that its views and decisions on the issue amount to administrative amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Fanning's stand was brought to light by a majority ruling that Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Makers Local 1232 and Teamsters Local 578 violated the anti-coercion provisions of T-H when they picketed the Andrew Brown Co., Los Angeles, after losing bargaining rights in a board-conducted election.

Extended at O'Sullivan

The majority first laid down this opinion in the now-historic Curtis Brothers case. A trial examiner extended it in the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. case, where the Rubber Workers maintained a picket line after losing representation rights while its members were on strike and barred from voting.

Fanning held that the majority views force a union to hesitate to call a legitimate strike over contract matters.

"This would mean," he said, "that the decision of a bona fide labor organization to engage in an economic strike must be made at the peril of having its membership replaced, losing an election and being deprived of the right to picket, an incident of the right to strike guaranteed in Sec. 13 of the act.

"Such a result is so extreme that it should not be accomplished, in my opinion, absent a clear statutory mandate."

Labor Assails 'Work' Drive By Business

(Continued from Page 1)

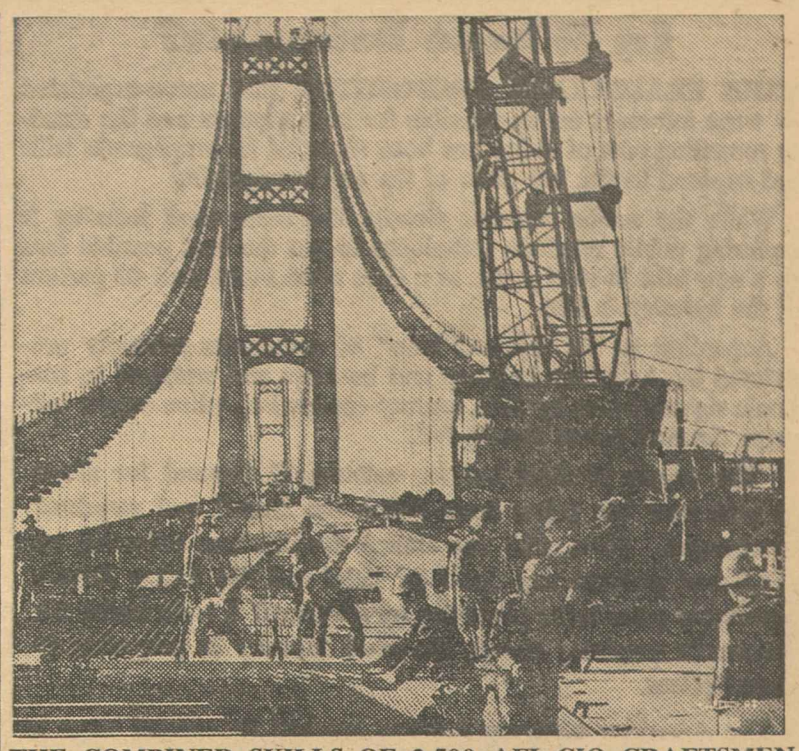
culators were named and described as follows: Andrew Jergens, "basically unorganized": American Laundry Co., "largely unorganized"; Cincinnati Milling Machine, "company union"; Formica, "organized"; General Electric, "several unions"; LeBlond Tool, "company union"; Proctor & Gamble, "basically unorganized"; and American Tool Works, "basically unorganized."

The UOLO charges came as Colorado labor spokesmen pointed out that supervisory employes of the Denver Heiland division of Minneapolis-Honeywell, who know they can be fired if they refuse to follow instructions by management, began circulating compulsory open-shop amendment petitions among employes. Heiland is managed by Stephen Keller, chairman of the newly formed Denver Right-to-Work Committee.

TWU Local 100% Ready to Vote

Tulsa, Okla. — All 3,300 members of Transport Workers Local 514 at American Airlines here will be able to play an active role in this fall's congressional elections.

Judy Barnes, chairman of the local's Committee on Political Education, reported that the TWU members and their families are 100 percent registered to vote.



THE COMBINED SKILLS OF 2,500 AFL-CIO CRAFTSMEN constituted a major contribution to the building of the $100 million, five-mile long bridge across the Straits of Mackinac in Michigan. At ceremonies dedicating the world's longest bridge, Michigan State AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle presented a bronze plaque in memory of the five trade unionists who lost their lives on the project during the four years it was under construction. Shown above is a typical trade union crew laying a section of flooring for the bridge linking Michigan's two peninsulas.

Jobless Pay Extension Given Half of Needy

(Continued from Page 1)

acting at last with the blessings of the White House, which torpedoed these hopes.

The Eisenhower Administration had originally sought a 50 percent jobless-pay extension with state participation mandatory. But it retreated before the "states' rights" coalition which amended the bill to allow the states the option to refuse federal funds to finance the extension. The Administration finally endorsed the watered-down version as "acceptable."

Labor's Aims Beaten

The AFL-CIO supported the Kennedy - McCarthy bill which would have set federal standards for benefits at 50 percent of weekly wages but not more than two-thirds of the state's average wage, established a uniform 39-week duration for assistance, and added to the unemployment compensation insurance program millions presently excluded.

Labor next approved temporary features of the Mills bill—making state participation mandatory, extending benefits for 16 weeks in all states, and protecting many of those not currently covered by the law. Both bills were scuttled by the conservative forces.

Current improvement in the jobless aid picture was in sharp contrast to earlier estimates by Dept. of Labor sources, which had predicted only a handful of states would sign up for the program.

It also deviated from the opinions expressed by the majority of governors who, replying to telegrams from Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) while the bill was before the Senate, had indicated they were powerless to accept the advances without either special legislative sessions or constitutional amendments. In practice, most states participated through the action of their chief executives.

There were strong indications that some of the states accepting federal funds were gambling on not having to repay the money in 1963, as provided in the bill. A first hint along these lines came when California's Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) reversed his previous opinion on the need for legislative approval and signed an agreement to participate.

In doing so, Knight noted the state had three alternatives—to finance repayment through higher employer taxes, to pay for it out of state surpluses, or to obtain federal forgiveness of the indebtedness. Knight, who is leaving the governorship to run for the Senate this fall, said the state would seek action along the latter course.

Of the 26 states where no action has been taken, 19 have flatly rejected both participation in the federal program and separate state action, while the remaining seven are listed as "doubtful" but openly hostile to extension.

In a week in which state action all but ground to a halt, these were the latest developments:

• Minnesota's special legislative session approved participation in the federal program, and Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D) promptly signed the agreement with the Labor Dept. to cover the state's 13,200 exhaustees.

• The Ohio legislature voted to dip into its own surplus for a 13-week extension for its 42,000 exhaustees. Despite earlier predictions by Gov. C. William O'Neill (R) that the legislature would have an opportunity to vote on legalizing supplementary unemployment benefits, the House Industry-Labor Committee voted 8 to 3 against consideration. The Ohio AFL-CIO contends SUB is legal under existing laws and has a case pending before the Ohio Supreme Court which will decide the fate of $20 million in SUB payments blocked by state opposition.

• Utah, previously listed among the "doubtful" states, flatly declined to help the state's 2,400 exhaustees after the Advisory Council to the Dept. of Employment Security voted no move was necessary since the economic situation was "improving."

• The Alaska Territorial Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, asked Gov. Mike Stepovich to take immediate action to assist 2,000 exhaustees. State Federation Pres. R. E. McFarland, in a telegram to the governor, urged a special session of the Territorial Legislature to approve participation in the federal program.

• The Kentucky State Industrial Union Council's Pres. Albert Whitehouse sent letters to all state legislators appealing for messages to Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler (D) for a special legislative session to finance benefits from the state compensation fund's $100 million reserves.

In Whose Interests?

THE FRAUDULENT PROPOSITION that union-negotiated wage increases are responsible for higher prices and the steadily mounting cost of living has been shorn of its propaganda frills and exposed to the hot glare of the public spotlight.

While the nation watches closely, the basic steel industry is exploring public relations techniques to put the best possible face on a new hike in steel prices at a time when more than 40 percent of the industry is idle.

According to the "natural laws" of economics solemnly proclaimed by American industry and business and wrapped in academic righteousness by 19th century economists, when supply outstrips demand prices should fall.

The supply of steel has far outstripped demand for about a year now but prices have defied the "laws" and remained unchanged. Now, with the United Steelworkers collecting an 11.9-cent package negotiated in 1956 and the Labor Dept.'s consumer price index providing an additional 4 cents under the contract's escalator clause, the steel industry is preparing to boost prices.

The American economy has not reached its present stage by limiting production and charging high prices, although in the past few years the "administered price" technique has been growing, with consequent damage to the economy.

The Steelworkers have pointed out they would rather have full employment and full production than cost-of-living increases. They point out also that the latest increase is at best a catch-up for workers' money already spent through higher prices and an agreed-to compensation for increased productivity.

The situation in steel should lay to rest for all time the fallacy of wage increases resulting in higher prices and a higher cost of living. The steel industry is about to prove the point that prices are set to exact huge profits with little or no relationship to wages.

The steel industry, and many other sectors of American business and industry, has within its grasp the power to stimulate production and lower prices to bring the nation out of the current recession.

But from the record there is only evidence of a willingness to place the national interest second to high profits even if it means walking out on the "natural laws" of economics.

Welcome to the Union

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL of the Territory of Alaska as the 49th state of the Union is a victory for democratic self-government against narrow sectional and economic interests.

Labor has long supported admission of Alaska and Hawaii to the Union. Both territories have long fulfilled all the requirements of competence to become self-governing members of the Union.

We salute the new state of Alaska and welcome her as she joins the never-ending fight for economic, political and social justice.

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American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO ASSOCIATIONS

Welcome!

'No Excuse for Free Riders':

'Work' Laws Anti-Union, Charles Taft Declares

The following material is excerpted from an address by Charles P. Taft, vice president of the National Council of Churches, former mayor of Cincinnati and a leading Republican, to the American Baptist Convention held recently in Cincinnati.

THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT of 1947 authorizes a union which has been designated by a majority of the employes in a bargaining unit to negotiate (if it can) a contract with the employer which requires every employe to join the union by the end of 30 days, and to continue as a member.

But if thereafter the union expels any employe, or if he resigns from the union, he may not be fired by the employer, contract or no contract, if he continues to pay dues.

The Taft-Hartley Act, however, permits a state by its statute to make such a contract illegal. Eighteen or more states have done so. Except for Indiana they are either predominantly rural, or they are in the South.

The intent of these acts is clearly anti-union, as anyone knows who has talked to the overwhelming majority of those who favor them.

As I have already pointed out, the Taft-Hartley Act does not really require union membership, but only payment of union dues, as a condition of employment.

THE PROPONENTS of "right-to-work" express great concern for the freedom of the individual worker not to join, but the votes of the workers required under a repealed section of the Taft-Hartley Act were lopsided on this issue (92 percent to 99 percent), in favor of the union shop.

I am interested in the freedom of the individual worker, too, but I see every reason why he should pay something for the representation he receives when the union lawfully designated by vote of the workers bargains for him. I see no excuse for the "free rider."

This proposed constitutional amendment in Ohio not only forbids a contract requirement for union membership as a condition ;of employment, but forbids any payment for services rendered by the union as a condition of employment. Perhaps payment of union dues is too much when the employe is not a member with a member's privileges and benefits. But why not some fair payment instead of free riding?

This is what the National Council of Churches did on right to work. Our Church and Economic Life Dept. began in 1948, with a fully representative group of 25 to 40 people present and participating at many sessions. We produced a document condemning right-to-work laws and in 1949 the Federal Council Executive Committee approved it. The industry representatives on our department approved with only one qualified exception.

WE REVIVED AND IMPROVED the statement after the National Council was organized in 1950. It then constituted (and still does) the best analysis of the problem and the best statement of the standards and practices which labor unions should follow. But on the major issue—no law forbidding or compelling union membership as a condition of employment—nearly every industrialists in the discussion ran for cover. Emotion had taken over.

In spite of a vigorous whipping up of conservative attendance, the vote in the General Board was 44 to 25 in favor of this principle. The document was then circulated to the churches by the Division of Christian Life and Work, and I have no hesitation in saying it represents the sentiment of the National Council of Churches.

Episcopal Dean Hits 'Work' Laws

The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., Episcopal dean of Washington Cathedral, has denounced so-called "right-to-work" laws as a disguised attack on unions.

Dean Sayre's statement said:

"To work is a God-given privilege. To secure decent conditions of work is man's responsibility.

"We must not be misled by the phrase 'right-to-work' into thinking any law or any legislature can guarantee a man's job or make a new job for him.

"Actually this slogan has been often used to disguise an attack upon the trade unions. Unions are voluntary associations of workers who band together to insure proper conditions at their common place of employment.

"Such associations, and the agreements to which they come with management—whether 'open shop' or 'closed shop'—should not be unfairly restricted by these so-called 'right-to-work' laws."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ERIC A. JOHNSTON, who has visited the Middle East for Pres. Eisenhower a couple of times, has revived his cry for a "positive policy" by the U. S. through investing some $10 billion in helping underdeveloped countries build such "great, creative" systems as the "Tennessee and the Columbia River valleys."

He is whistling in the arid wilderness of the Administration's imagination. The President as an Army officer knew very little about the TVA. He did not comprehend the long and bitter fight waged by the great Sen. George Norris to save Wilson Dam —a World War I project—for the people who had financed it. He did not value the political boldness with which Franklin D. Roosevelt helped found the TVA.

Somebody told him, along about the time he began to think politically, that he ought to look on TVA as "creeping socialism." Somebody told him that TVA was "paternalistic," that it amounted to "federalism taking over," that it was a "subsidy" to the TVA country by taxpayers elsewhere.

Johnston, who used to be a Chamber of Commerce president, may occasionally half-persuade him that the TVA river-valley development technique might be extraordinarily successful as an American export. But that idea went down the drain when Mr. Dulles' foreign policy was caught in the thorny complexities of Middle Eastern politics and we withdrew an offer to assist in developing the Aswan Dam on the Nile.

★ ★ ★

IT IS A TRAGEDY for the country that Mr. Eisenhower has never received, from anyone he trusts, an explanation of the TVA's shining achievements. The fault is largely his own; he trusts, generally, the men who represent private utilities and bankers, the hard-eyed New Englanders who as part of extraordinarily rigid money combinations have kept New England starved for electric power—and kept the rates high.

Thus we have had, instead of new or expanded TVA's a "partnership" policy that consists wholly of schemes to give away to private utilities as many great dam sites as possible, boost rural electrification rates as steeply as possible, hamper and harass the transmission-line and "wheeling" policies developed to aid federal power authorities under the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations.

When the plot to hem in the TVA with the Dixon-Yates operation was exposed, the President surrendered when he could no longer defend the conspiracy, but he never abandoned the hatchers of the scheme and those who had allowed him to inform the people falsely about it.

He has never taken the trouble to understand that the TVA is not an unwarranted "subsidy" to a section, any more than the St. Lawrence Seaway is a "subsidy" to New York and the Middle West, but a breathtaking national achievement.

★ ★ ★

HE HAS NEVER ALLOWED himself to acknowledge the fact that the TVA is neither "paternalism" nor "federalization," but a true partnership of people and governments that involves a large amount of regional autonomy, a considerable advance toward good government practices in collective bargaining, a tremendous cooperative impulse toward education in sound forestry, agriculture, recreation and diversified industry.

No doubt it is excellent to have Eric Johnston speak once more of American leadership in helping other peoples build TVAs for themselves—in the Jordan basin, on the Tigris and the Euphrates. No doubt the Aswan dam will be built on the Nile—some day.

But it is getting late in the day for the Eisenhower Administration. The midterm election of the second term is hard upon us, and then we shall face the final two years of a departing group—its energies wasted on negative attempts to turn back the clock, its misdirected "crusade" all weary and blemished. There is no sign the President wants to build any TVAs—in America or anywhere else.

Only 30% of Families Can Afford New Home

Less than 30 percent of the nation's families can afford to buy and maintain a new house at today's prices, the National Housing Conference declares in the 1958 edition of The Housing Yearbook.

The conference publication says that the median price for the cheapest new three-bedroom house available in the nation is $10,990.

The lowest possible income for carrying a new house ranged from $4,864 in Norfolk, Va., to $9,564 in Erie, Pa. The median was $6,409 in Fall River, Mass.

The conference estimates that 28.5 percent of American families had that much income at the end of 1957 when the houses were priced. The Yearbook adds:

"Turning the Fall River figure around, 71.5 percent of the nations families cannot afford the lowest-priced private housing being built today."

Three-bedroom apartments, the yearbook says, are scarcer and more expensive than three-bedroom houses with the median for the lowest rents $120 a month in Providence and Kansas City. This would require, on the basis of spending one-fifth of income for housing, and annual income of $7,200.

Budget Studies Show:

4-Person Family Needs Minimum of $90 a Week

WAGES OF MANY AMERICAN workers are still far short of the minimum amount needed to provide a decent standard of living for a family of four.

That's the conclusion reached by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in the June issue of Collective Bargaining Report published by the department.

The average wage of all non-supervisory production workers in manufacturing in April 1958 was $81 a week. This was from $9 to $30 a week below the weekly budget needed to provide a "modest but adequate" standard of living in 1958.

These budget figures, says the report, "serve as a significant yardstick" for wage negotiations.

How much does it take to provide decently for a family of four? There are several authoritative studies available, the report says:

1. The U. S. Labor Dept. has calculated a city worker's family budget to show how much is needed for what it calls a "modest but adequate" standard of living. The last such budget was figured in 1951. Brought up to date, it shows that a worker must earn at least $4,656 a year to support himself, a wife and two children. This means at least $90 a week, $2.25 an hour, assuming a 40-hour week and a full 52 weeks of employment throughout the year.

2. A group of private community organizations, through the Community Council of Greater New York, has prepared a family budget for the New York City area to guide social and health agencies. It shows that as of October 1957 at least $4,545 a year, or $87.40 a week, was needed by a family of four 'to maintain current standards of adequate consumption at low cost."

3. A university group, the Heller Committee of the University of California, estimates each year the amount of annual income necessary for a "commonly accepted" standard of living in the San Francisco area. As of September 1957 at least $5,832 a year is needed for a wage earner with a wife and two children to afford all those things which are part of a "commonly accepted" standard in the area. This means $112 each week of the year.

In terms of the $81 average weekly wage in manufacturing, this means the Labor Dept. budget is $9 short a week and the Heller budget $30 a week short of a minimum decent living standard.

Some employers, the report says, argue that such family budget estimates are not appropriate for use in collective bargaining because families often have more than one wage earner and many families are smaller than four persons.

This argument has little merit, the Dept. of Research publication retorts. "Wages should be enough to support at least a wife and two children, whether or not each worker has a family just that size.

"And it should not be necessary for two members of a family to work for the family to live on an acceptable American scale."

THE REPORT NOTES THAT in updating the Labor Dept. budget it has veered to the conservative, minimum figure. A new study is under way by the Labor Dept. and it is expected to be available in the spring of 1959.

The budget is modest enough in terms of living standards, the report says. For example, a four-person family is allowed less than two quarts of milke a day and less than one egg a day for each person.

On clothing the husband is allowed one heavy wool suit every two years, one light wool suit every three years. A small amount, $85, is included for insurance. There is no allowance for savings.

The Heller budget is also modest, the report notes, calling for monthly rent for four or five rooms of $60, a used car (1952 model) to be replaced by another used car every four years, a new hat for the husband every four years and a new $60 suit every three years.

In terms of regional differences in the Labor Dept. budget, the report declares, "it costs about as much to buy the same goods and services in one part of the country as in another.

"For the same standards of living, as much income is needed in most southern cities, for example, as in cities in other parts of the country."

Minimum Income Needed for "Modest but Adequate" Standard of Living[1]

City Worker's Family Budget

	Old[2] October 1951		Current[3] April 1958	
	Annual	*Weekly*	*Annual*	*Weekly*
All cities average	$4,162	$80	$4,656	$90
Northeast				
Boston	4,217	81	4,778	92
Buffalo	4,127	79	—	—
Manchester	4,090	79	—	—
New York	4,083	79	4,543	87
Philadelphia	4,078	78	4,478	86
Pittsburgh	4,203	81	4,692	90
Portland, Maine	4,021	77	—	—
Scranton	4,002	77	4,288	83[5]
South				
Atlanta	4,315	83	4,725	91[4]
Baltimore	4,217	81	4,798	92[4]
Birmingham	4,252	82	—	—
Houston	4,304	83	4,647	89[5]
Jacksonville	4,202	81	—	—
Memphis	4,190	81	—	—
Mobile	3,969	76	—	—
New Orleans	3,812	73	—	—
Norfolk	4,146	80	—	—
Richmond	4,338	83	—	—
Savannah	4,067	78	—	—
Washington, D. C.	4,454	86	4,896	94[5]
Middle West				
Chicago	4,185	80	4,767	92
Cincinnati	4,208	81	4,720	91[4]
Cleveland	4,103	79	4,617	89[5]
Detroit	4,195	81	4,713	91
Indianapolis	4,044	78	—	—
Kansas City	3,960	73	4,451	86
Milwaukee	4,387	84	—	—
Minneapolis	4,161	80	4,706	91
St. Louis	4,112	79	4,671	90[4]
Far West				
Denver	4,199	81	—	—
Los Angeles	4,311	83	4,897	94
Portland, Oregon	4,153	80	4,625	89
San Francisco	4,263	82	4,998	96[4]
Seattle	4,280	82	4,780	92[5]

[1] For city worker with wife and two children.

[2] Calculated by Bureau of Labor Statistics of U. S. Department of Labor.

[3] These are the old October 1951 figures adjusted for rises in consumer prices and for changes in Federal income and Social Security taxes. No adjustment has been made to reflect the rises which have taken place in state and local taxes.

[4] March 1958.

[5] February 1958.

LABOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS is discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Rudy Faupl, international representative of the Machinists and American worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, in the lobby of the Palace of Nations in Geneva, during the 42nd session of the ILO.

ILO Conference Acts To Stamp Out Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

unanimous employer opposition—a workers' resolution asking that the question of a shorter work week be taken up again at the 1960 session, with a view to giving final approval to international standards.

Wins in Close Vote

The resolution, approved by a narrow vote of 100 to 77, with 17 abstentions, goes to the ILO's governing body, the Executive Committee, which has the final word on conference agendas.

Eugene E. Frasier, president of the United Transport Service Employes and adviser on the American worker delegation, urged adoption of the resolution so as "to provide telling evidence to workers everywhere of international concern with the importance, the necessity, the benefits and the essential justice of reduction of hours of work."

The conference also approved a convention for assuring plantation workers better conditions and three draft conventions for the protection of fishermen which will be given a final reading at the next session.

The group completed its regular agenda by adopting a draft on international standards for occupational health services, to be taken up next year for final action. Such services are "to protect the workers against any health hazards which may arise out of their work or the conditions in which it is carried on."

The conference also approved 11 resolutions submitted by delegations. One by Faupl urged governments to give wide dissemination to all laws and regulations affecting workers. It won a unanimous vote.

Wide Subject Range

The 10 others covered a wide range of subjects extending from a pledge of ILO support for United Nations efforts on behalf of human rights to calls to the ILO and governments to act on such questions as unemployment, technical assistance to backward countries, labor-management relations and social problems arising out of economic development.

One resolution from Canadian and other western worker delegates urged governments "to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to international trade."

Faupl left Geneva for Belgium after studying the functioning of the ILO's governing body during its one-day session at the close of the conference. He was to attend a meeting of the Central Committee of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation and sessions of the Machinery and Manufacturing Sections of the IMF at Stockholm, and the Intl. Transport Federation in Amsterdam before returning to Washington early next month.

Lovestone Says Soviets Stall On Atom Ban

The Soviet threat to boycott the July Geneva discussions on a possible nuclear test ban were never more than a tactic of "maneuver and delay," Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs charged.

"No totalitarian regime" such as the Soviet Union's can ever accept "genuine inspection (of nuclear facilities) by an international police force," he declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, As We See It, on the ABC network.

Likened to Nagy Murder

Soviet maneuvers regarding the Geneva meeting were on a level with the execution of Imre Nagy and the renewed break with Premier Tito of Yugoslavia, Lovestone said.

He warned against thinking of "Stalin as a terrorist and Khrushchev as a mild man."

"Khrushchev is a super-Stalinist. He knows the technique he learned from his master: when to smile and when to slug. We find in Khrushchev an adventurer, an impatient person who is liable to get into situations which are not only explosive but which can wreck the peace of the world."

IRS Actions Hit By Labor Dept.

The Labor Dept has joined the AFL-CIO is asking Congress to block the Internal Revenue Service's attachment of unemployment compensation benefits to settle back income tax claims.

Newell Brown, assistant secretary of labor, told the House Government Operations Committee that jobless benefits "are urgently needed by unemployed workers and their families to help meet the basic necessities of their daily existence." He urged that such payments be specifically exempted from attachment.

Brown noted that Congress in 1955 amended the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to exempt payments from attachment for tax liability, declaring that "the considerations that moved the Congress" to this action "appear equally applicable to unemployment compensation."

House Slashes $872 Million From Mutual Security Funds

The House sharply rejected an appeal by Pres. Eisenhower and upheld its Appropriations Committee's slash of $872 million from the foreign aid bill only a few hours after the President warned such a cut was "taking reckless risks with our security."

The House sent the bill to the Senate by a vote of 253 to 126 after rejecting amendments aimed at restoring some of the committee cuts.

The measure approved expenditure of a total of $3,078,092,500, compared with $3,950,092,500 originally requested by the Administration. A determined and probably successful effort to raise the final figure is certain to be made in the Senate.

In letters to each member of the House, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had urged appropriation of the full amount authorized on the basis that "the security of our nation and of the free world is at stake." The AFL-CIO was particularly concerned about a deep cut in development loan funds.

Before the final vote, the House on a key vote rejected an amendment by Rep. John Taber (R-N. Y.) to restore $75 million in defense support funds. The vote was 214 to 165 on a roll call, with 140 Democrats and 74 Republicans against the move, 60 Democrats and 105 Republicans favoring it.

Other Moves Beaten

Earlier it had defeated by voice votes Republican moves to restore some of the cuts. These involved another effort to restore the $75 million defense support, by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.); one to restore $55 million in the President's contingency fund, by Rep. Edward T. Miller (R-Md.); a third by Rep. Gordon Canfield (R-N. J.) to ban the use of foreign aid money to build textile processing plants.

Shouted down was an amendment to Canfield's motion made by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) to add "any other manufacturing industry now operating in the U.S."

In urging House members to restore the cuts made by the Appropriations Committee, Biemiller said:

"The forces of the free world will suffer tremendously, in our judgment, if the program is compelled to operate at the levels of the appropriations approved by the committee. In the long run, moreover, the cuts will cost the United States more, rather than less, as we will be compelled to increase the size of our own military establishment in order to resist Communist aggresssion.

"We are particularly disturbed over the crippling cuts made in the new development loan fund. Only last year, the Congress approved an authorization of $625 million for this vital program for fiscal 1959. More than $2 billions in requests are now under consideration. If the appropriation is permitted to stand at $300 million, the program will not even begin to scratch the surface of demonstrated need.

"The security of our nation and of the free world is at stake. The AFL-CIO earnestly recommends restoration of the funds."

Ike Deplores Action

Eisenhower opened his press conference by reading a prepared statement deploring the Appropriations Committee action.

"It is my deep conviction," he said, "that reductions of a size contemplated by the committee will have grave consequences in portions of the free world and to our nation's security—and will encourage Communist imperialists."

He urged House Republicans and Democrats to join in a bipartisan effort to restore the cuts, explaining that his request for $3,950,000,000 was based on "a careful estimate of this year's needs."

"The sum proposed by the Appropriations Committee is more than 20 percent lower than the estimate," he observed. "This is taking reckless risks with our safety."

The President held that despite "occasional human errors" the foreign aid program has been successful because "the aggressive purposes of the Kremlin have been foiled." Now needed financial reserves have sunk below the "safe minimum," he said.

"In spite of this danger signal," he added, "the committee has taken action that seriously endangers our security. We need more ammunition to wage the peace."

Reciprocal Trade Hearings

Meantime, in another area of foreign policy, the Senate Finance Committee continued hearings on extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act.

Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the Textile Workers offered a "new formula" to reconcile the conflict between free traders and protectionists. He proposed that Congress establish "a historic level of physical production" for basic and essential industries which shall be "protected" from imports by tariff rates to be set by the Tariff Commission. The products of all other industries, he continued, would be open to "free competition between American and foreign producers."

Canada's Jobless Fund Has Deficit

Ottawa—The abnormally high unemployment which has plagued Canada during the past nine months has forced the nation's unemployment insurance fund to operate at a substantial deficit.

In the five-month period from December through April, payments out-stripped receipts by $194 million, cutting the balance in the fund from $887 million to $693 million.

British Commies Fail To Kill Nagy Protest

London—British Communists turned to some tricks the party has almost forgotten in the United States in a vain attempt to break up a meeting called to protest the Reds' murder of former Prime Minister Imre Nagy and three other leaders of the 1956 Hungarian uprising.

"No attempts by misguided people to break up this meeting," said Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labor Party, "will stop the wave of indignation and horror which people all over this country feel over these executions."

Drown Out Speaker

Strategically located throughout the hall, Communists set up such a noise that Victor Feather, assistant general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, could not be heard.

Hecklers shouted Communist slogans; unfurled posters from the balcony and filled the air with leaflets. It required half an hour and two "bobbies" to get rid of them and restore order.

Anna Kethly, only surviving member of the Hungarian free government still on free soil, called for the expulsion of Hungary's delegation to the United Nations.

The TUC General Council denounced "the ruthless and uncivilized treatment" of Nagy and his fellow-martyrs and said it was shocked by "the treachery of the arrests, the mockery of secret trial and the savage executions."

'Perfidy, Tyranny, Murder'

"Men and women of good will who crave for peace are discouraged," the council said, "by the fact that this reversion to the worst excesses of Stalinist tyranny should have taken place after the leaders of the Soviet Union have sought to give the impression that they favored some 'liberalization' of the Soviet-controlled regimes.

"Perfidy, tyranny and murder cannot be condoned."

Railroad Aid Bill Heading To Conference

Relief for the country's financially-beleaguered railroads moved into sight with House passage of a bill similar in most respects to one passed earlier by the Senate.

The two measures were headed for a conference committee, with speedy action indicated in ironing out the differences and setting up a compromise for final congressional action.

One Major Amendment

The House bill was approved by a 348 to 2 vote with one significant floor amendment. This came in debate on a clause empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize abandonment of interstate passenger service.

After defeating a motion by Rep. John J. Flynt, Jr. (D-Ga.) to kill the whole clause, the House voted to strike out a labor-opposed proviso listing "net loss" on an operation as one of the criteria it set up to guide the ICC in reaching its decisions.

Other major provisions of the House bill are authorization of guaranteed loans to the railroads for capital expenditures; recommendations for more flexible rate-setting; and a freeze on existing exemptions from ICC regulation of trucks hauling agricultural products.

Loans Held Needed

The guaranteed loan clause made no mention of any amount; the Senate bill set a maximum of $700 million. The House committee report said the loans "would provide substantial re-employment by the railroad industry and, through the purchase of equipment, materials and supplies, would afford a great stimulus to the industries supplying them."

The freeze on exemption from ICC certification of trucks hauling agricultural products has long been sought by the rails. The courts have been broadening the field of exemptions by including more and more processed products, and the committee's proposal would limit them to those already spelled out.

Politics Getting Hotter:

GOP in N.Y. Faces Gubernatorial Fight

A major battle is shaping up in New York Republican ranks over the gubernatorial nomination as Nelson Rockefeller announced his decision to take on former GOP National Chairman Leonard M. Hall.

Rockefeller announced that he would "welcome the opportunity" to run for the gubernatorial post because of his conviction that "a new approach to government must be taken" in the state.

'Regulars' Back Hall

Hall, with the support of "regular" Republican groups in the state, had announced his candidacy earlier. Rockefeller represents the "liberal" elements in the state GOP.

Democratic Gov. Averell Harriman is unopposed in his bid for a second term in Albany.

Both Democrats and Republicans, meanwhile, were trying to line up candidates for the U.S. Senate seat to be vacated this fall by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) who is not seeking re-election.

Connecticut Picks Candidates

In Connecticut, a major contest in the Democratic Party for the Senate nomination went to former Rep. Thomas J. Dodd who piled up a wide lead over former Gov. Chester Bowles and former Sen. William Benton. Connecticut Republicans recently nominated Sen. William A. Purtell for a second term.

The Democrats renominated Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff to oppose Republican Fred R. Zeller, state controller, in November.

In Indiana, Democrats named R. Vance Hartke, mayor of Evansville, to face Republican Gov. Harold Handley in the November contest for the U.S. Senate seat to be vacated by Sen. William E. Jenner (R).

In North Dakota, Sen. William Langer won an easy victory in the Republican primary for nomination for a fourth term. Langer ran against the all-out opposition of the GOP organization in the state. He will face Democratic State Sen. Ray Vendsel in November.

Hollings Wins Runoff

Ernest F. Hollings, a Charleston lawyer, won the runoff Democratic primary for the gubernatorial nomination in South Carolina — the equivalent of election. He defeated former University of South Carolina Pres. Donald S. Russell by over 45,000 votes.

In Maine, the November battle will be between Democratic Gov. Edmund S. Muskie and Republican Sen. Frederick G. Payne.

IRS Policy on Allowance for Travel Hit

The current unsettled status of the Internal Revenue Service policy on travel and maintenance allowance for construction workers is working unnecessary hardship on persons with relatively limited incomes, Richard J. Gray told a congressional committee.

Gray, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., asked a House Government Operations subcommittee to help get the IRS to hand down a uniform ruling allowing workers to deduct reasonable travel and maintenance expenses from their gross income reported in their federal income tax returns.

In the past five years, Gray said, field officials of the IRS have "in many cases" disallowed such deductions. As a result the department and the 18 international unions whom it represents have been flooded with letters seeking aid in upsetting the rulings.

Gray read the committee a sampling of the letters dealing with the hardships caused. He noted that the typical taxpayer involved is "concerned with a sum of a few hundred dollars which is of crucial importance to him and his family. In dollar amount, however, the cost of litigation in each particular case would negate any relief which might be obtained."

A definitive ruling, Gray added, would be in the national interest "in maintaining the mobility of the labor supply in the building and construction industry."

Bob Hope to Receive Murray-Green Award

The AFL-CIO's Murray-Green Award for 1958 will be presented to comedian Bob Hope, a member of the Screen Actors' Guild.

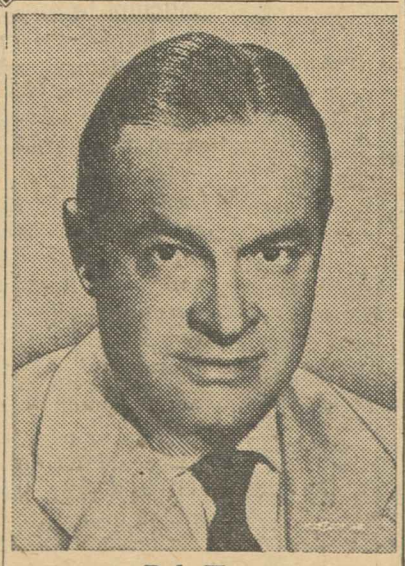
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that the Community Services award was voted by the Executive Council in recognition of Hope's "outstanding services to the men and women of our armed forces" through his overseas shows under the auspices of the USO.

In notifying Hope of the award Meany said that the comedian's "readiness to perform wherever our men and women are stationed has lifted not only their morale but the spirit of all citizens."

Second Unionist Honored

The award is given annually by the AFL-CIO in honor of the late president of the CIO, Philip Murray, and the late president of the AFL, William Green. It was founded in 1947 as the CIO's Philip Murray Award.

Hope, who will receive a $5,000 award and a special medal later this year at ceremonies to be arranged by the AFL-CIO Community Service Actvities, becomes the second trade unionist to be honored in the award's 11-year history. In 1955, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a member of the Newspaper Guild, was the recipient. In addition, the Auto Workers was one of five organizations and individuals to share jointly in the 1953 citation.



Bob Hope Gets Murray-Green Award

IN TRIBUTE TO HER 30 YEARS OF SERVICE to the trade union movement, Mrs. Mary Potter, a secretary in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, receives a gold watch from Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler upon her retirement from the federation. Looking on are Albert J. Zack, director of public relations, and Mrs. Potter's granddaughter, Kathleen Potter.

Rubber Union Settles with 2 Tire Firms

Cleveland — The long-standing deadlock in rubber industry negotiations was broken as the Rubber Workers reached identical settlements with two major tire producers under which about 35,000 members will receive wage increases of 8 cents an hour.

The agreements were worked out at a series of intensive bargaining sessions in Cleveland with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., which employs some 20,000 workers, and the B. F. Goodrich Co., with about 15,000 employes.

Across-the-Board Hike

The across-the-board pay increase was part of a package under which the union's demands for improved pension and insurance benefits were postponed until next year.

The URW has two contracts with each employer—one covering wages and working conditions, which expires next year, the other pensions and insurance which runs until 1960. The wage boost was negotiated under a 1958 reopener. Pensions and insurance were on the bargaining table under a clause allowing one reopening during that agreement's lifetime.

The union negotiators were bulwarked by overwhelming strike votes in the plants of the two producers.

Negotiations with the two other major producers are continuing. Meetings with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. are being held in Canton, O., and with the U.S. Rubber Co. in New York.

Insurance Workers Gain at Hancock

A negotiating session that went nearly around the clock broke a deadlock and won a new contract for 6,000 members of the Insurance Workers employed by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Gains included an upward revision of commission schedules; increased vacation pay and longer vacations for some classifications; an increase in group life insurance from $10,000 to $15,000; improved surgical and hospital benefits for agents and their dependents, plus a new major medical plan which becomes effective immediately upon exhaustion of basic benefits; and a cut in agent's contributions to the pension fund with no change in benefits.

UAW Raps Chrysler For Harassing Union

Detroit—The Auto Workers, operating for the fifth straight week without contracts with the auto industry's Big Three, has charged Chrysler Corp. with conducting a planned "campaign of harassment" against the union.

A UAW spokesman laid the blame for sporadic shutdowns of two Plymouth body and assembly plants here directly on management, declaring Chrysler's use of the harassment technique was aimed at reducing its massive new-car inventory without having to pay supplemental unemployment benefits to laid-off workers.

At the core of the dispute, the union said, was Chrysler's action in cutting the trim department to 50 percent of normal without altering daily production quotas. When workers were unable to meet the increased work loads resulting from the speedup, the spokesman continued, the company employed a routine "failure-to-meet-production-standards" charge and sent home all of the 5,400 workers employed at the two plants.

The UAW termed the management attempts to increase the work loads "unreasonable."

The union reported no progress in its continuing contract talks with the Big Three management teams. Negotiations at General Motors were suspended until July 9, while the talks with Ford were adjourned until July 14. Meetings continued with Chrysler on the eve of the long July 4 holiday weekend, but were expected to be recessed until July 14.

Rank-and-file UAW members, meanwhile, continued to give convincing proof of their solid stand behind the union despite the absence of contracts. The support took the form of overwhelming votes in favor of a strike, if necessary, and of a near-perfect record of dues payments despite the fact that the checkoff ended when the companies terminated their contracts.

With more than half of the 220 units at the Big Three plants already contemplating strike vote action to strengthen the union's hand, the tally stood at 143,423 in favor of a strike and only 9,807 against. These included returns from 98 units at GM plants, 28 at Ford and 13 at Chrysler.

A gloomy picture of automobile sales was painted by Automotive News, a leading trade publication, which reported new car sales in the first six months of this year skidded to only 2.3 million. It was the first time since 1953 that auto sales for the period had fallen below 3 million.

Second Auto Manufacturer Extends Pact

Detroit — Eaton Manufacturing Co. has become the second major manufacturer in the automotive field to extend its present contract with the Auto Workers past its expiration date while negotiations continue on a new pact.

The agreement, which expired July 1, covers six divisions of Eaton in Detroit, Battle Creek, Marshall and Coldwater, Mich., and Cleveland, O., employing 4,000 workers represented by five UAW locals.

Eaton joined American Motors, which had agreed to a similar move when its contract ran out in mid-June. The extensions by the two companies ran contrary to the pattern set by the Big Three—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—which terminated the UAW's contracts when they expired at the end of May.

Studebaker-Packard Corp., opened new wage contract talks with the union this week. The present agreement has until Sept. 1 to run.

List of AFL-CIO Publications Ready

A current list of AFL-CIO pamphlets, leaflets, and publications, including those issued in the past several months, is now available from the Dept. of Publications.

The new listing includes all material concerning the AFL-CIO Second Constitutional Convention as well as new material dealing with the "right-to-work" fight, community services activities and civil rights.

Short descriptions of each publication, the date issued, number of pages and price where applicable, are included in the listing.

ILGWU Opens War Against Dress Industry Racketeers

The Ladies' Garment Workers' war against racketeers who have infiltrated the dress industry took shape as ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky announced a reshuffling of the union's top officers to step up the attack and a $2 million appropriation to finance it for the next two years.

The money will go to promote the ILGWU's new union label, which manufacturers under contract will begin to sew into their products beginning next Jan. 1, and to appeal to the women of America to buy dresses made under union conditions rather than under the sweatshop conditions of non-union plants often controlled by underworld figures.

A joint union-management attack on racketeers was set up in the agreement which ended the ILGWU strike last March of 105,000 of its members in seven states.

Under the settlement employers agreed to buy the union labels and pay administrative costs of the program at rates to be fixed by impartial Chairman Harry Uviller—estimated to amount to $3 million over the two-year period—while ILG Pres. David Dubinsky pledged $2 million of the union's fund for promotion and policing.

Hochman Heads Label Dept.

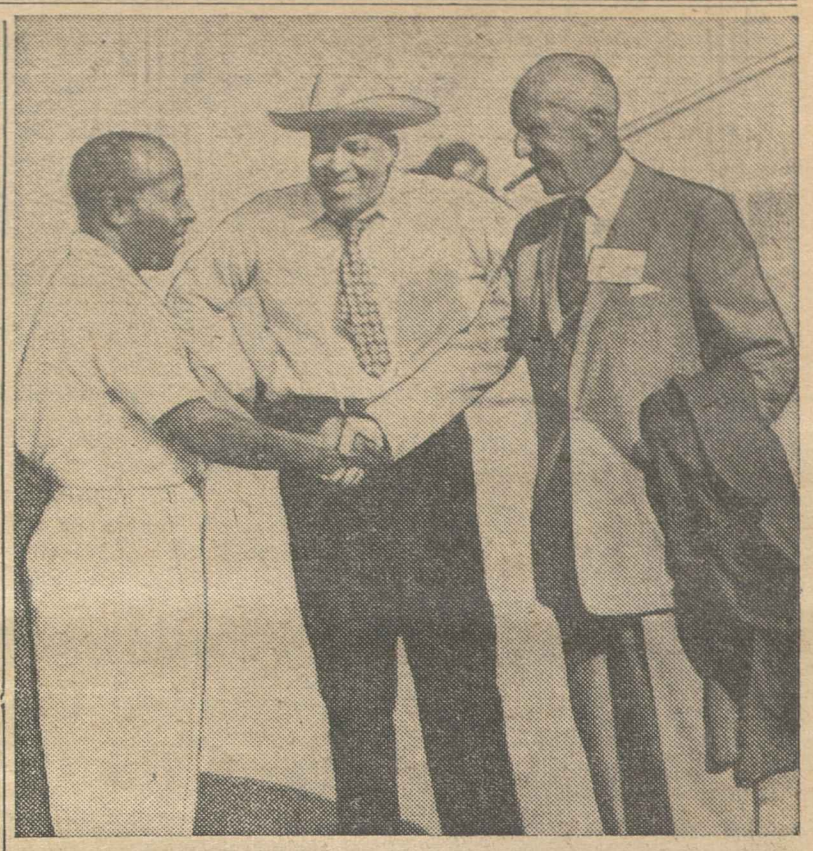
The high command reshuffling involves Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, manager of the ILG Joint Dress Board for the past 29 years, who was named head of a new union label department, and Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Dressmakers Local 22 and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, who will succeed him.

Both Hochman and Zimmerman have been deeply involved in the fight against corruption and racketeering in the industry. They and Dubinsky are convinced that the union label will prove a major weapon in the fight that has been launched.

Dubinsky predicted that use of the union label and its vigorous promotion will drive out of the industry "the 5 percent of chiselers and bargain hunters who enrich themselves only by debasing the standards gained by organized labor."

In the last year, he said, he had dismissed seven union officials because their conduct did not meet the union's standards, and has ousted a total of 75 since he assumed the presidency 25 years ago.

The union is still continuing the walkout against about 40 firms, most of them owned by people reputed to have underworld connections, which refused to accept the settlement. Ten are jobbers in New York, the others contractors who make garments for them in Pennsylvania and other out-of-New York areas.



CARIBBEAN TRADE UNIONISTS greet George Richardson (right), assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, during Richardson's recent visit to Trinidad. With him are Ken Sterling, (left) executive secretary of the Caribbean area division of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), and John Rojas (center), president-general of the Oilfields Workers Union in Trinidad.

Crime Syndicate Held Threat to Economy

A "close-knit, clandestine criminal syndicate" has "infiltrated" business enterprises and the labor movement as a "front" for its "illegal activities," the McClellan committee has charged.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) in a statement opening a new phase of the committee's hearings, contended "the relationship of the national criminal syndicate with legitimate labor and business is far more critical than has heretofore been revealed," adding that it presented a grave threat to "the destiny of our national economy."

Witnesses Take 'Fifth'

As a starting point, the committee began looking into the widely-publicized "gangland convention" held at Apalachin, N. Y., and promptly ran into a flurry of Fifth Amendment pleas by witnesses questioned about their attendance at the meeting on the estate of Joseph M. Barbara, Sr., a former official of a soft drink firm.

Pleading possible self-incrimination to avoid answering questions were:

- Joseph Profaci, a Brooklyn importer.
- John Scalish, a Cleveland vending machine operator.
- James V. LaDuca, former secretary-treasurer of Hotel and and Restaurant Employes Local 66, Buffalo.
- Russell Mancuso, former president of Local 186 of the Hod Carriers, Utica.
- Louis Larasso, former trustee of Hod Carriers Local 394, Linden, N. J.

Ran on 'Impulse'

First witness to testify about his presence at Apalachin on the night the "convention" was broken up by state police, was John C. Montana, president of a taxi company and two beverage companies in Buffalo and winner of that city's "Man of the Year" award in 1956.

Montana said he was at the meeting by accident. He contended that he had trouble with his 1957 Cadillac and had driven to Barbara's estate to avail himself of the services of mechanics. He said that he had joined reputed crime leaders in running for the woods when police closed in, merely by "impulse."

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), the committee's ranking GOP member, acidly told the Buffalo businessman: "Your story does not make much sense."

McClellan said the new hearings were the natural outgrowth of earlier testimony which, he said, had shown:

- That "gangsters led by John (Johnny Dio) Dioguardi and Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo infiltrated" the New York labor movement, "using their union positions for purposes of extortion, bribery and shakedowns."
- That Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa "used Dioguardi and Corallo in his efforts to capture control of the union."
- That Vincent J. Squillante "self-styled godson of Albert Anastasia, the late lord high executioner of Murder, Inc., seized control" of the New York garbage industry and "used labor union connections to whip recalcitrant operators into line."

End Carpenters Hearings

Before moving to this phase of its investigation, the committee wound up hearings on the Carpenters. The union's president, Maurice A. Hutcheson, said he would ask his executive board to consider committee testimony concerning the union's payment of $310,000 for the publication of a book about his father, the late William L. Hutcheson. McClellan said the charges for the book by New York Publisher Maxwell Raddock were "excessive."

Hutcheson declined to testify whether Raddock was involved in an alleged payoff to block Hutcheson's indictment in Lake County, Ind., for participation in an alleged $78,000 land fraud, on the grounds that he was later indicted in Marion County, Ind., in connection with the same land deal.

The committee also charged that William L. Hutcheson years ago had embezzled $250,000 from the union. A 25-page memorandum detailed a complicated series of transactions whereby the elder Hutcheson allegedly diverted stock in Adams Packing Co., Auburndale Fla., some of which later was converted into lucrative citrus groves at Lakeland, Fla.

Carey Opposes Smith Bill as CreatingHavoc

A bill to revamp the present relationships between federal and state governments could "create havoc" particularly in the fields of labor and welfare legislation, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has asserted.

In a letter to all members of the House in which he urged defeat of the bill sponsored by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), Carey said its passage "would destroy the present state-federal relationship, undermine the Supreme Court and might reduce the nation to a loosely knit confederacy of the kind that existed at the birth of the Republic."

The measure would amend the U.S. Code to provide that no act of Congress would be construed as giving the federal government exclusive jurisdiction in the field covered by the act unless Congress expressly provided for this supremacy. The AFL-CIO testified against the measure before the House Judiciary Committee.

Adams Gifts Deducted As Business Expenses

Textile manufacturer Bernard Goldfine treated the gifts he gave Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams as business expenses and took federal income tax deductions for the items, he told reporters, but he blamed this on "routine" actions by his accountants.

The confirmation of earlier stories of the tax deduction came after Pres. Eisenhower had reaffirmed his trust for and his "need" of Adams in the White House and Vice Pres. Nixon had expressed his confidence that the President would retain Adams as his chief of staff.

Admits He Was 'Imprudent'

Adams has admitted he was "imprudent" in accepting gifts from Goldfine while the latter was in difficulties with several federal regulatory agencies, but had told the special House Committee on Legislative Oversight that he had long exchanged gifts with Goldfine.

The textile manufacturer had made the same point, noting that the Goldfine and Adams families were very intimate.

The tax deduction confirmation by Goldfine came after his lawyer, Roger Robb, disclosed it and after Goldfine started his testimony before the committee, not completed as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

An internal revenue official told newsmen that a true gift could not be deducted as a business expense. Goldfine was expected to be questioned closely on the deductions, especially as they applied to hotel bills, a vicuna coat and other gifts to Adams.

The reaffirmed White House support for Adams came as Republicans opened an attack on the House group for allowing Boston financier John Fox to testify in public session. Fox had told the committee that Goldfine, with whom he had been friendly until recently, had told him of financial assistance and gifts he had given Adams.

The White House and Adams categorically denied the charges and touched off the attack on the committee. It was picked up by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) who called for a new three-man committee to investigate the special House group.

Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) said the question was discussed in a committee session and there had been unanimous agreement that the public sessions were proper

Goldfine told the committee in part that he had neither sought nor received special favors from Adams and charged that politics had prompted the airing of charges to the contrary.

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Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) termed Goldfine's charges "vicious and absolutely false."

Goldfine dismissed as lies the Fox accusations. He conceded that he showered Adams with gifts but said on balance the presidential assistant gave the Goldfine family presents worth more than those he had received.

Executive Failures Rapped by Truman

The Sherman Adams case, "the lack of ethics in the White House and corruption in other high places should not divert attention from the much more important failures and bunglings of the Administration," former Pres. Harry S. Truman declared.

Interviewed in Cannes, France as he boarded ship to return to the U.S., he detailed these "bunglings" as "the complete failure and disastrous results of its (the Administration's) foreign policy and its failure to take necessary steps immediately and forcefully to meet the downturn of national prosperity and full employment . . ."

Goal of Ethics Codes Is Healthy Labor Movement

The AFL-CIO is "diligently and effectively engaging in self-regulation to insure the continued healthy development of our American labor movement," Pres. George Meany has declared in a foreword to a new edition of the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices.

The new edition contains the three resolutions adopted by the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City in December 1957, pertinent sections of the AFL-CIO Constitution and the full texts of the six codes affirmed at the convention.

In his foreword Meany notes that at the Executive Council meeting in February 1958 all AFL-CIO affiliates were directed to comply with the provisions of the codes promptly, with delays permissible only where a union's constitution had to be changed or the action had to be taken by a convention.

The 48-page pamphlet is available without charge from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Joblessness in June Hits 17-Year High

AFL-CIO News

Vol. III — Entered as Second Class Matter. Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. — Saturday, July 12, 1958 — No. 28

Factory Jobs Rise After Long Decline

Unemployment hit a 17-year high in June as nearly two million students and new graduates hunted jobs in the recession-hit labor market.

But for the first time in 18 months, manufacturing employment showed an increase and the workweek gained six-tenths of an hour from May.

The Commerce and Labor departments reported unemployment increased 533,000 from May to a total of 5,437,000, the highest point since August 1941 when 5,620,000 persons were out of work.

The June climb in unemployment put the total for the month at 2.1 million above the June, 1957 figure.

Employment also climbed in June, the government reported, with 920,000 new jobholders, mostly in farm work. Non-farm payrolls moved upwards also, rising by 440,000 to 50.4 million in June. Total employment was reported at 64,981,000, about 1.6 million less than the June 1957 figure.

On a seasonally adjusted rate, unemployment dropped from 7.2 percent of the labor force in May to 6.8 percent in June, the government said.

Workweek, Earnings Up

There were two bright spots in the job report—a rise in the workweek from 38.6 hours in May to 39.2 hours in June and a $1.27 a week increase in average weekly earnings of factory workers to $83.10. The workweek, however, still registered an hour below June 1957 figures.

One other figure in the government's report showed marked improvement — manufacturing employment rose by 150,000 to a total of 15.2 million. The rise in manufacturing employment was the first in 18 months, but jobs in this area had a long way to go to move up to the 16.8 million employed in factories in June 1957.

The government said that the students and new graduates dominated the job picture last month and that "the customary rise in young job-seekers overshadowed the usual reduction in unemployment among adult workers."

The 533,000 rise in unemployment was in the general range for previous Junes in the postwar period.

Jobless Claims Jump

The unemployment rise in the government job report was reflected in unemployment insurance figures with new claims rising from 327,011 in the week of June 21 to 374,713 for the week of June 28. Total unemployment among those

(Continued on Page 2)

New Non-Partisan Group To Fight 'Right-to-Work'

Six States May Face Vote Test

The "battle of petitions" launched by "right-to-work" supporters in Idaho, Colorado, Washington and Montana ended July 3, but the only thing certain at the moment is that the Montana campaign went down to defeat.

Although foes of the union shop claim to have filed sufficient signatures just before the deadline to qualify for a place on the November ballot in the other three states, the validity of many was questioned and the results are still in doubt.

In Ohio, the only other state where a similar petition campaign is in progress, the deadline for filing is Aug. 5. California "work" backers earlier had qualified for a November referendum on their proposed constitutional amendment to outlaw union shop contracts.

In Kansas, the state supreme court rejected a ruling by Attorney Gen. John Anderson that the "work" resolution passed by the legislature in 1957 was unconstitutional. It ordered the entire proposed constitutional amendment printed on the November election ballot.

Better news for organized labor came from Louisiana, where the state senate voted down an attempt to restore the "work" law by a 24 to 13 margin. Earlier the Senate Industrial Relations Committee had reported the measure unfavorably by a 7 to 3 vote.

State-by-State Summary

Here's a state-by-state summary of the referendum situation as the AFL-CIO News went to press:

MONTANA—Working with the Montana Farmers Union, organized

(Continued on Page 7)

VISITING U.S. PAVILION at Brussels World's Fair, while in Europe for executive board meeting of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany examines equipment used by nuclear scientists. (See pictures, story, Page 6.)

Mrs. FDR, Lehman to Head NCIP

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman have announced formation of the National Council for Industrial Peace to fight "predatory and misleading" campaigns to enact "right-to-work" laws in the states.

They said NCIP's immediate goal would be to protect "the nation's economy and the working man's union security," threatened by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers which are backing anti-labor "right-to-work" legislation.

The non-partisan council's long-range objective, they said, will be the promotion of good labor-management relations and the avoidance of industrial strife.

Redding Named Director

Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Sen. Lehman, co-chairmen of the new council, announced the appointment of John M. Redding, former assistant postmaster general and public relations executive, to the post of director of NCIP.

"Right-to-work" laws are "an attack upon organized labor and industrial peace and stability," the council's co-chairmen said, as they announced plans to oppose proposed statutes in California, Washington, Kansas and Ohio where they will appear on the ballot in November. Backers of this legislation are also attempting to put it before the voters in Colorado and Idaho, but failed to qualify for the ballot in Montana.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the former Democratic senator from New York issued a call to "all right-thinking citizens from all walks of

(Continued on Page 7)

ICFTU Issues Call:

Conference Urged On World Recession

By Arnold Beichman

Brussels—A call for an international economic conference to include the nations of the free world has been issued here by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Basic purpose of the conference, proposed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a report to the ICFTU Executive Board in session here, is to consider the most effective means for counteracting the world economic recession.

At the same time the Executive Board launched a free trade union campaign to drive the puppet Hungarian government from the United Nations in a resolution that branded the Communists' executions of former Premier Imre Nagy and his three associates as merely "the latest act of Soviet intolerance and tyranny."

ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek will advise U.N. Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold of the board's action, and call on all affiliates and the international trade secretariats to press international labor action against Hungary in the UN.

Indicts Kadar Regime

The resolution declared the present Kadar regime in Hungary should be expelled from the UN because of the breach of elementary rules of international conduct prior to the executions, the treachery of the arrests, the mockery of the secret "trials" and Hungary's "brutal disrespect" of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

The ICFTU recommended that governments attending the proposed economic conference:

- Pursue policies of full employment and economic expansion.
- Consult together to secure greater cooperation in their economic policies generally.
- Seek urgently, through international action, to stabilize prices and markets for primary commodities in world trade.
- Increase the flow of financial aid to economically underdeveloped countries.

In his report, Meany emphasized that American labor believes the

(Continued on Page 5)

NAM, Chamber Drive To Kill Labor Bills

Two major employer organizations have opened an all-out drive to kill the Senate-passed Kennedy-Ives labor bill and the welfare plan disclosure measure.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have touched off a wide-ranging campaign complete with a mail barrage to keep both measures bottled up in the House Labor Committee.

The employer groups are opposed to the disclosure and reporting provisions of both measures—disclosure of the affairs of welfare plans managed solely by management and reporting on funds spent to "influence or affect employes in the exercise" of their organizing and bargaining rights.

The employer groups are strenuously opposing also the provisions of the Kennedy-Ives bill revising the Taft-Hartley Act to allow economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections, allow prehire agreements in the construction industry and allow union shop clauses to take effect in

(Continued on Page 2)

City Council Picks Unionist as Head

Denver — George Cavender, president of the Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO, has been elected president of the Denver City Council.

Cavender was chosen as a compromise candidate when two other council members became hopelessly deadlocked after a month of balloting.

In naming the state AFL-CIO president to head the city council it was necessary to abandon the stalemated election and reopen the nominations so that Cavender could be named and elected without opposition.

Business Groups Hit Labor, Welfare Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

seven days rather than 30 days in the industry.

They are sharply critical also of a requirement to have employers file non-Communist affidavits—a provision now required of union officers—to be eligible to use board machinery.

Meany Calls Bill 'Worthwhile'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has termed the Kennedy-Ives measure "worthwhile" but called for amendments to improve the bill. Many amendments written on the Senate floor, he said are "unworkable" and "clearly unfair."

Meany called on the House to act first on the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives welfare plan disclosure bill "without further delay" and then act on the Kennedy-Ives labor measure. He pledged the cooperation of the AFL-CIO to secure a sound, workable bill.

The Kennedy-Ives measure would require unions to report to the Labor Dept. the details of their financial operations, compel secret-ballot elections of union officers, regulate and restrict trusteeships over locals, make limited but liberalizing amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and discourage anti-union expenditures by employers.

Quick Action Expected

The welfare plan disclosure measure is before the House Labor Committee which is expected to act on the measure shortly. The labor bill is in the hands of Speaker Sam Rayburn and is likely to remain there until the committee completes action on the welfare measure.

Meany, in a letter to all members of the House Labor Committee, noted that primary opposition to the welfare plan disclosure bill comes from the NAM, the Chamber and insurance companies. He urged the committee to "do everything possible" to report the bill to the House floor without delay. To permit Congress to adjourn without action in this area "would be indefensible," he declared.

The two employer organizations opposed the bill passed by the Senate and have continued their opposition in the House, arguing that disclosures of the financial operations of the plans would be unfair and injurious.

The Chamber touched off its attack on the Kennedy-Ives bill in a statement by its president, William A. McDonnell, who urged full hearings to revise some of the "serious dangers" in the measure. He specifically noted the Taft-Hartley amendments, commenting on the non-Communist affidavit that "there has been absolutely no evidence of Communist infiltration into business management in this country."

Chamber Hits Reporting

On reporting of employer funds spent to influence workers against union organization and bargaining, McDonnell declared that what an employer does "and how much is spent to win such employes' support and loyalty becomes public information under this bill and, of course, union information."

The Chamber president claimed also serious omissions in the area of restricting secondary boycotts and organizational picketing.

The NAM, in an editorial in its official publication, the News, attacked the bill as a "fraud and a delusion" and said the bill should be "thrown out" unless it is amended in line with the NAM's views.

Any benefits in the bill arising out of the anti-corruption sections, the editorial said, would be "rendered insignificant" by the "many destructive and harmful amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act."

Ike Asks Right To Bar Reds From Travel

Pres. Eisenhower wants Congress to establish authority for the Secretary of State to deny passports on grounds of Communist sympathies.

In a message to the House and Senate, he asked that the power denied the secretary by recent Supreme Court action be enacted declaring that it is urgent and essential that the government be able to reject passport applications "where their possession would seriously impair the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States inimical to the security of the United States."

The President said that in recent years passports have been denied on two general grounds—where travel was "inimical to United States foreign relations," and when the applicant was a Communist or under Communist discipline.

He emphasized that the executive branch of the government is concerned with preserving "inherent rights" of Americans, and that any restrictions on the right to travel "can only be tolerated in terms of overriding requirements of our national security."

Solon Says Wall St. Fights Money Probe

The Eisenhower Administration and the Wall Street financial houses have "mobilized all their forces to prevent an investigation" of the nation's monetary policies, Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) has charged.

Patman introduced a resolution calling for creation of a special committee of the House to make a sweeping investigation of the agencies handling monetary policies and federal securities.

BLOND, BLUE-EYED ANITA McKAY, a clothing store cashier in Chicago, has been named Union Queen of 1958 by the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. Shown crowning the union queen is Motion Picture Actress Linda Darnell.

June Unemployment Highest in 17 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

eligible for jobless benefits showed a slight drop for the two weeks. However, the continuing claims figure lags about a week behind the initial claims report.

The Labor Dept. reported that in the first five months of 1958 the unemployment insurance programs put more than $1.9 billion into community and national purchasing power.

In Congress, meanwhile, the anti-recession program had almost ground to a halt. Pres. Eisenhower signed a $1.6 billion rivers and harbors authorization bill. Earlier in the year he had vetoed a similar but larger bill on the basis that some projects had not been approved by the Budget Bureau. Congress had not acted on overriding the veto but instead worked out the new measure with the Administration.

Ike's Leadership Hit

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen called on Congress to assume leadership on anti-recession legislation charging in an editorial in its official publication that the "Eisenhower Administration is wedded to a policy of being aggressive about doing nothing. . ."

Five labor leaders, meanwhile, joined 31 economists, educators, attorneys and executives in a warning issued by Americans for Democratic Action that "the seasonal let-up in the recession decline should not blind us to the dangers and the costs of the long period of under-employment and under-production that lies ahead."

The warning was contained in a statement sent to the President and congressional leaders. Among the signers were Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers; James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies Garment Workers; Marx Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Hatters; and Paul L. Phillips, president of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

URW Files Exceptions To O'Sullivan Ruling

The constitutional rights of freedom of speech and of peaceable assembly would be denied by an order halting picketing and boycott activities against the O'Sullivan Rubber Co., the Rubber Workers maintained in a presentation to the National Labor Relations Board.

The union's position was set forth in its exceptions to the recommendation of Trial Examiner George Downing that the board order the boycott and the picketing of the company's Winchester, Va., plant both ended. In addition, the URW asked the NLRB for the right to present oral arguments.

The case grew out of the Taft-Hartley Act proviso barring economic strikers from voting in a decertification election. It followed a strike called by URW Local 511 on May 13, 1956, as a result of the company's refusal to consider a fair and reasonable contract. Strikebreakers were recruited, and the union was decertified last October.

Since then, the Senate has approved a bill repealing the T-H section which prevents strikers from balloting in a decertification election. It took the position that the law as it stands interferes with the right to strike.

After the decertification, Local 511 continued to picket the plant and conduct a "don't buy" campaign against the firm's products. The company filed unfair labor practice charges, claiming the union sought to force recognition despite its lack of representation rights.

In its appeal from Downing's recommendation, the URW claimed evidence introduced at the hearing shows the picketing and boycott are protected by T-H and the constitutional guarantee of free speech.

"The trail examiner's recommendation, if accepted, would have the effect of denying the international union and the striking employes of the right to seek their reinstatement in jobs they consider, with reason, rightfully theirs," the union explained.

Telegraphers Win Retirement Gains

A "magic 80" clause has been written into the contract recently negotiated by the Commercial Telegraphers for its 30,000 members employed by Western Union.

Under the new formula, a member can retire at full pension as soon as his age and years of service total 80. Thus a worker with 25 years of service, for example, would be eligible to retire at age 55.

AMA Rejects Poll On Social Security

San Francisco—The American Medical Association is apparently determined that the country's doctors shall not be covered by social security regardless of what the doctors themselves want.

At the recent AMA convention here, resolutions originating with the New York State and Connecticut Medical Societies authorizing a national poll of members to see if they wish social security coverage was rejected.

The action was taken, despite growing support for coverage as reflected in locally conducted polls, on the ground that such a survey would "usurp" the prerogatives of the AMA House of Delegates, and would be "informational only."

Court Suits Threatening Jobless Pay

Management groups were reported threatening court action in six states to halt the temporary extension of the period for paying unemployment compensation benefits.

The states are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island where the governors acted without specific authorization of their legislatures in signing agreements with the Dept. of Labor to accept federal advances to finance the stop-gap program.

Suit Filed in D. C.

Forerunner of the series of "taxpayer" suits came in the District of Columbia, where the Washington Board of Trade and four local employers went to court in an effort to block distribution of emergency jobless funds.

Federal District Judge Alexander Holtzoff denied a temporary restraining order but scheduled hearings for July 14 on a preliminary injunction. The business interests charged that the District Unemployment Compensation Board did not have legal authority to pay supplemental benefits under the measure passed by Congress six weeks ago.

The bill authorized advances from the federal government to permit states to extend unemployment benefits for an additional 50 percent of the normal time limit, but left up to the states the final option on whether or not to take part in the program.

Eight Legislatures Acted

A total of 14 states—with Massachusetts the most recent to act—have signed up for participation in the federal program. Eight of them accepted the advances — which must be repaid by 1963—after special legislative sessions.

In the other six, the governors acted after obtaining legal advice that they had the authority to commit their states without approval of the legislatures. In so doing so, they ran counter to earlier opinions they had expressed that they were powerless to participate.

Business sources which had been behind the substitution of the "states' rights" legislation for more liberal programs that would have made state participation mandatory, indicated that some of the legal suits to block the program might not come until after the November election, fearing that immediate action might embarrass conservative candidates.

But, they contend, the basis for a suit will be as sound after the election weather clears as it is today. They will take the position in the court actions that, since the governors were not authorized to commit the states to the program, the method of repayment either through increased employer taxes or from state surpluses cannot be made applicable, leaving the federal government holding the bag for the money expended under the program.

In the eight states which had special legislative sessions, and in five others which set up their own programs drawing on state reserves, no such court tests of the law are anticipated.

8th Merit Award Won by ULLICO

New York—For the eighth consecutive year the annual report to stockholders issued by the Union Labor Life Insurance Company won the "merit award" from Financial World, an investment magazine.

In its survey of 5,000 annual reports, the magazine judged ULLICO's as among the most modern from the standpoint of clarity of content, typography and format.

NLRB Orders Five Elections Between Two Bakery Unions

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered five elections in the continuing fight of the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers to replace the corruption-ridden Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The board's orders were based on the principle, established several years ago in the Lawrence Leather case, that the existence of a contract does not necessarily prevent an election when a schism takes place within a union.

Four of the orders covered four ABC locals in five plants of the National Biscuit Co. and the National Biscuit Div. of the BCW.

They involved Local 348 and the Cambridge, Mass., plant; Local 492 and plants in Philadelphia and York, Pa.; Local 431 and the Buffalo, N. Y., plant, and Local 42 and the Atlanta, Ga., plant.

The final order gave employes of the A & P Co. bakery in Charlotte, N. C., the opportunity to choose between ABC Local 503 or BCW Local 503, or neither.

In the National Biscuit cases, the BCW's Biscuit Div. has a master contract covering 17 plants. The locals involved in the NLRB decisions voted to disaffiliate after the BCW was expelled from the AFL-CIO, and to affiliate with the new ABC.

In all cases the board found that "the bargaining history between the Biscuit Div. and the employer has not merged previously existing separate plant units into a single multi-plant unit," and that a unit limited to each plant remained "clearly identifiable." The contract, it concluded, "is no bar to the requested election."

In the A & P case, the board rejected the BCW contention that its schism doctrine violates the Taft-Hartley Act.

ABC Wins in New York

Meantime, ABC Local 525 of New York scored an overwhelming victory in an NLRB election at the Sunshine Biscuit Co. despite a major effort to retain bargaining rights by BCW Local 525 which included a special edition of the BCW publication. The tally was 1,009 for ABC to 82 for BCW.

In Eugene, Ore., ABC Local 287 scored one of the greatest bargaining gains registered in the industry in some years when it signed a new two-year, citywide contract yielding a total of 45 cents an hour in benefits, of which 37 cents is in straight wage increases.

Steel Firms Mark Time On Expected Price Rise

The steel industry continued to mark time during the first week of July in its march toward an expected price increase it was prepared to blame on a wage hike effective July 1.

There was one exception. The Alan Wood Steel Co., Conshohocken, Pa., which had jumped the gun by announcing a $6 per ton price boost effective with the higher wages, rescinded its action as other producers failed to join the parade.

"We were disappointed that the big mills didn't raise their prices," said Harleston R. Wood, president of the firm, "and we have no alternative but to remain competitive."

U.S. Steel, the industry's usual pace-setter, remained quiet. It didn't even announce a raise for its supervisory employes, as it has done in the past when a pay hike for production workers became effective under its contract with the Steelworkers.

In the Senate, Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) of the Anti-Monopoly subcommittee marked July 1 by congratulating the steel companies on not raising their prices. During June, he had sounded a daily warning on the Senate floor that an increase was to be expected and that it was not justified.

Despite U.S. Steel's inaction, the feeling persisted in business and financial circles that a price rise is certain. The only question was when.

The wage increase consisted of a package worth 11.9 cents an hour as the final installment under a three-year contract the union negotiated in 1956, and 4 cents an hour under the cost-of-living clause.

AFL-CIO Asks $1.65 Hourly Paper Wage

Establishment of a $1.65 minimum wage for the paper and pulp industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act has been recommended by the AFL-CIO.

Testifying at a Dept. of Labor hearing, Seymour Brandwein, AFL-CIO economist, said the present Walsh-Healey minimum of $1.115 was "obviously obsolete" since it was based on a wage survey made in mid-1950.

BLS Figures Cited

The AFL-CIO spokesman cited a Bureau of Labor Statistics wage survey showing that, as of October, 1957, the prevailing minimum in the industry was at least $1.60. Negotiated wage increases since that time, he said, have averaged better than 5 cents an hour.

In recommending that no separate subminimum rate be set for so-called beginners, Brandwein again pointed to the BLS survey which showed that less than .8 percent of the workers were classified as "beginners" by their employers. If the department does establish a beginner wage, he added, it should be no more than 5 cents below the prevailing minimum.

The AFL-CIO economist was joined in the testimony by Frank Grasso, general vice president of the Papermakers and Paperworkers; James Doherty, UPP's general counsel, and Henry Segal, auditor for the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. Their unions represent more than 150,000 workers in 579 plants involved in the minimum wage determination for the industry.

Shorter Workweek Group Urges Automation Study

Garrison, N. Y.—A determination on national, state and local levels of the extent to which automation is responsible for current unemployment was called for by the Committee for a Shorter Workweek at a day-long meeting here in the convalescent center of Building Service Employes Local 32B.

The committee was formed under the auspices of the Central Trades & Labor Council of New York City and is composed of the top leaders of local unions with more than 525,000 members.

Working closely with it is a companion committee established by the New York City Industrial Union Council.

Urges Long-Range Program

The conference also urged a long-range program to appraise the effects of automation in each industry, and the development of practical measures to offset its effect on employment.

In addition, it called on all local unions to include a demand for the shorter workweek in forthcoming negotiations, and to establish their own shorter workweek committees.

Harry Van Arsdale, president of the council, presided at the conference. The committee elected Pres. Al Minuti of Musicians Local 802 as its chairman; Pres. David Sullivan of BSEIU Local 32B as vice chairman, and Sec. James O'Hara of the Hotel Trades Council of New York as secretary.

Murray Weinstein Dies in New York

New York—Murray Weinstein, a vice president and one of the cofounders of the Clothing Workers, died here at the age of 67.

A native of Russia who came to this country as a child and joined his first union in 1913, he had retired recently as business manager and treasurer of Clothing Cutters Local 4.

He was a director of the Amalgamated Bank of New York.

House Body Votes Science Student Help

A four-year, $70 million federal program providing 20,000 scholarships annually in the science and mathematics fields has been recommended by the House Education and Labor Committee.

Chances for passage of the measure—which falls short of AFL-CIO goals of 50,000 scholarships annually covering the full range of college courses—were materially boosted by a letter from Pres. Eisenhower expressing enthusiasm for the measure.

While endorsing the bill, which went far beyond the Administration's own recommendations, the President urged Congress to scale down the number of scholarships to the original White House figure of only 10,000 a year.

The bill contained a provision, missing from the White House measure, setting aside $220 million for low-interest loans to needy students repayable over a 10-year period beginning the year after graduation. Eisenhower said he was "in general sympathy" with the loan provision, but argued it would "lessen the need for scholarships" and make possible the cutback to 10,000 scholarships annually.

Also included in the measure, reported out of committee by a 23-to-2 vote, is an additional $350 million for grants to states for science equipment, language courses and guidance and counselling institutes.

SEARCH FOR REMEDIES for diminishing job opportunities for American Musicians will continue to have the help of the Labor Dept., Sec. James P. Mitchell assured Herman D. Kenin (right), new president of the Musicians, at a conference in Washington. Resolutions calling for an investigation of the use of foreign-made music sound track in entertainment filmed in Hollywood have been introduced by Rep. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) in the Senate and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.) in the House.

Probe Asked of TV's Foreign Music Use

Companion resolutions calling for a congressional investigation of the use of foreign-made music recordings in filmed entertainment produced in Hollywood have been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and in the House by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.).

They acted after conferring with Herman D. Kenin, recently elected president of the Musicians, who came to Washington in quest of help for jobless music-makers.

"That means, unhappily, the major segment of the 264,000-member American Federation of Musicians," he explained. "To say that I am grateful for the sympathetic understanding accorded me and that we are gratified at the immediate action given our plea of desperation would be putting it mildly, indeed."

Mitchell Pledges Help

Kenin also conferred with Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, who said the department is interested "and will continue to be interested in helping find remedies for the diminishing job opportunities" of musicians. The problem also involves "the preservation of our great musical culture," he added.

Kenin explained that of some 125 televised shows being produced on film, less than a dozen now use American musicians. The rest use foreign-made music track, he said.

In introducing his resolution, Morse said it is necessary to determine "to what degree the immigration statute which was enacted to protect the American instrumentalist from cut-rate competition by the unregulated entry of alien musicians is now being nullified by an inanimate 'foreign musician'" who isn't even on the producer's payroll.

Firm Asks Labor Help After Busting Union

Detroit—The King Optical Co., an interstate chain with a record of union-busting and labor-fighting, is now trying to soft-talk local unions into helping it sell eyeglasses to their members, according to Cass Suski, president and business representative of Optical Workers Local 932.

The local formerly held bargaining rights at the branch here. But it had to strike for four months and go to court because the company refused to live up to its contract, Suski said. The agreement expired while the litigation was still going on, he added, and the company coerced enough employes into quitting the union to cost it its bargaining rights.

News Guild Ends 38-Day Philly Strike

Philadelphia—Newspaper Guild members on strike against the Philadelphia Inquirer ended their 38-day walkout by voting to accept a new two-year contract containing a compromise on job security, the main issue.

Guild spokesmen said the new clause, which replaces one that for 18 years had barred discharges except for cause, constitutes "job protection for the membership."

Just 24 hours earlier, the strikers had overwhelmingly rejected a peace proposal containing a job security clause under which management could have discharged any number of employes without regard to seniority rights. The new clause permits economy discharges subject to seniority.

Other contract changes include wage increases ranging from $3 to $5 weekly this year, with $2 weekly and a 1.1 percent increase in management's contribution to the pension fund effective in the second year.

Severance Pay Increased

Severance pay was increased from a maximum of 31 weeks after 12 years to 40 weeks after 16.5 years; the late-shift differential was raised from $5 to $8 weekly, and the requirement for three weeks' vacation was cut from five to three years.

Settlement of the strike also sent back to their jobs members of the Teamsters who had walked out at the Inquirer and the Bulletin, where there is no ANG unit, a day before the Guild strike got under way.

The drivers reached a settlement some time ago, but refused to cross Guild picket lines at the Inquirer. The Bulletin declined to permit them to work until they agreed also to work at the Inquirer.

The Clear Danger

THE SIGNATURE-COLLECTING DRIVE by the proponents of so-called "right-to-work" laws has been completed in five states and is continuing in another. A preliminary check indicates that the "right-to-workers" have met with a measure of success.

The "right-to-work" question will definitely be on the ballot in California and Kansas—in Kansas as a result of legislative action. It will probably appear also in Washington, Colorado, and Idaho where signatures are being scrutinized for their validity.

In Montana, the petition move was defeated when the "work" law backers failed to collect the necessary number of signatures.

In Ohio, the petition drive will be completed by Aug. 5.

All this adds up to the clear fact that labor has a man-size job on its hands come November to defeat this pernicious attempt to weaken and ultimately destroy the trade union movement.

Fortunately, the seriousness of the "right-to-work" drive and what it can mean in terms of weakening the nation's economic security is being recognized by non-labor groups.

The creation of the National Council for Industrial Peace by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman to combat the "predatory and misleading campaigns now being waged by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers" is evidence of this growing concern.

Newspapers and leading public and religious figures are standing up in opposition, exposing the fraudulent drive to outlaw union security provisions in collective bargaining contracts.

All of this has helped alert the public to the clear danger, but the real job still remains to be done—to insure defeat of these state propositions by spreading the message of the threat to the nation posed by the "right-to-work" proposals and launching a register and vote drive so that in November the answer at the polls will be a resounding "No."

Let There Be Light

THE NAM-CHAMBER OF COMMERCE drive to kill the welfare plan disclosure and the Kennedy-Ives labor measures is based in part on opposition to the financial reporting provisions contained in both Senate-approved bills.

This opposition to disclosing the financial operations of management-administered and controlled welfare plans, which affect about 92 percent of workers covered by such plans, and reporting on money spent to influence workers involved in organizing and bargaining campaigns raises two fundamental questions:

What has an employer to hide if he is operating a welfare plan on a sound financial basis in the interests of his workers?

What has he to hide if he is conducting a responsible labor relations program and abiding by the rules and regulations set up by Congress?

The AFL-CIO for five years has been urging welfare plan disclosure legislation covering all plans, whether administered solely by the union, the employer or jointly.

It has similarly supported legislation on full reporting of union financial operations, urging only that such reporting be set up so as not to weaken or cripple legitimate union operations.

Labor has nothing to hide in these areas. It believes fully in a goldfish-bowl approach to union finances.

We hope that the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce will adopt a similar policy—unless, of course, their members are engaged in practices that cannot stand the light of full public disclosure.

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American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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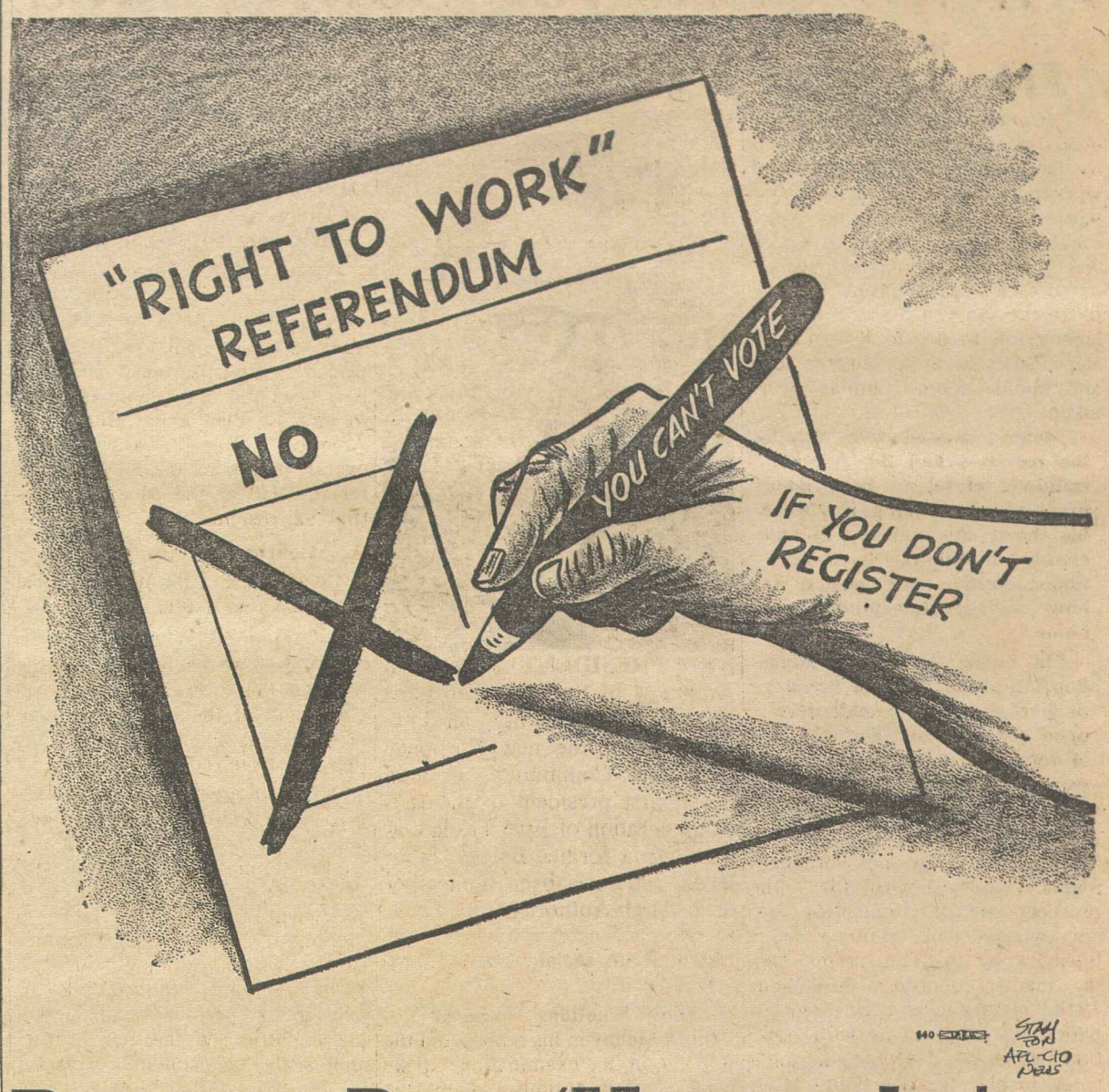


Denver Post 'Unmasks' Colorado 'Work' Backers

The following editorial entitled " 'Right-to-Work' Is Unmasked" is reprinted from the June 26, 1958, edition of the Denver Post.

IN ITS LAST-MINUTE FRENZY to get signatures for its proposed amendment, the Colorado Right-To-Work Committee has let its mask slip, thereby revealing that its attack on union shop contracts is merely a coverup for a blind fury it harbors for labor unions in general.

The recent advertisement placed in The Post by the committee, urging petition circulators to a final effort, is hardly a reasoned or temperate appeal. We wonder if members of the Denver Chamber of Commerce won't feel somewhat aghast to discover the real temper of the cause which they have officially joined—not through their own votes but through the vote of their directors.

No effort was made any place in the advertisement to discuss the supposed merits of the specific amendment, which would forbid employers and unions to enter into contracts containing requirements that employes must join a union within 30 days after being hired.

No place in the advertisement was it mentioned that under existing Colorado law union shop contracts are made only when employers and a heavy majority (75 percent) of the voting employes want them.

No place was it mentioned that union shop contracts are permitted under the federal Taft-Hartley Act, which employers have defended so stoutly.

THE GREAT BULK of the Colorado Right-To-Work Committee attack was not leveled at the union shop, except by devious indirection. Instead, the attack is aimed at Dave Beck, "dishonest union officials," the Kohler strike, lack of democracy in unions, union political activity, lack of financial accounting, union-won wage increases.

The principal evils cited by the committee are not, of course, characteristic of all unions—only a few of them. These evils could exist with or without a union shop, yet the union shop is supposed to be the issue under consideration. Federal laws to correct many of these evils are now in the process of enactment, but the committee does not mention that.

The committee leaves the inevitable impresssion that it believes only employers—not unions—should engage in politics and that labor unions—but not, necessarily, chambers of commerce—should make decisions by votes of members.

If any evidence were needed that the "right-to-work" movement is unreasonably malicious, the Colorado Committee itself has furnished it.

National Farmers Union Says 'Work' Law Harms All Groups

The following is excerpted from the National Farmers Union Policy Leaflet No. 11 on "Workers' Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively."

WHO DOES "RIGHT-TO-WORK" help?

Not the worker—either union member or non-member—for if a union is not strong enough to bargain collectively for fair wage rates and employment conditions, the individual worker finds that his "rights" and "freedom" have resulted in a wage reduction and lack of job security.

Not the farmer—for these laws don't raise the prices a farmer receives for butter, or eggs, or anything else. They don't cut down the prices the farmer must pay for a tractor, a truck, or a pair of shoes, either.

Not the small businessman, or banker, or builder—for their well-being depends on the financial well-being of their customers. When workers—or farmers—are unable to buy the things they need and want, everyone in the community suffers.

Not the public—The general welfare needs an expanding economy of more goods and services changing hands. A "free" labor market always results in a contracting economy that inevitably beats down the living standards of individuals, just as a "free" market for farm commodities brings hardship to family farmers.

Not even the employer—who would deny the union membership security. In the short run, he may be able to cut wages and costs and boost profits, but in the long run, his business will diminish as the economic health sags.

Farmers Union Believes That:

1. City workers, small businessmen, and family farmers have mutual interests. They are each other's best customers. The protection of the economic rights of each of them best serves to advance the economic interests and political liberties of all.

2. All persons have a right to organize into groups in order to make their individual voices strong enough to be heard on economic and political matters that are essential to their welfare.

3. Continuously expanding national and world economies of even greater abundance are absolutely essential to the improvement, extension, and preservation of the repersentative democracy and to the ulitmate attainment of permanent world peace.

Properly managed labor unions contribute to these goals, and should not be legislated out of operation by so-called "right-to-work" laws.

ICFTU Calls for Conference On Means to Lick Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

way out of the world recession is to increase purchasing power of workers everywhere in the free world. He emphasized that, under the U.S. Full Employment Act, it was the government's responsibility to take steps to ensure full employment and that it was American labor's job to see to it that such steps, such as a tax-cut for low- and middle-income families, were taken.

Meany stressed that despite the recession and the Administration's refusal to heed labor proposals for ending it, "there has been no tendency in our country to withdraw to an isolationist position, just because we have our economic problems at home."

"In facing the present situation," he said, "we are pressing to give more aid to underdeveloped countries and for renewal of reciprocal trade pacts, which were recently approved by a large majority in the House of Representatives."

An ICFTU analysis of world economic trends showed that "the prospects are, at present, that unemployment will continue at a higher level than in recent years in many countries throughout 1958." It attacked "the preoccupation of governments with inflation, which has led them, in some cases, to place price stability as an objective before full employment and economic expansion."

"In fact, the methods of monetary restrictions," said the ICFTU analysis, "which have been widely employed and which many trade union organizations have strongly criticized have held back investment on which the future growth of economies depends, while they have not significantly curbed the rise in consumer prices.

"The AFL-CIO has stated that the basic cause of the recession is a lack of balance, which had been increasing during the last two years, between the economy's improving ability to produce and its lagging ability to consume. In October 1957 it warned the government that the stage was set for an economic downturn within the next few months unless waning consumer buying power was boosted and the Administration's tight money policy upset.

"Since then the AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for government action to restore prosperity by specific measures, including large tax reductions, principally for low and middle income families; the acceleration of public works and improvement in unemployment benefits and in social security programs."

NEW PRESIDENT of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, an integral part of the new European Economic Community, is Paul Finet, first president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and a former Belgian labor leader who has been a member of the High Authority since 1951.

Have 'Cautious Optimism'

Both Meany in his report, and the ICFTU in its examination, spoke with cautious optimism about the future. The effects of the recession thus far, said Meany, "have not been as disastrous as we thought they would be at the beginning, due in large part to certain built-in economic safeguards."

He said that the latest building construction figures are "very encouraging." Similarly, the ICFTU said that "the latest indications are that the decline in activity may be slowing down."

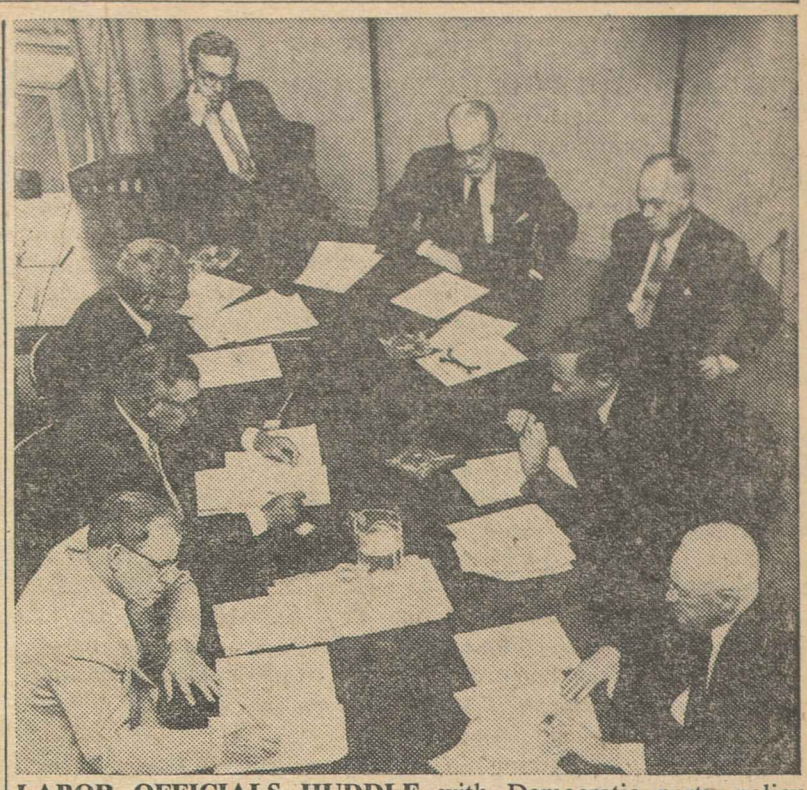
Western Europe, thus far, has not been affected by the U.S. recession, said the ICFTU, and "indeed, contrary to what might have been expected, western European countries have been able to maintain and even to increase their exports to North America." But it warned of an overall slackening in 1957 and thus far in 1958 of the pace of industrial expansion.

Conclusions Are Drawn

Conclusions of the ICFTU world economic report are:

1—The present U.S. recession "is not, and is not likely to be, on the scale of the severe and prolonged depression of the 1930's but it already is the most serious of the three postwar recessions."

2—There are three political dangers in the present recession—countries with export problems "may be tempted to intensify their trade with the Soviet bloc even though such agreements may not always be in the long term interests of the countries concerned and may be used to serve communist political ends"; it may create "political strain among the countries of the free world" and, lastly, an economic recession in the free world bolsters Soviet propaganda at a time "when, thanks to the high rate of investment it is able to impose on its economy and its satellites, the economy of the Soviet bloc is expanding at a rapid rate."



LABOR OFFICIALS HUDDLE with Democratic party policy makers at a session of the Advisory Committee on Labor Policy to the Democratic Advisory Council. George M. Harrison (second from left), president of the Railway Clerks, is chairman of the labor committee. Another member is Arthur J. Goldberg (third from left), general counsel to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Representing the advisory council at the session were Paul M. Butler (fourth from right), the party's national chairman, and Philip Pearlman (third from right), a member of the Council's administrative committee.

DAR Official Resigns Over UN 'Villification'

New York—The repeated "villification" of the United Nations by the Daughters of the American Revolution has led a top official of the DAR's Manhattan chapter to hand in her resignation.

Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, a vice regent of the Ellen Harden Walworth chapter here, said that the DAR's assault on the UN was "destructive" and "subversive." She said it was inspired by "an aggressive minority who have been using it (the DAR) to advance their own political purposes."

A retired social worker and wife of a retired Army brigadier general, Mrs. Wallace said she joined the DAR in 1952, was immediately dissatisfied with its "reactionary" attitude, but had been persuaded to stay on by her minister who urged her to "educate" her sister members.

But, she said, she ran head on into "systematic slandering" of the UN body by the "rightist fringe" in the DAR which she accused of having "brainwashed" its members.

"I regret," she wrote to DAR officials as she quit the organization, "that I have only one resignation to give for my country."

Bipartisan Bill Ready

Effort to Be Made to Pass Aid to School Construction

A **COMPROMISE BILL** to provide federal aid for school construction has been drawn up by leading Republican and Democratic members of the House Education Committee.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N. J.) and Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr., (R-N. J.) announced the new simplified version in an interview on "Washington Reports to the People."

"The legislation which we've developed, and which has been seen only by ourselves to date, is perfectly recognizable by the proponents of almost any approach, because it includes some of the old Kelley bill, some of the old Eisenhower bill, and some of the Kearns-Bailey bill," Thompson said.

"An outstanding new contribution is that it is keyed to the recession. It will put many people to work," he continued.

Frelinghuysen said that an effort had been made to eliminate features of the bill that were controversial and that may have contributed to its defeat in two previous sessions.

"There was a provision for the purchase of school bonds and a provision to help provide payments of interest on these bonds. These have been deleted from the bill. It would be a simple grant in aid," Frelinghuysen explained. "The total amount proposed to be matched by the states over a three-year period is $1.5 billion."

Neither congressman expected the bill to have smooth sailing. They believed it necessary to consider the science scholarship proposal first.

"We are eating away slowly at the backlog of unbuilt classrooms that developed as a result of no construction, virtually, during World War II and which has been heightened by the tremendous birth rate since that war," Frelinghuysen said.

The need to eliminate classrooms too crowded for good teaching and classes on half shifts was heightened by a report on the concentration on education now being made in the Soviet Union. Lawrence G. Derthick, U.S. Commissioner of Education, reported on the Russian total commitment to education in a speech to the National Press Club in Washington.

It's Your Washington:

'Gadflies' Add Much To U. S. Strength

(Willard Shelton is on vacation.)

ONE OF THE TOWERING strengths of American democracy is that we are governed by more than a formal government—that we have vital forces outside of government itself which affect the course of our lives.

Sometimes these forces are vicious in their influence. More often they have made mighty contributions to the welfare of our country in pushing for creative and progressive legislation that has helped give us the world's highest standard of living.

In a sense the United States is unique in that we do not depend merely on the play of political forces to give us the kind of government we want. We follow through with all sorts of private organizations devoted to the public interest, usually staffed by devotees who never let congressmen rest in their drive for better living conditions for our people.

Education, housing, health, civil rights, conservation, fair play for the underdog, all these and many others have their champions in Washington who frequently get under the skins of politicians who live by compromise. But more often they serve as persistent gadflies that get things done.

They patrol the halls of the Capitol, visiting this congressman or that. They call meetings of like minded people to get together to push for this or that legislation. They live and breathe their jobs. Rarely do they rank financially with their opposite numbers in the "third house" who are fighting for legislation that will benefit private pocketbooks. For the most part they believe wholeheartedly in what they are doing. Some part of the public welfare is their preoccupation.

★ ★ ★

RIGHT NOW WASHINGTON is losing one of these devoted men.

He is Lee F. Johnson, for 14 years "a civic force on Capitol Hill" who has resigned as executive vice president of the National Housing Conference to go back to his native Denver to serve as executive director of the Housing Authority of the City and County of Denver.

To Johnson's drive and zeal must go most of the credit for the housing bill calling for the construction of 135,000 low rent units a year for six years. Only about a quarter of that number have been built as opponents of publicly supported housing have sabotaged it year after year. But it was Johnson's undaunted drive that kept the measure alive at all.

In the face of cries of "socialism" and the active opposition of real estate operators and property owners who have become rich on squalid housing for the poor, Johnson never faltered. What housing conscience the nation had, he exemplified.

Lee Johnson isn't giving up now. He's going back to his Denver beginnings to do a job there that needs doing in helping to build public housing in one of the nation's great cities. He leaves innumerable friends in Washington where the very words "public housing" cannot be mentioned without taking into account Lee Johnson's great and lasting contributions.

So long as there are Americans determined to see that this promotion of the general welfare is made a major duty of our government, we shall have a nation that will continue to lead the world in social and economic progress.

There are others like him who continue their fight for good causes in Washington. They are part of the great American tradition of self-government.—*(Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window.)*

ICFTU Delegates See Brussels World Fair

AFL-CIO Head Finds U. S. Pavilion 'Terrific'

Brussels—Huge, sprawling over more than 500 acres, packed with enough exhibitions and pavilions and activities to keep you busy from morning to night seven days a week, the Brussels World's Fair lives up to its advance bookings.

It even lives up to its elaborate and pretentious theme —"A World View—A New Humanism." That is, some of the pavilions do. The Soviet exhibit is an attempt to awe the bystander with the achievements of its industry and agriculture but there is a vast impersonality about it. As for the pavilion of Communist Hungary, it's under an unofficial boycott, just like its restaurant. Since the execution of Imre Nagy, Hungary is on the fair visitors' blacklist.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions took a day off during its week-long deliberations to visit the Fair. After a look-see at the rather impressive building and exhibit of the Belgian Federation of Labor, the delegates broke up to visit the pavilions of their native countries.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spent the afternoon going through the U. S. pavilion, which is one of the most popular showplaces at the Fair. Described as one of the largest circular structures in the world—85 feet high and 340 feet in diameter, it approximates the size of the Colosseum in Rome.

Set amidst landscaped floral gardens surrounding a lagoon—there's even an apple orchard at the main entrance—the interior contains America's wonders and achievements:

A slab from one of our giant California redwoods; license plates from 48 states; a 1903 Ford (it's the only auto shown in the exhibit); a scale model of Philadelphia to show urban planning; automation equipment; color television and a stereophonic music room; nuclear energy exhibits; paintings and sculptures; the American kitchen; a "continuous grind" fashion show with no dress more than $25; a typical American street-scene; Main St., U.S.A.; electric voting machines which visitors can use; a Stock Exchange ticker and a kindergarten where children from any nation can go to play with toys, paint pictures, mess around with adults forbidden to enter.

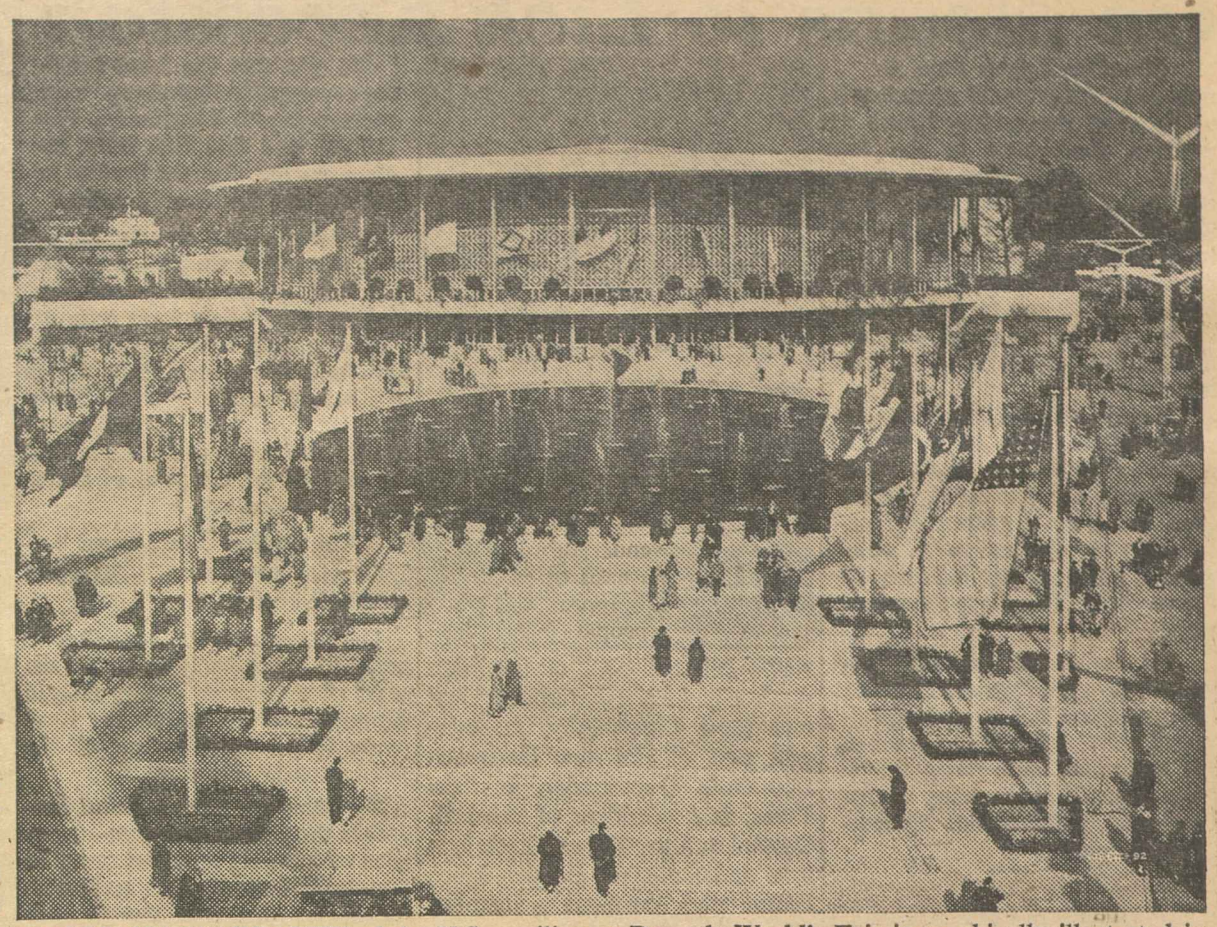
Movie Shows American Scene

There are spectaculars, too. Circarama, a 360-degree motion picture screen developed by the Walt Disney studios, shows in color the American scene—its cities, farms, landscapes, roads and its people. More than a million visitors have already seen this 20-minute movie, which is shown about 25 times a day to a packed house seven days a week.

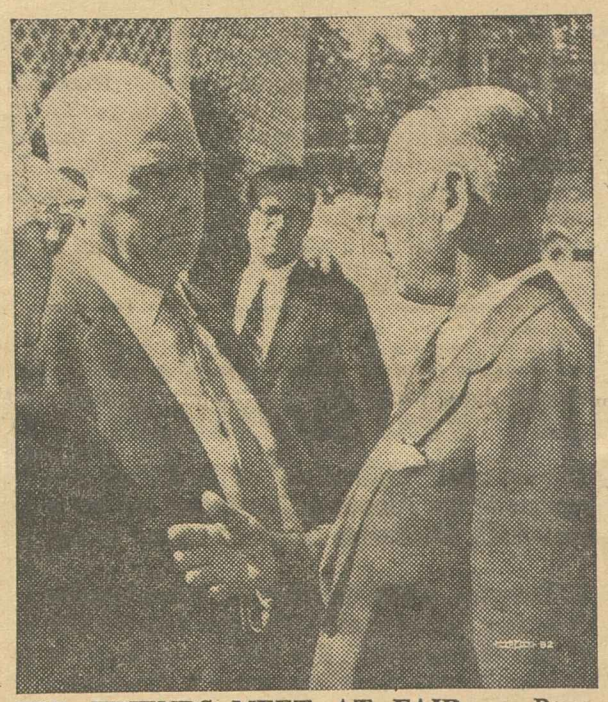
The American theatre is one of the most beautiful anywhere in the world, luxurious, an acoustical masterpiece where concerts, recitals, Broadway musicals, ballet are shown.

What is unusual and impresses foreign visitors is the fact that the American exhibit also contains a section dealing with our weaknesses. It is called "The Unfinished Work," a frank acknowledgment that in such areas as racial discrimination, slum clearance, urban planning, flood control, droughts, we're far from successful. This exhibit is right next to the impressive Circarama so that visitors have a chance to see the other side of America.

In charge of the U.S. exhibit is Howard S. Cullman, well-known New York businessman and civic leader, appointed by Pres. Eisenhower as his personal representative. Meany told Cullman that the American pavilion was "most impressive and exciting and a really terrific accomplishment in telling America's story to the world."

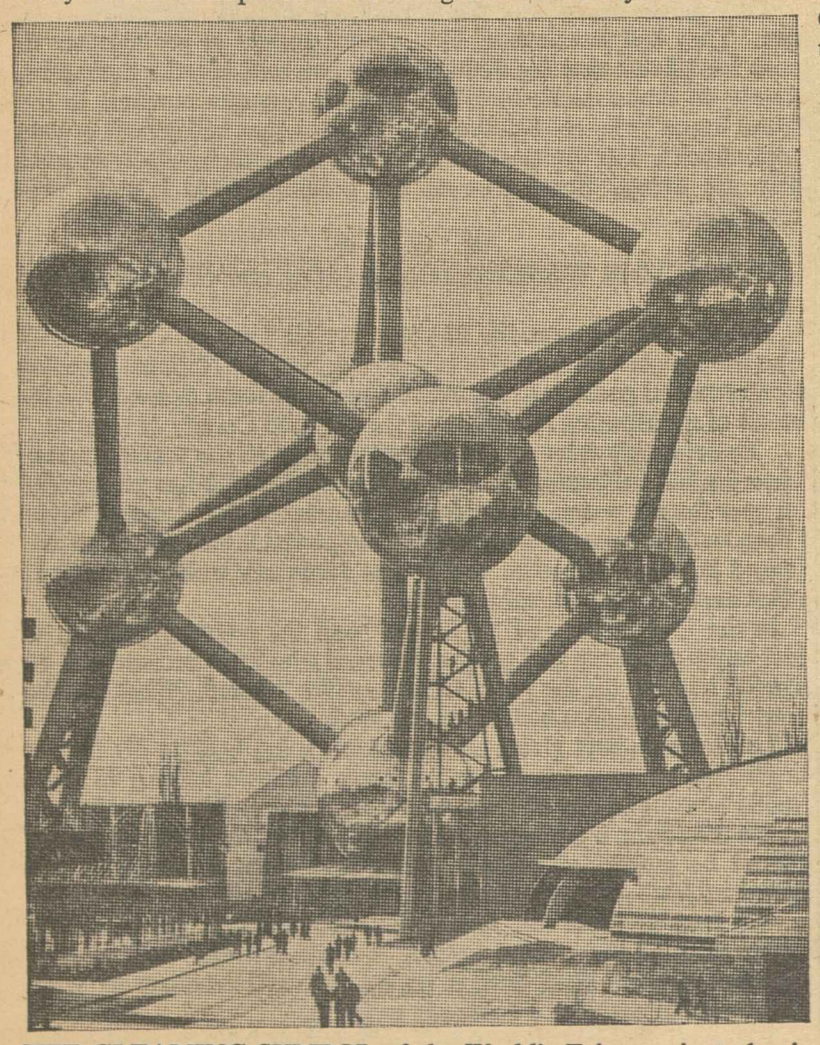


THE MAJESTIC BEAUTY of the U.S. pavilion at Brussels World's Fair is graphically illustrated in this picture showing the huge, circular structure on its six-acre site. State and territorial flags fly at main entrance to the plaza and from the building itself.



OLD FRIENDS MEET AT FAIR, as Pres. Meany chats with Howard S. Cullman, U.S. Commissioner General to Brussels international exhibit. A New York businessman and civic leader, Cullman is Pres. Eisenhower's personal representative in charge of U.S. exhibit.

SPECIAL JULY 4TH CONCERT by Philadelphia Orchestra is advertised by placard being examined by Pres. Meany. Performance at auditorium of U.S. pavilion was part of continuing activities to attract visitors to American exhibit. Millions have responded.



THE GLEAMING SYMBOL of the World's Fair—a giant aluminum replica of the atom—dominates the skyline, setting the tone for this first international exhibit of the atomic age.

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY visits with members of the cast of "Wonderful Town," hit Broadway musical a few years ago, being presented in the theater of the American pavilion. Cast members are all members of Actor's Equity.

'Right-to-Work' Drive Beaten in Montana; Six Other States Face November Test

(Continued from Page 1)

labor succeeded in defeating "right-to-work" backers' attempt to qualify for a place on the ballot by petitions. Chairman James S. Umber of the Montana United Labor Council, AFL-CIO, reported that the "work" campaign fell 2,593 signatures short of the number needed.

WASHINGTON—A big business blitzkreig, in which coercion and pressure were used to get signatures, revived the initiative campaign just before the deadline. "Right-to-work" backers claim to have filed 119,000 signatures, with 90,319 needed to qualify, but the secretary of state has not accepted their figures. Counting of signatures will start about July 14 and official results may not be known until some time in August.

IDAHO — "Work" law forces filed a claimed 25,000 signatures, with 22,860 needed to place the initiative on the ballot. Pres. Robert Lenaghen of the Idaho State Federation of Labor said, however, that preliminary inspection "shows many signatures of non-registered voters erroneously certified by county clerks as genuine."

COLORADO — The Colorado "Right-to-Work" Committee filed 53,647 names just before the deadline and attorneys for the Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO, are examining them for validity. Pres. George A. Cavender of the CLC said that, on the basis of early reports, "it would appear that the 'right-to-work' people have just squeezed by both with sufficient names and filing time to qualify for the November election."

The Denver Post, in an editorial denouncing the tactics used by "work" law supporters (See Page 4), declared that the Colorado "Right-to-Work" Committee "has let its mask slip, thereby revealing that its attack on union shop contracts is merely a coverup for a blind fury it harbors for labor unions in general."

OHIO — With Ohioans for "Right - to - Work" unloosening its purse strings and hiring students at 20 cents per signature, it seems likely that the necessary 354,210 signatures will be obtained by the Aug. 5 deadline to qualify the "work" issue for the November ballot.

Unions have set up United Organized Labor of Ohio and conducted an intensive drive against the signature campaign. UOLO also has mapped plans for statewide anti-"work"-law campaign to be launched via newspapers, radio and television after the filing deadline. A special 15-minute radio program was broadcast July 9 over a 19-station network and 4 million pieces of literature have been issued to explain the true nature of the "work" law attack on unions.

KANSAS—With the legislature's proposed "work" amendment to the constitution now assured of a place on the ballot, Kansas labor is organizing a statewide precinct and ward program "for the specific purpose of defeating this proposed compulsory open shop amendment," according to F. E. Black, Kansas State Federation of Labor executive secretary.

CALIFORNIA—Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California State Federation of Labor announced the appointment of Curtis W. Roberts, of the San Francisco public relations firm of Gross and Roberts, as statewide director of a Citizen's Committee against the "right-to-work" initiative. The committee's press activities, Haggerty said, will be directed by Leo C. Lee, former city editor of the San Francisco Examiner.

Haggerty also said that the political research firm of Hal Dunleavey and Associates has been retained to make statewide samplings of labor's strength and weakness in the coming November 4 showdown.

TO COUNTERACT POOR DAILY PRESS coverage of labor events in Kansas, where a "right-to-work" resolution is currently an issue, the Kansas State Federation of Labor has completed arrangements for its own hour-long Sunday radio program over a five-station network. Shown signing the contract are (seated, left to right) William S. Holly, state federation president; Alf M. Landon, president of Station WREN and 1936 Republican presidential candidate, and H. James Yount, vice president of the state federation. Standing (same order) are Dick Wheat, narrator of the program; Floyd E. Black, the state federation's executive secretary-treasurer, and Paul W. Dixon, WREN's sales manager.

Union Label Held 'Work' Law Check

The trade union movement's union label campaign, with its "right-to-buy or not to buy," can be used as an effective weapon against "right-to-work" laws, according to Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.

Designating Sept. 1 through 7 as Union Label Week, Lewis called for an all-out observance by AFL-CIO organizations, representing "a vast army of consumers with their union-earned wages," as a means of "thwarting the efforts of anti-labor forces."

URW Scores Wage Gains At Firestone

Canton, O.—An across-the-board wage increase of 8 cents an hour has been negotiated by the Rubber Workers for 20,000 employes of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. at plants in eight cities.

Parallel negotiations on improvements in the pension and insurance plans, covered in a separate agreement, were postponed until the wage-hour contract expires next April.

The settlement follows the pattern set in agreements previously negotiated with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the B. F. Goodrich Co. Meantime bargaining was continuing with the last member of the industry's "Big Four," the U.S. Rubber Co., in New York. Sessions have been under way since June 17, with a July 13 deadline.

Ohio 'Work' Group Puts Cash on Line

Columbus, O.—"Right-to-work" forces are laying extra cash on the line to get enough signatures to put their compulsory open shop amendment on the November ballot.

The additional money will go to pay signature solicitors, who were recruited via blind ads in college newspapers. Like the whole "right-to-work" campaign, the ads failed to tell the whole story.

Here's how the ads disgused the nature of the work and the name of the hiring organization:

"Summer Jobs (6 weeks NOT selling). Hiring 50 neat, personable college men. Will travel in small groups with supervisor. Present employes averaging $100 per week. Get applications in person at 50 N. 3rd St."

The ads didn't say so, but 50 N. 3rd St. is the headquarters for "Ohioans for Right-to-Work,"

Filipinos Won't 'Scab' On American Workers

By Milton Plumb

Even the severe recession currently sweeping the Far East will not force Filipino workers into scabbing on their brothers in the United States and Mexico by accepting jobs offered them at substandard conditions in American agriculture.

That pledge was given to the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee by Angel M. Castano, secretary of labor of the Philippines, on a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters.

"The people of the Philippines," he said, "will never permit themselves to be used as a lever to block progress for workers in other parts of the world. Our government while doing all in its power to alleviate unemployment among its citizens will not agree to policies which put Filipinos to work under substandard conditions."

Urges Adequate Safeguards

Castano, who met with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and other AFL-CIO officials concerned with migratory labor matters, indicated that his government was in general agreement with the position of the AFL-CIO that foreign contract workers must not be used to depress U. S. labor standards or to replace domestic workers and that they must be adequately protected against exploitation.

"That can only be done," he said, "when there is a bilateral agreement on a government-to-government level, and I have told Secretary of Labor (James P.) Mitchell that a Filipino labor program on that basis is the only form that will be acceptable to my government." The AFL-CIO has repeatedly asked Congress to put all foreign contract labor programs on such a footing.

Castano, who in 1956 as chairman of the labor committee of the Philippines House of Representatives, had strongly denounced the contract terms offered by U. S. farm employers, said that he agreed fully that they were inferior to those of the Mexican labor program.

Philippine Unemployment High

In view of the curren. 1.3 million unemployed in the Philippines out of a work force of 9 million, Castano said, his government, quite frankly, was hopeful of working out a program for employment of Filipino workers in U. S. agriculture.

"But in exploring the opportunities for such a program," he said, I can assure you that my government will only agree to one which upholds the standards of American labor and provides employment for workers of the Philippines on the same footing. Moreover, we will not permit Filipinos to be used as pawns by farm employers in an effort to beat down standards of U.S. labor or the Mexican contract labor program."

Earlier, the democratic labor movement of the Philippines had strongly objected to the Filipino program proposed by California farm employers. The terms of that program, thus far blocked, are identical to those of the Japanese contract labor program, which was accepted by the Japanese government and the U.S. Immigration Service over vigorous objections by organized labor.

Non-Partisan Group to Fight 'Work' Drives

(Continued from Page 1)

life" to join in the council's campaign, declaring that the "false propaganda" from the proponents of "right-to-work" legislation "must be exposed and countered."

Would Weaken Labor, Economy

Passage of such laws at the state level, they maintained, does not "guarantee any right to work," but instead is "clearly and solely aimed at weakening the trade union movement and thus weakening the basic economy of the U. S., which is built upon mass consuming power."

NCIP's co-chairmen charged that compulsory open shop laws are "openly disruptive of mature, sound collective bargaining" since they "prohibit management and labor from signing contracts with union security clauses which are in the best interest of both the company and the workers."

After it achieves defeat of the "right-to-work" laws which are "clearly injurious to industrial peace," they continued, the council will be able to concentrate on its long-term goal of "achieving the kind of industrial society that is good for American industry, American workers and the entire American economy."

Mrs. Roosevelt, Lehman Issue Text of Statement

Text of the joint statement issued by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman on the formation of the National Council for Industrial Peace.

For some time, we have been alarmed and concerned at the growing attack upon organized labor and industrial peace and stability under the guise of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

The recent report from California that an initiative petition for such a law has qualified and will appear on the November ballot demonstrates that the time has come for action.

It is time for all right-thinking citizens, from all walks of life, to join in protecting the nation's economy and the working man's union security from the predatory and misleading campaigns now being waged by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The fact is that these laws do not guarantee any right to work. They are clearly and solely aimed at weakening the trade union movement and thus weakening the basic economy of the United States, which is built upon mass consuming power.

These laws are openly disruptive of mature, sound collective bargaining. They prohibit management and labor from signing contracts with union security clauses which are in the best interest of both the company and the workers. They are clearly injurious to industrial peace.

We are opposed to the compulsory open shop. We believe most thinking Americans, when they are aware of the facts and the truth about right-to-work laws, will oppose them. We believe the false propaganda of the proponents of these laws must be exposed and countered.

Therefore, we have formed the National Council for Industrial Peace and we have asked John M. Redding to act as its director.

We are asking our friends and those citizens of good will, in both parties, to join with us in order, initially, to combat the spread of right-to-work laws and, as a long-range goal, to protect America's economy by fostering good relations and avoiding ill will and strife between management and labor.

We shall conduct this council as a non-partisan, objective, independent organization, and we shall join hands with similar groups in various states to help achieve this goal.

We are convinced that the National Council for Industrial Peace can, and will, aid in achieving the kind of industrial society that is good for American industry, American workers and the entire American economy.

Crime Syndicate Blamed:

'Sweetheart' Deals Probed In Chicago Restaurant Field

By Gene Zack

The McClellan Committee, digging into what it termed "infiltration" by a "clandestine criminal syndicate" into business and labor, turned its attention to alleged "sweetheart" contracts of the Hotel and Restaurant Union in Chicago.

The union's Chicago Area Joint Executive Board promptly denied charges of collusion in an 81-page report detailing gains won for its members through trade union action, declaring that its achievements "dispel the fiction" of "sweetheart" contracts.

Explore Four Main Areas

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), committee chairman, said the current phase of the inquiry would explore four main areas:

- "Whether groups of employers banded together for the purposes of destroying legitimate unionization."
- "Whether collusive deals were made between dishonest management and dishonest union officials."
- "Whether gangsters or hoodlums were employed by an association of employers to keep out unionization or to handle their labor relations."
- "Whether certain union officials have been or are presently in the control of the criminal syndicate in Chicago."

Virgil Peterson, director of the Chicago Crime Commission, testified that three of the present officers of Local 593, largest of the union's locals in Chicago, were closely linked with the old Al Capone mob. He identified them as James Blakely, an international vice president and secretary-treasurer of the local; John Lardino, its administrative director, and his brother, Daniel Lardino, a business agent.

20-Year Crime Rule Traced

Peterson, tracing the criminal rule of Chicago back more than 20 years and punctuating his testimony with the names of some of the top gangland leaders of that era, contended that mobsters took control of Bartenders Local 278 in 1935 and held it in a firm grip until a Chicago judge threw it into receivership five years later and turned his courtroom into a polling place while union members elected new officers.

Put in control of the local by the Capone mob, he said, was Louis Romano, who later turned up in an $18,000-a-year job as assistant to Atty. Abraham Teitelbaum, counsel to the Chicago Restaurant Association at an annual fee of $125,000. Romano denied the charge that he was controlled by the mob or that he later engineered "sweetheart" deals while working for Teitelbaum, one-time Capone lawyer, but invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned concerning his alleged criminal activities.

The joint board's statement, furnished to the committee before it opened the new phase of its hearings, contended it had hammered out wage increases ranging as high as 300 percent between 1941 and 1958 in its negotiations in behalf of the 30,000 members of the 11 locals it represents. It also cited such additional gains as health and welfare funds, paid vacations, overtime pay and the shorter work week to "dispel the fantasy of any collusion."

Union Details 'Acrimony, Strife'

As to the union's relationships with Teitelbaum, it said the record "portrays an attitude of acrimony and strife" in its negotiations with the association, including numerous strikes against member restaurants.

The joint board contended that the restaurant employes it represents were forced to live in a "jungle" because, employed by firms engaged in intra-state commerce, they were denied protection of the National Labor Relations Board. This situation was complicated, it said, because Illinois has no state labor relations board to "guarantee the legal rights of employes."

Earlier testimony before the committee concerning the failure of a Lake County (Ind.) grand jury to indict three officials of the Carpenters on bribery charges led Indiana's Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) to request transcripts of the hearing with a view toward appointment of a special prosecutor.

The McClellan Committee had accused Lake County Prosecutor Metro Holovachka of involvement in a "fix" to prevent the indictments of Carpenters Pres. Maurice Hutcheson, Vice Pres. O. William Blaier and Treasurer Frank Chapman as well as former highway official Harry Doggett. They were subsequently indicted on bribery counts in neighboring Marion County.

Housing Bill Nears Showdown in Senate

The long-awaited fight over housing legislation headed toward a showdown as the Senate prepared to take up the Sparkman bill in the face of a promised battle to water it down by Administration-sponsored amendments.

The bill has the general approval of organized labor although it does not cover all phases of the housing problem.

It would authorize construction of 105,000 public housing units through June 30, 1962; a six-year, $2.1 billion slum clearance and urban renewal program; a new program of housing for the elderly, and extension of military and college housing programs, and would give local authorities the right to set rent and income limits for low-rent housing projects.

In all, it would authorize expenditure of $2.9 billion, of which $2 billion would be earmarked for slum clearance and urban renewal over the next six years. The Administration has recommended only $1.3 billion for the same period.

Meantime, the House Housing subcommittee opened hearings on several housing bills at which Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, called the Sparkman bill's approach "much more constructive" than the Administration's, and said it evidences "a genuine determination to stimulate housing activity and to expand the supply of housing within the means of ordinary families."

He criticized it for its lack of an effective program for middle income housing and the limited number of public housing units it authorizes; urged authorization of $5 billion over a 10-year period for urban renewal and slum clearance; called for improvements in its cooperative housing program, and asked for "a new type of housing program aimed particularly at bringing the cost of good homes down to the level the ordinary family can afford."

Urges Housing for Elderly

Shishkin urged approval of three bills introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), subcommittee chairman. These would set up a program of housing for the elderly; increase the sum available for the college housing program, and authorize a plan to avert foreclosures of FHA-insured homes when the mortgagor is in financial difficulties for reasons beyond his control.

In addition to pending proposals, the AFL-CIO spokesman favored federal action to assure the opportunity of obtaining adequate housing for all families regardless of race, creed, color or national origin; to require payment of the prevailing wage on all federally-aided housing construction, and to provide for research and professional training in housing and planning.

Enactment of the Sparkman bill was urged by Dir. Albert Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. as "in the best interests of the nation and her working people."

"It is an important means of fighting recession while adding to the wealth and welfare of all," he said.

Labor, CofC Join In St. Louis Drive

St. Louis—Organized labor and organized business have joined forces here in support of three major civic projects.

The St. Louis Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and the Chamber of Commerce announced jointly that they were teaming up to back a 5,000-acre industrial park, support of a study calling for more efficient city-county government, and a flood control development project.

The cooperative arrangement was agreed to at a meeting called by the labor council after its president, Joseph P. Clark, had pointed out that labor and management had worked in harmony during the annual fund-raising drive for the United Fund and had suggested there were probably other areas in which they shared mutual interests.

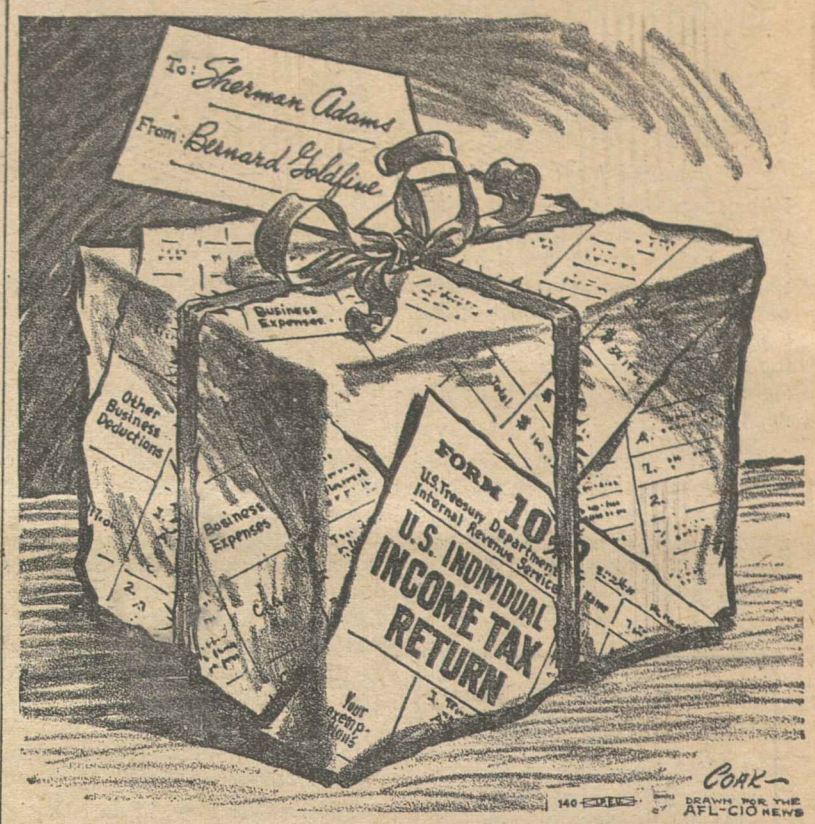
Curran, Bradley Join Hoffa in Pact

A Conference on Transportation Unity has been set up by the leaders of three unions to settle jurisdictional disputes and provide mutual assistance.

The conference was announced at a joint press conference by James R. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters; Capt. William Bradley, president of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers Intl. Union, authorized a statement that he looked with approval on the creation of the conference.

The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 for failure to clean out corrupt and racketeering elements. The Longshoremen were expelled from the former AFL in 1952 on the same grounds.

Gift Wrapped!



Political Check Fund Denied by Goldfine

Millionaire Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, gift-giving friend of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, has denied that more than $776,000 in bank checks, which mask the identity of the person who drew them, had been used for political influence.

But Goldfine declined to shed any further light on the cashier's and treasurer's checks purchased by his company between 1941 and 1958 and listed as still outstanding by the bank on which they were drawn.

Goldfine admitted under oath that the free hotel suites, a vicuna coat and a $2,400 oriental rug that he had showered on Adams, had all been deducted as business expenses. Similarly listed, he conceded, were "Christmas gift" checks ranging from $25 to $150 bestowed on White House clerks and congressional staff employes over an eight-year period.

He told the special House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight, which previously had unearthed the fact that he had lavished gifts on Adams and on White House and congressional staff members and then deducted them from his income tax as "business expenses," that, in effect, the checks were none of its business.

The New England industrialist, who admitted having turned to Adams for help when he ran into difficulties with the Federal Trade Commission over mislabeling of fabrics, repeatedly told the committee that the checks were not relevant to their inquiry since they had not gone as gifts or favors to public officials or to influence federal agencies.

Frustrated by Goldfine's failure to explain the checks, Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), chairman of the subcommittee, ordered his business records subpenaed and indicated strongly that the industrialist might be slapped with a new congressional investigation — possibly by the House Ways and Means Committee which is empowered to inquire into possible tax loopholes.

$89,000 Not Accounted For

The textile manufacturer tried to satisfy the committee's inquiry with this explanation of the uncashed checks, which his companies had purchased but which were signed by bank officials and therefore did not disclose the identity of the companies or persons involved:

- Since May 7, when the Pilgrim Trust Co. of Boston furnished the subcommittee with the list of the checks going back 17 years, Goldfine said he had "deposited in our company accounts" a number of the checks totaling $393,571.
- Still in Goldfine's possession, and exhibited to the subcommittee members, were additional checks totaling $209,671.
- Some $80,000 worth of the checks had been used, he said, to settle business accounts.

This left unaccounted for a group of checks, drawn by one of the Goldfine companies between 1941 and 1943, totaling $89,000. Goldfine and his staff said they had no records dating back that far.

While the question of the checks remained up in the air, listing them as business deductions, the industrialist maintained, did not mean the gifts were intended to exert influence on behalf of the companies in trouble with federal agencies. He explained the deductions as "routine" actions by his accountants, offering to "adjust" his tax returns if the Internal Revenue Service held them to be improper.

Goldfine's Son Testifies

Goldfine was joined on the witness stand by his son, Maxwell, who said the family had turned to Adams for help in the FTC misbranding case because they "didn't trust" the government agency not to disclose confidential lists of their companies' customers to competitors.

In a week of fast-breaking developments, which delayed the hearings for a time, the subcommittee's chief investigator, Baron I. Shacklette, quit his post after disclosure that he had been trapped with a hidden microphone eavesdropping on the hotel room of the newly appointed public relations chief of the Goldfine team.

Massachusetts Tax Commissioner Joseph P. Healey disclosed that all of Goldfine's personal and corporation tax affairs are under investigation in that state. Healey revealed that Goldfine did not file his 1955 return until early last month, that he has not yet filed his 1956 return, and that he has requested a 90-day extension to file his 1957 return.

7-12-58
ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
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AFL-CIO News

Vol. III — Saturday, July 19, 1958 — No. 29

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Meany on 'Alliances':

Constitution Guide To Inter-Union Pacts

Any alliance of an AFL-CIO affiliate with organizations expelled from the federation for failure to eliminate corrupt practices "must meet the test of whether or not it is in conformity with the spirit and wording of the AFL-CIO Constitution," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.

Meany's statement came during a shipboard interview in reply to a reporter's question on the so-called Conference on Transportation Unity, creation of which was announced by James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters.

The AFL-CIO president, returning from a visit to the Intl. Labor Organization conference and a meeting of the Executive Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, told reporters:

- The AFL-CIO will contribute $1 million over a three-year period to the ICFTU Solidarity Fund.
- That he was "very highly pleased" with the American pavillion at the World's Fair in Brussels and that "our exhibit presented a very good picture of American life to the visitors at the fair."
- The general situation in Africa is improving with the exception of Algeria where the situation is still disturbing.
- Sherman Adams should resign as assistant to the President in light of the revelations before a congressional committee.

Meany strongly condemned employer groups for opposition to the Senate-passed Kennedy-Ives bill and their continuing opposition to constructive legislation for disclosure of welfare funds whether administered solely by employers, jointly by employers and unions or solely by unions.

He declared that the money in these plans and funds is the property of workers, earned by workers who had a clear right to have the operations of the funds disclosed.

In answer to a query, Meany said the Executive Council will look into the refusal of Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutchison to answer queries by the McClellan Committee on alleged misuse of union funds.

The Executive Council is scheduled to meet at the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers vacation resort in the Poconos, Unity House, starting Aug. 18.

The so-called transportation conference was announced earlier this month by Hoffa. It was reportedly approved by Capt. William Bradley of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 for failure to clean out corrupt and racketeering elements. The Longshoremen were expelled from the former AFL in 1952 on the same grounds.

Trade, Aid Face Fights In Senate

Senate debate on the reciprocal trade bill got under way with a bipartisan coalition supporting the Administration program confident of restoring it to something resembling its original form.

At the same time, another major fight was shaping up to strengthen the House-battered foreign aid appropriations bill.

The battle on reciprocal trade opened with supporters of the measure concentrating their strength against an amendment sponsored by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) which sharply restricted the President's authority to cut tariff rates. It was accepted by an 8 to 7 vote in the Senate Finance Committee.

The Kerr amendment would require a two-thirds vote by both houses of Congress to validate presidential action overruling a Tariff Commission recommendation granting protection to an industry in danger because of foreign imports. Its opponents were attempting to restore the House version of the clause, which was the exact opposite and would require a two-thirds vote in both houses to upset presidential invalidation of a Tariff Commission recommendation.

The disposition in the Senate was to leave other Finance Committee proposals which weakened the House version of the bill to a Senate - House conference committee after passage.

These would extend the trade program for three years instead of five, as the Administration asked and the House voted; broaden the definition of "national security" used to justify tariff protections, and limit the President's authority to cut tariffs to 5 percent a year for the next three years, instead of for the next 5 years as the House voted.

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Experts Back 'Moderate' Measure

LABOR'S ANNUAL "BACK-TO-SCHOOL" TREK is now in full swing, as trade unionists converge on college and university campuses for summer institutes. In a typical scene, summer school students from the Ladies Garment Workers hold an informal bull session at the University of Wisconsin with Dick Humphreys (left) a member of the university staff.

Poll Shows 'Work' Law Is Opposed

The nation's labor relations experts are strongly opposed to a national "right-to-work," law placing unions under an anti-trust statute and other extreme measures advocated by anti-labor forces.

They favor, however, a "moderate" approach to labor legislation along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill and endorse the welfare plan disclosure measure adopted by the Senate.

A survey of labor relations experts by Loyola University in Chicago turned up the opinions on labor legislation. The poll was taken of 617 members of the 1,900-member Industrial Relations Research Association, with 392 answering. Slightly over 63 percent of the university professors, labor consultants and representatives of labor and management responded to the poll.

74 Percent Oppose 'Work'

On the question of a national "right-to-work" law, 74 percent of the labor relations experts were polled in opposition, with more representatives of management opposing it than favoring it.

On extension of anti-trust laws to labor unions, 61 percent of those polled were in opposition, with only management representatives in favor.

A majority of the labor relations experts favored some sort of modified control over organizational picketing, prohibition of bribery of employes by employers to discourage self-organization, regulation of union elections, publication of union treasury reports and regulation of labor consultants.

Douglas Bill Favored

Nearly 90 percent favored the general provisions of the Douglas bill to supervise welfare and pension plans including disclosure and reporting of all plans.

Dr. Julius Rezler, associate professor of labor relations at Loyola, who conducted the six-

(Continued on Page 2)

5.4 Million Hunting Jobs

Job Outlook Bleak As Indicators Rise

Industrial production, personal income and housing starts all chalked up gains in June, but the unemployment outlook remained bleak as 5.4 million Americans hunted jobs and new claims for unemployment compensation rose at the beginning of July.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that its index of industrial production rose two points from May to June to 130 percent of the 1947-49 average. The index had registered a one-point increase in May, but even at the 130 level it was 11 percent below the all-time high of 146 reached in February 1957.

Personal Incomes Up

The Commerce Dept. reported that personal incomes moved upward in June to an annual rate of $351.8 billion, only slightly below the record figure set in August 1957.

Most of the June gain was accounted for by a $2.2 billion rise in payrolls resulting from a slight rise in manufacturing employment and the military pay raise. The recent government pay increase will show up for the first time in the July report.

The wages and salaries sector of the income report had fallen for 10 straight months before a slight upturn in May and the latest June increase.

The Labor Dept. reported that private home and apartment construction advanced in June for the fourth straight month with new starts at an annual rate of 1,090,000 units, 80,000 above May and the highest rate in nearly two years.

Jobless Pay Claims Jump

However, for the week of July 5, initial claims for unemployment insurance showed an increase of almost 100,000 registering at 474,298 compared to 374,713 for the preceding week. The number of

(Continued on Page 2)

Retail Clerks Oust Teamsters In Milwaukee Food Store Vote

The Retail Clerks routed the Teamsters by a 266 to 173 vote in a National Labor Relations Board representation election among employes of the Kroger-Krambo food stores in Milwaukee, Wis.

The AFL-CIO affiliate will replace as bargaining agent an independent union the Teamsters took over several months ago. The Clerks challenged the action and lost by two votes in an NLRB election last December. But the board, on motion of the Clerks, set aside the election because of the relationship between the Teamsters and the independent union and ordered another which was held July 10.

The company has 135 stores with more than 500 clerical workers. The Teamsters used two television programs in a vain effort to win their support.

In another area, the RCIA climaxed a bitter 13-year struggle for recognition by winning an NLRB election by a vote of 353 to 305 at the Bailey Department Store in Cleveland.

The union's organizing campaigns in the past were often offset by legalistic maneuvers and attorneys who make a business of trying to keep unions out of retail stores.

"This time we expect to negotiate a contract and a good one," said RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge. "The Bailey store has recently come under new ownership and we anticipate a more enlightened policy from the employers."

In San Francisco, Locals 1100 and 410 have signed agreements with the San Francisco Retail Council splitting what the union calls "a million-dollar package" among 6,500 employes.

It features a sick leave plan under which employes unable to work because of illness will receive from two weeks full pay and two weeks half-pay after six months' service to 13 full weeks and 13 half-weeks after five years.

Health and welfare benefits were substantially improved, with employes given the chance, effective Oct. 1, to continue under the Blue Cross plan plus insurance against major illness or to transfer to the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan.

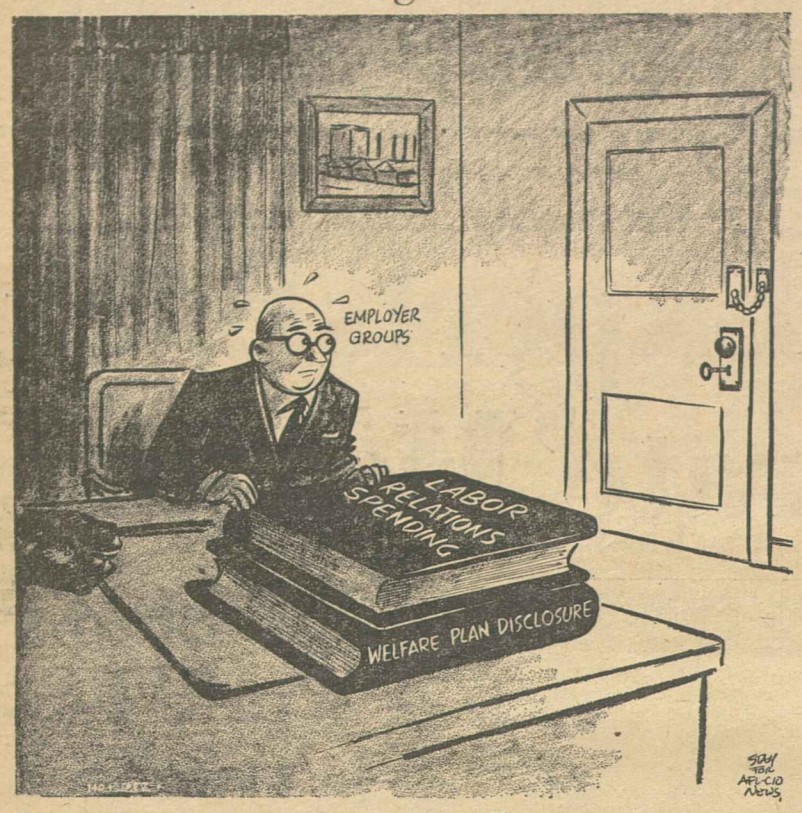
A wage increase of 5 cents an hour was made retroactive to June 1. The contract is reopenable on the same date next year and in 1960 on wages, job classifications and pensions, with the union having the right to strike in case of inability to reach agreement.

Kansas, Oklahoma In COPE Contest

The state AFL-CIO organizations in Kansas and Oklahoma have agreed to a friendly contest to see which can chalk up the best record of voter registration for the November elections.

The two organizations have set up ground rules which will base the success of their statewide COPE registration drives on the percentage of members and their families who are eligible to vote. The contest will wind up on the closing dates of registration for the general election in the two states.

Something to Hide?



Experts on Labor Favor 'Moderate' Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

month opinion survey, said that the IRRA members were perhaps the only segment of the general public whose background "equipped them with the objectivity needed in making judgments on the necessity and practicality of pending labor legislation."

'States Rights' Bill Heads for Vote in House

A controversial "states' rights" bill to revamp the present relationships between the federal and state governments headed toward a show-down vote in the House as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Ostensibly aimed at limiting the effect of Supreme Court opinions nullifying state anti-sedition laws, the bill provides that the federal government cannot exercise exclusive jurisdiction in any field unless Congress expressly provides for federal supremacy over state laws.

Opposed by the AFL-CIO, the bill could have the effect of wiping out existing legislation in the fields of labor, welfare and civil rights.

Opponents of the measure were preparing counter moves to soften the impact of the bill by offering a series of amendments, chief of which is one which would limit its scope to the anti-sedition field. Another amendment would make the provisions of the bill applicable only to future legislation.

Would Be Retroactive

During debate on the measure, House liberals pointed out that, in its present form, the bill would apply retroactively to every law Congress has put on the books in 150 years and thus could invalidate a majority of the laws now on the statute books.

Health Plan Won At Atomic Plant

Albuquerque, N. M.—A new contract containing the first company-financed health care program won by a union from a Western Electric Co. subsidiary has been signed by the Office Employes and the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. for 2,700 employes of the Sandia Corp.'s big atomic installation here.

Sandia is a wholly-owned WE subsidiary and operates the atomic plant. The two unions have been bargaining with it since 1950.

The program provides that the company contribute $2 monthly per employe into a fund to safeguard the workers' health.

In Congress, meanwhile, there was no action on either the Kennedy-Ives or the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives measures. The House Labor Committee continued its study of the welfare plan disclosure bill and the labor legislation remained in the hands of Speaker Sam Rayburn pending action by the committee on welfare disclosure.

NAM, Chamber Still Opposed

The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce continued their campaigns to kill both measures. The employer organizations are opposed to the welfare disclosure bill because it would apply to employer-managed and administered funds as well as to jointly operated and union-managed funds. They oppose the Kennedy-Ives bill because of the reporting procedure for labor relations expenditures and the liberalizing amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Employment Outlook Bleak Despite Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

unemployed workers drawing compensation totaled 2,727,976 at the end of June.

In Congress indications of some measure of tax relief for small business firms became apparent when the House Ways & Means Committee approved a bill to grant tax aid to small firms totaling about $250 million.

Key element in the five-point program is a provision to allow smaller firms to reduce taxable income by deducting a larger percentage of the cost of machinery and equipment for depreciation.

Hauge Submits Resignation

Meanwhile, a key figure in the Administration's economic high command has resigned effective sometime this fall. Gabriel Hauge, who has worked out important elements of the Administration's position on the recession and has been a member of the White House staff since 1953, is leaving for "personal reasons" to become chairman of the finance committee of the board of directors of the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York.

In his letter of resignation Hauge told the President:

"You have reminded us that only sensible economics, not razzle-dazzle substitutes, can truly serve the end of equity and social justice."

Senate Votes Stronger Bill On Housing than Ike Wanted

By Gervase N. Love

A $2,475,000,000 housing bill which goes far beyond the Eisenhower Administration's proposals has been passed by the Senate and goes to the House with AFL-CIO backing.

Under a series of amendments worked out in conferences which speeded floor action the Senate cut $475 million in new funds from its Banking Committee's recommendations.

The measure will have AFL-CIO support in the House although it falls short of what organized labor regards as the need because of cuts in amounts authorized, especially for public housing and urban renewal.

Public Housing Cut

Authorization for public housing units was cut from the committee's proposed 35,000 to 17,500. The bill also permits a carryover of 52,000 units from previous authorizations, which was all the Administration originally sought.

On urban renewal and slum clearance, the Senate cut the committee's proposal of $2 billion to $1.8 billion, spread over the next six years. An escalator clause, permitting an increase of $150 million in any one year up to the ceiling was retained, and the amount allowable for relocating families displaced from their homes by urban redevelopment was raised from $100 to $200. The original request for urban renewal was $1.3 billion.

In contrast to the $200 million asked by the President, the Senate approved $400 million for loans for construction of college dormitories, and $125 million for college classrooms, which was half of the committee recommendation. The Administration made no request in this area.

Would Aid Colleges

The bill also would guarantee another $250 million in private loans for college classrooms. It carried the committee's recommendation of $150 million for direct housing loans to veterans, for which the Administration had made no request. On the other hand, it cut the full $50 million the committee proposed from the FNMA special assistance fund for cooperative housing.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), who steered the bill to the floor, said the most important public housing provisions were those relaxing tight federal controls over operation of projects and turning them over to local housing authorities.

These provisos would permit local authorities to determine rents, ease income requirements as a condition of occupancy, eliminate the requirement that net income be used to reduce the federal contribution, and decide if units are to be located in urban redevelopment areas. The requirement that local budgets have prior approval of the Public Housing Administration was eliminated.

Several senators paid tribute to Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), Democratic floor leader, and Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.) for working out the compromises that enabled the bill to slide through the Senate in 80 minutes, thus avoiding perhaps several days of debate that might have ended with the entire public housing section killed.

Senate Approves New Agency To Regulate Travel by Air

A bill creating an independent federal aviation agency, with full authority to regulate civilian and military air travel, has been passed by the Senate.

The measure, which was sent to the House for concurrence, would put the new agency under civilian control and would weld into a single over-all unit the aviation functions now distributed among the President, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Secretary of Commerce and the Airways Modernization Board.

The AFL-CIO had supported the bill in testimony before both the House and Senate Commerce Committees, declaring that the 20-year-old CAA law is too "feeble" to meet the demands of the modern air age. It called for a new agency invested with broad powers and free of White House "supervision or domination."

Purpose of the new agency is to allocate airspace and control its use by both civil and military aircraft to prevent further mid-air collisions. One of its first tasks would be the speedy development of adequate systems and the installation of electronic devices to regulate the flow of air traffic.

Security Risk Bill Voted by House

A bill to let the heads of government departments suspend or dismiss any federal employe, including those in "non-sensitive" posts, on security risk grounds was approved by the House by a vote of 295 to 46.

The measure, far broader than an earlier bill passed by the Senate, now goes to conference for adjustment of differences.

The intent of the House measure is to overturn a 1956 decision by the Supreme Court that the purpose of security legislation was to allow suspensions and dismissals only of those federal workers under loyalty suspicion who worked in "sensitive" posts.

Unions in Chemicals To Explore Merger

Officers of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Intl. Chemical Workers will begin an exploration of the possibilities of merger at meetings in Cleveland during the week of Aug. 11.

The two unions have already built up a solid background of cooperation since the AFL-CIO merger. Prior to that time, the OCAW had jurisdiction in the chemical industry in the former CIO and the ICW in the former AFL.

The Cleveland meeting came about when OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight, wrote ICW Pres. Walter Mitchell that "I am more than ever convinced of the necessity and the wisdom of joining together the two great unions of the AFL-CIO most directly involved" in bargaining in the chemical industry.

Mitchell replied that "obviously, we were pleased to have your suggestion that we meet in August to discuss the possibilities of merger."

"Although there are certain differences in the structures of our two unions," he added, "I believe the similarities far exceed these differences. From my own observations, I would unhesitatingly state that both unions are democratically operated, are imbued with democratic procedures and have a high degree of financial responsibility. I think the cooperation of the two unions during the past two years should have given us a clearer understanding of each other's problems and of the similarities or dissimilarities that exist.

"Under these circumstances, at our meeting in August we should be able to go beyond the realm of mere generalities."

URW Settles With 'Big Four' Rubber Firms

New York—The Rubber Workers completed this year's round of negotiations with the industry's "Big Four" by reaching agreement with U.S. Rubber Co. on a wage increase of 8 cents an hour.

The settlement followed the pattern set in previous bargaining with the B. F. Goodrich, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. It included agreement to postpone negotiations on the pension and insurance program—covered by a separate contract—until the full economic contract is open in April 1959.

Covers 22,000 Workers

U.S. Rubber has about 22,000 employes who work in 19 plants in 17 cities.

In another settlement reached in Detroit, the URW agreed to a new three-year contract with General Motors on behalf of the firm's 3,000 employes at its Inland Manufacturing Div., Dayton, O.

It includes a new "income security plan" which replaces the supplemental unemployment benefit plan instituted in 1955. Under the new arrangement, the company will contribute 5 cents an hour into a personal account for each employe. The employe may draw from the fund in case of layoff, or may take it with him if he leaves for any reason.

The agreement also provides for wage increases of 6 cents an hour or 2.5 percent, whichever is greater, effective May 29 this year and next, and continuation of the cost-of-living adjustment proviso, which yielded an additional 2 cents an hour effective June 2.

N. Y.-N. J. Butchers Elect New Officers

New York — The New York-New Jersey Butchers District Council of the Meat Cutters has elected new top officers to replace those who resigned under fire from the international union and the McClellan Committee.

Joseph Cohn, secretary-manager of Local 400 in the Bronx, was named council president and Richard Skalet, financial secretary and treasurer of Local 174, was chosen secretary-treasurer. They will fill the unexpired terms of Max Block and Harold Lippel, who resigned.

Foes of Jobless Pay Lose D. C. Court Fight

Management forces lost the first round in their battle to block payment of extended unemployment compensation benefits when their suit for an injunction against District of Columbia participation in the program was thrown out of court.

Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff dismissed a suit brought by the Washington Board of Trade and four employers on the ground that the Supreme Court had ruled that a taxpayer cannot sue merely to stop government spending.

The District of Columbia suit had been regarded as a trial balloon by employer groups seeking to halt temporary extension of the jobless pay period in six states — Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island—where the governors had signed up for federal advances without specific authority of their legislatures.

The benefit program, signed into law by Pres. Eisenhower June 4, makes available federal funds to extend the unemployment benefit period by 50 percent providing the states agree to take part. The advances must be repaid by 1963, either from state surpluses or through an added tax on employers.

Welfare Protection Extended to Jobless

New York—Continuation of employer-financed health and welfare protection for six months after layoffs has been assured 20,000 warehouse and wholesale workers who belong to Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

The decision to maintain protection at a time when it might be most needed was taken as laid-off members of the union reached the 1,000 mark. It was made by the six union representatives and the six employer spokesmen on the board of trustees of the Dist. 65 Security Plan.

A $50,000 appropriation by the board assures furloughed workers that their right to medical care, hospitalization, and death and burial benefits will continue until the end of the year. The trustees will meet again in December to determine the need for continuation of the program.

Higher Payroll Taxes

The business groups maintained that the governors and the District of Columbia commissioners had exceeded their authority in agreeing to accept the federal money and commit employers to higher payroll taxes without advance legislative approval.

In dismissing the Washington suit, Judge Holtzoff ruled that the employers and the Board of Trade must wait until they have paid the increased compensation taxes, at which time they could test the validity of the law by suing for a refund.

State participation in the federal program neared its predicted peak as Nevada became the 15th state to sign up for the advances to finance the added jobless aid. Five other states have extended the compensation period with their own surpluses, and favorable action is still anticipated in Louisiana and Montana.

The Dept. of Labor disclosed it has thus far allocated $55 million to the states to finance payment of the additional benefits. This represented only 8.3 percent of the $665.7 million appropriated by Congress to underwrite the advances.

SUB Payments Mount

With unemployment continuing at a high level, it was reported that supplementary unemployment benefit programs were paying out over $10 million monthly to help ease the plight of jobless Steelworkers and Auto Workers.

The nation's 18 leading steel producers distributed $28.4 million in SUB benefits between September and May. An additional $10 million is being held in escrow for jobless Steelworkers in Ohio and Indiana, pending the outcome of suits to determine the legality of paying simultaneous public and private benefits.

In the automobile industry, the UAW repored that a total of $27.3 million had been paid out in benefits from June 1956 to May of this year. This figure does not include funds frozen by the law suits in Ohio and Indiana.

End of Escalators Asked by Harvester

Chicago—Intl. Harvester Co. has proposed dropping the annual improvement factor and cost-of-living escalator clause from the new contract being negotiated with the Auto Workers.

The counter-proposal to the UAW's demands for liberalized supplementary unemployment benefits, a higher improvement factor, pension increases and profit-sharing was handed to union negotiators as contract talks resumed after a five-week recess.

The company suggested that the present three-year agreement for its 36,500 employes, which expires Aug. 1, be replaced by a two-year pact which would have frozen into it the 24-cent hourly cost-of-living increases accrued since 1955. The company also offered a general wage hike of 2.5 percent or 6 cents an hour, whichever is greater.

Study Asks Workers' Fate After Jobless Pay Is Gone

East Lansing, Mich.—A study of workers who have exhausted unemployment compensation benefits will be undertaken by the Labor and Industrial Relations Center at Michigan State University under a $10,200 grant from the Ford Foundation.

The project, which covers the Lansing labor market area, is due for completion next year, according to Dr. Charles C. Killingsworth, the center's director.

The center will study the characteristics of workers exhausting benefits, their work history, the time it takes them to get another job, how their new job compares with their previous employment and how they live after benefits are exhausted.

The program will also attempt to assess the effects of the temporary unemployment compensation extension act passed by Congress and adopted recently by the Michigan Legislature.

THE CHILDREN OF FOUR MEMBERS of Local 32B, Building Service Employes, New York, have been awarded full college tuition scholarships, worth $4,800 each, by the union. Shown with New York's Gov. Averell Harriman (D), principal speaker at 32B's eighth annual scholarship awards affair, are (left to right) Kenneth W. McAloon, Mary M. Lowery, Mary A. Gavin and Mary F. Borg.

Boilermakers Win Pay Hike For 25,000

Substantial wage gains for more than 25,000 members of the Boilermakers & Blacksmiths have been chalked up in two major contract renewals.

Under a settlement with construction contractors in the 11-state Missouri River basin section, the union won increases of 15 cents an hour for some 20,000 members and a 2.5 cents an hour raise in the employer contribution to the health and welfare fund. Travel pay and subsistence provisions also were improved.

The agreement boosted hourly rates for journeymen to $3.75 in Eastern Missouri and to $3.60 in the rest of the area.

Total increases of 40 cents an hour, divided into 10-cent installments over two years, were agreed to in a settlement reached in Toronto with the Canadian Boiler Society.

Win Saginaw Election

The agreement applies to construction work done by both Canadian employers and by American firms covered by the contract who do work in Canada. It affects about 5,000 workers at present, but the number is expected to increase.

In Saginaw, Mich., the brotherhood won a National Labor Relations Board election for nearly 600 workers at the plant of the Baker Perkins Co., makers of dairy equipment. A federal labor union and the Steelworkers also were on the ballot.

Skippers Open Convention in San Francisco

San Francisco—Fifty delegates, representing the skippers and mates who sail the nation's merchant fleet, settled down here for a study of their union's problems.

It was the 53rd convention of the Intl. Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots and its opening session saw the introduction of nearly 150 resolutions, running the gamut of union problems.

Capt. R. D. Lurvey, president of the MM&P, said a major portion of the convention's work would be concerned with proposed changes in the union's constitution and by-laws which made up a large part of the resolutions brought in by the delegates. He expects, however, a number of questions involving broad union policies to be aired before the sessions.

Deadline May Be Set In Stalled Auto Talks

Detroit—With auto industry bargaining still showing no progress, the UAW soon may set a deadline.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of its General Motors Dept., said after an uneventful bargaining session which marked resumption of the UAW's negotiations with GM after a two-week holiday recess:

"Unless there are developments at the bargaining table, we are going to set a deadline.

"If the auto industry has made a decision that it will force a strike instead of bargaining, that decision will be met by the UAW.

"The fact that the industry is bringing out its new models earlier this year obviously will affect the union's decision."

Both Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's Ford Dept., and Doug Fraser, representing UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther in the Chrysler negotiations, reported the same lack of progress as at General Motors. Both Ford and Chrysler resumed negotiations after a recess that began before the July 4th holiday.

Woodcock, who heads the union's bargaining team in the talks with GM, said rank-and-file conferences of the UAW's GM, Ford and Chrysler departments will be held before a deadline is set.

The union's negotiations with General Motors started Mar. 25. The corporation cancelled the contract, effective May 29. Since then, UAW members have been working without an agreement. GM's only proposal has been for extension of the old contract another two years.

Strengthening the hand of union negotiators in case of a showdown with the Big Three, rank and file members were continuing to roll up heavy margins in favor of a walkout as strike voting continued across the country.

With balloting completed in 180 out of 220 units in Big Three plants, a total of 182,549 votes had been cast in favor of a strike if necessary, against only 12,393 "no" votes. Strike votes are being taken all this week by the 17 UAW units at Ford's sprawling River Rouge plant, where 45,000 union members are eligible to cast ballots.

Auto Price Tag Bill Becomes Law

A bill requiring factory price-tagging of all new cars has been signed into law by Pres. Eisenhower.

The measure provides labeling of new models with the factory suggested retail delivered price plus the recommended delivered price of each optional accessory attached.

The new law, which contains fines of $1,000 for violations, was opposed by the Justice Dept. and used car dealers, but endorsed by the major auto makers and new car dealers.

UAW Wins Union Shop At Martin

Baltimore—The Auto Workers won a new three-year contract with the Martin Co. highlighted by wage increases and a full union shop.

John Alden, president of Local 738, and UAW Reg. Dir. E. T. Michael said the new pact contained wage boosts ranging from 4 to 13 cents hourly, effective July 7; a 2-cent cost-of-living boost; an additional 3 percent wage increase in 1959, and a wage reopening clause for 1960.

A 15-cent-an-hour cost-of-living increase gained under the old contract has been factored into the new agreement. The pact also provides the UAW members with improved vacation and sick leave plans and increased insurance benefits.

The full union shop section will require that all of the estimated 11,000 production, maintenance and cafeterial workers at Martin join the UAW within 30 days. All but 1,000 of them are now organized.

Special ORIT Unit To Meet July 24

The special subcommittee of the Inter-American Regional Workers Organization (ORIT) will hold a regularly scheduled meeting in Mexico City beginning July 24.

The subcommittee will designate a city for the next convention, review organizing and educational work, and consider the status of trade unions in the western hemisphere. North American members are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Intl. Rep. Paul Reed of the Mine Workers, with Pres. Claud Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight substitute members.

AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi will attend in his role as assistant secretary of ORIT.

A Necessary Move

THE ADMINISTRATION'S DECISION to send American troops into Lebanon at the request of Lebanese Pres. Camille Chamoun was a necessary move to preserve peace and freedom in the Middle East and to uphold the principles of the United Nations.

For two months the independent state of Lebanon has been torn by armed rebellion undoubtedly stimulated by inflammatory radio broadcasts from Cairo, Damascus and Moscow. Supplies and personnel have been infiltrated into Lebanon from outside the country. Lebanon's independence has been threatened by the forcible overthrow of the government of nearby Iraq.

The Administration, however, should stand ready after the cessation of the revolt, to provide the necessary assistance for economic rehabilitation in Lebanon. At the same time, long needed programs for planned economic progress throughout the Middle East must be hastened in order to raise living standards throughout the region.

The Congress, currently considering funds for the mutual security program, can dramatically demonstrate our concern with the Middle East situation by sharply stepping up aid for Lebanon and other countries in the area.

A substantial economic aid program coupled with America's determination to preserve the peace in the Middle East can halt the aggressive and demagogic policies of would-be dictators operating in the area with the benign approval of the Soviet Union.

Appeasement of dictators, whether they be in Moscow or Cairo, can only weaken the unity of the free world and lead to a sapping of democratic strength.

Those Who Know Best

TO PARAPHRASE AN OLD advertising slogan, the men who know labor relations best are strongly opposed to legislation that will cripple or destroy legitimate trade union activity under the guise of eliminating abuses.

The poll of members of the Industrial Relations Research Association by Loyola University's Institute of Social and Industrial Relations reveals opposition to the extreme measures advocated by anti-labor forces.

The labor relations experts who deal with the problems on a realistic basis, are opposed to a national "right-to-work" law, or placing unions under the anti-trust laws.

They favor, as has labor for over five years, full disclosure of the operations of all welfare plans along the lines of the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill. And they generally support the approach to labor legislation contained in the Kennedy-Ives bill.

We can only hope that the results of this poll will be made available to the "know nothings" and the demagogues who in devising "reform" legislation deal in terms of destruction of the trade union movement rather than the improvement of responsible labor-management relations.

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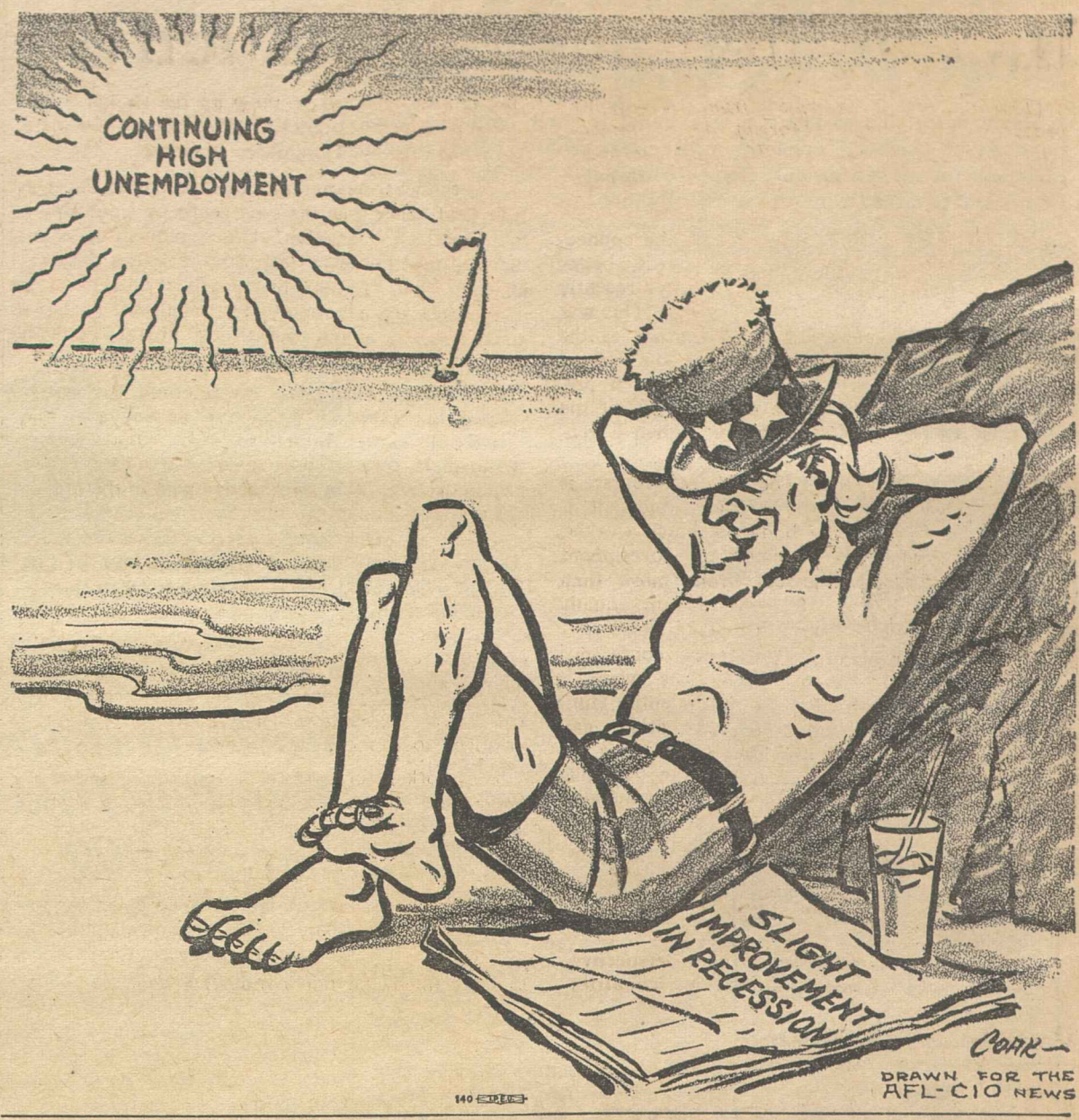

'No Pretense of Neutrality'

'Work' Law Deceptions Bared in New Pamphlet

AN AUTHORITY on labor-management relations has come out full-force for the union shop in a pamphlet entitled "What's Wrong with 'Right-to-Work' Laws."

Father William J. Smith, S.J., director of St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations at Jersey City, N. J., says in the 24-page pamphlet published by the National Council for Industrial Peace:

"This booklet makes no pretense of being neutral.

"Sharing the publicly-expressed sentiments of a dozen or more American bishops of the Catholic Church, the author places himself on record as definitely opposed to such laws both in principle and in practice."

Father Smith denounces as "completely contrary to the basic concept of a social philosophy" the current attempts in many states to outlaw the union shop with what he terms "misleading" and "misnamed 'right-to-work' laws."

"Stripped of its deceptive wording and deprived of the prejudicial catch-words used to defend it, the so-called 'right-to-work' laws should lose its power of appeal to the normally intelligent, objective observer," Father Smith says.

He deplores as anachronistic the plea for selfish individualism in collective bargaining and, "as a norm for large-scale industrial relations, it is impossible in practice and indefensible in principle."

"To subscribe to a social philosophy is not a rejection of the profit motive, a suppression of personal initiative or an attack upon the principle of ethical free competition," he explains.

"It is simply a recognition of the fact that the individual person, as an individual, is no longer able to protect his rights and exercise his duties alone."

Distorts Individual Dignity

Father Smith goes on to declare that "right-to-work" legislation "distorts the dignity of the individual person to such a degree that the end result of its universal application could be nothing short of anarchy."

A writer and lecturer on industrial problems and social morals, Father Smith is also celebrated for his devotional booklet, "Novena to Our Lady of Fatima," which has run to well over 1 million copies.

His study club techniques described in "What Is Your Social I. Q.," his book, "Spotlight on Labor Unions," and his weekly syndicated column, "Spotlight on Social Reform," have won him a widespread following among readers of the Catholic press.

Dozens of his pamphlets are considered standard works in the field of labor relations. And his latest book, "The Pope Talks About Labor Relations," is currently achieving an impressive distribution.

Like so many other clergymen of all faiths who have closely studied modern labor-management problems, Father Smith is emphatic in discounting "right-to-work" legislation as a cure-all for labor abuses.

"There may be need not merely of a federal law, but of more than one, to cope with corrupt practices both of some union organizations and of some corporations," he asserts.

"A so-called 'right-to-work' law, however, is not one of these."

Cites Real Aim

He sees abolishment of the union shop as the ultimate aim of "right-to-work," and quotes the Protestant theologian, the Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, as saying:

"The implausibility of the so-called 'right-to-work' laws is so obvious that one must come to the conclusion that their proponents are either stupid or dishonest in their pretensions."

Copies of the pamphlet are available from the National Council for Industrial Peace, 1426 G Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

"Are you sure my worm is trying?"

Morgan Says:

ILO Conference Is Productive

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

ONE OF THE FIRST outfits to see the connection between better living standards, better working conditions and world stability recently wound up its 42nd conference in Geneva. This was the Intl. Labor Organization, better known as the ILO, the oldest specialized agency of the United Nations — in fact, it predates the founding of the UN by more than a generation.

Morgan

The ILO, of course, is not a trade union, it is a body on which worker, employer and government groups from more than 70 countries are equally represented.

This Geneva conference made headlines when it kicked out the entire Hungarian delegation, an unprecedented action, galvanized, in part, as a protest against the Nagy execution. But it accomplished more than symbolic gestures, including a convention calling on member states to end discrimination in employment.

The ILO also decided to press a "freedom of association" survey in member countries to determine how free unions and employer groups are from government domination.

This will put in somewhat clearer perspective the puppet role of unions in Communist countries but is also expected to show up the similarly fettered positions of organized labor in such countries as Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

Not the least heartening development of the latest ILO conference was the emergence of leadership in the American delegation. Union officials have had their bitter differences with Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell; their freshest quarrel still throbs—over his unexpected though reportedly pressurized switch to an extreme position against the liberal Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill.

But Mitchell is given warm credit for recognizing the value of promoting improvements in economic welfare through the ILO. Almost singlehanded, it appears, he converted the Eisenhower Administration to a more active part in the organization. Previously it had been squeamish even about denouncing such a practice as forced labor in the ILO for fear of stirring embers of the congressional controversy over the Bricker amendment to curb agreement-making powers of the President.

Mitchell went to Geneva as an active delegate, the first secretary of labor to do so since Madam Perkins. His presence, others reported, lent "great prestige" to the U.S. delegation.

The worker delegate from India emphasized the importance of the ILO's work in the problems of underdeveloped countries but warned its success will be judged by what it can do to close the gap in social standards between industrialized countries and those struggling, like India, to establish themselves.

They are less apt to be disappointed if this official U.S. interest in the International Labor Organization is a sustained and not a transitory thing.

Vandercook Says:

Cost-of-Living Brings Woes

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE "COST OF LIVING," like a lot of other things, is something we all of us now and then talk about, worry about, and complain about, often without knowing exactly what we mean.

We all make certain unavoidable demands upon life. We all must have roofs over our heads. We must wear clothes, we must get to and from our jobs. We now and then have to go to a doctor or dentist, and finally—squirm and mutter how we will—every mother's son and daughter of us is going to pay taxes.

Vandercook

On that premise, some instructive figures have been worked out for the present cost of "a modest but adequate" standard of living for a working man, his wife and two dependent children residing in an American city. The minimum sum a breadwinner in those circumstances must provide — right now —for "modest but adequate survival," it turns out, is $4,656 a year. Expressed differently, that means that a "modest but adequate" income for an American urban worker who is supporting a small family, must not fall below $90 a week.

On the basis of a 40-hour workweek, that works out to a wage of $2.25 an hour. Provided, that is, that that head-of-a-family is employed 52 weeks a year. If he is laid off ever, he is in trouble.

That budget—a study of the figures shows at once —involves no riotous living. Taking $4,500 as a "necessary annual income," the statisticians reckon that "housing" will cost just over $1,000 a year. Food for that average family of four will be bought —somehow—for less than $30 a week. Doctors and dentists bills will not exceed $270 a year. That family—as a matter of necessity—is expected to own and support a car . . . but it is an old model. It was bought second, or third hand. And, if that family is to stay within its budget, that car may not be replaced more often than every four years. And then, by another low-priced bargain.

Father comes off badly. Modest, indeed, according to the cost of living experts, are father's prerequisites. "Adequate" many a wage-earner might think that they were not. That $90-a-week worker's family "in a nation, by the way, where the federally established minimum wage is $40 a week," can afford just one $60 suit every three years; a new hat every four years, and one annual inexpensive necktie.

Such startling down-to-earth figures as that dispose effectively with the outcries of the too heavily upholstered rightwing conservatives who will still proclaim at the drop of a cigar ash that "the trouble with this country is that wages are too high."

As We See It:

Better Trade, Aid Bills Asked

AFL-CIO REPRESENTATIVES urged Senate approval of a five-year extension of the reciprocal trade bill and restoration of the $800 million cut made in the mutual security measure, on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard on the American Broadcasting Co. network.

"The United States should strengthen not weaken its trade and aid programs to successfully combat the drive of the Kremlin in both these fields," said Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. "The Soviet is pushing both trade and aid. This is no time for us to cut back on either."

Biemiller and Hyman Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative, declared that cuts in either program would add to the nation's already record number of jobless. They estimated that the jobs of more than 5 million persons are dependent on the two programs.

The House cut in the mutual security program was most serious, said Biemiller. He asserted that the reduction of almost a billion dollars in the appropriation may affect the fate of uncommitted nations.

"Through our aid programs, we are trying to build up the economies of our allies and of the so-called 'uncommitted' nations of the world, the nations in Asia and Africa who may not be completely on the side of the U.S. at the moment but who must not become allies of the Soviets," said Bookbinder. "As they build up their economic systems and provide the necessities of life to their people, they will be less subject to the pressures and the propaganda of the Communists."

Biemiller dismissed as misleading the proposal that it would be better to use the appropriated money to aid American jobless.

"Both programs are necessary," he said.

It's Your Washington:

Eisenhower NLRB Called Anti-Labor

(Willard Shelton is on vacation)

A POWERFUL INDICTMENT of the "pro-management" attitude of the Eisenhower-appointed National Labor Relations Board in general and of its senior member, Philip R. Rodgers in particular, has just been written by labor lawyer Joseph E. Finley and published by the Public Affairs Institute.

In a foreword to its pamphlet, the institute, a non-profit, nonpartisan research organization, said that it had become convinced "that a critical analysis was in order" to see why the decisions of the present NLRB "were so sharply different from those which had been made by previous boards and upon which an important body of administrative procedures had been developed to guide both management and labor in their daily relationships."

In his study Finley analyzed a number of rulings of the present board which have completely upset previous NLRB rulings. He declared that in critical decisions involving deep-seated clashes between management and labor, the present NLRB had reversed "case after case decided by its predecessor members favorable to unions" and had not reversed "a single significant case to deprive management of past gains."

Finley charged that by its decisions, the NLRB has hit organized labor in a number of areas.

- It has curtailed union organization through decisions greatly widening the "free speech" rights of employers to the point that threats can now be disguised under various legal hairsplitting terms such as "predictions," "opinions" and "permissible propaganda."
- It has revived the labor injunction through unusually strict interpretations of the law resulting in a new kind of 1958 strike-breaking. Finley charged that the present NLRB has taken the position that "it is the employer interests which must be protected from the striking and picketing union, not the interests of the employes in their supposed right to collective bargaining."
- It has made "inexcusable rulings" against unions to the point where the courts have protested. Cases cited include the Banta Towing Co. case where the Court of Appeals called "mild defensive measures" acts which the NLRB had called "coercive;" the BVD case where the Court of Appeals said that an NLRB conclusion had "no rational" basis, and the Dirty Linen case where another Court of Appeals flayed a board action as "unjust."
- It has suppressed union activities over broad areas through rigid interpretation of what constitutes a secondary boycott, the overriding of seniority rules, the breaking down of union security, the curtailing of collective bargaining rights and the weakening of protection against discriminatory discharge.

Analyzing the individual record of Philip R. Rodgers, Finley charged that of 164 significant cases involving basic controversial issues during the three years 1955-57, Rodgers had voted for management 160 times and for labor only four.

"Decisive changes in the National Labor Relations Board practices are necessary if the national policy of Congress as expressed in the statute is to be carried out," Finley concludes.

"For example, many union organizers today, convinced that resort to the board is a hazardous prospect, are formulating plans to return to the old pre-Wagner Act formula of calling a strike to obtain union recognition. . . .

"The NLRB today appears to have forgotten that the law is still framed primarily to protect employe interests. While some employer-dominated persons might want to argue that management rights deserve primary concern, the fact is that the law is not written in that manner, and that Congress has not changed the basic concepts which it wrote into Section 7 of the Act of 1935 and continued without serious change in 1947." **(PAI).**

Soviets Ignore Professed 'Rights' of Minorities

The lip service the Soviet Union gives to the "rights" of its minority groups bears no resemblance to the "practical application of Soviet nationality policy," according to a study prepared by the Library of Congress for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

"In going from precept to practice, the Soviets have allowed little or no room for genuine expression of the principles set forth in the various declarations of rights and in constitutions," the study asserts.

"That Soviet nationality policy has been harsh and often inhuman is shown by the history of over four decades of ruthless suppression of the non-Russian minorities . . . Genocide, massive discrimination and abuse of power have been and continue to be the chief instruments of the Soviet government in carrying out its nationality policy."

The study points out that Russia is really a "multi-national" state with ethnic groups variously estimated from 177 to more than 200, and that only a bare 50 percent of its estimated 200 million population are "Great" Russians. It describes acts of genocide, discrimination and abuse of power by the Communist ruling clique against nationalist groups from the 1920s.

Once the transitory compromises that gave a semblance of life to the principle of self-determination at that time were cast out, the study says, "the trend of Soviet nationality policy did not deviate from the general restrictive line that 'bourgeois nationalism,' or genuine self-determination of nations, was a foreign, anti-Soviet doctrine."

ABSORBED IN DOCUMENTS at the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions session in Brussels is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at right on the far side of the table in the foreground. Beyond him is the Canadian delegation (left to right): Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald and Intl. Affairs Dir. Kalmen Kaplansky.

ICFTU to Set Up New College In Uganda to Aid African Labor

Brussels—The burgeoning trade union movement in Africa is to have an African Labor College, to be financed by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The action was taken by the ICFTU Intl. Solidarity Fund which met here concurrently with the ICFTU Executive Board.

Purposes of the African Labor College, which will be located in Kampala, Uganda, a British territory in East Africa, will be:

1—Training of active trade union organizers and officials to serve both national centers and trade unions in various fields of employment.

2—Training of trade union teachers who will be able to undertake rank-and-file training programs in other African countries.

3—Stimulation of local training programs in particular areas or in particular industries in cooperation with the international trade secretariats.

The plan for the college had the support of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a member of the Solidarity Fund Committee, and followed recommendations made at the first African Regional Conference of the ICFTU in Ghana Jan. 1957 and at the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City Dec. 1957. The ICFTU already has a going concern in Asia—the Asian Labor College in Calcutta.

Although it is hoped to have the African school in operation before the end of the year, it may be, due to technical problems, that the school will start functioning early in 1959, with an enrollment of 35 Africans to represent a cross-section of ICFTU affiliates in 13 African countries.

Reason for the selection of Kampala as the site of the ICFTU college is that the city is also the site of Makerere University, one of the two interracial institutions of its kind in this part of Africa. The other such institution is in Kenya.

Length of the courses, to be residential in character, will be of four to five months' duration making it possible to give trade union instruction to 70 students a year at the outset. The teaching staff will be international in character and will include African instructors. In time, said an ICFTU report, "it is desirable that Africans be trained to take over full responsibility."

Covers Five Fields

The courses will comprehend five major instructional areas — building a trade union movement, techniques of communication, collective bargaining and related economic problems, labor laws and legislation, economic and social problems.

One of the immediate problems before the college is the language barrier. Although English is widely known, there will be many potential students who can speak only Swahili, the most commonly used African tongue, Arabic or European languages, most commonly French and Italian.

Initially, the geographical scope of the college will be limited to trade union organizations where English is the main language. Later it is hoped to establish a residential center for French and Arab-speaking African trade unionists.

IUD Backs Bill To House Migrants

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has asked Congress to enact legislation "to establish a sound program of housing for the hundreds of thousands of the nation's migratory workers and their families."

In a statement filed with the House Housing subcommittee, IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse urged that the bill by Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.), which would permit federal loans to associations of farmers to encourage improved migrant worker housing, be improved by:

- Permiting loans to individual farmers, state and local public agencies, non-profit cooperatives, religious and other civic bodies, as well as associations of farmers.
- Providing for the establishment of minimum standards, to be fixed by the secretary of agriculture, for all housing constructed, acquired, improved, repaired or replaced under such loans.
- Requiring that all housing built under the program shall be readily convertible into housing for families as distinguished from single workers.
- Establishing low interest rates — "lower than 4 percent" — on loans for such migrant housing.

Patrick J. Hickey Dies at Age of 91

Aurora, Ill.—Patrick J. Hickey, 91, business agent of the Aurora Building Trades Council who had been an organizer for the former AFL under its founding president, Samuel Gompers, died here after a short illness.

Foreign Aid, Trade Bills Face Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

The House had passed the bill, 317 to 98, a month earlier in substantially the form the Administration asked.

Both Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) and Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) of the Finance Committee have pledged to support the five-year extension, which had the strong backing of the AFL-CIO.

Fight to Restore Cuts

The battle to strengthen the Mutual Security bill was being carried on before the Senate Appropriations Committee, with Administration spokesmen urgently pleading for restoration of at least part of the cuts, totalling 22 percent of the orginai request, made by the House.

Congress authorized $3,675,592,500, but the House slashed the amount by $597,500,000 in the appropriations bill it sent to the Senate.

Lundquist Heads Wage-Hour Division

Clarence T. Lundquist was sworn in as administrator of the Labor Dept's Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div. by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell following his confirmation for the Senate.

A native of Chicago, Lundquist is a veteran of many years of service in the Labor and Defense Depts. Prior to his latest appointment, he had been deputy administrator of the division.

NAACP Convention Hits 'Right-to-Work'

Cleveland—Reaffirming its support of democratic trade unionism and collective bargaining, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared itself "unalterably opposed" to so-called "right-to-work" laws at its 49th annual convention here.

"These laws not only endanger the organized labor movement but have a detrimental effect on the rights of colored wage earners and the economic well-being of the entire Negro community," a resolution approved by the nearly 1,000 delegates declared.

Pointing out that "work" legislation has been enacted "in states where civil rights and civil liberties are systematically violated," the resolution added that they "are not fair employment practice laws and are supported by the opponents of genuine FEP laws."

"We call upon all members, branches and state conferences to cooperate with democratic trade union groups in vigorous efforts to prevent the passage of 'right-to-work' legislation and to secure the repeal of such legislation where it exists," the resolution concluded.

In a separate resolve on discrimination in trade unions, the convention said that "national AFL-CIO declarations against racial discrimination in trade unions and the continued support by the merged labor movement for civil rights measures are welcomed by the entire Negro community."

It charged, however, that basic policy decisions of the AFL-CIO regarding racial practices are being ignored and violated by some affiliates. It called upon the AFL-CIO "to pursue more vigorously" violations of civil rights policy.

Hits Administration Inaction

Criticizing the Eisenhower Administration for inaction in enforcing federal anti-segregation laws in several fields, the convention called on the President and Congress "to cease leaving sole responsibility for implementation of desegregation to the courts."

"A clear statement by the President that he will not countenance defiance of federal court orders will lessen tension in the South," a resolution said. "Legislation by Congress will smooth and hasten desegregation."

The Justice Dept. was urged to "stop dragging its feet" in enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The convention charged that the failure of federal authorities to indict rioters in the Little Rock, Ark., school situation had encouraged a situation in which a "lawless minority" could intimidate "a majority of law-abiding citizens."

The convention also reaffirmed the NAACP policy of refusing to cooperate with unions that are Communist controlled or dominated by racketeering elements. It called on all branches to take vigorous action to prevent the use of Negroes as strike-breakers in labor disputes, asked major improvements in social security and renewed its demand for a $1.25 hourly minimum wage with broader coverage.

Asks Better Enforcement

It criticized the President's Committee on Government Contracts for "lack of vigorous enforcement" of the non-discrimination clause in U.S. government contracts, pointing out that "not a single contract has been cancelled by this committee, although cancelling contracts is their only means of enforcement."

The convention was attended by approximately 60 fraternal delegates from AFL-CIO affiliates. Dir. Boris Shiskin and Assistant Dir. Theodore Brown of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and Charles Webber, representative for religious relations, represented the AFL-CIO.

Textile Union Asks U.S. Aid For Industry

Creation of a new federal agency to help revive and rebuild the ailing textile industry has been proposed by William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Pollock told a Senate Commerce subcommittee studying the industry's problems that management had failed to face up to its responsibilities and that the situation has been aggravated by the government's foreign trade policies.

"A sick textile industry means sick textile communities," the TWUA president pointed out. "When textile mills close down, such communities often turn into ghost towns. A cluster of ghost towns creates a depressed area plagued by low income, reduced living standards, insecurity and substandard health conditions. Reviving and rebuilding the textile industry can put a stop to such costly chain-reactions."

The official agency recommended by Pollock would draw its members from management, labor and the public, appointed by the President with congressional approval. He favored financing its activities by a small tax on the industry's products.

Yearly Recommendations Asked

He told the Senate subcommittee that the proposed agency should be charged with sponsoring a continuing study of economic and technical developments and with making annual recommendations for action by Congress, the executive branch or private industry, itself.

Pollock also suggested that the agency be assigned other duties aimed at promoting mutual understanding between manufacturers, suppliers, industrial users, consumers and workers, and with the administration of special legislation to help the textile industry and its workers.

Ban on Age Bias Working In New York

New York — New York's new law barring discrimination because of age has met with general compliance since it went into effect July 1, according to Charles Abrams, chairman of the state commission against discrimination.

Abrams said that help-wanted advertisements in newspapers no longer contain age specifications or use the word "young." Only one complaint of age discrimination was made in the first week, he pointed out, and this was from a man over 70. The new law covers the ages from 45 to 65.

Abrams said the law is influencing new pension systems, since many of the old plans excluded workers in the 55 to 60 age bracket. He noted that firms have begun reviewing their personnel management policies, opening jobs to older workers.

Some employers, he said, had arbitrarily barred older workers from making a living even though they might be better qualified than some of the younger workers.

Wisconsin GOP May Remove 'Work' Plank from Platform

By Milton Plumb

Mounting opposition to the so-called "right-to-work" proposal in California was voiced by another organization of that state's religious leaders, as Oklahoma voters indicated little support for candidates running on "work" platforms in the primaries and Republican politicians in Wisconsin threatened to knock out of their state platform a proposed 1959 referendum on the issue.

In Ohio, however, Elmer Cope, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio AFL-CIO, conceded that open shop forces will get the "work" proposal on the November ballot "if they want it on."

Addressing a rally of the Summit County and Akron and Barberton Labor Councils, Cope said "there is no question" that R-T-W proponents will have the necessary signatures on their petitions by the Aug. 5 deadline. He said, however, that there have been some rumors that they might give in to tremendous pressure from the Republican Party to hold off in this election year.

"There are a lot of politicians who don't want it on the ballot this year, particularly those running for office," he declared.

Wisconsin Fight Ahead

GOP foes of the anti-union legislation in Wisconsin are hoping to erase the "work" plank during their party's "official convention" to be held in the state capital after the September primary. Last spring Republican platform writers tried to muzzle the "work" backers, but the GOP convention, prodded by a few employer delegates, voted 2 to 1 for a plank calling for a statewide referendum on banning union shop agreements.

The move to reverse the earlier action gained momentum when Gov. Vernon Thompson (R) filed his nomination papers for re-election and declared:

"I have for a long time said that our state labor laws are the finest in the nation, and I don't think that (right-to-work laws) a proper avenue to pursue for maximum protection of the worker."

The Wisconsin Democratic Party platform is unequivocally opposed to any form of "work" legistion and Thompson's Democratic opponent, State Sen. Gaylord Nelson, has renewed his longstanding opposition to such laws, adding that if elected, he will carry out his party's platform which calls for more leeway to unions during strikes.

Machinist Heads Fight

Elmer Genzer, an active member of the Machinists and former Republican assemblyman from Dodge County, is heading a fight against pro-"work"-law Republican candidates in the September primary.

"A 'right-to-work' referendum —if carried out—would be suicidal for the Republican party," Genzmer, a veteran of 24 years in the Wisconsin Legislature, declared.

In Oklahoma, candidates strongly opposed to "work" legislation piled up big leads over others who denounced the union shop in both Democratic and Republican primaries. The two top Democratic candidates, who'll battle it out for the nomination in a runoff July 22, are J. Howard Edmondson and W. P. Bill Atkinson, who both declared against a "work" law. Philip Ferguson, who piled up a big lead for the GOP nomination, also denounced the proposal.

California Rabbis Opposed

In California, the Board of Rabbis of Southern California came out against the forthcoming "work" referendum, calling the proposal an assault on "the very existence" of unions and the "very integrity" of the collective bargaining process.

The statement, issued by Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, said that the government should "neither require nor prohibit" union security agreements between unions and employers.

"Such agreements," the statement declared, "should be left entirely to free collective bargaining for determination."

The action by the rabbis of Southern California follows a similar policy announced by the Northern California Board of Rabbis. Protestant and Catholic bodies in California have also overwhelmingly called for the defeat of the "work" referendum.

DISTRICT LODGE 70 of the Machinists has announced the purchase of this 17-story building in downtown Wichita, Kan., and will soon move into its new headquarters here. William S. Holly, top lodge representative and president of the Kansas State AFL-CIO, said the IAM district offices will occupy one floor of the structure, second highest in the state, and will continue to rent out the remainder of the building. District 70 also is planning erection of a new 10-story building, Unity Tower, in Wichita.

House Leaders Open Social Security Drive

A drive by House Democratic leaders for improvements to the Social Security Act, including an increase in monthly benefits, got under way this week.

A program being worked out in a series of caucuses attended by party leaders and Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee was understood to be aiming at higher old age, survivors and disability benefits, reportedly the 10 percent boost provided in the labor-backed Forand bill; an increase in the social security tax; a jump in the wage base for tax purposes; increased federal grants for public assistance, and a new program of health benefits.

There is strong sentiment in the House for social security improvements, and reason to hope that a bill recommended by the committee stands a good chance of passage despite Administration opposition.

Former HEW Sec. Marion B. Folsom testified shortly before his recent retirement against any increase in cash monthly benefits. However, many congressmen have cited the 8 percent increase in the cost of living since the last amendments were enacted in 1954 as justification for an increase now.

The Democratic caucus was reported to have in mind a fractional increase in the social security tax of one-quarter of 1 percent for both employer and worker. There were indications the minimum wage subject to social security taxes would be raised from the present $4,200 a year to $4,800, compared with $6,000 in the Forand bill.

Hope for Bigger Grants

Hope was strong for a committee recommendation for higher federal grants for public assistance programs covering the aged, the permanently and totally disabled, the blind and dependent children. In the Senate, a rider on public assistance which Sen. Russell Long (D-La.) sought to attach to the bill temporarily extending unemployment insurance benefits was defeated by a tie vote, with the most potent argument against it the contention that the House Ways and Means Committee should consider it first.

A program of health benefits, such as is proposed in the Forand bill, has the strong endorsement of the AFL-CIO. However, the Forand plan has engendered considerable controversy, and there is some doubt that legislation could be passed in the time remaining before Congress adjourns.

Weaver Asks U.S. Step Up Use of ILO

The United States is making a fundamental error by not utilizing the Intl. Labor Organization to implement foreign policy more effectively, according to George L-P Weaver, assistant to the president of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers.

Weaver has just returned from Geneva, where for the second consecutive year he served as an adviser to the U.S. worker delegate to the annual ILO conference.

"The tripartite structure of the ILO enables a country to go beyond the diplomats. It brings together top labor people and top employers, and an even broader group of government representatives than the United Nations.

"This permits access to a broader range of opinion and exchange than a country can usually get from the professional diplomats," he said.

Aided Plantation Workers

Weaver served as secretary of the workers' group on the ILO Plantation Committee, which perfected a convention and a recommendation that were approved by the full conference.

"The committee's efforts constituted one of the most important ILO activities," he said, "because they represent an effective way to help and to provide an instrument for self-help to the underdeveloped countries where there are plantations.

"The results are more practical than legalistic. They provide for better working conditions and arbitration for wage and condition claims—a charter for the workers and a guide to collective bargaining."

Potters Told Labor Must Protect Gains

Denver—Trade unionists, as citizens of the free world, have a stake in its future and a responsibility to protect their achievements, Peter J. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told the 64th annual convention of the Intl. Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

McGavin said trade unionists should not rest with present achievements, sometimes bitterly won, but go on to solve remaining problems. There will always be those who oppose trade unions and spend great sums of money to cancel the gains unions have made, he said.

Organizing Stressed

He added that it was the responsibility of trade unionists to protect themselves for the future. McGavin told convention delegates this could be accomplished in part by organizing the unorganized and stepping up labor's information program.

The IBOP opened its convention with 225 delegates representing 30,000 union members of 160 locals in the United States and Canada.

Chief business of the convention is constitutional revision and adoption of resolutions supporting federal housing, slum clearance and tariffs.

Pres. E. L. Wheatley urged passage of an amendment introduced by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) to the trade bill now before Congress. The Thurmond amendment requires congressional approval of tariff action by the President. Wheatley expressed union opposition to the Administration-backed bill which allows the President to act without approval.

Wheatley cited the low foreign wage rate for pottery works, especially in Japan, as the cause of eventual bankruptcy of several pottery plants in the United States. He added that imports already account for 90 percent of the fine china market and "they do not have far to go to wipe out what is left of our domestic industry."

Hartley Asks Businessmen For Funds to Fight Labor

Fred A. Hartley, Jr., co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, is circularizing the heads of small business firms asking for contributions "in the amount of $20 to $100" for support of a campaign to add still more anti-labor amendments to the law.

In an enclosed form, to be filled out by the businessmen and returned with their contributions to Hartley, it is stated that the money given "is a regular business expense as business association dues." The gimmick thus is clearly an attempt to raise the funds to fight labor at the expense of the taxpayers.

Writing as co-chairman of the Conference of American Small Business Organizations, Hartley declared that "the time has come" to seek a number of amendments to the law he helped father while a Republican member of Congress.

The changes Hartley proposed run the gamut of anti-labor amendments long proposed by big business, including "right-to-work," prohibition of the use of union funds in political campaigns, severe restrictions on the right to picket, prohibition of "featherbedding," putting unions under the anti-trust laws and others.

Although Hartley used the words "grass roots" with reference to his campaign, his letter said that the conference, of which he is co-chairman, has "multiple contacts from top to bottom of the business world" and is "providing intercommunication among business groups of all types and sizes."

Unionist Is California Labor Commissioner

San Francisco—Clyde Bell, past president of the California State Council of Plasterers and Cement Masons, has been named state labor commissioner by Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R).

Bell succeeds Edward P. Park, recently named state director of the Dept. of Industrial Relations by Knight. At the time of his appointment Bell was business agent for Plasterers Local 295 in Sacramento. He had held that post since 1952.

Probers Air 'Shakedowns':

Hotel Workers Act Against Racketeers

By Gene Zack

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers has moved to clean up Chicago locals whose officials were charged by the McClellan Senate Committee with selling employers immunity from union wage scales.

On the heels of committee disclosures of alleged "sweetheart" contracts and "criminal domination," Pres. Ed S. Miller placed one local under trusteeship, warned of union action against any official pleading the Fifth Amendment, and promised to move vigorously against any officer found guilty of wrongdoing.

Four officials of two Chicago locals promptly resigned.

Placed Under Trustee

Placed under trusteeship was Cooks and Waiters Local 394, whose two top officers — Pres. James F. O'Connor and Sec.-Treas. Frank Trungale—handed in their resignations and then pleaded possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer the committee's questions.

"I presume that O'Connor and Trungale saw my statement (on the Fifth Amendment) and took the easy way out," Miller said when informed that they had submitted their resignations to John E. Cullerton, president of the union's Chicago Joint Board.

Two other officials, under subpena by the committee, also resigned. They are John Lardino, administrative director of Restaurant Workers Local 593, largest of the union's Chicago locals, and his brother, Daniel Lardino, a business agent with the same local.

Linked to Capone

The Lardino brothers had been identified in earlier testimony by Virgil Peterson, director of the Chicago Crime Commission, as having been linked closely to the gangland syndicate which Al (Scarface) Capone controlled during the prohibition era.

Miller pledged that the international would crack down on any union officials guilty of "dishonorable" actions. He said he is following the daily transcript of the committee's hearings, adding that when the probe is completed he will assign an international representative to the Chicago area to check into the problem.

The committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), has charged that "dishonest management" groups have employed gangsters and hoodlums for the purpose of negotiating "collusive deals" with "dishonest union officials" in order to destroy "legitimate unionization."

Management Denounced

Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy and McClellan bluntly told the Chicago Restaurant Association that management's moral position was "no better than the union's," because it had hired gangland lawyers at annual fees of $125,000 to protect its member restaurants from union wage scales.

The hearings heard testimony that Abraham Teitelbaum, one-time Capone lawyer, and Anthony V. Champagne, his successor as counsel for the employers' association, had been engaged in making payoffs to union officials in order to achieve labor peace without the necessity of negotiating with the union.

It also heard from a parade of witnesses—all of them restaurant owners—who testified to "terrorist" tactics by some union officials looking for a "payoff." McClellan charged that the payments, which owners said come out of their cash registers but which were charged off as "union dues," constituted "blackmail and extortion."

Intimidation Attempt Charged

In another development, the committee claimed attempts had been made to intimidate three prospective witnesses. A spokesman said threatening telephone calls had been made to two witnesses from Detroit scheduled to figure into a forthcoming investigation of the AFL-CIO-expelled Teamsters union. A Chicago witness allegedly received a personal visit and immediately notified the FBI.

Stuart Bid For Probation Is Rejected

Chicago—An attempt of George Stuart, former international vice president of the expelled Bakery Workers union, to plead guilty to an embezzlement charge in exchange for a probation recommendation has been turned down by the prosecution.

Judge Joseph A. Pope in the Criminal Court of Cook County set Stuart's case for trial on Sept. 22. He is accused of embezzling union funds to obtain a Cadillac and other benefits for himself.

Prosecution Says 'No'

Before the trial date was set, Stuart's lawyer, George Crane, asked Irving Lang, assistant state's attorney, if the state would consider probation if Stuart would plead guilty to one of the four indictments against him.

Lang refused. He said he believed the state can prove its case and that Stuart should go to jail.

Stuart was indicted originally along with James G. Cross, international president of the union, and Anthony J. Conforti, president of one of the Chicago locals. Charges against Cross were dropped later by the state.

Stuart and Conforti will be tried separately, at Stuart's motion. Conforti also is to go to trial Sept. 22.

The union was expelled from the AFL-CIO in December 1957 after its executive board ignored an order to get rid of Cross and clean itself up.

SHERMAN ADAMS' GIFT-GIVING MILLIONAIRE FRIEND, Bernard Goldfiine (left), is shown conferring with Atty. Samuel P. Sears, one member of his team of legal advisers, as the New England industrialist returns for more questioning by the special House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight. Goldfine has admitted lavishing gifts on Adams, chief of staff to Pres. Eisenhower, and on clerical staff members at the White House and then deducting them as business expenses on his income tax returns.

Goldfine Admits Paying Tab:

New Tax-Deducted Gifts To Adams Acknowledged

Textile tycoon Bernard Goldfine has admitted showering additional tax-deducted gifts on Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and with being in almost constant long-distance telephone contact with him.

Goldfine conceded having called Adams repeatedly at the White House and his home after a special House subcommittee produced records of 43 such calls to Eisenhower's No. 1 aide between Nov. 20, 1957, and last May 11. In that same period, Goldfine said, Adams called him just about as often.

The telephone calls averaged out to nearly four a week for the six-month period just prior to the start of the subcommittee's probe into charges that Adams secured favored treatment for Goldfine when his companies ran into difficulties with federal agencies.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), produced a new list of hotel accommodations which Goldfine's firm had paid for Adams, boosting the total to nearly $3,100 instead of the original $2,000. In addition, it disclosed the textile manufacturer had paid hotel bills totalling nearly $1,200 for Republican Senators Styles Bridges and Norris Cotton of New Hampshire and Frederick G. Payne of Maine.

Goldfine acknowledged that the hotel bills, like the other gifts to Adams and "Christmas presents" of checks ranging from $25 to $150 for White House and congressional clerical staff members, had been deducted as "business expenses" on the income tax returns of his various companies.

Contempt Citation Threatened

Faced with the threat of a contempt citation for his refusal to answer 23 questions relating to his tangled business affairs, the New England industrialist admitted that, in addition to the hotel accommodations, a $2,400 oriental rug and a $700 vicuna coat already disclosed, he had also given Adams two small "mat rugs," at least three tailor-made suits, and "some odds and ends" that he couldn't remember.

Goldfine said that as far as he knew "I think we did" treat gifts to government officials as expenses on tax returns. But when a subcommittee member asked if it was his practice to treat gifts to personal friends that way he replied: "I decline to answer that with the advice of my counsel."

Testifying on the constant telephoning to Eisenhower's chief of staff, the New England industrialist said he was trying to keep posted on "general conditions." Then he added: "A friend you call whenever you see fit." Goldfine described the "general conditions" on which he was checking as being the "tariff situation," declaring that "being in Washington, he (Adams) might be posted better than I would be."

'New Case' Reported

The subcommittee, after an executive session, said it had turned up details of a new case of what Chairman Harris termed "gross political interference and influence" in the Eisenhower Administration. It involves a 1940 contract between the Army and Raylaine Worsted, Inc., of New Hampshire in which the company allegedly was penalized 18 years ago for failure to complete the contract on time, and then had the penalty refunded in 1957.

Harris said that Goldfine, who was quizzed during the executive session, had no connection with the case. But he repeatedly refused to say whether Adams was involved. Because the matter is outside his subcommittee's jurisdiction, Harris said it was being turned over to the Armed Services Committee.

The subcommittee was considering contempt of Congress citations against Goldfine for refusing to answer questions concerning $103,000 he had drawn from a Boston realty firm under scrutiny of the Securities and Exchange Commission. At one point he challenged the committee's right to question him and, in a statement prepared by his battery of lawyers, asked that the investigation be adjourned to allow a judge to decide what questions he must answer. Harris promptly turned down the proposal, declaring the subcommittee would not "abdicate its responsibilities."

Meanwhile, a new probe of Goldfine's federal income tax returns was in progress, largely because of the fact that he had admitted listing the gifts as "business deductions." Internal Revenue Service officials are also trying to determine why Goldfine filed no personal returns for 1956 or 1957.

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Senate Votes Ethics Code For Government Officials

The Senate has put its stamp of approval on a voluntary code of ethical practices for government officials, calling for an end to special privilege and the acceptance of gifts.

The code, which is an expression of "the sense of Congress," and has no legal force, was voted by the Senate almost a year after it originally was adopted in the House.

Heart of the ethical practices code is a section which urges federal officials—both elected and appointed—to refrain from unfair discrimination "by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether for remuneration or not," and which calls on them or their families to refrain from accepting "favors or benefits . . . which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his governmental duties."

In an effort to put some teeth into a program of ethics in government, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) disclosed he was drafting a bill to compel federal officials to disclose their outside interests, income and gifts. It would apply to all House and Senate members, their staffs, congressional committee staffs, candidates for federal office, and all government officials earning more than $12,500 annually.

In addition to providing for a yearly accounting of gifts, including entertainment, the proposed measure would also make all contacts with quasi-judicial federal regulatory agencies a part of the public record.

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House Labor Group Votes Welfare Fund Legislation

Wisconsin 39th State To Merge

Milwaukee — The 39th merged state labor organization was created here on July 24 as the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO.

Meeting in the Municipal Auditorium civic center here, more than 1,100 delegates representing the state Federation of Labor and the Industrial Union Council voted to unite their two federations.

The merger assembly culminated two years and five months of what were termed "difficult" negotiations and ended with widespread expressions that any past "bitterness is dead" and that a "forward and progressive look" has now been established for the State AFL-CIO.

Two AFL-CIO vice presidents, Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers and Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers, named by Pres. George Meany, to assist the local merger committees, helped guide the solution of problems.

Haberman Elected

The merger convention also:

- Ratified the proposed constitution for operation of the new organization.
- Elected George A. Haberman, previously president of the state AFL group, as president of the new merged labor body and George Hall, former AFL secretary-treasurer, to the comparable post in the new organization.
- Named Charles M. Schultz, former IUC president, as executive vice president of the merged body.

Under terms of the agreement, 11 members of the former State Federation of Labor and 5 mem-

(Continued on Page 3)

Harrison Nominated As Delegate to UN

Pres. Eisenhower has nominated AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman of the federation's Intl. Affairs Committee, to be a member of the U.S. delegation to the 13th session of the UN General Assembly opening Sept. 16.

Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, is also a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Committee. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was a member of the delegation to the previous UN General Assembly.

The 10-man delegation includes Miss Marion Anderson, famed Negro contralto singer.

Jurisdiction Broadened By NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board, bowing to a congressional decision that it assert its jurisdiction in the small case area, has announced new standards effective Sept. 1.

The move reverses a 1954 board decision to restrict the area of its operations which created a so-called "no-man's land" where neither the federal or state governments had jurisdiction over labor-management relations.

Labor and many employers have long sought to remedy the situation, urging the board to assert its full jurisdiction. The AFL-CIO in testimony by Pres. George Meany before the Senate Labor Committee, strongly urged eliminating the no-man's land

(Continued on Page 12)

GETTING OUT THE VOTE becomes a major labor objective as political campaigns throughout the nation gather steam for next November's elections. Throughout the nation, voluntary women's activities committees like the one shown here are aiding the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in its drive to get all members of union families registered to vote.

Politics Moving in High Gear:

34 Senators, 33 Governors To Be Elected in November

By Milton Plumb

Political campaigning across the nation has moved into high gear with primary elections over in 21 states and final choice of candidates for the November showdown to be completed in the others within the next month and a half.

The stakes are high with 34 Senate seats, 33 governorships, all seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and 42 state legislatures to go before the voters this year.

A total of 20 states will cast ballots for candidates in all four categories and Texas will vote for both a governor and senator as well as congressmen, although there will be no elections for the Lone Star State legislature.

Backers of so-called "right-to-work" legislation say they have succeeded in placing the issue on the ballot in six states, although official figures confirming this will not become known in all states for several weeks. As of now, voters in Kansas and California definitely will ballot on the "work" referendum and, if proponents' claims are susbtantiated, the issue also will go before voters in Ohio, Idaho, Colorado and Washington.

A survey of the political situation indicates that the Democrats will enter the November elections with a statistical margin in their favor.

In the Senate races, 21 of the seats at issue are currently held by Republicans, while Democrats will be risking only 13 seats they now hold. (See separate story page 4.) Six of the latter are from Southern states and are virtually guaranteed to remain in Democratic hands, since in the South a victory in that party's primary is tantamount to election.

Likewise, in the battle for control of the House, the Democrats appear to have a firm statistical advantage. A total of 139 congressional districts are regarded as "marginal," meaning that there is a chance of their shifting to the opposite party. Of this total, 85 seats are currently filled by Republicans and 54 by Democrats. (See story page 4.)

In the gubernatorial races, the Republicans will be risking 13 seats and the Democrats 20. Since six of the latter are in Southern states and certain to remain in Democratic hands, however, the statistical edge these figures would appear to give the GOP is narrowed to approximately even. (See separate story page 4.)

States to Elect Legislatures

A total of 20 states will vote on all seats in their legislatures—19 electing all members of both Senate and House and Nebraska voting on all members of its unicameral legislative body. In 16 others, at least one-half of the Senate seats, as well as all House seats, will be at stake. (See box page 4.)

The 20 states where voters choose both U.S. senators and governors, as well as congressmen and state legislators, prom-

(Continued on Page 4)

Report Plan Still Faces Floor Fight

In a forward step toward protection of employe health and welfare funds, the House Labor Committee voted approval of an amended Teller bill that maintains the principle of compulsory reports of financial details of all plans to the federal government.

The committee voted 20 to 8 to send the bill to the House floor for action after a government reports amendment was added to the Teller measure and after beating off repeated Republican efforts to eliminate reports from so-called "level of benefits" plans operated exclusively by management administrators.

Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.) served notice that he would make a floor fight to exempt "level-of-benefit" plans. This would have the effect of excluding most plans operated solely by management. The amendment lost in committee by a close vote.

The committee added the government reports sections after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had denounced an original draft committee bill as "completely ineffective."

In telegrams to all members of the committee, Meany said that "without public disclosure" of the details of employe welfare plans "and adequate enforcement" of reporting requirements by a government agency "beneficiaries will have no protection against fraud and corruption."

Meany Urges Changes

Meany urged the committee to amend the bill to meet objectives "adequately covered" in the Senate-passed Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, whch was strongly backed by the AFL-CIO and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and which Meany described as the product of "four years of careful study" of problems involved in handling billions in employe welfare money.

House passage of the committee-approved Teller measure would send it to conference with the Senate and presumably would result

(Continued on Page 12)

House Group Backs 7 Percent Hike in Social Security Benefits

A bill to give a 7 percent boost in monthly cash payment to the nation's 11.3 million recipients of social security benefits has won tentative approval in the House Ways & Means Committee.

Given a good chance of enactment before Congress adjourns, the measure would finance the increased benefits by raising social security taxes on all persons holding jobs covered by the program.

Benefits under the existing law now range from a minimum of $30 for an individual to a maximum of $200 for a husband and wife. Under the bill tentatively approved by the committee, the minimum increase would be $3 a month, and the maximum rise would be $14.

The social security tax now is set at 2¼ percent of the first $4,200 in earnings of employes, or a maximum of $94.50. These contribution are matched by employers. Under the proposed legislation, this would be raised next Jan. 1 to 2½ percent of the first $4,800 in earnings—a maximum of $120 a year.

The tax increases levied by the bill would more than pay for the proposed new benefits. The Eisenhower Administration had urged Congress to defer liberalization of social security benefits pending a study of the program's current actuarial soundness.

More Unemployment Seen:

Labor Dept. Expert Predicts New High in Insured Jobless

By Gene Zack

Despite optimistic Eisenhower Administration statements about the recession, a Labor Dept. expert has forecast that unemployment among workers covered by jobless benefits will soar to a record peak of 3.5 million this winter.

The estimate of an all-time high for insured unemployment next January and February came from Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Bureau of Employment Security. In testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee, Goodwin said an additional $84.9 million was needed to finance the extra jobless load. The previous high was 3.3 million, reached in April of this year.

Subcommittee Chairman John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) told Goodwin his gloomy prediction differed sharply from recent statements by Pres. Eisenhower and Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks which implied, Fogarty said, that "things are picking up and that the recession is about over."

Goodwin replied: "I do not think anything we have seen up to now would warrant any more optimism than is involved in this estimate. There is no evidence as yet to indicate when a pickup in economic activity will begin to gather momentum, and even after conditions in general show improvement there is likely to be a lag before the unemployment rolls are reduced substantially."

The insured jobless figure generally represents about 65 percent of total unemployment. On the basis of Goodwin's testimony, unemployment would reach the 5.3 million mark in the first two months of 1959—almost equal to the 5.4 million jobless last month when 2 million students and college graduates flooded the job market.

Unemployment at a 5.3 million level next January and February would be slightly above joblessness in the same months of 1958.

The Labor Dept. official forecast some improvement in the unemployment picture next spring and summer, but he added that the number of jobless pay beneficiaries would not decline below 2.5 million until October 1959.

For the government fiscal year which began July 1, he estimated, benefits will be paid to an average 2.9 million jobless workers—900,000 more than the Administration had first predicted for fiscal 1959 and up sharply from the average of 2.2 million for fiscal 1958.

Meanwhile, action at the state level to implement the federal law authorizing temporary extension of the unemployment compensation pay period ground to a halt. Only 15 states, acting under the optional provision of the bill, have accepted federal advances to finance a 50 percent increase in the period for paying benefits. Five others have voted to dig into state surpluses to underwrite their own extension programs.

The Louisiana legislature adjourned after acting favorably on permanent improvement of the states' jobless aid bill, raising benefits to a maximum of $35, extending the duration of benefits from 20 to 28 weeks and increasing from 33 to 40 percent the percentage of annual wages that a worker may receive in benefits. The legislature also voted to permit unemployed workers to earn up to $5 a week at a temporary parttime job without losing any state compensation.

Buying Power Down As Pay Hits Peak

The take-home pay of the average factory worker hit a new high in dollars and cents in June 1958—for those who were working—but in buying power the paycheck bought 2.5 percent less than a year ago.

The Labor Dept. reported that the average factory worker with three dependents earned $75.55 a week after tax deductions last month.

The take-home pay figure was released along with the monthly report on living costs which showed the government's index rising for the 20th month in the past 22.

Living Costs Rise

Slight advances in the cost of transportation, reading and recreation and medical and personal care sent the index up less than one-tenth of one percent to 123.7 percent of the 1947-49 average. Other elements in the index remained unchanged, including the price of food.

The latest increase will bring pay increases for about 575,000 workers whose wages are tied to contracts containing cost-of-living escalator clauses. About 350,000 workers in electrical, metal working, aircraft and chemical industries will receive 1 to 2 cent-an-hour pay hikes. Another 200,000 in the trucking industry will receive about 3 cents an hour.

Labor Dept. spokesmen said the "tiny" or "fractional" rise in the index showed that living costs were practically at a standstill. There were some indications of a possible seasonal drop for July.

5.4 Million Jobless

The release of the living costs index came as the economy moved along at a slow pace with 5.4 million unemployed and other economic indicators showing a slight pickup or remaining fairly stationary.

The President's Council of Economic Advisers reported that overall business activity was slightly better in the second quarter of the year, with the gross national product estimated at an annual rate of $428 billion as against $425.8 billion for the first quarter.

On the basis of the CEA figures the nation lost in gross national product about $20 billion a year from the peak in the third quarter of 1957 to the first quarter of 1958.

The Budget Bureau released figures showing the sharp inroads the depression has made on government tax receipts, reporting a $2.8 billion deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958.

On the basis of its economic projections the Administration had predicted a budget surplus for the 1958 fiscal year. The difference was due almost entirely to recession-induced decline in receipts.

Vote Business Tax Cut

Meanwhile, the House passed the second bill expected to win congressional approval in the tax reduction area—a measure granting small businesses about $260 million in tax relief. Previously Congress had knocked out a 3 percent freight levy from the excise tax law.

The major provision in the bill would permit small businessmen to reduce taxable income by deducting a larger percentage of the cost of machinery and equipment for depreciation purposes during the first year of purchase.

ILO to Aid European Economic Program

Geneva—An agreement of cooperation in working for economic expansion, development of jobs and the raising of living standards has been signed by Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse on behalf of the Intl. Labor Organization and Pres. Walter Hallstein of the Commission on the European Economic Community.

The pact provides for exchange of information and for mutual consultation, and pledges the ILO to supply all appropriate technical assistance within its sphere to the EEC.

Beirne Asks Special Steps To Aid Jobless Hungarians

The Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare should set up a special program to provide economic aid to Hungarian refugees who are victims of the recession, an AFL-CIO vice president has declared.

Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers, said "immediate, positive steps" are needed to "halt the trend toward the return of these brave people to the tyranny they gambled their lives to destroy two years ago."

Beirne recalled the mobilization of the nation's resources in 1956 to aid in the resettlement of 38,000 Hungarians given asylum in this country after their revolt against the Communist puppet government. Community Services, he said, played an active role in this program in processing refugees at Camp Kilmer, N. J., and in helping them find jobs.

With a major percentage of these refugees now out of work because of the recession, many are making plans to return to their homeland.

The CSC chairman cautioned the nation against "looking the other way," declaring that it would be a reflection on the American system if a large number returned to Hungary, "preferring some sort of economic security there, under tyranny, to freedom and no work."

William L. McFetridge

Eagles to Give Labor Award To McFetridge

William L. McFetridge, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Building Service Employes Intl. Union, will receive the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Green-Murray Award for 1958.

The presentation will be made on Aug. 7 by Judge Robert W. Hansen, program chairman of the Grand Aerie, during the Eagles' 60th convention in Chicago.

The award is made in recognition of leadership and statesmanship in the field of labor relations. It is presented in memory of the late AFL Pres. William Green, and the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray, both of whom were active members of the Eagles. The first Green-Murray Award was given to A. J. Hayes, president of the Intl. Association of Machinists, in 1957.

McFetridge, a native Chicagoan, has been in the labor movement since 1923, when he joined the Chicago Flat Janitors Union. He became president of the BSEIU in 1940 and an AFL vice president in 1950.

The Eagle award is being presented in recognition of his work in the labor movement, in civic affairs, and in the current campaign to end job discrimination based on age.

IUD Calls Fair Trade 'Unfair' To Consumers

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has opposed a fair trade bill which would allow manufacturers to set retail prices, declaring that the measure's sole effect would be to "guarantee big profits for the big companies."

Speaking in behalf of the 7 million trade unionists whose 69 unions are represented by the IUD, Mrs. Esther Peterson, the department's legislative representative, said that setting retail prices by law would put both the consumer and small business in an economic "strait jacket."

The IUD spokesman, in testimony before a special Senate Commerce subcommittee, said the "price rigging" proposed in the bill would confront the nation's housewives "with the need to find some way to stretch the family dollar even further."

It would mean "less business for the small businessman," Mrs. Peterson continued, adding that "our economy can thrive only if the volume of goods sold to consumers increases year by year."

The big business firms favoring the so-called fair trade bill, she said, "aren't trying to fix prices for the benefit of either the consumer or the small retailer."

Housing Bill Action Asked By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO called for quick House approval of the $2,475,000,000 Senate-passed housing bill for urban renewal projects and low-cost public housing.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, citing new figures on non-farm real estate foreclosures, said:

"We look to the House of Representatives to take prompt action in approving this vital legislation and, by doing so, help arrest rising economic distress and swing the economy back to renewed full prosperity."

He urged quick approval of S. 4035 as passed by the Senate.

The measure is now before the House Banking Committee's subcommittee on housing. A bill is expected to be reported to the full committee shortly.

Shishkin's statement noted that foreclosures on non-farm real estate rose to 9,682 in the first quarter of 1958 according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, an increase of 19 percent over the same period a year ago and 36 percent higher than the first quarter of 1956.

The Senate-passed measure was supported by the AFL-CIO although it falls short of what organized labor regards as the actual need in housing. It provides for 17,500 public housing units plus a carryover of 52,000 units from previous authorizations.

On urban renewal and slum clearance it would allocate $1.8 billion spread over the next six years. It provides for loans for construction of college dormitories and college classrooms and direct loans to veterans.

The Senate-passed measure also contains two amendments introduced by Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.) protecting the principle of Davis-Bacon due to changes in some sections of the National Housing Act.

ILGWU Investing In GI Mortgages

The Ladies Garment Workers is expanding its investments in government-backed mortgages to provide housing for the armed forces. Together with the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers the union has invested $11.8 million to build 900 housing units at Fort Ord., Calif., for military personnel.

The return will be 4 percent. The newest investment brings to $47.8 million the total which the two unions have put in armed services housing. They have investments in 2,180 housing units at Air Force installations near Reno, Nev., and Little Rock, Ark., and in 360 units at Point Mugu, Calif., a Navy missile base.

Credit Unions Gain 774,144 Members

Madison, Wis. — Credit union membership in the U.S. passed the 10 million mark last year with the addition of 774,144 new members, according to the Credit Union Yearbook, just published by the Credit Union National Association.

Total assets increased by $682 million to more than $4 billion. Shares and deposits went up to nearly $3.6 billion from $3 billion at the end of 1956, and average savings rose from $323.86 to $353.88. The country had 18,433 credit unions at the end of the year, compared with 17,490 at the end of the previous year.

Showdown Ahead:

Auto Workers May Set Big 3 Deadline

Detroit—The United Auto Workers, after working for eight weeks without a contract, appeared headed toward a showdown with the nation's Big Three auto manufacturers.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther summoned the international executive board to a special session Aug. 1 to hear a report on contract negotiations to date, amid growing signs that the union was ready to set a strike deadline. The union's General Motors, Ford and Chrysler national councils were scheduled to meet Aug. 2 and 3 to receive the board's recommendations.

The toughening of the UAW's position, as the Big Three headed toward 1959 model production, was signaled by statements from Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's GM Department.

Reuther described bargaining activities up to now as a "colossal farce," declaring "there has to be a day of reckoning." "When the UAW feels patience should be replaced by action," he said, "we will set a deadline date. We are not going to mark time forever."

The UAW president said "it's fair to assume the timing of union strategy will obviously relate to the 1959 model production."

Woodcock had said earlier that "we are not going to drift like this forever, and if it takes setting a (strike) deadline to get an agreement, one will be set."

Backed by Rank-and-File

Bolstering the union's hand as it verified its decision on a deadline was the overwhelming backing that the rank-and-file has given UAW negotiators in nearly complete strike votes taken across the country. The union reported 93.4 percent of the membership favoring a strike, if necessary, in balloting at 198 of the union's 218 units at Big Three plants. The vote total stood at 203,895 "yes" and only 14,333 "no."

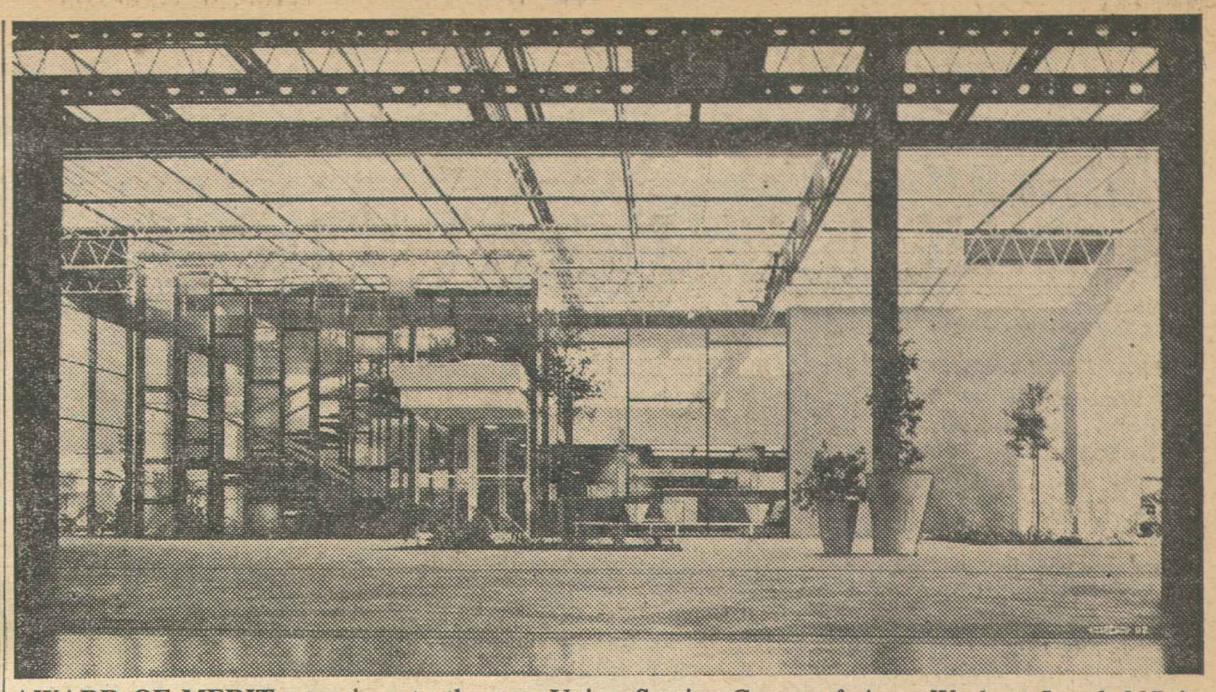
The UAW reported the following company-by-company breakdown of the balloting: General Motors—113 out of 125 units, 111,231 yes, 9,827 no, 91.9 percent; Ford—48 out of 55 units, 52,104 yes, 2,258 no, 95.8 percent; Chrysler—37 out of 38 units, 40,560 yes, 2,248 no, 94.7 percent.

As further evidence of membership solidarity, more than 5,000 pensioners rallied to the support of union bargaining teams in a mass "slow march" around GM's Detroit headquarters. More than 1,000 of the retirees came by bus from such distant cities as Flint, Saginaw, Bay City, Pontiac and Lansing to participate.

'Never Too Old'

The pensioners carried signs bearing such slogans as "never too old to fight for justice," and "we are not retired from the union."

A spokesman for the Metropolitan Detroit Area UAW Senior Citizens Steering Committee said General Motors was picked as the site for the demonstration because "GM is obviously pulling the strings for Ford and Chrysler."



AWARD OF MERIT was given to the new Union Service Center of Auto Workers Local 887 in Los Angeles by the American Institute of Architect at its recent convention in Cleveland, one of 14 structures in all parts of the country to receive the distinction. Shown is the auditorium, which has a flexible area for overflow or smaller meetings.

IUE Conference Asks Strike Vote at GE

Atlantic City, N. J.—A 100-member conference board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, charging General Electric with conducting "a continuous campaign of abuse," has recommended a strike vote to back up demands for an eight-point job security program including a guaranteed annual wage.

Following a two-day meeting here, the board called on locals to poll their 100,000 GE members on a proposal to strike if necessary Oct. 2. The board recommended action before the negotiating committee opens contract talks with the company Sept. 8 under a reopener clause in the five-year pact negotiated in 1955.

The conference board reiterated its support of the job security program calling for the guaranteed wage and a shorter work week, dismissal and severance pay, protection of seniority in plant movement, farming out of work, handling the problems of automation, improved scheduling of work, and area and sex wage differentials.

The company immediately fired back that it would prefer a "month's-long" strike to granting the guaranteed annual wage to its employes. Virgil B. Day, GE's manager of union relations, said that such a program of job security was not "in the balanced best interests of all concerned."

John H. Callahan, IUE conference board chairman, disclosed that in the past 18 months the union had made "numerous proposals to GE to prepare for these (reoponer) negotiations in such a way as to make . . . negotiations most fruitful and to assure a satisfactory agreement by Oct. 1." He charged that the company had "rejected every proposal that would eliminate the tensions and crises that accompany a serious dispute."

The 100 delegates, representing GE employes across the country, adopted a resolution which noted that, for the third time since 1950, its members at General Electric plants are "suffering from the ravages of unemployment, short work weeks and insecurity in their jobs."

Since the start of the current recession a year ago, the resolution continued, more than 25,000 GE production workers "have been thrown onto the streets to exist on miserably inadequate unemployment compensation."

"The record shows," the statement went on, "that unemployment among GE workers is worse than among other workers in the electrical industry. In addition, the runaway shop operations of GE, the chaos in scheduling of production and the effects of automation have undermined the security of other GE employes. A total of $105 million has been lost in wages of GE employes since the end of 1956."

Union, Industry Say 'Buy It in Glass'

Hershey, Pa.—Current economic conditions were analyzed with a view of maintaining a strong and healthy glass container industry at a three-day meeting of top union and management leaders here.

Production and employment can be kept at high levels by joint action to increase the use of glass containers, Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers and A. J. Martin, labor relations director of the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute agreed.

Mergers Set in Rhode Island, California

Agreement on merger of state labor groups has been reached in the highly-industrialized states of Rhode Island and California.

Meeting in Providence with R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Rhode Island's merger committees put their stamp of approval on a unity pact and set Sept. 7 as the date for the merger convention.

And in California, following a three-day session, "major differences" were reconciled by merger committees, procedural steps were set up for the consolidation and union leaders indicated a unity convention would be held in mid-November.

Conventions Must Approve

In both states, the agreements are subject to the approval of the executive board of each federation and to a convention of each organization.

Rhode Island's merger—which is expected to be ratified by separate state conventions on Sept. 6—was achieved when agreement was reached to give the presidency to an industrial union council man and the post of secretary-treasurer to a man from the federation. Thomas F. Policastro, state IUC president, is slated for the presidency of the merged organization, and Edwin C. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the state federation, is expected to take over the same post under merger.

The way was cleared for agreement in Rhode Island when Thomas F. Kearney, state federation president, eliminated himself from consideration for president of the merged state labor organization.

In completing plans for the merger in the New England state, conferees agreed on a new constitution and bylaws and the composition of the new executive board. The exact size of the board has not yet been disclosed, but it was reported the federation would have a few more members owing to its somewhat larger numerical strength.

Unity was also achieved on the subject of per capita tax for the merged Rhode Island body. This will be set at 5 cents. In the past, the state federation had a 3 cent per capita, and the industrial union council had a per capita of 5 cents.

In California, C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the state federation, said agreement had been reached on the basic principles of consolidation following a meeting in Hollywood. It was the 15th in a series of merger discussions held during the past two years.

As a result of the Hollywood sessions, committees from both state bodies are working now on a formal agreement for consideration by their respective executive boards.

Stressing the optimistic outlook for California merger, Haggerty said merger developments had been so satisfactory that the state federation had voted not to hold its annual convention in September, as originally planned. Both state groups will schedule separate conventions immediately preceding the merger convention to ratify the terms of the agreement.

Kerr Heads Study On Unions, Society

Los Angeles—Financed by a $100,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic, a nationwide study of "the impact of unions on our society," has been launched by Clark Kerr, chancellor of the University of California.

The study will center on 10 international unions, trade union democracy, arbitration, factionalism and other topics, with results to be published in a series of books, articles and pamphlets.

State Labor Bodies Merge In Wisconsin

(Continued from Page 1)

bers from the former Industrial Union Council were elected to the executive board.

Ross Baum, former secretary-treasurer of the IUC, was slated to become director of research and education for the state AFL-CIO.

Eugene Moats representing Pres. Meany presided at the opening of the merger convention, with R. J. Thomas, another assistant to Meany, serving as co-chairman. With the adoption of the new constitution and ratification of the officers named by the separate bodies under the agreement terms, the state AFL-CIO came into existence and Haberman took over the chair.

The merger assembly was preceded on July 23 by separate—and final—meetings of the former Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council.

Schultz Elected

The former CIO group named Schultz, its president, for the executive vice presidency of the state AFL-CIO after a contest in which Schultz was challenged by Howard Pellant, a Milwaukee assemblyman.

The IUC convention also approved the proposed 9-cent per capita for the state AFL-CIO, an increase over its previous per capita, after a brief floor discussion.

Douglas Hits 'Shirking' On Desegregation Issue

The worst blot on the good name and moral health of this nation since the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision has been "the complete shirking of responsibility by both the Congress and the Executive," Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) charged in testimony before the House Judiciary Committee.

Urging the enactment at this session of legislation which would permit the federal government to intervene in cases where basic civil rights are denied to citizens, Douglas hit hard at both Pres. Eisenhower and the Congress for failure to meet their responsibilities for leadership.

Raps President's Failure

"Since the court's decision in 1954," he said, "the President has not to my knowledge taken a single step—other than the one to which he was inevitably forced at Little Rock due in large measure to his own previous inaction—to use his great office to promote the desegregation of public schools for the benefit of those 10 million school children who are now denied their constitutional rights.

"It is quite clear that the President has not taken those essential steps which flow from his duty to see that the Constitution's provisions are faithfully observed and enforced."

The failure of the President to insure the faithful execution of our laws, he continued, "is equaled by our failure in Congress to uphold our constitutional responsibility to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Douglas pointed out that Congress has failed in any way to support the school decisions in keeping with its obligation to secure Fourteenth Amendment rights to all of our citizens, and that the only declaration to date from the Congress—the manifesto of Southern congressmen — "has been entirely negative."

Fall Campaigns Moving Into High Gear

Stakes High As Voters Look to Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

ise some of the most exciting contests. At least 12 are rated as holding a chance of upsets of incumbents.

The 20 states include Arizona, California, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Thomas K. Finletter, former Air Force secretary under Pres. Truman, is seeking the Democratic nomination for the Senate in New York to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sen. Irving M. Ives, GOP incumbent.

Finletter entered a well-populated race when he announced his candidacy. James A. Farley, former postmaster general who broke with Pres. Roosevelt in 1940, also is running, and both Mayor Robert Wagner and Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan are considered potential nominees.

No candidate with statewide stature has yet announced for the Republican nomination, but recently resigned U. S. District Attorney Paul Williams, who officially is running for governor, is frequently mentioned.

Both Democrats and Republicans nominate in New York by state conventions rather than by direct primaries. A powerful third influence in New York politics is the Liberal party, which often swings the balance in the general election.

State AFL-CIO Endorses Williams

Port Huron, Mich.—Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D), seeking his sixth term as the state's chief executive, has won the endorsement of the Michigan State AFL-CIO.

The support was voted at the quarterly meeting of the state executive board and the Committee on Political Education.

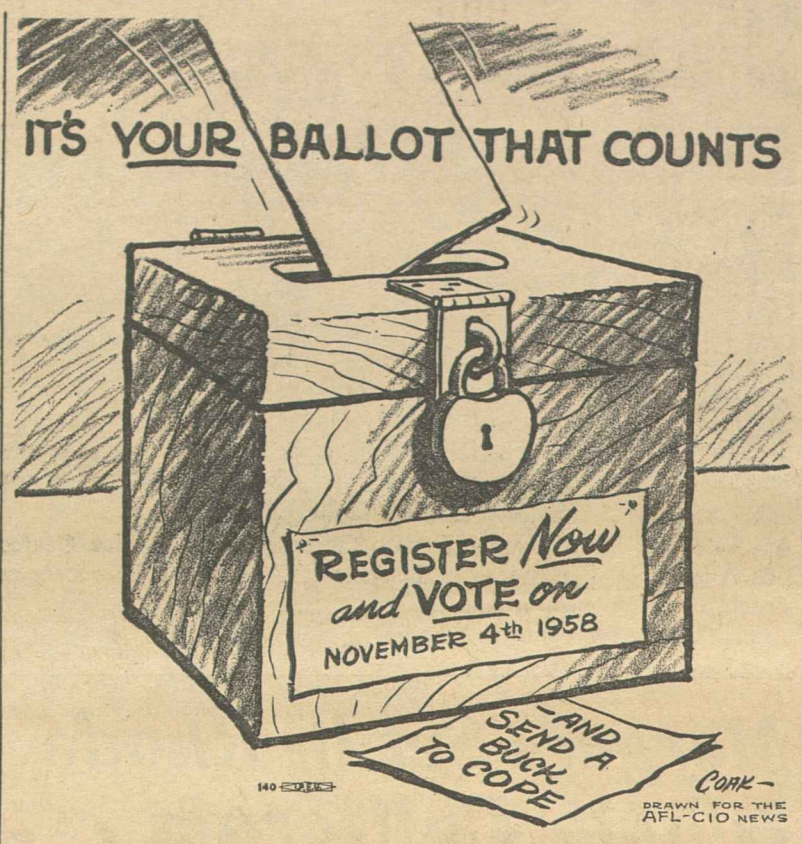
The state AFL-CIO also backed the candidacy of Lt.-Gov. Philip A. Hart, running for the Democratic nomination to oppose Sen. Charles E. Potter (R) in November.

42 States Electing State Legislatures

All but six states will elect at least one house of their legislature in next November's elections and 20 states will vote on all members of their state law-making bodies.

All seats in both the state house and senate will be up in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee and Vermont. Nebraska will also vote on all seats in its unicameral legislature.

New Mexico and Kansas voters will choose new members of their state house of representatives only, while in 20 other states at least a portion of the members of the state senate, and all house members, will go before the electorate. In 16 of the latter, at least half of the state senators will be up for reelection.



33 Governorships At Stake in 1958

Increasing recognition of the importance of the governor's post to good government—brought home to workers in many areas as the result of recent fights over "right-to-work," social security, taxation and other issues—will bring greater interest in the 33 gubernatorial contests that will be put before the voters this November.

At least 11 governors will step out of office. Five have declared themselves candidates for the Senate (see separate story this page), and five others are prevented by law from running again. In South Dakota, Gov. Joe Foss (R) is running for the House of Representatives.

The seats in contest are currently filled by 20 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Oklahoma, where victory in the Democratic primary is tantamount to election, the new governors, respectively, will be Attorney Gen. John Patterson (D), Lieut. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings (D), and Tulsa County Attorney J. Howard Edmondson (D). All won hard primary battles.

One member of the present Congress, Rep. James P. Devereaux (R-Md.) is attempting to switch to the state house this year. He will oppose Maryland's Comptroller Gen. J. Millard Tawes (D) for the seat now held by Theodore McKeldin (R).

Primaries Still Ahead

Conventions or primaries to pick candidates are still ahead in Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming, where incumbent governors all are expected to seek reelection.

In Arizona and Tennessee, where the incumbents are not running for reelection, primaries also are still to be held.

Races where the candidates are known include:

California—Sen. William Knowland (R) vs. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D).

Iowa — Incumbent Gov. Herschel Loveless (D) vs. William G. Murray (R), a "right-to-work" supporter.

Maine—Clinton A. Dawson (D) vs. former Gov. Horace A. Hildreth (R).

Nebraska—Incumbent Gov. Victor Anderson (R) vs. Ralph G. Brooks (D), McCook school superintendent.

New Mexico—Incumbent Gov. Edwin L. Meecham (R) vs. John Burroughs (D), conservative state legislator.

North Dakota—Incumbent Gov. John R. Davis (R) vs. Attorney John F. Lord (D).

Ohio—Incumbent Gov. C. William O'Neill (R) vs. former OPA Administrator Michael DiSalle (D).

Oregon—Incumbent Gov. Robert Holmes (D) vs. Sec. of State Mark Hatfield (R).

Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh Mayor David Lawrence (D) vs. pretzel manufacturer Arthur T. McGonigle (R).

South Dakota—Houghton farmer Ralph Herseth (D) vs. Attorney Gen. Phil Saunders (R).

Joe Glazer Records Recession Platter

Joe Glazer, education director for the Rubber Workers, has produced a new recording dealing with the recession.

The 45 rpm record features Glazer, accompanied by Charlie Bird on the guitar, in "Unemployment Compensation Blues" and "Chins Up." The record has been published by Leon Loeb Associates in Washington.

At Least 6 New Faces Certain:

Control of Senate Goes Before Voters

There will be at least six—and probably more—new faces in the Senate of the 86th Congress when it convenes next January.

The prospect of major changes after next November's elections became a certainty when six Republican incumbents—Senators William F. Knowland (Calif.), William Jenner (Ind.), H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), Edward Martin (Pa.) and Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)—announced plans either to retire or seek other office.

In addition, North Carolina voters will pick a successor to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D)—a post now filled by the temporary appointment of Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D), who is expected to be elected to succeed himself.

Across the nation, voters in 33 states will elect 34 senators at the November polls. At issue are 21 seats now filled by Republicans and 13, including six "safe" seats in the South, currently held by Democrats.

Two senators will be elected in West Virginia, where the GOP picked up two seats upon the deaths of the veteran liberal Democrats, Matthew M. Neely and Harley M. Kilgore.

Sen. John D. Hoblitzell (R), who was appointed to succeed Neely, will oppose the winner among four Democratic candidates in the Aug. 5 primary for the right to serve the remainder of Neely's term. In the other race, Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R), elected to fill the Kilgore vacancy, will run against the victor among three Democratic primary contestants, including Rep. Robert C. Byrd.

Congressmen Make Bids

Besides Byrd, four other members of the House are making Senate bids. These include Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) who is running against Sen. Edward J. Thye (R); Rep. Robert Kean (R-N.J.), challenging former Rep. Harrison Williams (D) for Smith's seat; Rep. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), who will oppose Pennsylvania's Gov. George Leader (D) for Martin's seat; and Rep. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) running against Gov. Goodwin Knight (R) in California.

Leader and Knight are among five present governors seeking to shift to the Senate. The others include Indiana's Harold Handley (R) who will oppose Evansville's Mayor R. Vance Hartke (D) for Jenner's seat; Maine's Edmund S. Muskie (D), who is running against Sen. Frederick Payne (R) in his bid for reelection; and Arizona's Ernest McFarland (D), former Senate majority leader, seeking to unseat Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R).

Six of the 15 Republican senators who are seeking reelection were swept into office on Eisenhower's coattails in the presidential election of 1952 and this year will face the voters for the first time on their own merits.

First-Termers Challenged

Besides Goldwater and Payne, these first-termers include Senators Charles E. Potter (Mich.) who will be opposed by Michigan's Lieut. Gov. Philip Hart (D); Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), who will run against the winner of Wyoming's Aug. 19 Democratic primary; J. Glenn Beall (Md.), opposed by Baltimore's Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro (D); and William E. Purtell (Conn.), challenged by former Democratic Rep. Thomas Dodd.

Other Republicans standing for re-election include Senators John Williams (Del.), Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), George W. Malone (Nev.), William Langer (N.D.), John W. Bricker (O.) and Arthur Watkins (Utah). Hruska, elected in 1954 to fill out an unexpired term, is being opposed by Frank B. Morrison, Lincoln attorney and 1950 Democratic candidate for governor, while Langer, who had labor support in his primary fight, will face State Sen. Raymond G. Vendsel (D). Bricker is running against former Rep. Stephen M. Young (D). Democratic opponents to Williams, Malone and Watkins are still to be named.

Selection of candidates also is pending in New York and Vermont, where successors to Ives and Flanders will be chosen. Nominations in New York will be made at conventions set for Aug. 25. Vermont primaries are scheduled for Sept. 9.

Democratic senators seeking reelection include seven first termers—Albert Gore (Tenn.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), John Kennedy (Mass.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), Ralph Yarborough (Tex.), and William Proxmire (Wis.).

Primary Fights Ahead

Gore and Yarborough are facing right-wing opponents in primaries schduled for Aug. 7 and July 26 in their respective states. Another major primary battle is underway in Florida where conservative Sen. Spessard Holland (D) is being opposed in the Sept. 9 poll by former New Deal Sen. Claude Pepper.

Proxmire, elected last year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, is the first Democratic senator from Wisconsin since 1932. He is expected to run against former state Supreme Court Justice Roland Stienle, who was endorsed by the state GOP convention and expected to win the Sept. 9 primary for the Republican nomination. Stienle, who has considerable right-wing financial backing, has employed McCarthy's former campaign manager and declared himself in favor of "right-to-work" laws.

Other incumbent Democrats running for another term are John Stennis (Miss.), Harry F. Byrd (Va.), Dennis Chavez (N.M.), and John O. Pastore (R.I.).

139 House Elections Considered Marginal

Democrats appear to have a better than even chance of strengthening their control of the House of Representatives in the 1958 elections, subject, of course, to shifting issues and changing circumstances.

A total of 139—nearly one-third—of the 435 congressional districts are regarded as "marginal" this year on the basis of returns in past elections and current estimates of the important issues. A district is put in this category if chances seem about even; or close to even, that it will elect a representative of the opposite party.

Democrats now hold majority control of the House by 233 to 198, with four vacancies, and 85 seats in the "marginal" districts are now held by Republicans, while the doubtful Democratic representatives total only 54.

Five of the Democratic "marginal" seats, moreover, are in the deep South and are "marginal" only with respect to the chance of changing incumbents rather than party. This means that, by arithmetical averages, the statistical odds are about two-to-one against Republican control of the next House.

Chances for upsets are believed increased in the six states where "right-to-work" referendums are likely to be on the ballot, where the "work" issue historically has stimulated a large vote by union members. In California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio, and Washington, a total of 20 Republican and 5 Democratic seats are marginal.

TYPICAL OF THE COPE conferences held across the nation was this turnout in Chicago as representatives of AFL-CIO unions in Illinois and nearby states gathered to swap ideas and advice on the 1958 campaign. High on the list of subjects discussed was the need for voter registration.

THE CRITICAL NEED for an all-out registration campaign and $1 for COPE drives were stressed by COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt (left) and Deputy Dir. Al Barkan (center) at all area meetings. Sitting in on the Chicago conference was Reuben Soderstrom (right) president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

COPE Area Conferences Show:

Double-Talk Won't Work in '58 Campaign

OVER 4,000 ACTIVE trade unionists from every state in the union attended this year's eight COPE Area Conferences, according to a summary prepared by National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt.

"They were the most successful we have ever held," McDevitt said, "and I would judge, from the spirit displayed, that we will be able to meet the challenge that faces our movement this fall."

The purpose of the conferences, a yearly affair, was to permit people in the same area of the country to exchange information on political techniques and to refresh and renew contacts with the national COPE staff.

Emphasis was on know-how, on issues and on political organization. Candidacies and endorsements did not come in for discussion.

McDevitt pointed out that this year, in order to permit maximum participation, the sessions were extended from a day to a day and a half, with delegates spending an entire day in small discussion sessions with members of the COPE staff.

"I think it's a compliment to us," McDevitt noted, "that since we have held the conferences we have heard of a number of instances in which the same formula is being carried out in the states and, in some cases, in international union conventions."

Subjects discussed were political organization and registration, COPE financing, women's activities, and issues and communications.

Highlights of the conferences, according to McDevitt, were:

1. The participation by a large number of women. In one conference nearly half the delegates were women. In no cases were fewer than 25 percent women.

2. The impact of the recession and, in those states where it is an issue, compulsory open shop legislation on the thinking of trade union members.

3. The high level of interest and understanding displayed by delegates.

"It's going to take a mighty smart politician to pull the wool over the eyes of these people," McDevitt commented.

"They want answers to the questions that are bothering them. They won't settle for campaign double-talk.

"Those people who think they can divert attention from the bread and butter facts of life, as they are being felt by the average voter today, by attacks upon the labor movement are going to be pretty sad fellows this November."

'Never-Say-Die' '48 Campaign Unforgettable Political Lesson

By Alexander Uhl

TEN YEARS AGO American politicians and American citizens got a lesson in politics that they ought never forget—a lesson that organized labor may well recall when election day 1958 rolls around this November.

The lesson was taught by that old pro Harry S. Truman who got himself elected to the presidency of the United States when 99 percent of the country's "experts" were convinced that he couldn't do it.

The story of the Truman triumph with its "never say die" lesson is told in lively and readable fashion by Jack Redding in his book, "Inside the Democratic Party," just published by Bobbs Merrill.

Redding was publicity director of the Democratic National Committee during the 1948 campaign. He is in a position, therefore, to give the inside story of what went on, how the party went through its perennial money pains, how doubts and fears were fought and how the final triumph came with particular sweetness.

What is especially valuable, too, is the wealth of detail of election campaign techniques that should be of value to COPE groups everywhere.

ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS of the book is Redding's description of the famous "whistle stop" tours made by Pres. Truman. They were stops that enabled the President, in his homely and direct fashion, to tell the people of that "do-nothing 80th Congress," a phrase that stung the GOP as nothing else could.

"I want to see the people," Redding cites the President as saying, convinced that if he could see the people and explain things to them the Democratic Party would get the vote of confidence that he wanted.

Redding reveals that at one moment the faith of even the President himself wavered. That was in Los Angeles only a few weeks before the election when the expected crowds failed to turn up. But the "fizzles," as the press called them, only spurred Truman on. Actually the story of how future attendance was built up is a story of attention to detail and the full use of every media of publicity that should be studied by every politician, amateur and otherwise.

Although Truman had labor support, there was a period when he did feud with the late President Al Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. They had been close friends, but they fell out over the 1946 Truman proposal that Congress give him authority to draft striking railroad men. The proposal was made at the very moment that a settlement was reached and Whitney accused the President of putting on a "ham" act.

Not one to take such a rebuff lying down, Truman promptly called his old friend "un-American," "an enemy of the people." Whitney who was also a tough scrapper in the clinches, replied that you couldn't make a President "out of a ribbon clerk" and the feud was on.

Redding reveals that Gael Sullivan, at that time executive director of the Democratic National Committee and Walter Munro, then an assistant to Whitney and now special assistant to BRT President W. Park Kennedy, worked for weeks to get the two old friends back together again. Eventually they succeeded, but the process was a delicate one as the two old war horses each shied away. Yet in the end Whitney walked into the White House and found Truman waiting with outstretched hand.

Redding goes on:

"I had walked in there," Whitney told me, "red-faced, expecting to humble myself, embarrassed. But Harry Truman was too big a man to let me be embarrassed."

"INSIDE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY" is the kind of book that shows American politics not only at the top level but at the grass roots. It should make valuable reading for anyone working in the political field. Above all, it should convince even the humblest worker in the smallest precinct that elections are never over until the last vote is cast and that it may well be that last vote that tells the story.—**Inside the Democratic Party. By Jack Redding, Bobbs Merrill, 319 pp. $4.50.**

Registration Dates Listed for Elections

National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt has called on all international unions to give registration a top priority which should continue until registration closes for the 1958 elections.

McDevitt urged that all local organizations be alerted to the "urgency of their registration work." Indicating that this is the key to success in November, McDevitt wrote:

"Our members will generally vote right, if they vote. Our major task is the good-citizenship, non-partisan responsibility of getting them to vote."

The closing registration dates for 1958 general elections in 36 states are:

State	Senate Race	Governor's Race	Last Registration Date
Arizona	X	X	Sept. 29
Arkansas		X	Oct. 1
California	X	X	Sept. 11
Colorado		X	Oct. 20
Connecticut	X	X	Sept. 27 & Oct. 11
Delaware	X		Oct. 18
Florida	X		Aug. 9
Idaho		X	Nov. 1
Illinois			Oct. 6
Indiana	X		Oct. 6
Iowa		X	Oct. 25
Kansas		X	Oct. 14 & 24
Maine	X	X	Aug. 19
Maryland	X	X	Sept. 23
Massachusetts	X	X	Oct. 3
Michigan	X	X	Oct. 6
Minnesota	X	X	Oct. 15
Missouri	X		Oct. 8 & 11
Montana	X		Sept. 20
Nebraska	X	X	Oct. 24 & 25
Nevada	X	X	Oct. 4
New Jersey	X		Sept. 25
New Mexico	X	X	Oct. 6
New York	X	X	Oct. 11
Ohio	X	X	Sept. 24
Oklahoma		X	Oct. 24
Oregon		X	Oct. 4
Pennsylvania	X	X	Sept. 15
Rhode Island	X	X	Sept. 5
South Dakota		X	Oct. 28
Tennessee	X	X	Oct. 15 & 25
Utah	X		Oct. 29
Washington	X		Oct. 3
West Virginia	X		Oct. 5
Wisconsin	X	X	Oct. 22
Wyoming	X	X	Oct. 20

Voters Run the Country

IN THE NEXT 45 DAYS the job of selecting candidates for the 1958 general elections on the national, state and local level will be completed and the campaigns will move into high gear.

At stake are control of the next Congress, 33 governorships and 42 state legislatures, all vital to the supremely important election of a President in 1960.

Labor has a major stake in the outcome of the 1958 campaigns. The continuing economic health of the nation, its foreign policy during this period of crisis, the fate of the concerted attack on labor at the legislative level—all of these will be decided one way or the other at the polls on Nov. 4.

Trade unionists have obligations as citizens as well as union members to participate fully in the shaping of national and local policies. They can participate in many ways—by joining the political party of their choice and working for the party's program and candidates, by contributing to the candidates of their choice, but most important of all, by qualifying to vote.

The right to vote is a meaningless right unless exercised and it can only be exercised by a qualified and duly registered voter.

The AFL-CIO has assigned a top priority to getting all trade unionists registered to vote so that on Nov. 4 they will be able to participate in the decision that will shape basic policies in the next two years.

The Recession Lingers

THE OUTLOOK FOR CONTINUED high unemployment through 1959 despite some improvement in the general economic picture has been studiously avoided by Administration spokesmen in their optimistic statements that the worst is over and the nation is on the road to recovery.

There are some signs that the recession has "bottomed out" in a general sense. But there is no real improvement in the unemployment situation and it's not likely to get better soon.

The gap between statements for public consumption and those intended to sway a tight-fisted House Appropriations subcommittee was neatly closed by the director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security when he told the subcommittee that unemployment among workers covered by unemployment compensation would hit 3.5 million early in 1959 and the department would need an additional $84.9 million to finance the extra jobless load.

On the basis of the 3.5 million estimate, total unemployment early in 1959 would be about 5.3 million, or about the same as the June 1958 level.

These figures reinforce labor's contention that the recession will not go away by itself and that Administration and congressional action is needed, especially in the area of improved unemployment compensation benefits to prevent misery and suffering among those made jobless through no fault of their own.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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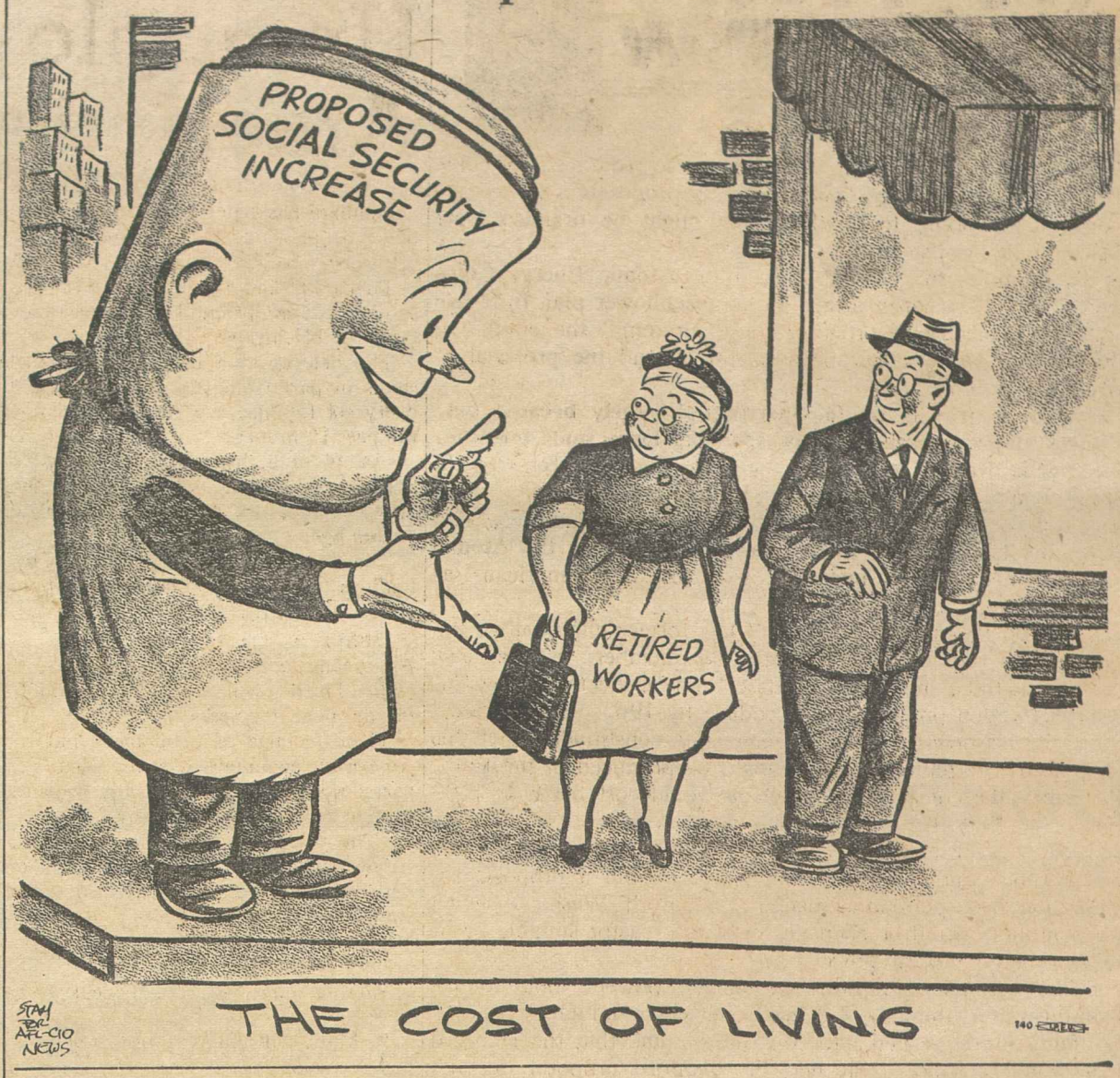

Report on Yugoslavia:

Lack of Genuine Democracy Limits Workers' Councils

By Arnold Beichman

(Arnold Beichman is currently on assignment in Yugoslavia for a number of American newspapers.)

BELGRADE—FOR SEVERAL YEARS, free labor organizations have heard a story from this Communist capital that a peculiarly new system of workers' control over production and management had been established, a system far more free than anything that exists under capitalism or even under the social democratic regimes of Scandinavia.

This system of workers' councils operating in each factory, plant or other enterprise as a supervening body, it was said, allowed the workers to decide for themselves what production quotas would be, how much overtime there would be and, most important of all, how profits would be divided and how these profits would be used. Management, it was said, could propose but the workers' councils would dispose.

What is the truth about these eight-year-old workers' councils? Is it all a pretentious facade or is it on the level?

Interestingly enough, it is both. One cannot say the workers' council system is a fake, although that was how it started out. In some areas of Yugoslavia, notably Croatia and Slovenia where long years of being under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian empire infected workers with the Austrian socialist tradition, the workers' councils have shown a surprising degree of independence which has given the government an acute case of the jitters.

THIS IS HOW THE WORKERS' councils operate. Each year the government announces its economic goals—so much production here, there; so much consumption; so much reinvestment in plant and capital goods; so much investment in housing, schools. This overall plan is broken down for each plant and factory under what is agreed by impartial observers is a relatively (that is, relative to the Soviet Union or its satellites) decentralized and a de-bureaucratized system.

Each plant management then draws up a plan for the year, presents it to the workers' council which presumably, after discussion, approves, amends or rejects. In practice, it approves.

The big problem comes at the end of the year when distribution of profits is discussed. The government wants reinvestment in plant but workers may insist on a much higher percentage for year-end bonuses or for construction of essential housing or playgrounds. And that's where the workers' councils become Tito's headache.

Tito would like workers to believe that they can run the economy but actually be subject to rigid control. But it's an old story—give a conscious worker a semblance of freedom and before you know it, he begins to think like a trade unionist. That was the story in Poznan and in Budapest.

THE WORKERS' COUNCIL system came into being eight years ago when Stalin cast Tito into outer darkness. Fear of Soviet aggression impelled Tito to strengthen his home front by "liberalizing" his regime. The first thing he realized was that communism had little loyalty among workers and farmers. He, therefore, eased government domination, first, by ending forced collectivization among the peasants and, then, by establishing the workers' councils.

It is these councils which could someday force a drastic alteration in Yugoslavia's Communist regime—unless Tito is prepared to re-establish a ruthless police state system, something which visibly does not exist here today.

This is not to say that Yugoslavia is, even remotely, democratic. It is a one-party state with a one-party press and there are no basic freedoms. The secret police operate but people here aren't fearful; they're just cautious. And as for the trade unions, they are as free as they are in Moscow or in Madrid.

A RECENT EXAMPLE OF the control of Yugoslav trade unions was the appointment of Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo as president of the National Trade Union Center. Formerly, a ranking government official in charge of government planning and now a member of the powerful secretariat of the Communist Party's Central Committee headed by Tito, Vukmanovic-Tempo was appointed to the job just like that. Admittedly, he was never a worker, never a trade unionist even under the Communist regime. He is best defined by Yugoslav officials here as a "professional revolutionary."

If there were a genuine democratic system in Yugoslavia, the workers' council structure would undoubtedly play a major role in the country's democratic development. But there is no democracy here so that the workers' council system can go so far and no further.

Communism and its party are discredited here as they are no doubt in other East European countries with this difference—Tito does pursue an independent policy and Moscow doesn't like it. Therefore, Tito must palliate the folks back home because he has a more formidable enemy in the Kremlin, which threatens Yugoslav independence.

This country with a population of 17 million is poor with a low standard of living, although it is slowly moving upward. It is in every sense, an economically underdeveloped country which must devote almost 15 per cent of its budget to its armed forces, surrounded as it is by hostile Soviet satellites.

Yugoslavia's tragedy is that if it were a democracy, if it had free trade unions, it could move ahead socially and economically at a far more rapid rate than it has in the past 13 years.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE REASONS the Eisenhower Administration has trouble in selling its foreign policy spending proposals is its intense and dogmatic hostility to anything that might be branded New Dealish or Fair Dealish in the domestic field.

As an example, the congressional Joint Atomic Energy Committee on July 22 began hearings on an Eisenhower plan to create a big nuclear electricity program for "Euratom," the six-nation combination of western European countries, and the proposal at once ran into trouble.

It is not in trouble on the merits, but largely because the President allows himself to favor spending large sums for Euratom but is dead set against spending smaller sums for almost exactly comparable atomic facilities in the United States.

This strikes Democrats on the congressional committee, who do not share Eisenhower's morbid distaste for having the Atomic Energy Commission build nuclear power plants for Americans, as inconsistent and irrational.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N. M.), a former chairman of the committee and ranking Senate Democratic member, "agrees" that Europe needs the 1 million kilowatts of nuclear electricity the Euratom construction project would produce by 1963. He "agrees," according to his newsletter to his home-state constituents, that this country needs the plutonium that would be produced in the Euratom reactors, the construction of which would cost the U.S. $400 million.

But only a week earlier the Eisenhower men waged a last-ditch battle to knock out of an AEC authorization bill a proposal for $145 million for a plutonium reactor at Hanford, Wash., of which just $25 million would be spent to make the reactor suitable eventually to generate electric power.

Here Eisenhower's animosity to "public power" took control of Administration thinking. "There is no clear military request," the Administration argued, "for this plutonium" that the Hanford reactor would produce. Further, the Hanford proposal, it said, "is a first step toward electric power production by the AEC."

Anderson cannot understand why the Administration supports $400 million in government money for atomic reactors for Euratom and urges the plutonium byproduct as desirable for our purposes, while at the same time insisting that plutonium produced by Hanford could not be justified by "clear military request" and suggesting that there is something morally corrupt about investment of government funds in nuclear power plants for Americans.

The Hanford project was approved by Congress despite Eisenhower opposition. The Euratom project presumably will be approved because anything that would free Europe from dependence on Mideast oil is obviously in the interests of the West and the U.S. specifically.

★ ★ ★

ONE OF THE REASONS unions consider it essential to furnish their members with well-rounded voting records of politicians is demonstrated by the cunning of Maryland's Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R) in arranging to make his record "look good" at least superficially.

Beall, rebuked by Maryland labor groups for voting against an amendment by Sen. Russell Long (D-La.) to increase federal welfare grants to the states, protested that he was being maligned. He was a "co-sponsor" of the Long amendment, he explained in happy tones, and he voted against it merely because it would have "tied up" the emergency unemployment insurance bill.

It's a funny thing, but the Long amendment had exactly 32 "co-sponsors," and Beall was the only one of the 32 who voted against it.

The Long amendment failed to pass on a 40-to-40 tie vote, so "co-sponsor" Beall's vote against it was the decisive one that kept nearly 3 million aged, blind and totally disabled people from getting additional federal aid that would amount to $200 million a year.

HOUSING BILL passed by the Senate was discussed, shortly before the vote was taken, by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), left, and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), right, on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, "Washington Reports to the People." Between them is Harry W. Flannery, the program moderator.

More Making Less:

Unemployment Dampens America's Confidence

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION of most consumers has deteriorated in the past six months; fewer people said they were making more and more said they were making less.

That's the findings of the current survey of consumer attitudes by the Survey Research Center of the Univ. of Michigan.

The deterioration in personal financial situations stems in part from that fact that about one out of every six families was hit by unemployment during the past 12 months.

In addition, breadwinners' evaluations of their chances to get another job, should they lose their present job, are much less optimistic than two years ago.

The financial stress is pointed up by the survey's findings that "definite intentions to purchase durable goods are less frequent than six months ago. . . ."

DESPITE THESE FINDINGS, a majority of Americans think that "something like the depression of the Thirties will not, or even cannot, happen during the next few years."

Their feelings of confidence and security in the American economic system, characteristic of the past decade, "were not greatly impaired during the current recession," the survey found.

The decline in consumer spending, the survey added, "is due to the postponement of discretionary expenditures rather than to saturation." Desires and needs for durable goods, homes and additions or repair to homes are almost as frequent today as a few years ago.

Among other attitudes the survey came up with these:

- Many consumers refuse to believe that inflation and recession can occur at the same time.
- Expectations regarding prices of automobiles, household items and clothing have changed—fewer people expect these prices to go up than did last year and a sizable minority expects them to go down.
- While notions about the kind of business conditions which will prevail during the next 12 months are not favorable, many more people believe today that a year from now conditions will be better than believe that they will be worse—reflecting a substantial improvement in confidence between December 1957 and June 1958.

THE SURVEY TURNED UP figures that about 16 percent of the 52 million families have been hit by unemployment for shorter or longer periods and that an additional 8 percent by working shorter hours.

Since at least 25 percent of families are headed by self-employed people or by people not in the labor force—housewives, students, retired—the "impact of unemployment is rather substantial," the survey declared.

It added:

"In spite of frequent receipt of unemployment insurance and other benefits, most unemployed report not only that they have cut down on their purchases, but also that they have done one or two of the following: decreased their savings, borrowed money, got help from relatives or piled up bills."

In June 1958 the survey found that 23 percent of consumers thought they were better off than a year ago when the figure was 32 percent, while 34 percent were worse off compared with 24 percent a year ago.

The survey also checked out attitudes on anti-recession measures and found a public works program the most popular with tax reductions running second, lower interest rates third and increased defense spending fourth.

On the question of tax reduction 61 percent said that it would help as an anti-recession measure, 14 percent it would not help, 14 percent did not know and 4 percent hedged.

New Design Concepts Required To Meet Consumers' Car Needs

Henry Dreyfuss has been one of America's foremost industrial designers for almost 30 years. He is a past president of the American Society of Industrial Designers, and has lectured on design in numerous colleges. The following is excerpted from a recent article in "Consumer Reports."

BESIEGED BY TRAFFIC, bombarded by accident figures and worn down by the high cost of driving, Americans are taking a fresh look at Detroit's sacred cow, the automobile. Public criticism of today's cars seems to be snowballing.

Why? One very basic reason is that Detroit has lost sight of the needs of people who drive cars. Automobile manufacturers somehow have forgotten that cars are supposed to be comfortable to sit in, convenient to operate, and safe to take out on the road. The industry's emphasis on "improving" its product is in a totally different sphere: styling.

The appalling accident rate is one indication that Detroit's concept of design is dangerously out-of-touch with reality. Detroit publicists work hard to shift responsibility from the cars themselves to the drivers.

We might ask how many of these "human failures" involve drivers whose efficiency has been worn down by uncomfortable seats, poorly organized controls, improper visibility. We might be shaken to learn how many of these failures stem from muscular and visual fatigue. And Detroit might be shaken to learn how much of this fatigue can be traced to bad design.

The time seems ripe for the introduction of new standards of quality in automotive design, standards that automobile manufacturers might agree upon, both for the public good and because such standards might really sell cars.

SINCE 1955, when Cornell's Automotive Crash Injury Research project published an electrifying paper indicating that the injury potential of automotive design hadn't decreased in a decade, Detroit has worked hard to seem to be hard at work on safety features.

We've heard encouraging reports on seat belts, doors that won't open in a collision and allow you to be flung out, padded dashboards and steering wheels designed to minimize chest injury. But the value of such features is in an accident. They don't keep the accident from happening. They don't cut down on driving errors.

"Preventive design" surely could cut down on some of them.

Senate-Passed Housing Bill Hailed by Sparkman, Kuchel

HOUSING LEGISLATION passed by the Senate would enable families in the lower and middle-income brackets to have homes at prices they can afford, Senators John Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, "Washington Reports to the People."

The measure includes other features, such as aid for slum clearance and housing for college students, the senators explained.

"In recent years," said Sparkman, "there has been a tendency for housing to become more costly. The average house built last year cost $15,000. It would take a person with an annual income of at least $6,000 to afford that house. The great mass market is below the $15,000 level."

Kuchel said that progress is being made since Pres. Roosevelt said 20 years ago that a third of the nation is ill-housed, but, said Sparkman, "we still have 13 million substandard houses in the U.S., so that a fourth of the nation is still ill-housed."

"We have an opportunity to give American cities an incentive to remove blighted areas and construct modern and efficient housing units where these areas were," Kuchel asserted. He said an example of this operation is in the Bunker Hill area in Los Angeles and in five other cities of the state.

"SOME TIME AGO, Pres. Eisenhower said that at the rate we're going, it will take 200 years to clean out the slums in this country," Sparkman remarked. "I think this is a pretty good indication of the need for an extension of this program."

Both senators said that passage of the measure would aid in overcoming the recession. The emergency housing measure passed and signed earlier in the session was specifically planned to this end, Sparkman said, but the new program would further that goal. It would aid not only workers in the construction industry, but the suppliers of furniture and other items all over the nation, he said.

"The average small house," he declared, "gives employment to an average of 2½ persons for a year. It is estimated that this bill, which would build 200,000 houses, would mean 500,000 man years of employment. In addition, men would be given jobs making and transporting furnishings and material, and in supplying utilities. This is the best anti-recession measure we could possibly devise."

Vandercook Says:

U. S. Dilemma in the Mideast

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

FORTY YEARS AGO at the end of World War I, folk of good will in the civilized western world adopted an article of faith. The causes of peace and of human welfare, they concluded, could be best advanced by "self-determination."

All peoples everywhere who wished to do so should have the right to form themselves into separate and independent nations. Progress, liberals have earnestly believed, would then resume its march.

Vandercook

When we in America gave our backing to the cause of universal nationalism, we should have been ready to accept the consequences. It was nonsense to think that every new government would be a democratic government. It was preposterous to believe that the first government to be established in brand new Jordan—for instance—or in Iraq, or in Lebanon—would win universal support and would become permanent. No older nation has any such happy history.

Revolutions and uprisings of the kind we have seen in Indonesia, in Indo China, in Egypt, in Burma—and are now witnessing in Iraq and in Lebanon—were, therefore inevitable. Another mistake we made in our thinking was to imagine that the impulse for imperial, strong-arm expansion was one that was confined wholly to the more advanced nations. Nasser of Egypt, in attempting to restore the 700-years-dead Arabic Empire has demonstrated that he is bent upon following that same ancient highway to great power.

OUR PRESENT DILEMMA of policy is that having supported the principle of nationalism throughout the world, we find ourselves unwilling to accept its consequences, the first of which is change. We in America, and the other leading western powers, like the existing governments of Jordan and of Lebanon. We liked the now-butchered and overthrown government of Iraq.

The question is—can we take sides? Can we—with any effectiveness—decide in the Middle East or anywhere else that we will put out bets on an existing government and set our forces and point our guns at any rivals to that government?

We have not lately, at any rate, followed that policy in Latin America where, too, revolution by assassination is not unknown.

If we attempt to take that position in the Middle East—this much is certain. We must remain both resolute and patient for a long, long time.

Morgan Says:

Mideast Issues Need Airing

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THERE IS NO MORE eloquent or maddening testimony to the downright cussedness of the human race, including the American branch, than the way we solemnly swear to the importance of adopting precautions against war and then fail to adopt them until it is too late to use them.

Morgan

Behold, for example, the pageant of perversity in the nation's capital. Recently the foreign aid program was in trouble, the reciprocal trade program was in trouble and a lot of other difficulties dogged the Administration on legislation dealing with our international affairs.

Now the prospects for passage of full-sized aid and trade bills are little short of glowing and if the Administration suddenly asked for appropriations for pink parachutes for combat forces it might well get them.

What happened? Did a capitol full of congressmen suddenly do its homework on the values of preventive medicine and decide belatedly but lucidly that sound programs of aid and trade fit this category? Hardly. A young king was murdered in a Baghdad palace and Washington was jolted into the stark realization that something had to be done about the ensuing crisis.

And in the stampede to stem the tide of catastrophe, how many politicians, officials, and ordinary taxpayers pause to realize that if the Congress and the country had dealt with these things in a more reflective mood at an earlier time they might have avoided the crisis which it now may be too late for them to dissolve?

There is justification for challenge, for criticism of our methods and policies, including aid and trade, but how much opportunity is there to correct their faults at a time like this?

NOT MUCH OPPORTUNITY, obviously, but we must make of it what we can. To raise questions for the future is not to fail to support the decision of the President, on his responsibility and authority, to intervene with troops in the Middle East. A ranking member of the foreign relations committee, Arkansas' Sen. Fulbright, for example, emphasized on the floor his belief that there should be debate now on some of our basic attitudes. "We have never made the fundamental policy decision," he said, "as to whether Arab nationalism—epitomized in Nasser—was a force which we should try to work with, or a force which we should oppose."

A clarification of this point together with some other meaningful, lasting objectives for us in the Middle East may come in handy for the Marines and for the rest of us.

10 Water Safety Tips:

How to Stay Afloat and Alive

FOR THE MILLIONS OF AMERICANS who are taking to the water this summer the American Red Cross has issued 10 safety tips on how to stay afloat and stay alive.

"Swimming is the most popular single sport in America today," the ARC said. "But it also is a sport that takes a dreadful toll in lives every summer.

"Being safe in, on or near the water is your personal responsibility. Saving lives starts with saving your own. Common sense is the most important thing of all.

"No one needs to drown."

The following 10 safety precautions will prevent most drownings:

1—Learn to swim. To save your life, you can't think of a better sport.

2—Always swim with another person. Make sure someone is nearby to help if you get into trouble.

3—Swim in a safe place. The presence of lifeguards usually indicates the area is safe for swimming.

4—Know the area. Before diving, make sure the water is deep enough and that there are no hidden objects such as submerged rocks.

5—Respect the water and know your limitations. Water can be a good friend or a deadly enemy. Don't go beyond safe limits or your ability.

6—Use discretion. Don't swim right after eating or when overheated or overtired.

7—Try to remain calm in case of trouble. Assume a face up floating position, keep your hands under water and slowly move your hands and feet.

8—Keep safety equipment in your boat or canoe. Unless you're really an expert swimmer, it is wise, when riding in a small craft, to wear a life vest.

9—Stay with your boat or canoe. Most small craft will float, even when filled with water or overturned.

10—Don't overpower your boat. A motor too powerful for your boat makes it difficult to control.

Hollywood Chosen For Award Dinner

Hollywood—This city has been chosen as the site for the presentation of the 1958 AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award to comedian Bob Hope.

The $5,000 award and the Murray-Green medal will be given to Hope, a member of four AFL-CIO entertainment unions, at a banquet at the Beverly-Hilton Hotel on Sunday, Nov. 16.

The AFL-CIO Community Service Activities will be in charge of the affair which will pay tribute to Hope's outstanding services to the men and women in the armed forces through the shows he has presented in military installations around the world under the auspices of the USO.

Hope is a member of the Screen Actors Guild, Actors Equity, Variety Artists and the Television and Radio Actors.

How to Buy:

New Laws Urged For Fabric Labeling

By Sidney Margolius

THE FEDERAL WOOL-LABELING LAWS that ultimately resulted in the investigation of manufacturer Bernard Goldfine's influence in the White House, are your chief protection when buying wool clothing, blankets and piece goods.

There are two sets of federal rules that guard you against deceptive labels. One requires that wool fabrics carry labels or tags giving the percentage and kind of wool. The other requires labeling of rayon and other man-made fabrics, although not by percentage.

But you also ought to know that new legislation pending in Congress would require manufacturers to plainly label all fibers by percentage. That way you always would know what you are buying, whether cotton, nylon, dacron or whatever. The publicity given the wool-label law by the revelation that Presidential Aide Sherman Adams had contacted the Federal Trade Commission when it charged Goldfine with mislabeling, offers an opportunity now for the passage of the broader new law.

Any time you see the unqualified word "wool" or "all wool" on a label, this is supposed by law to mean new or virgin wool which has never previously been woven or knitted. The words "reprocessed wool" mean the fabric is made of wool that previously was woven or knitted but had never reached the hands of the consumer. "Reused" wool means wool that has been rewoven from fabrics that have been worn or otherwise used.

YOU CAN SEE THE VALUE to you of such labeling when you shop, for example, for children's clothing. Before this law was enacted, many coats and snowsuits were simply sold as "wool." But now when you shop, you see snowsuits labeled, for example, "75 percent reprocessed wool, 25 percent cotton," or whatever the particular fabric may be.

The regulations protecting you when buying rayon and other man-made fibers are not as precise as those governing woolens. The FTC requires that manufacturers and sellers must reveal, on labels or tags, whether there is any rayon or acetate present in a fabric. If there is, then all the fibers in the fabric must be listed in order of predominance of weight.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

How to Be Popular And Hate Yourself

By Jane Goodsell

FOR A LONG TIME I couldn't figure out why I wasn't a success socially. I was cheerful, polite and a good listener, but nobody paid any attention to me.

I wandered disconsolately around the edges of parties, trying to smile and wishing somebody would speak to me.

I changed my deodorant and my mouthwash and, when that didn't do any good, I almost gave up. But I didn't give up, and you mustn't either—all the rest of you who feel lonely, rejected and unpopular.

Instead, I straightened my shoulders, opened my eyes and looked around me. Gradually I began to realize what was wrong.

I was retarded. I was immature. I was trying to be polite and a good sport.

It's no wonder nobody was interested in me. I simply had nothing to offer. Well, I've changed all that, and now I think I can truthfully say that I'm as nasty, neurotic and interesting as the next person.

My first step toward rehabilitating my personality was to change my handwriting. I hate to admit it, but I used to have a signature that any 7-year-old could decipher without difficulty. But now, thank heavens, I have developed a scrawl that nobody can read.

My next move was to break myself of the childish habit of answering "Fine" when people asked me how I was. Instead, I told them that I felt ghastly or fiendish or terribly depressed. I acquired a couple of basic, black neuroses and several fancy little phobias. I recoiled at flourescent lights, and explained that they made me nervous because of something that happened to me when I was 5 years old.

I gave a lot of thought to my guests, too. Back in my old, naive days I invited people whom I thought would like each other and have congenial interests.

Now I know that the way to liven up a party is to invite a few people who hate each other's guts. There are infinite possibilities—divorced couples, political rivals, litigants in a lawsuit, two women who have the same dress.

The development of a fascinating personality really isn't difficult at all, once you get the hang of it. Of course, you may not like yourself very well. But, after all, you can't have everything.

And you do want to be popular, don't you? Well, don't you?

Reciprocal Trade Bill Advances:

Senate Beats Down Committee Curbs

A four-year extension of the reciprocal trade program giving the President clear authority to cut tariffs by 20 percent is expected to emerge from a House-Senate conference committee on the heels of a sharp defeat in the Senate of proposals designed to restrict the program.

In a surprising show of strength, the Senate voted 63 to 27 to remove from the measure reported by the Senate Finance Committee a proposal that would have required the President to win a majority in both houses of Congress to sustain his veto of import curbs recommended by the Federal Tariff Commission.

The House trade bill, which extended the act for five years and gave the President authority to cut tariffs by 25 percent, provided that a presidential rejection of a tariff commission ruling could be overturned only by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

Restriction Beaten Down

The 63 to 27 vote on the Kerr amendment, which would have severely restricted the President's tariff-cutting powers, found 36 Republicans and 27 Democrats supporting the joint leadership efforts of Senators Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) and William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), to defeat the Kerr proposal. Nine Republicans and 18 Democrats voted to retain the amendment.

The Senate went on to pass the bill by a vote of 72 to 16. It contains a three-year extension and a 15 percent limit on cutting tariffs.

However, there was a general understanding that the conference committee would come up with the four-year, 20 percent program and possibly even drop the House-approved plan giving Congress a two-thirds overriding vote.

AFL-CIO Asks Protections

The AFL-CIO has supported the House version generally but had asked for inclusion of provisions to aid workers and industries injured by the tariff-lowering program.

The Senate bill contains two amendments directing the President to make use of all available procedures to soften hardships on industry resulting from denial of an escape clause case and to set up a study commission to consider adjustment assistance needed by industries adversely affected by trade policies.

With indications that the fight on the trade bill was virtually concluded, attention shifted to appropriations for the foreign aid program.

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate Appropriations Committee, currently at work on funds for the program, to restore the approximately $600 million cut by the House from the Administration's request.

Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder asked the committee to approve the "highest possible appropriations" for the program. "An effective mutual security program attuned to the recently awakened aspirations for growth in the underdeveloped countries is essential for the welfare and security of our own nation and for the strength of the worldwide forces of freedom and democracy."

Beirne, Carey Back President On Lebanon

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, has pledged the support of the union to Pres. Eisenhower's decision to send American military forces into Lebanon.

Beirne, in a letter to the President, predicted that the action would help halt the "erosion" of free world influence in the Middle East.

The CWA president wrote:

"Appeasement of dictators, whether they be in Moscow or Cairo, can only weaken the unity and spirit of the free world and lead to a steady erosion of democratic strength."

James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, also supported the President's move but charged it was of the too-little, too-late variety.

VISITING TRADE UNIONISTS from Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru, touring the United States under the auspices of the Intl. Cooperation Administration, are shown looking over the New York headquarters of CARE, which has sent parcels and self-help tools to several Latin American countries. At the left, in the foreground, is Lewis Johnson, AFL-CIO representative at CARE, while Executive Dir. Richard W. Reuter is at the right.

UN Committee on Hungary Blasts Communist Regime

The United Nations Special Committee on Hungary has accused the Communist regime of violating the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights by continuing the trials and executions of Freedom Fighters who participated in the 1956 revolt.

The report, circulated to all members of the UN General Assembly, also charged the governments of the Soviet Union and Rumania with disregarding the Assembly and the committee by rejecting communications seeking information regarding the trials.

The recent executions of Imre Nagy and two other leaders of the Hungarian revolt "are striking, but unhappily not isolated, examples of repression carried out" in Hungary, the committee said.

It expressed the hope that world opinion may guide the Soviet-controlled Hungarian regime to "cease carrying out new death sentences."

No Change in Procedure

The committee found that despite declarations by the Kadar regime no real change has been made in either the summary procedure of the Hungarian courts or in the practices of the political police.

"The continued presence of foreign armed forces in Hungary is likely to prevent the expression of the feelings of the people against such procedures of the Hungarian government," the report said.

The committee listed 30 death sentences said to have been imposed between its first report in June 1957 and the beginning of the meetings culminating in this report.

Lists 100 Victims

It also named over 100 men and women sentenced to stiff prison terms for such offenses as attempting to cross the frontier, dealing in foreign currency, "denouncing a Communist official" or "instigation against the democratic state order."

The five-nation group—its members are representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay—said its actions had been approved by Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, the General Assembly's special representative to Hungary. Prince Wan, like other UN agents, has been refused entry to Hungary.

ILO Forced Labor Ban Gains Ground

Geneva—Ratifications by member nations of the Intl. Labor Organization convention outlawing forced labor have been piling up at a record-breaking rate—but the United States has not yet joined the parade.

Deposits of ratifications by Cuba, Sweeden and Ireland have raised to 10 the number registered since the first was received in December 1957. The convention, the result of a 10-year fight by the international free trade unions with the U.S. labor movement taking a major role, was previously approved by the United Kingdom, Denmark, Austria, Haiti, Jordan, Israel and Norway.

YOUTH NIGHT SPONSORED by Kansas Federation of Labor, Carpenters Kaw Valley District Council and Carpenters Local 1445 in Topeka drew 600 youngsters, of whom the lucky ones are shown above. They won drawings for baseballs autographed by members of the Topeka Hawks, baseball gloves and bats. Behind them are Vice President Jim Yount of the State Federation; Business Agent Marion Barney of the district council; KFL Executive Sec. Floyd Black and Business Sec. James Bailey of Local 1445.

50% of Retired Couples Draw Inadequate Incomes

One out of every four retired couples who received social security benefits in 1957 had total income of less than $1,500, or $125 a month, a survey by the Social Security Administration disclosed.

One out of every two retired couples had cash income from all sources of less than $2,190 a year or $183 a month, the study showed.

Nineteen per cent of the couples had total outside income of less than $75 during the year and 28 percent had less than $300, Victor G. Christgau, director of SSA's Bureau of Old-Age & Survivors Insurance, said in making public results of the survey. Half had outside resources yielding more than $900, while a fortunate 13 percent has $3,000 or more.

Single retired workers and aged widows fared even worse, the study demonstrated. The former had about half the total the couples had—$770 in the lowest 25 percent—while aged widows had even less, or $640. That means a few pennies more than $64 a month for the retired single workers and slightly better than $53 for the widows.

In recent testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee on improvements to old age, survivors and pension benefits, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank pointed out that the Health and Welfare Council of New York had prepared budget standards adjusted from the Labor Dept.'s 1948 budgets.

"The resultant very modest budget for a man and wife, both over 65, now costs $196 a month," he added. "For an elderly woman living alone, the budget costs $31 a week and about $135 a month . . ."

RETURNING FROM AN INSPECTION TOUR of Navy installations in the Caribbean, American labor leaders whose unions keep the Navy operating are shown arriving at the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, Md. From top to bottom they are Edward Hines, Iron Workers; Alonzo Young, Boilermakers; Paul Askew, Operating Engineers; Bruno Sorchinski, president of the New Jersey Union Labor League, and Howard Dow, Machinists.

Senate Battle Looms On 'States Rights'

A major battle shaped up in the Senate over a sweeping "states' rights" bill, passed by the House, which would revamp the entire structure of federal-state relationships.

Designed as a rebuke to the Supreme Court for ruling that federal anti-sedition laws preempted state statutes, but couched in such general language that it could apply to all fields where state and federal law collides, the measure passed the House by a 241-to-155 vote.

A Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in the Senate moved to win quick passage of the bill before adjournment. Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), an outspoken critic of the Supreme Court, promised his committee would give prompt attention to the measure. The fight for passage will be spearheaded by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), who sponsored a Senate bill similar to the one which cleared the House.

House liberals blamed passage of the controversial measure on the White House, which failed to disclose to Congress its position on the bill. During the course of the debate which raged for three days, Pres. Eisenhower was variously represented as being in favor of the principal features of the bill and as ready to veto it.

When the final vote came, after several unsuccessful attempts to modify the measure, the Republican leadership in the House—including Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.), GOP Party Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), and Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)—ranged solidly behind the bill.

As approved by the House, it provides that the federal government cannot exercise exclusive jurisdiction in any field unless Congress expressly provides for federal supremacy over state laws. Because the House beat down amendments that would make the measure applicable only to future laws, it would have the effect of bearing on all federal legislation enacted in the past 150 years. And because amendments to limit the bill to anti-sedition laws also were voted down, the bill would also affect such key fields as labor, welfare and civil rights.

WDL Opposes Bill to Limit High Court

Passage of pending legislation to restrict the activities of the Supreme Court will "set the clock back to the McCarthy era," according to the Workers Defense League.

In a scathing denunciation of the measure proposed by Sen. John Marshall Butler (R-Md.), and approved by the full Senate Judiciary Committee, the Workers Defense League said its purpose was "to reverse completely the recent great decisions of the Supreme Court in behalf of the Bill of Rights and our traditional American freedoms."

Key sections of the Butler bill, which also appeared in the Jenner bill, would deprive the Supreme Court of its right to review state rules governing admission to the bar, and would allow Congressional committees to interrogate witnesses without their actions being subject to review by the court.

The AFL-CIO opposed both of these provisions of the bill in testimony before the Judiciary Committee.

Megel Hails New Massachusetts Laws

Chicago — Two bills affecting public employes, signed into Massachusetts law by Gov. Foster Furcolo (D), have been hailed by Pres. Carl J. Megel of the American Federation of Teachers as "major contributions to the stability of the teaching profession and teacher welfare."

One of the new laws, a "Bill of Rights for Public Employes," allows all state workers except police to join labor organizations of their own choosing and to be represented by them before their employers.

The other amends the 40-year-old state teacher tenure law to make it possible for a discharged teacher to appeal to the courts for a hearing and ruling on a school board's ouster proceedings.

'Work' Drive In Ohio Costs $3,000 Daily

Ohioans for Right to Work are spending around $3,000 a day just to get the necessary signatures to place the so-called "right-to-work" amendment on the ballot, a survey by United Organized Labor of Ohio has revealed.

The labor group reported on interviews with college boy petition circulators in Akron, Dayton, Cleveland and Columbus, who said they get $18 a day, average about 55 signatures. There are 22 six-man crews (132 men) touring the state. Each has a supervisor who gets $28 a day.

Each signature costs the organization approximately 38 cents.

'Need the Money'

Most of the students interviewed admitted candidly that "we're doing it for money." They said recruiters came to the campus and "we figured if they were going to spend that kind of money, they'd get it on the ballot anyway. Frankly, we need the money."

Asked who is paying the freight, most of them answered, "We're never told but we figure it's the Ohio Chamber of Commerce."

Few of them like the work. "It's really rather dirty business you know," a lad from Ohio State said. "We've chewed this over in bull sessions, and we find most of us really don't know much about it. I have a feeling that most of us who are old enough to vote are pretty likely to vote against it."

Meanwhile, in Colorado, a poll by the Denver Post showed that one in three of the state's voters has never heard of the "right-to-work" amendment. Of those who had heard of it, most felt that it would destroy unions.

Blasted in California

In California, Charles J. Conrad, Republican speaker pro tempore of the California Assembly, blasted the "work" proposition on the November ballot as a "tragic mistake" that would "endanger California's high standard of living" and "disturb industry-labor peace in our state."

Conrad, a motion picture actor, is a long-time member of the Screen Actors Guild.

House Committee Acts

Rail Workers Voted Pension Tax Offset

The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a bill that would allow railroad workers an income tax "offset" against money they pay into government pension systems.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), would permit a deduction from the taxable income of rail workers of all amounts over 3 percent paid into their government-operated retirement fund. The maximum that could be deducted would be $200.

The committee's action was by a vote of 14 to 11, after it had beaten down, by voice vote, provisions to broaden the measure's scope by including 2.3 million government employes and self-employed workers.

AFL-CIO railroad brotherhoods, which had favored a measure that would exempt all contributions to government - operated pension funds, hailed McCarthy's compromise bill as breaking a logjam which had bottled up congressional action on other bills providing improved benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Would Aid Rail Workers

Passage of the tax exemption measure, the rail unions indicated, would help offset the increased cost to rail workers of a proposed boost of 10 percent in pensions. The rail workers now pay a 6¼ percent tax into the retirement fund, and this would rise to 7.5 percent to finance the proposed benefit increases.

Ozark Air Lines, Pilots Deadlocked

Chicago—The National Mediation Board stepped back into negotiations between the Air Line Pilots and Ozark Air Lines as the union prepared to set a strike date after a breakdown in bargaining.

The contract, covering 116 pilots, expired Oct. 31, 1957. Negotiations opened Aug. 29 of last year. The board assumed jurisdiction on May 12 and withdrew on June 13 when mediation failed to produce a settlement.

At issue are wages, which ALP Pres. C. N. Sayen said are as much as $200 a month less than competing companies pay senior pilots flying DC-3 planes, and the retirement program which is virtually standard in the industry.

Congress Ups Ike's Welfare Funds Request

The new appropriation for the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare cleared Congress with major increases over Pres. Eisenhower's proposals, particularly in the fields of medical research and federal grants for hospital construction.

The bill was passed by both House and Senate by voice vote after Rep. John Fogarty (D-R. I.) and Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) reported that a joint conference committee had agreed unanimously to the spending boosts.

The increased appropriations came in fields in which the AFL-CIO had strongly urged that Congress raise the funds above Administration recommendations.

The National Institutes of Health, carrying out research in heart disease, cancer, mental health and other basic areas, were granted $294 million, an increase of $83 million above the previous year's appropriation which had served as the basis of Eisenhower's recommendation.

Health Funds Increased

The Public Health Service was given $186 million for federal grants for Hill-Burton Act hospital construction—$65 million above the Administration recommendation.

Smaller but significant increases went to the Food and Drug Administration, the Children's Bureau for maternal and child welfare and the Office of Education for library service.

The bill also carried a $3.1 million boost in appropriations to the National Labor Relations Board to increase by an estimated 20 percent the number of cases the board handles.

Bookbinders Convention Hears Pleas for Shorter Workweek

Montreal—A drive for the shorter workweek to ease the impact of new technological developments in the industry was urged by delegates to the 30th biennial convention of the Bookbinders.

The week-long convention attracted 265 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada and was the largest convention in the history of the 65,000-member union. Some 3,000 members of the international are located in Canada.

At its 1948 convention, the brotherhood adopted a 35-hour workweek target but hours now worked by members range from 40 down, and the average is about 38¾, although Acting Pres. John Connolly reported over 5,000 members would be on the 35-hour week by Sept. 1.

Connolly stressed that "the new methods of production that are constantly being introduced in our industry make it practically mandatory that the hours of labor be reduced if we are to retain employment for our present membership."

Dealing with these developments, the acting president stated that in production-line operations, "when these machines are set up we should insist that they be properly manned and that where different operations are tied together a journeyman should have charge of each division that produces the work formerly done by him."

The increased man-hour output as a result of technological improvements, plus the shorter workweek won by other sections of the allied printing trades, is expected to act as spur in future negotiations for a reduction in working hours.

Hits Work Laws

Connolly also dealt with so-called "right-to-work" laws whose real purpose he said was the weakening of unions to allow "employers to dominate the situation at the bargaining table."

He added, "in our industry we are fortunate that most of our employers are not too much interested in the so called 'right-to-work' laws and are perfectly agreeable to work with us under regular union agreements. There is always the danger, however, that should this legislation be adopted the fair employer will be caught in the current and will eventually go along with the stream."

Election of new officers will be held by referendum in October. Connolly, who succeeded the late Robert E. Haskin six months ago, will be a candidate for the first vice presidency.

Convention delegates were welcomed by Montreal Mayor Sarto Fournier, and greetings were received from Pres. Eisenhower and others.

Union Label Campaign Is Issue:

8,000 Union Cap Makers Walk Out Across Nation

New York—Eight thousand unionized cap makers walked off the job, in the industry's first nationwide strike, to win approval of a union label campaign to offset competition from foreign sweatshop products and domestic fly-by-night operators.

Within 24 hours after the strike was called by the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, one-third of the industry had agreed to terms for a new contract based on the union's demands for an employer contribution of 1 percent of the payroll for the union cap promotion.

Pres. Alex Rose said the agreement reached in Chicago, Philadelphia and New Jersey would send some 2,500 workers back to their jobs with a 5 percent general wage increase and an election-day half holiday, in addition to settlement of the promotional demand.

Negotiations continued in the main industry centers of New York and St. Louis, where the bulk of manufacturing operations are concentrated, with signs pointing to early settlement in line with the first three pacts.

A union spokesman described the walkout as being designed to achieve "industrial sanitation," in which the union and decent employers would band together to rid the cap industry of the chiselers.

Pres. Rose, in announcing the strike, lashed out at the "indirect exploitation" caused by large chain stores and jobbers which use their concentrated buying power "to force union manufacturers and union workers to compete with foreign and domestic sweatshop products."

The union's plan calls for establishment of a joint labor-industry committee to plan promotion of union-made, union-label caps. Financed by the 1 percent employer contribution, plus a proportional share from jobbers once their members are organized, the program would aim at increasing consumer cap demand and also at educating the public to the quality and decent working standards represented by the union label.

In announcing plans to open negotiations soon for the first collective bargaining agreement with cap jobbers, the union said it would seek a commitment that the jobbers would handle only union-label products in an effort to close distribution channels to production from non-union sources. A union spokesman estimated that 25 percent of the domestic industry is not organized.

Military Policy Hit

The union said manufacturers are also being enlisted in a campaign to regain the military cap market which, it said, has fallen into the hands of chiselers and non-union manufacturers. The union charged that the military procurement policy in directing cap awards to such concerns had discouraged legitimate firms from bidding on these contracts.

Second Group Probes 'Influence' by Adams

A second House investigating committee has begun closed-door hearings into a new charge of alleged influence by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams.

A House Armed Services subcommittee began the secret inquiry, which involves an Army contract refund, in the wake of stormy hearings by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight into allegations that Pres. Eisenhower's chief of staff had influenced government agencies in behalf of his gift-giving friend, millionaire Bernard Goldfine.

Weeks Defends Adams

More than a month after the first disclosure of the Adams-Goldfine case, Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks came to Adams' defense, declaring he had been "unfairly mistreated," "cruelly smeared" and "tragically misunderstood." Eisenhower admitted Adams had been "imprudent" in contacting government agencies for Goldfine when his textile mills were accused of violating federal regulations.

Involved in the latest hearings is Raylaine Worsted, Inc., a New Hampshire firm which had been penalized $49,771 in 1941 for failure to make prompt deliveries on a contract to supply cloth to the Army. Raylaine protested repeatedly, seeking to have $25,462 of the penalty refunded.

In the spring of 1957, after Adams sent a letter to the Pentagon, the Armed Forces Board of Contract Appeals reopened the 16-year-old case and last November refunded $41,284—nearly $16,000 more than Raylaine had asked for.

Roswell M. Austin, a member of the committee at the time the case was reopened, was the first witness called to testify. It was disclosed that Pentagon files contained a handwritten memorandum in which Austin charged Adams with having brought "highly unethical" influence to bear on the board. Austin resigned from the board two months before it awarded the refund to the New Hampshire firm.

Several other witnesses were heard in secret session, including Joseph A. Avery, chairman of the board which finally ruled in Raylaine's favor; Col. C. Robert Bard, who wrote the decision, and William M. Lyons, a recorder for the appeals board.

Hebert Heads Committee

Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D-La.) said the subcommittee had not yet determined whether to hold public hearings. He said no subpena had been issued for Adams to appear, although he left the door open for him to testify voluntarily, declaring that "anyone who can contribute . . . is welcome to testify."

D. C. Musicians Play 'Oregon, My Oregon'

The Oregon state song, "Oregon, My Oregon," received national attention in Washington when the D. C. Federation of Musicians unveiled a new arrangement of the song at a special concert sponsored by the union.

The concert, designed to honor distinguished Oregonians in Washington and the new president of the American Federation of Musicians, Herman D. Kenin of Portland, was broadcast nationally from the famed Watergate concerts.

The concert was one of the many free admission series sponsored across the nation by the AFM.

AFL-CIO in Ohio To Erect Building

Columbus, O.—Construction is scheduled to get underway here this fall on a new headquarters building for the Ohio AFL-CIO.

The building occupied by the former Ohio State Federation of Labor, plus an adjacent office building, will be razed to make way for the new headquarters.

Insurance Urged For Mental Illness

New York—Blue Cross plans throughout New York State have been urged to include hospitalization for mental illness as a part of standard insurance coverage.

State Insurance Supt. Julius S. Wikler said his department had authorized such a benefit change for the Rochester Blue Cross plan earlier this year, after a review of the operation of similar programs in other states indicated the coverage was successful and not unduly costly.

In view of the number of people affected and the urgent need for broadening benefits, Wikler said, he will approve applications from all Blue Cross plans in the state to make hospitalization for mental illness for a limited period a standard provision of their contracts.

Blue Collar Wage Upped by Services

Some 100,000 Army and Air Force blue collar workers will receive wage increases as the result of a shake-up in the services' pay and grading system for which organized labor has long worked.

The move brings wage and grade determination procedures of the Army and Air Force more closely in line with those of the Navy, which have been in effect for several years and were worked out with the advice of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. However, the union's basic goal remains real collective bargaining with all three branches.

Blue collar wage rates are determined in each locality by the prevailing rates in industry.

OCAW Removes 3 Officers of Local

Denver—Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers has removed the three top officers of Local 11-456 of Trenton, Mich. as a result of a nine-week unauthorzied strike of 300 employes of the Aurora Gasoline Co.

He also appointed a temporary administrator over the local's affairs, a procedure rarely used by the OCAW.

Knight took action after investigation showed that the former leadership of the local union was responsible for the unauthorized walkout. He also became convinced that they were preventing attempts to settle the strike and keeping the facts of the case from the local's membership.

"In addition, these same local leaders utilized a campaign of terror, coercion and intimidation to prevent the full exercise of the democratic rights of the people forced out on strike by their actions," Knight said.

Mates Shelve Hoffa Transport Conference

San Francisco—The Intl. Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, meeting in its 53rd convention here, voted to have nothing to do with any conference of transportation unions that does not carry the AFL-CIO stamp of approval.

Fifty delegates, representing about 10,000 skippers and mates of the nation's merchant fleet, put the union on record "to support the position of the AFL-CIO with respect to the proposed Hoffa transportation conference."

The action was directed at the alliance recently formed by the James R. Hoffa-led Teamsters with the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, both expelled, and the National Maritime Union.

In a second major policy decision, the convention backed East Coast locals of the organization in a move to establish common contract expiration dates with its West Coast locals. The question will be raised in forthcoming negotiations with Atlantic shipping operators on looking toward fixing a renewal date that coincides with the recently completed West Coast agreement.

Cooperate with MEBA

The delegates approved a proposal to carry out this policy in conjunction with the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

Capt. Robert E. Durkin, president of Local 90, San Francisco, was named to fill the unexpired term of the union's president. He succeeds Capt. Roy D. Lurvey, trustee of a New York local who has been serving as president pro tem. The term of the president as well as the other officers has two years to run.

The convention worked out a series of technical and minor changes in its constitution and by-laws.

Business Deception Complaints Increase

Complaints and orders aimed at ending monopolistic practices and deception by business both increased sharply during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to the annual report of the Federal Trade Commission.

Anti-monopoly complaints jumped to 86 from 55 in the previous year, while orders increased from 32 to 46, the report showed. Deceptive business practices — principally false advertising—went to 270 from 180 during the year, and orders went from 153 in 1957 to 235. Stipulations of voluntary cessation of objectional practices climbed from 105 to 146 in fiscal 1958.

All other phases of the commission's activities also increased during the fiscal year, said Executive Dir. Harry A. Babcock, although the number of employes decreased by six and the appropriation was boosted by only $50,000.

Educational Unit Set Up By Potters

Denver—The Intl. Brotherhood of Operative Potters concluded its 64th annual convention with the announcement of the appointment of an education committee.

John Cosgrove, assistant director of education for the AFL-CIO, commended the union for its interest in education, emphasizing the trade unionist's "right to know." He said that of the 140 national and international unions in the AFL-CIO over 70 now have education officers.

Education Held Necessary

He also said that education, through such agencies as COPE and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, is necessary in order that unions may serve members and their families and the nation more effectively.

Cosgrove spoke earlier at the graduation exercises of the Rocky Mountain Labor School held at the University of Colorado in Boulder.

In furthering the unionist's "right to know" the IBOP functions with a "glass pocketbook." Officials issue a quarterly financial report sent to all members. They expressed pride at the convention that the Potters keep the activities of the union open for inspection and at a high ethical level.

In other proceedings delegates, accepting the recommendation of Pres. E. L. Wheatley, passed a tariff resolution supporting an amendment by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) to the reciprocal trade bill, killed by the Senate.

This amendment called for congressional approval before any tariff action by the President takes effect. It would have reduced the proposed extension of the trade law from five years to three. The union favors a higher tariff and a quota on china and dinnerware imports.

Wheatley announced Montreal, Quebec, as the site of the IBOP's 65th annual convention.

NLRB Accepts 'No Man's' Jurisdiction

Board Once More To Try Small Cases

(Continued from Page 1)

by having the board assert its full jurisdiction.

The Kennedy-Ives bill passed by the Senate would require the NLRB to broaden its standards of jurisdiction.

The action to expand the board's activities was taken by Congress in increasing appropriations for the board by $1.5 million with the increase earmarked for broadened jurisdiction.

The board's official announcement declared:

"The Congress (has) voted approval of the board's appropriation for the fiscal year 1958-59. The total was $13.1 million, of which $1.5 million took into allowance the extension of the board's jurisdiction into some of the areas covered by the so-called no-man's land. . . . We are announcing this action, so that more individuals, labor organizations and employers may invoke the rights and protections afforded by the statute."

The board estimates that widening the area of its operations will increase its case load by about 20 percent.

The current standards for acceptance of cases affecting interstate commerce were adopted in July 1954. The new board decision lowers those standards, subject to future modifications the board may make on the basis of comments submitted by interested persons or the passage of the Kennedy-Ives bill. The board asked for comments to be submitted before Aug. 16.

Proposed new jurisdiction standards cover these areas:

NON-RETAIL BUSINESSES—$50,000 outflow or inflow of goods and services from outside the state, directly or indirectly. The 1954 standards set separate figures on outflow and the direct and indirect elements.

OFFICE BUILDINGS—Supplying space and services incidental thereto to organizations that meet any of the proposed standards when the rental is $100,000 or more. The 1954 standard held that the employer must be in commerce and utilize the building to house its own offices.

RETAIL CONCERNS — $500,000 gross volume of business except franchise dealers, where a $250,000 volume of business test shall apply. The 1954 standard set up dollar figures on direct and indirect inflow and outflow.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—$250,000 gross volume, or meet non-retail standard, compared to $3 million gross volume in 1954.

TRANSIT SYSTEMS — $250,000 gross volume, except taxicabs, to which the retail $500,000 gross-volume-of-business test shall apply. The 1954 standard—$3 million gross volume.

NEWSPAPERS AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—$250,000 gross volume compared to 1954 $500,000 test for newspapers and $200,000 for the others.

NATIONAL DEFENSE—Substantial impact on national defense compared to 1954 standard of $100,000 in goods or services directly related to national defense and pursuant to government contract.

BUSINESS IN THE TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—unchanged from 1954.

ASSOCIATIONS REGARDED AS SINGLE EMPLOYER—unchanged from 1954.

CITATION OF APPRECIATION for his many years of efforts in behalf of the welfare of postal workers and other federal employes is presented to Sen. William Langer (R-N. D.) by the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council. Shown with the senator (left center) as he receives the resolution are leaders of AFL-CIO postal and government workers unions.

House Labor Committee Votes Welfare Funds Disclosure Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

a compromise bill with adequate protection of workers' interests.

Meanwhile, employer opposition appeared to be piling up enormous obstacles to the Kennedy-Ives bill also passed by the Senate calling for labor union reports on finances and trusteeships and management reports on money spent to "influence or affect their employes" in the exercise of their organizing and bargaining rights.

The American Retail Federation added a broadside assault on the measure to the campaign of letters and telegrams from businessmen previously stirred up by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce.

Meany said after Senate passage of the bill that it was "worthwhile" but called for House improvements to eliminate "unworkable" and "clearly unfair" amendments added on the Senate floor.

Meany promised AFL-CIO cooperation in producing a sound, workable labor bill, but employer opposition to action on the basis of the Kennedy-Ives measure threatened to stall the legislation in committee in the drive for adjournment of Congress.

The House committee cleared the welfare-plan bill, as amended, only after intense study of the Senate-passed measure and of proposals by Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N. Y.) himself and after a largely partisan split appeared for a time to endanger action.

The bill drops some features of the Senate bill, including a section that would make embezzlement of welfare-plan money a federal crime.

Originally it would have dropped any requirement for the filing of reports to a government agency and would have compelled furnishing of financial data, on request, only to beneficiaries of welfare and pension programs.

The requirement that reports must be given to beneficiaries with a $50-a-day penalty for failure after a request, is retained in the committee bill.

Under the amendments accepted, however, the bill would also require financial reports to the Labor Dept., as provided also in the Senate bill. Administrators of plans would either allow independent certified public accountants to compile the reports or would themselves swear to their accuracy. A false report would be subject to the perjury penalties.

Willful failure to file would be subject to criminal prosecution with penalties up to six months in jail and a $1,000 fine.

The committee then beat by a vote reported as 15 to 10 an amendment backed by Representatives Albert H. Bosch (R-N.Y.) and John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.) to exempt "level-of-benefits" plans. Just before clearing the bill for the floor, the committee again defeated a level-of-benefits exemption renewal by Ayres.

7-26-58
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Hotel Workers Hit Racketeers; Chicago Trusteeships Ordered

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers has placed its Chicago Joint Executive Board and two locals under trusteeship and has ordered ouster proceedings against two union officials.

The actions were announced by Pres. Ed S. Miller on the heels of McClellan committee charges that some of the union's Chicago leaders had negotiated "sweetheart contracts."

Miller in a statement denounced what he termed the "shadow unionism" revealed by testimony that some employers gained immunity from union wage scales by paying union "dues" on only a "token" number of employes.

He also sent a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Al J. Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee, reporting on the moves taken by the international.

'Collusive Deals' Charged

The Senate committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), charged that some Chicago restaurant unions were under "criminal domination" and that "dishonest management" had employed gangsters and hoodlums to negotiate "collusive deals." A staff document listed management "savings" of more than $258,000 a year on wages through these deals.

A new round of hearings into alleged racketeer infiltration of Detroit's linen and overall industries, scheduled to be followed by a reappearance of Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa, was postponed because of the death of Sen. McClellan's son in a plane crash.

Miller announced he had taken these steps in the Chicago situation:

- Placed Locals 394 and 450 under the trusteeship of Intl. Rep. William O. Royalty.
- Named Intl. Vice Pres. Marcel Kenney of Springfield, Mass., as trustee of the Chicago Local Joint Executive Board.
- Started ouster steps against Louis G. Madia, secretary-treasurer, and Daniel Leonardi, business agent, of Local 450. They were among six union officers who had pleaded the Fifth Amendment against possible self-incrimination in their appearance before the McClellan unit. The other four handed in their resignations before refusing to testify, but Leonardi and Madia balked at quitting.
- Appointed a four-man committee "to supervise a program for straightening out the affairs" of the union's 11 Chicago locals. Named to this committee, besides Kenney and Royalty, were John E. Cullerton, president of the Chicago Local Joint Executive Board, and Thomas C. Rogan, secretary of Waiters Local 65 in Chicago.

Miller ordered this special committee to study the contracts of the union's Chicago locals, checking not only the unions' files but also investigating at the shop level in an effort to root out "every single example of the 'shadow unionism' revealed by the Senate committee hearings."

He said the committee is also under orders to "review the union's structure" and to recommend any jurisdictional changes, including possible merger of existing locals or the issuance of new charters to "clarify the collective bargaining climate."

Miller said he had placed the Chicago Joint Board under trusteeship, despite the fact that it figured scarcely at all in the McClellan hearings, because the committee will be checking the contracts of all locals represented by the board, which he called the "principal bargaining instrument" for the union in the area.

One Witness 'Missing'

In scheduling the hearings on the Detroit linen and overall industries, McClellan said the committee had served a subpena on Vincent Meli of Detroit but that his father, Angelo Meli, described as a Detroit "prohibition hoodlum," is still missing.

Hoffa, who appeared before the committee last year prior to his re-election as head of the Teamsters, subsequently ousted from the AFL-CIO, was under subpena to reappear Aug. 4.

Sen. McClellan's Son Dies in Air Crash

Conway, Ark. — James H. McClellan, 31-year-old son of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), was killed here in the crash of a twin-engine private plane. Three other men also lost their lives in the accident.

The youth was the third of McClellan's three sons to die tragically. His oldest son, Max, died in North Africa in World War II. A second son, John L. Jr., was killed in an automobile accident en route to reburial services for his serviceman brother.

McClellan, chairman of the Senate special committee investigating improper labor and mangement activities, has two surviving children, both daughters.

URW Charges Coercion in 'Work' Drive

Brea, Calif.—The Rubber Workers have charged the management of Kirkhill Rubber Co., with attempting to coerce union members by circulating "right-to-work" petitions in the plant.

In an unfair-labor practice complaint filed with the National Labor Relations Board, URW Local 490 said the company was attempting to dominate and interfere with the collective bargaining rights of employes in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The union told the NLRB that the plant superintendent presented the petition personally to members of the union while they were at work, soliciting their signatures in order to get the anti-union-shop referendum on the ballot.

Floyd Gartrell, URW regional director, said the superintendent "gave clear indication that management would approve the signing of the petition and disapproved the withholding of a signature by our members." He attacked what he called "the implied threat and coercion" involved in the company action.

Teamster Alliances Called Detrimental

AFL-CIO News

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Meany Insists Expulsion Be 'Meaningful'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared that any alliance between an AFL-CIO affiliate and the Teamsters that runs contrary to the federation's constitution or "gives aid and comfort" to those responsible for the Teamsters' expulsion is "detrimental to the welfare and interests" of all workers and the trade union movement.

As long as the Teamsters stand expelled from the AFL-CIO for being dominated and controlled by corrupt influences, Meany said, the expulsion "should be real and meaningful."

His views on alliances with the Teamsters were set forth in a letter to William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, replying to an "anonymous editorial" in the June 7, 1958 issue of the Federation News published by the Chicago central body. The editorial was later reproduced in the Teamster, magazine of the expelled union.

Editorial Urged Readmission

The editorial noted the then recently-concluded agreement between Montgomery Ward and the Teamsters and Retail Clerks and said it is "essential to the people on the job to work with the Teamsters." It argued that the interests of the people on the job override the "real or imagined stigma attached to association with certain unions or their leadership," and that the Teamsters should be readmitted to the AFL-CIO.

Meany, in his letter to Lee, agreed that the Teamsters belong back in the AFL-CIO, writing that he looked forward to the day "when the members of the Teamsters Union who have been victims of shameless exploitation by some of their leaders will take the necessary steps . . . so that it can take its proper place in the AFL-CIO."

The AFL-CIO president read the record on the Teamsters starting with the "dishonesty, corruption and racketeering" presented to the McClellan Senate committee. This exploitation, said Meany, was "real" not "imagined," as inferred in the Federation News editorial.

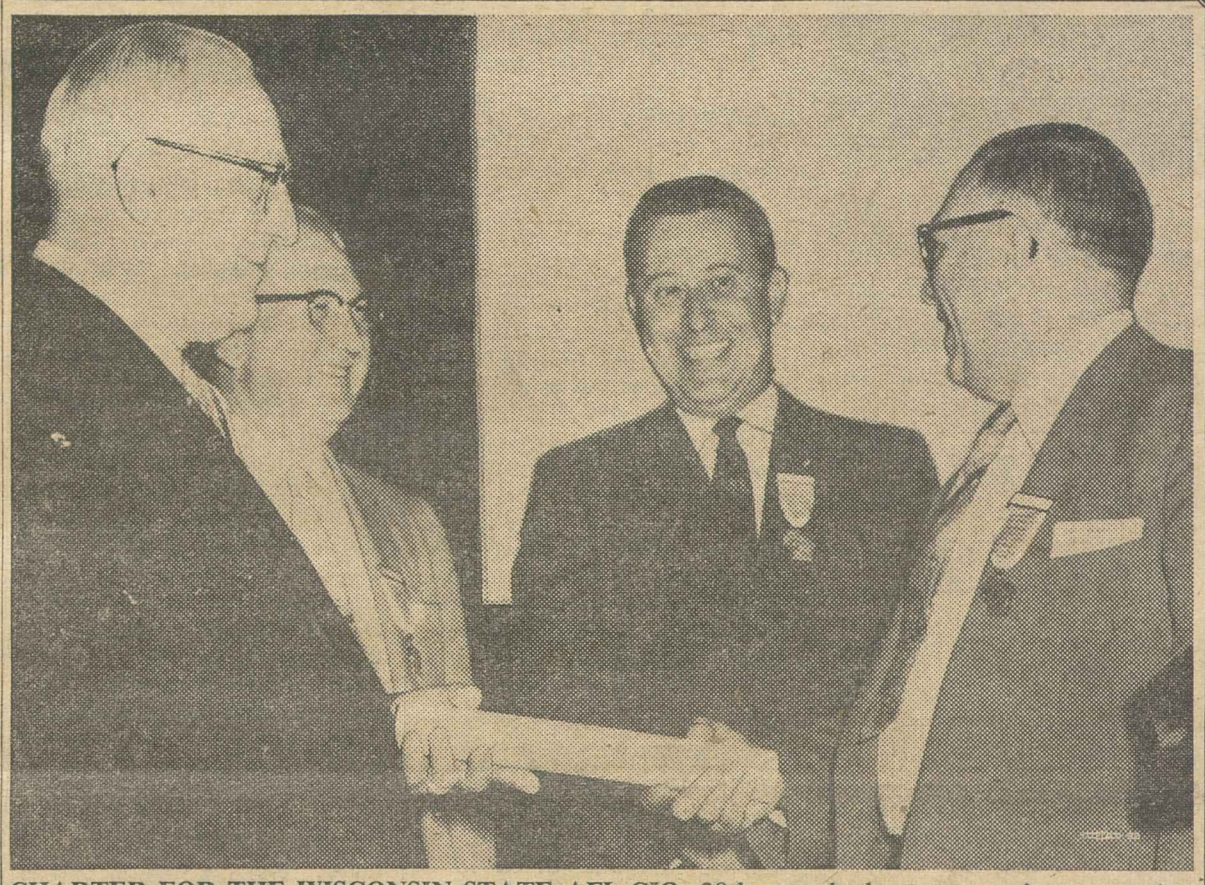
Cites Findings of Committee

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, Meany reminded Lee, held a thorough investigation and found the Teamsters dominated and controlled by corrupt influences and in violation of the AFL-CIO constitution.

Meany noted the various actions by the Executive Council ordering suspension of the Teamsters pending elimination of corrupt in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Rush to Adjourn Imperils Major Labor-Backed Bills



CHARTER FOR THE WISCONSIN STATE AFL-CIO, 39th state body to merge, is presented at unity convention in Milwaukee. Left to right are: George Haberman, president; George Hall, secretary-treasurer; Charles Schultz, executive vice president, and R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. (See story, Page 3)

Congress to Wind Up by Mid-August

By Willard Shelton

A wide range of pending bills of major importance to labor was piled up as a sudden outbreak of adjournment fever hit Congress.

Legislation on schools, social security, housing, public works and the protection of employe welfare funds still remained unpassed by one or both houses, and the conservative coalition that controls some committees forced the whittling back of programs as a price for clearing the measures for action.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) warned that Congress had important work still to do and that adjournment might be "considerably" delayed beyond the Aug. 7 or 9 date mentioned by members, and he got some support from other leaders of both parties.

The signs were unmistakable, however, that barring unexpected developments the session would wind up by mid-August and that most bills not yet cleared by the legislative committees could be marked down as dead.

Johnson made it clear that when Congress quit it would adjourn for keeps, subject only to the call of Pres. Eisenhower for a special session before January.

Rejecting proposals that the leaders vote themselves the power to call Congress back—a device occasionally used in the past during foreign policy crises—Johnson said he did not believe such a "lack of confidence" in the President should be expressed by the legislature.

He has "never believed Congress has to peep over the shoulder of

(Continued on Page 5)

Plans for Unity Progressing In 7 of 9 Unmerged States

Merger plans are moving toward final approval in seven of the nine states where unity has not yet been achieved.

Within the next four months, AFL-CIO merger conventions are anticipated in California, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. New Jersey and New York are the remaining states that have not yet unified their central labor organizations.

Kentucky will become the 40th merged state body. The state federation and the industrial union council will hold separate conventions in Louisville Aug. 8 to ratify the merger agreement, with the unity convention due to get under way there the following day.

The executive boards of the two state organizations have approved all of the basic principles of consolidation, under which the Kentucky presidency will go to a member of the IUC, while federation members will fill the posts of executive vice president and secretary-treasurer. The terms of the merger agreement set the per capita at 7 cents.

Merger committees from the two Massachusetts state bodies will meet Aug. 12 in Boston. Both organizations have agreed to accept recommendations made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to facilitate the consolidation.

Other Mergers Set

In Rhode Island, the separate state bodies will hold ratifying conventions Sept. 6 and the merger convention on Sept. 7.

In Illinois and Pennsylvania, joint committees have agreed on constitutions for the merged bodies and are expected to set dates in October for the conventions to put the final stamp of approval on the new federations.

The merger conventions for California and Idaho are anticipated for November.

Joblessness Tops 6% In 60% of Major Cities

A record-breaking 60 percent of major job centers in the U.S. are suffering from 6 percent or more unemployment, the largest total since the Labor Dept. set up its area classification system seven years ago.

As of mid-July, 60 other major labor centers were listed as having 3 percent or more jobless. Small labor markets with 6 percent or more unemployed totaled 182.

The Labor Dept. report showed that since mid-May, the last report, 10 cities were reclassified and all moved to classifications of heavier unemployment.

Things Get Worse

Three—Birmingham, Ala., Los Angeles-Long Beach and Milwaukee—all moved from a "moderate" labor surplus to "substantial" labor surplus, meaning 6 percent or more unemployed.

Ft. Wayne, Ind. shifted to the 9 percent-or-more group and six others, including Buffalo, were shifted to the 12 percent-or-more group.

This last group at the bottom of the classification list contains 21 areas compared with 15 in May and just one a year ago.

In July 1957, there were only 16 labor areas classified as having unemployment of 6 percent

(Continued on Page 2)

Welfare Vote Near; Kennedy Blasts NAM

The welfare fund disclosure bill was headed for a House showdown and possible enactment but the Senate-passed labor-management reporting bill seemed dead in House committee as an avalanche of employer-prompted opposition rolled across congressional desks.

In an extraordinary Senate speech, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) excoriated the National Association of Manufacturers for spearheading a lobby attack on the Senate labor bill. He denounced the attack as "intemperate, exaggerated, one-sided, misleading and distorted."

The Teller welfare fund bill was cleared for the floor in ample time for House action.

A major obstacle lay ahead, however, as Republicans served notice of a last-ditch fight for an amendment to exempt so-called "level-of-benefit" plans — meaning employer-administered plans —from filing financial reports with the government.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter to all members of the House asked them to vote against the amendment, which is backed heavily by lobbies from management and the influential insurance industry.

Labor sees "no reason," Meany said, why employer-run plans, which "include about 90 percent"

(Continued on Page 5)

TYPICAL SCENE in the statewide elimination contests among apprentices from the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters leading up to the national apprenticeship contests of the union to be held at Purdue University Aug. 10 to 15 was this demonstration by Richard Blackburn in Michigan. Inspecting his work are (from left) Edward Prast, consultant from the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship; Ralph Gunthorpe of the Michigan Joint Apprentice Board, and Tom Branick, chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Social Security Bill Backed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO threw its support behind a measure to increase social security benefits but pointed out that the proposed 7 percent increase falls somewhat short of the need.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a statement that the measure reported out by the House Ways & Means Committee "merits support" and that a number of provisions "are in the direction of the liberalizing amendments proposed by the AFL-CIO." He added:

"We had hoped that the increase in benefits would be at least 10 percent" because the 7 percent is "hardly equivalent" to the increase in living costs since the last improvement in the program four years ago.

Meany said the AFL-CIO "especially approves the increase in maximum family insurance benefits from $200 to $254 a month, the payment of benefits to the dependents of the disabled and the increase in the creditable annual earnings from $4,200 to $4,800."

The Mills-Reed bill approved by the House committee would provide for a 7 percent increase for about 12 million persons now on the social security rolls, increase the wage base for tax purposes from $4,200 to $4,800 and boost the tax to be paid by workers and employers from 2¼ percent to 2½ percent effective Jan. 1, 1959. House action was expected as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Under these provisions the minimum benefit would be raised to $33 and the maximum to $116.10 as compared to $30 and $108.50. Those who retire in the future will get a maximum of $126.80 for a single person and $190.10 for a couple, compared to the present maximum of $162.80, because of the higher wage base.

In addition, the measure would increase benefits under public assistance programs for the aged, dependent children, the blind and the disabled.

Cites Long Term Benefits

Meany declared that organized labor has "consistently supported the sound, long-term financing of the social security system. We know that improved benefits require higher contributions. We don't believe in raiding the trust fund for an immediate advantage to those now retired, or soon to retire, as the difference would have to be made up in future years.

"If the social security system now shows an actuarial deficit, the workers of this country stand ready, as they always have, to pay their share of the costs of the deficit, as well as the cost of the improved benefits."

Meany pointed out that failure in the Mills-Reed bill to include the provisions of the Forand bill designed to meet the "increasingly serious problems of older people and of young widowed mothers in meeting the cost of hospital and surgical care cannot be construed as a decision of the Congress to discard this proposal.

"We note the committee's report calling for a study of major aspects of this problem and ways to meet it. The Forand proposal is by no means a dead issue. It will be a live issue as long as the problem remains unsolved, and we intend to urge the adoption of the Forand proposal along with other measures further to improve the system as soon as the 86th Congress convenes next January."

Kirkland Named Research Chief For Engineers

Lane Kirkland, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been named director of research and education for the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers.

An authority on welfare plans and pension programs, Kirkland has been with the AFL and the AFL-CIO for 10 years.

At a farewell luncheon attended by AFL-CIO officials and staff members, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted Kirkland's contributions to the labor movement in the field of social welfare problems and legislation. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared there is wide appreciation for Kirkland's work on behalf of the federation.

Meany Hits Teamster Alliances; Says Expulsion Must Be 'Real'

(Continued from Page 1)

fluences, the action of the Atlantic City convention Appeals Committee and the final step of expulsion by the convention.

"It is significant," he wrote, that throughout all of the hearings "no attempt was made by the Teamsters Union to meet directly any of the specific charges against it." He noted also the action of the Teamsters convention in expunging the Ethical Practices Committee report from its records after reading it and the union's rejection of all directives from the Executive Council.

In light of the evidence, Meany continued, and the provisions of the AFL-CIO constitution, the labor movement is not being protected from corrupt influences when an AFL-CIO affiliate maintains ties with a corruptly-dominated labor organization that are of such a nature as to assist the corrupt leadership to retain control or lessen the desire of union members to overthrow such corrupt leadership."

"If disaffiliation from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt influences is to mean no more than the end of a need to pay per capita tax and disaffiliated unions are treated as though still affiliated, the high standards of honesty, integrity and trade union responsibility proclaimed by the AFL-CIO are mere empty phrases, signifying nothing and constitute a fraud on union members who are entitled to a clean union and look to the AFL-CIO to help them have such a union."

He added:

"If disaffiliation is to mean little or nothing as a practical matter, we can expect that drastic restrictive legislation adversely affecting clean unions as well as corruptly dominated ones will be enacted."

The expulsion of the Teamsters, Meany wrote, "can be lifted by the Executive Council at any time if it concludes that the corrupt influences have been eliminated. I hope that time is not long in coming. It need not be. In the hands of Teamster members and in the hands of those of their leaders who resent the stigma of corruption rests the re-entry of the Teamsters into the AFL-CIO.

He concluded:

"It is my firm belief that any alliance between an affiliate of the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters Union, which is contrary to the fundamental principles of the AFL-CIO as expressed in its constitution or which gives aid and comfort to those responsible for the despoilation of the Teamsters Union is an alliance detrimental to the long-term welfare and interests of all workers and all unions affiliated to our movement."

Federoff Elected In NMU Contest

New York—Steve Federoff was elected secretary-treasurer of the National Maritime Union in its biennial election, polling 10,265 votes to 8,572 for his opponent, Joseph A. Dunn. John B. McDougall, the incumbent, did not seek reelection.

Pres. Joseph Curran, unopposed for re-election, received 19,236 of the more than 24,000 votes cast. It was the first time since 1946, when he formed a slate to defeat Communist influence in the union, that Curran endorsed no candidates.

David M. Ramos was re-elected vice president, and John Kadash, New York port agent, and Shannon J. Wall, Baltimore port agent, were elected to fill the remaining vice presidencies.

In line with the practice of the NMU for many years, ballots were counted and the election results certified by the Honest Ballot Association.

NLRB Election Won By Indiana Clerks

Vincennes, Ind. — The Retail Clerks won a National Labor Relations Board representation election at the Gimbel Bond Alden Co. here by a vote of 41 to 36.

The victory was the first in the retail trades in this area, long an anti-union stronghold.

Incumbents Win Major Texas, Arkansas Races

Democratic primaries in Arkansas and Texas gave incumbents a clean sweep in the races for governor and senator but were marked by contradictory political trends. The nominations are equivalent to election in the two southern states.

Liberal Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D) won a decisive Texas victory over multi-millionaire William A. Blakley, who had built his campaign on attacks on "eastern labor bosses" and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Yarborough captured 58 percent of the vote, rolling up a total of 742,082 ballots to 522,551 for his opponent. But Texas voters gave an even bigger plurality to conservative Gov. Price Daniels (D).

Arkansas voters renominated Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) for a third term by the biggest majority in the state's history and Faubus claimed that the major factor was resentment at the presence of U.S. troops during the Little Rock school crisis. Both of Faubus' opponents also ran on anti-integration platforms.

Almost complete returns gave Faubus about 70 percent of the vote, totalling 244,225 to 54,284 for Little Rock Meat Packer Chris Finkbeiner and 52,340 from Paragould Judge Lee Ward.

Daniel, who had attacked labor in his 1956 campaign for governor, did not do so in this year's race. He was renominated by a vote of 741,286 to 222,727 for former Gov. and ex-U.S. Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel, 222,249 for liberal State Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez and 32,220 for Dallas insurance man Joe Irwin.

"We feel that Yarborough's victory marks the end in this state of campaigns based wholly on an anti-labor approach," Texas AFL-CIO Pres. Jerry R. Holleman said.

Meanwhile, New York politics grew hotter as Edward T. Dickinson, state commissioner of commerce, announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate. Earlier announced candidates include former Postmaster Gen. James A. Farley and Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the air force. No candidates have declared for the Republican nomination for the Senate seat being vacated by the retirement of Sen. Irving M. Ives (R).

Calif. GOP Official Hits 'Work' Drive

San Francisco—A top California Republican Party official has broken with Sen. William F. Knowland, the GOP's candidate for governor, on the "right-to-work" issue.

A. Ronald Button, Republican state treasurer and a former GOP national committeeman, has charged that approval of the Knowland-sponsored "work" law at the November election "would be a disruptive influence in California industrial relations."

The subject of union-shop clauses should be left to free collective bargaining, Button said. "Such a course would be consistent with both state and national policy in the field of labor relations."

Knowland, Senate GOP leader who chose to retire this year to bid for California political power through the race for governor, made a "right-to-work" law one of his principal campaign planks. His proposal is opposed by Democratic nominee Edward (Pat) Brown.

Aluminum Workers Settle With Big 3

St. Louis—Aluminum Workers employed by the industry's three biggest producers—Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals and Kaiser Aluminum—received wage increases ranging from 12 to 21.5 cents an hour effective Aug. 1.

Included in the hourly boost under the agreement negotiated by the union is a 4-cent-an-hour cost-of-living adjustment, bringing to 16 cents an hour the total adjustment since Aug. 1, 1956.

The pact also calls for an additional half week of vacation pay,

Unemployment Up in Major Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

or more, compared to the 89 this year. Of the total of 149 major labor employment areas, 60 percent are currently in the "substantial surplus" classification.

The report on area classifications is an accurate reflection of unemployment trends because seasonal shifts are not taken into consideration in determining a city's category. The June influx of job-hunting students did not affect the mid-July report.

The latest Labor Dept. report highlights the concern of economists that despite indications of some recovery in business, unemployment—at 5.4 million for mid-June—is not yielding and is expected to remain high through most of 1959.

Latest estimates by Labor Dept. spokesmen indicate that unemployment in January 1959 is likely to exceed joblessness in January 1958.

Department surveys of employer plans point to some small seasonal gains in employment in September as well as a slight pickup in manufacturing payrolls.

Meanwhile, the falling off in government revenues due to the recession forced the Administration to ask for a second increase in the federal debt limit to $288 billion. Congress had approved a temporary rise in the debt ceiling to $280 billion in February, which is scheduled to expire on June 30, 1959.

To Promote Smoother Relations:

Organizing Code Approved by IUD

The Industrial Union Dept. has approved a new Code of Organizational Practices designed to promote smoother relations between its affiliates.

The new code, adopted by the IUD Executive Committee at its recent Denver meeting, is effective on the department's 69 affiliates subject to final approval by the IUD Executive Board at its fall meeting.

The Executive Committee, composed of the three top IUD officers and 14 vice presidents, approved the six-point code to guide organization drives. The code's highlights:

1—Where two or more affiliates of the IUD are seeking to organize the same employes they shall not "impugn or attack the motives or character of any competing affiliate, its officers or subordinate organizations."

2—No affiliate shall either directly or indirectly issue or "cause the issuance of any propaganda which charges or implies that another affiliate is guilty of communism, racketeering, company unionism, backdoor dealing, racial prejudice, unnecessary strikes, excessive initiation fees, dues or assessments or any other improper activity against trade union morality."

3—All affiliates are urged to insure compliance with the code "at every level" by advising staff representatives, organizers and local unions of the terms of the code.

4—Action is asked of affiliates to stop maneuvers to evade the provisions of the code.

5—The president of each affiliate is to designate a personal representative to handle complaints arising under the code.

6—A complaining affiliate may file a complaint with the director of the IUD who shall attempt to obtain prompt compliance and failing to do so refer the complaint to the IUD's Literature Review Committee. If the committee cannot settle the complaint it will go to the Executive Committee for appropriate enforcement.

The statement containing the code provisions says in part:

"No affiliate of the IUD should adopt policies, or engage in practices, deliberately designed to undermine public confidence in the trade union movement and to impede the organization of unorganized workers."

It continues:

"Situations have arisen, however, where charges . . . have been made by one affiliate against another. When two unions are engaged in a competitive effort to organize a group of workers, there is sometimes a danger that representatives of one will attempt to gain an advantage by blackening the name of the rival union. Charges bring counter-charges, and the end result is the degradation of all of the participants and incalculable damage to the interests of the entire labor movement."

Other Actions Taken

In other moves, the IUD Executive Committee:

1—Urged immediate action by Congress on welfare plan disclosure legislation and the Kennedy-Ives labor bill. On the latter the committee said "while there are provisions in the bill which we would like to see improved or eliminated, they do not . . . outweigh the worthwhile features of the bill."

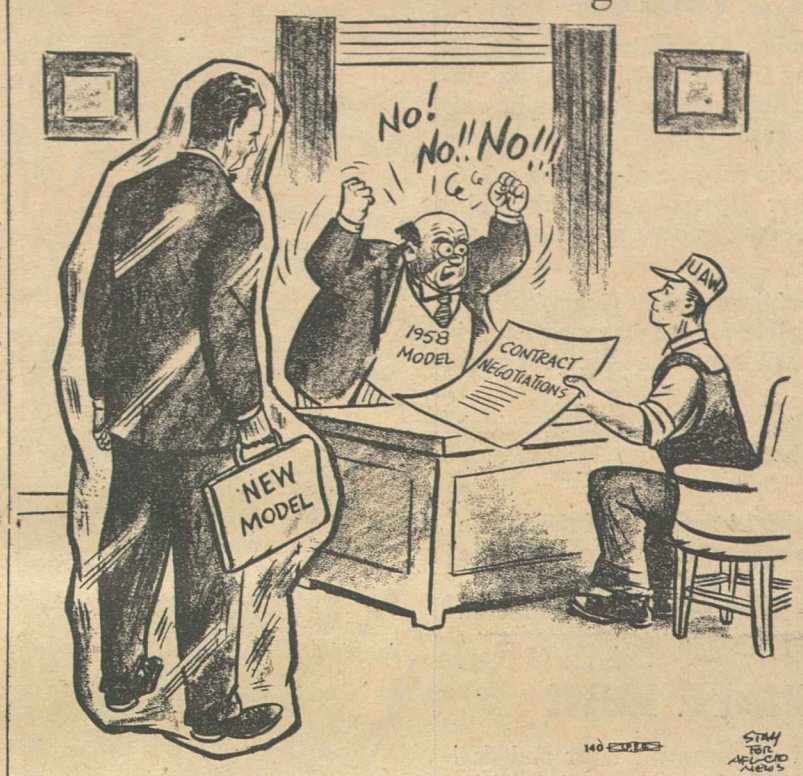
2—Called on the Big Three auto makers "to get down to cases and engage in real collective bargaining" with the Auto Workers.

3—Condemned the "right-to-work" drives in the states, warning that the real goal of "work" law proponents "is the lowering of living standards by turning worker against worker and destroying effective collective bargaining."

4—Asked "bold and adequate leadership" from the Administration and Congress to restore the American economy to full employment and full production.

5—Assailed the action of the House in passing the Smith bill destroying state-federal relationships and called on the Senate "to shunt this measure aside in recognition of the harm it could bring to the nation and its citizens."

Time for a REAL Changeover



UAW Negotiators Seek Full Strike Authority

Detroit—Auto Workers negotiating teams, armed with overwhelming strike votes from their members, prepared to seek formal strike authority in the face of a continued deadlock in their contract talks with the Big Three.

Negotiators at General Motors, Ford and Chrysler voted to recommend that their national councils ask the UAW general executive board for permission to strike. The councils will convene here Aug. 9 and Pres. Walter P. Reuther has summoned the executive board into special session Aug. 8 and 9.

The UAW leveled five charges of unfair labor practices against Chrysler, requesting the National Labor Relations Board to conduct the "speediest possible investigation." The charges, filed on behalf of Local 212, alleged that Chrysler had pursued a policy of "adamant refusal to discuss grievances," including cutting the size of the union representation group, cancelling preferential seniority rights of stewards and committeemen, and handing down disciplinary layoffs.

The impending showdown in the contract talks, which have been stalled by management refusal to consider union requests for 11 basic improvements in the agreement, came as the industry reached its annual changeover to new model production. GM has begun its first production of 1959 Buicks.

'Won't Get Very Far'

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president and director of the union's GM department, asserted that the company "will not get very far into 1959 production unless it begins to bargain seriously."

The union has repeatedly accused General Motors of "calling the tune" for the Big Three manufacturers, which spurned union offers to arbitrate their demands and to extend the contract through the summer while negotiations continued. The auto firms made only one offer to the union: To extend the contracts, negotiated in 1955, for another two years without change. The UAW has modified its original proposals in the face of the recession, but has been "all alone in making changes," Woodcock said.

UAW members have voted in favor of a walkout, if necessary, by a thumping margin of nearly 10 to 1.

Meanwhile, the union's contract with the Electric Auto Lite Corp., was extended by mutual agreement until Sept. 30 to allow extra time to negotiate a new pact. The UAW represents employes at 17 of the company's units in the United States and Canada.

Labor Plans Jobless Confab In Wisconsin

Milwaukee—The newly-merged Wisconsin State AFL-CIO has launched an all-out drive to aid members of the united state labor movement victimized by the current recession.

As its first official act, the executive board scheduled a two-day conference on unemployment, to be held Aug. 23-24 at Eagle River.

George A. Haberman, president of the state body, in a fighting speech after taking office, pledged that the organization would "speak for the united labor movement in Wisconsin" and would operate "in the spirit of brotherhood."

"In Wisconsin," he told delegates to the unity convention, "labor is no longer divided. We are one large organization, that will function for the benefit of all trade unionists and for the entire state of Wisconsin."

The merger convention voted unanimously to continue labor's support of the Kohler strikers. They also established a permanent Disaster Committee which will stand ready to render emergency relief at all times. This action followed on the heels of a series of storms that wrecked havoc in the state, the most recent resulting in a cooperative union relief program in Eau Claire.

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Peter T. Schoemann and Karl E. Feller, who had been assigned by Pres. George Meany to assist the state organizations in their merger talks, were present at the unity convention. Also attending were R. J. Thomas and Eugene Moats, administrative assistants to Pres. Meany.

On the political front, the Wisconsin state body pledged an "all-out campaign," as it gave unprecedented endorsement to a nearly full slate of candidates for top offices in the forthcoming state elections.

Named as choices of the united Wisconsin labor movement were Democrats William Proxmire for senator, Gaylord Nelson for governor, Phileo Nash for lieutenant governor, Chris Seraphim for attorney general and Palmer Dougs for treasurer. The federation failed to endorse any candidate for secretary of state in either the Democratic or Republican primaries.

Delegates presented a virtually unanimous front in approving the primary election endorsements and adopted a political action resolution which promised vigorous action by the new state body.

The convention also approved the recommendation of Pres. Meany to refer to the 19-man executive board the question of whether to maintain a state publication.

Selig Perlman Lauds Meany Ethics Stand

Madison, Wis.—The position taken by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in leading the fight to oust corrupt unions from the federation was praised by Selig Perlman of the University of Wisconsin.

Perlman, one of the nation's most distinguished labor educators, was interviewed by the Milwaukee Journal during the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO merger convention here.

"Meany took a courageous stand—a stand for honesty—and his membership supported him," Perlman said. "That is the kind of honesty that matters—the honesty of the rank and file members who listen to an honest leader."

New Hike in Living Cost Seen As Rubber, Steel Prices Rise

The nation's giant rubber companies boosted their prices and the steel industry took major steps in the same direction, despite warnings from labor and congressional leaders that their action was certain to push living costs still higher.

The rubber companies raised the price of automobile and truck tires by 3 percent, blaming the action on an 8-cent-an-hour wage increase negotiated by the Rubber Workers in mid-July.

In the steel industry, the nation's seventh largest producer—Armco—took the lead by announcing a $4.50-a-ton price boost. Republic Steel, Jones & Laughlin, National and Pittsburgh followed suit within 24 hours. It was the first time in recent years that U.S. Steel, the nation's largest producer, had not led the price-increase parade.

L. S. Buckmaster, URW president, denounced the rubber firms for "arbitrarily increasing prices" and for "trying to put the entire blame" on the union-negotiated wage increase. "The companies simply cannot justify that reasoning," he said.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said he would ask his Senate antitrust subcommittee to investigate the steel price increases, renewing a demand for a joint industry-labor conference to hold the price line.

Buckmaster noted that the prices of such raw materials as natural rubber and nylon tire cord have dropped in recent months, resulting in savings of approximately $20 million this year for the industry's "Big Four." Since the wage hike will cost these firms only $6 million this year, even without factoring in increased worker productivity, Buckmaster said lower material costs would have offset the higher wages "many times over."

The URW president said the move was "entirely unnecessary," pointing out that the "Big Four" will have after tax profits of $130 million this year.

Although the steel industry had marked time for almost a month after the wage increase became effective July 1, a steel price increase never was in serious doubt. Virtually all of the nation's steel firms had stated publicly that the increase was "needed," and industry publications like Iron Age and Steel had flatly predicted it was "inevitable."

As anticipated, the first three companies to raise prices blamed them on the 11.9-cent-an-hour raise the Steelworkers received as the final installment under a three-year contract negotiated by the union in 1956. The USW members also received a 4-cent hourly boost under the cost-of-living clause.

U.S. Steel, which has just reported second-quarter earnings of $73.2 million as compared with $115.9 million in the same period of 1957—despite the fact that production averaged only 53 percent of capacity—said only six hours before Armco acted that it had no price increase in mind "at the present time."

Kefauver was sharply critical of the steel industry's action at a "delicate period in the economic history of our country." Kefauver, who had taken the floor of the Senate repeatedly in recent weeks to warn against a steel price increase, said the higher cost would be reflected "in one way or another" in everything the consumer buys.

"Nothing could contribute more to the consumer 'sitting on his hands' than a price increase in steel," the senator said.

The Steelworkers, Kefauver said, "ought to be willing to make some concessions and perhaps defer some benefits to hold the price line."

Walkout Threatens In Farm Implements

Chicago — Contract negotiations between the Auto Workers and four major farm implement companies have been stepped up in an effort to avert threatened strikes which would idle 75,000 workers.

The UAW's pacts with Allis Chalmers, John Deere, Caterpillar and International Harvester expire over the course of the next few weeks.

The union's locals have been conducting strike votes at the four companies, with sentiment running almost 20-to-1 in favor of a walkout, if necessary. With more than half of the locals reporting, the figures stood at 12,654 favoring a strike, and only 673 opposed.

How to Win Friends

THE SENATE REPUBLICAN Policy Committee has come up with a new technique for winning friends and influencing voters—portray the millions of trade union members as stupid oafs who bend a willing knee to "labor bosses."

The Republican group has gone to the expense of printing a 216-page handbook entitled "The Labor Bosses—America's Third Party." But as if to prove it really doesn't believe a line of it, the committee appends this note:

"Neither the members of the Republican Policy Committee nor other Republican senators are responsible for the statements herein contained, except such as they are willing to endorse and make their own."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, queried on the volume, said he hasn't read it but "from what I have heard of it I would have grave questions about it."

That still leaves unaccounted for the 14 members of the Senate GOP Policy Committee. It would be of great interest to determine whether they "endorse" this document or are deliberately allowing the totally false and irresponsible attack to stand on the record supported by an apparently disembodied committee.

Pass the Welfare Bill!

CONGRESS IS IN THE GRIP of adjournment fever and decisions are coming quickly and arbitrarily on a number of important legislative matters. In the waning days of the 85th Congress it would be a major tragedy if the final gavel banged without enactment of legislation for full disclosure of all welfare plans.

The Senate has passed a good measure in the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill. The House is about to consider a similar measure amid indications of renewed attempts to exclude employer-administered plans.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, supported by other business and employer groups, have succeeded apparently in preventing action on the Kennedy-Ives bill because it would force them to disclose expenditures for labor relations.

They have not been so successful on welfare disclosure but they fear—for some unstated reason—disclosure of the full financial operations of employer-run plans.

To protect the interests of both workers and employers in welfare plans, it is essential that there be full disclosure. To settle for less would be to break faith with the millions of workers who are covered by these programs.

Nine to Go

WISCONSIN HAS BECOME the 39th state where AFL and CIO bodies have merged. In seven of the nine still unmerged states progress is reported with plans for constitutions and conventions at an advanced stage.

There are many problems to be settled in the states before merger becomes a reality, but in light of the critical political campaign of 1958, of the renewed "right-to-work" law drive in the states and the other problems that beset organized labor, it is essential that the mergers be completed.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Ready for Transplanting!

Slavery and Serfdom:

Strong U.S. Economy Can Meet Terror-Based Soviet Challenge

(The August issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist carries a detailed article by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany comparing the American and Soviet economies. Pres. Meany draws the following conclusions)

By George Meany

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE extended and consolidated their power, but they have not eliminated social injustice, wage inequalities or low living standards. Nowhere in the world are there such gross wage inequalities and differentials as in the Soviet economy. The Communists have not eliminated but have only socialized poverty and hunger and abolished democracy.

The peoples of the USSR have much talent and great ability. They are a virile and industrious people. They love their homeland. It was not necessary to rob the Russian people of their human rights and democratic liberties in order to achieve their great economic progress.

There is enough ability among the peoples of the Soviet empire and there are enough natural resources in the vast area they occupy for their developing a modern efficient economy—without paying such a dreadful price in human suffering and without submitting to a totalitarian dictatorship which is the scourge of world peace and freedom.

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN people is a history of friendship and generosity toward other nations. Time and again the peoples of the Russian empire have benefited from this friendly and peaceful American attitude. In the famine days of 1921, Lenin acknowledged that our country saved millions of Soviet citizens from starvation—without regard to their political alignment. After Hitler doublecrossed Stalin and invaded the USSR in 1941, our country spared no effort or material resources to help the Soviet peoples.

Today the American people would rejoice in Soviet technical progress—if only this progress were geared to the improvement of the conditions of life and labor in the USSR and directed into the channels of peace instead of the constant upbuilding of a gigantic military machine for Soviet world conquest and Communist enslavement.

The Soviet rulers have yet to slow down their armaments program, their mad pace of building an arsenal of thermonuclear weapons and guided missiles. Despite all his boasts, Khrushchev has yet to make a single serious move shifting from military emphasis in the economy to "lifting the living standards of the people."

Nor would our country or any other freedom-loving people have any reason to be seriously disturbed by the increasing Soviet economic involvement and enterprise in the industrially underdeveloped countries, were it not for the fact that these Kremlin commercial and financial undertakings are primarily means of Muscovite political penetration and Communist subversion.

In this situation, neither our country nor any other peaceful, liberty-loving people can afford to be smug and complacent over the present Soviet economic offensive. We must be on guard against the present advanced Soviet industrial position and economic offensive only because they aim to promote Soviet aggression and Communist subversion. Herein lies the threat of Soviet economic growth and expansion to the peace and freedom of all mankind.

TO MEET THIS SOVIET CHALLENGE and threat, our country must not only be militarily strong. We must at the same time make sure that our economy does not stagnate and that we avoid economic recessions. Furthermore, our country must assume greater initiative and responsibility for strengthening the economies of the free and democratic countries, promoting economic as well as political and military cooperation among all the free peoples and thereby enhancing the prosperity of the free world.

Our country can meet the test through insuring the growth of our productive capacities and living standards. Even if the Soviet economy were to expand at a faster rate than ours in the next decade—and there is no reason why it must—it would still have only half of our productive capacity.

America has greater depth in economic reserves. We have a bigger and more skilled labor force. We have enough basic wealth to have given away to other nations, in the last 10 years, more than $50 billion in economic assistance.

What our country has to fear and guard against is the slowing down of its own industrial capacities and growth rather than Soviet economic growth or competition as such.

In this light, the present economic recession is a grave danger to our nation, to world peace and human freedom.

Communism has shown itself to be neither willing nor able to provide a better and happier life for the Soviet peoples. Soviet communism has developed and incorporated organic features of slavery and serfdom.

THE KREMLIN DICTATORSHIP rules through the use of militarized bureaucratic methods. Its empire is held together by brute force. Soviet power is wielded through savage terror or the permanent threat thereof.

Our country can, by the continuation of economic progress and the strengthening of our democratic way of life, serve as an example and demonstrate to the Soviet and all other peoples that a free society is most effective in promoting human well-being, liberty and peace.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE TENNESSEE SENATORIAL PRIMARY Aug. 5 will give a partial answer to the question of whether a southern Democrat can survive in politics as a moderate liberal on economic issues and a decent citizen in regard to race relations.

Sen. Albert Gore in 14 years in the House and six in the Senate has earned respect as a solid, hard-working member with a sense of responsibility and a capacity to grow.

Liberalism in the South sometimes expresses itself in different terms than in the North, but it also sometimes takes more courage. Its essence is the same: it consists of a desire to represent and vote for the common interest, for the general welfare, rather than a narrow corporate and money interest exclusively. By this standard Gore is a liberal.

The campaign against him in Tennessee, with former Gov. Prentice Cooper as its spearhead, has been designed first to destroy Gore and second to intimidate every other southern politician whose instincts urge him to avoid the "massive resistance" doctrine on race issues pronounced by Virginia's Sen. Byrd.

Gore did not spend himself enough, it is whispered against him, in "defending" the South against the "right-to-vote" law passed by Congress last year. He is accused of being "un-Southern" because he didn't attend a caucus of southern senators planning strategy and tactics, as they have done on civil rights issues for many years, in the office of Georgia's Sen. Russell.

Gore is assailed, in the dark alleys familiar in whispering campaigns, because he did not sign the Strom Thurmond "Southern Manifesto" breathing fierce resistance to the Supreme Court as a result of the desegregation decisions.

Much of Gore's opposition, of course, comes from people whose kick is against his economic liberalism, his fairness toward unions and his votes against tax favors for the rich. But the campaign against him is a scare campaign that seeks to brand him as a "traitor to the South."

If such a campaign works against Gore, who comes from a border state with a tradition of moderation on race issues, it will be bad news for every southern liberal. It will discourage every southern political leader who wants to keep his state out of the clutches of race demagogues.

★ ★ ★

THE ASSUMPTION ABOUT SHERMAN Adams is that the gentleman, unless he is immune to information practically inescapable to everyone else, will remove himself from the White House soon after Congress adjourns.

The Eisenhower Administration is operating under an impossible handicap. It is bound to make mistakes—it made one in nominating one Bernard Flanagan, who showed up badly in a Senate investigation, for the Civil Service Commission—but it is embarrassed in getting rid of straying underlings while the errors of Adams, the grand mogul in charge of everybody else, are excused and tolerated.

Meade Alcorn, the Republican National Committee chairman, made a tentative stab at claiming credit for the Administration in its Mideastern diplomacy, but even Alcorn doesn't try to rouse partisan cheers by mentioning Adams in public gatherings of the GOP faithful.

A gathering of Republican state chairmen here in June was barely kept from exploding with "Adams must go" statements. And the report is common in GOP circles that Charles S. Thomas, chairman of the national committee's money-raising unit, quit when his pointblank warning that Adams must leave was ignored.

★ ★ ★

THERE'S A REPORT that some enterprising citizens are getting a big response to a new program: "Wire your congressman and tell him to cut it out."

Adjournment Fever Imperils Major Bills Backed by Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

the President" on deciding when a special session should be summoned, the Democratic leader said.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, here was the situation on major bills and programs backed by labor:

WELFARE PLANS — The House faced a vote on the Teller bill, a committee substitute for the Senate-passed Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill endorsed by the AFL-CIO. Pending was a Republican drive to emasculate the measure by exempting management-administered welfare plans from filing financial reports with the Labor Dept.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS—The Senate-passed Kennedy-Ives bill, calling for election, financial and trusteeship reports from unions and employe-relation financial reports from management and "consulting" firms, was apparently buried in the House Labor Committee.

SOCIAL SECURITY — The Mills-Reed bill, raising benefits by 10 percent and increasing taxes to finance them, was cleared by the House Rules Committee. Dropped from the measure reported by the Ways & Means Committee were the labor-supported Forand provisions to aid beneficiaries for hospital, surgical and nursing-home needs.

EDUCATION—Bills to enact a federal scholarship program had been cleared by committees of both houses, but efforts to attach aid for school construction were killed in committee.

HOUSING—The House Banking Committee had not yet cleared the Senate-passed omnibus housing bill easing credit terms and increasing funds for slum clearance and urban redevelopment. The Administration termed the Senate bill too liberal.

MINIMUM WAGE—No action in committee of either house during session.

LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS — House Rules Committee cleared Senate-passed bill for floor action only after House Banking Committee agreed to subject actual federal grants to separate appropriation bill, impossible to obtain this session.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT—House Rules Committee opposition forced Banking Committee to same concession, with effect that no money is provided even if Senate-passed authorization measure is made law.

TVA SELF-FINANCING—House Public Works Committee approved Senate-passed measure allowing Tennessee Valley Authority to finance expansion by floating own revenue bonds. Party-line division threatened final action.

MUTUAL SECURITY — Administration is seeking Senate Appropriations Committee restoration of $500 million of $600 million slashed from aid bill by House.

RECIPROCAL TRADE — House-Senate conference committee is working on compromise measure. Senate killed destructive amendment from Finance Committee, but length of extension and other issues are in dispute.

SUPREME COURT — Senate may take up committee-approved Butler-Jenner bill, restricting high court's appellate jurisdiction. The AFL-CIO opposed both this measure and the House-passed "states' rights" bill slashing court's discretion in applying doctrine of federal powers.

Welfare Funds Disclosure Law Heads for Showdown in House

(Continued from Page 1)

of workers covered by welfare systems, "should be exempted from public disclosure."

"It is to the best interest of beneficiaries and essential to an effective law," his letter declared, "that the financial details of all plans be made fully public."

House passage of the Teller bill would pave the way for a Senate-House conference committee which presumably would compromise differences between measures passed by the two chambers.

Attacks NAM Lobby

Kennedy's slashing attack on the NAM lobby touched off a round of blame-shifting for the apparent pigeonholing of the Senate-approved labor-management bill.

His prepared text avoided attacks on Republican members, but Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) blew up the nonpartisan approach by charging that House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) had killed the Senate bill by holding it for weeks on his desk. He has repeatedly labeled the bill a "hoax."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell joined in a statement that the House could act "if the (Democratic) leadership were truly concerned with the problems facing millions of workers."

Mitchell conceded in a press conference, however, that the NAM's opposition to the bill was largely "unwarranted." He knew of "nothing in the bill," he said, that "should cause such a violent reaction."

Rayburn said he held the labor-management bill only until the Labor Committee cleared the welfare plan measure, to keep both bills from being buried by committee controversy.

On Mitchell, Rayburn remarked that the secretary "seems to want to make himself the politician of this Administration. He's grasping at straws to try to save a Republican ship that already has sunk."

Capitol observers could not remember an occasion in years when a senator had lashed a well-entrenched lobby with the language Kennedy used on the NAM.

Quotes Business Magazine

The Massachusetts senator, cosponsor with Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) of the measure he was defending, quoted the magazine Business Week as saying that the bill met "certain definite needs effectively but not destructively" and demonstrated what could be done by emphasizing the "public interest."

Assailing the NAM and its "associates," Kennedy charged:

"They want financial reports to be filed by unions—but not by employers on their anti-union operations.

"They want federal regulation of union activities—but object to centraliziation of financial reports to the Labor Dept.

"They want to prohibit union leaders from receiving bribes—but not employers from paying them.

"They want stricter ethical practices codes for unions—but none for management."

There will be "more scandals" next year, Kennedy said, "more abuses by the hoodlums who have infiltrated a tiny fringe of the labor movement" and because of the NAM's "disservice" we will "lack an effective remedy."

If action is not taken this year, he promised, the effort will be made again next year to pass "over the opposition of extremists of both sides responsible labor legislation which is anti-racket instead of anti-labor."

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-Minn.) explains his proposal for a UN program for the Middle East to Harry W. Flannery, moderator of the AFL-CIO public service program Washington Reports to the People. Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn.) appeared on the same program discussing the U.S. intervention in Lebanon.

Washington Reports:

UN Program for Mideast Urged

SEN HUBERT HUMPHREY (D-Minn.) urged the United Nations to undertake a program of peace and progress in the Near East as he was interviewed on "Washington Reports to the People," an AFL-CIO public service program.

Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn.), commended United States intervention in Lebanon and recommended a program based on cooperating with the people of the Near East.

"There are old historic bitternesses and enmities in this area that no one nation can cope with," said Humphrey. "We would share these responsibilities."

"That is why I have proposed the establishment of a UN police force over there . . . I have urged the development of a Near East development agency for capital and planning, under the UN. I have urged that we establish or work for an arms control and arms traffic commission for the Near East to prevent the shipment of armament to this area. I have urged an open skies pilot project for regional disarmament."

JUDD DECLARED THAT the United States had to send troops into Lebanon.

"It isn't a question of Lebanon; it's a question of the word of the United States," Judd said. "We have been working to build up a system of collective security where free people stand together to defend their independence.

"That system is based on confidence. When one of the members is in trouble, threatened by agression, and calls for help and other countries don't come to its assistance, the whole system bogs down. If we had not gone to the aid of Lebanon when asked, no country in the world would have trusted the United States."

Humphrey asserted that the U.S. has not had a Near East policy.

"I recall Mr. Dulles saying to the Foreign Relations Committee that the Eisenhower Doctrine must be looked on as a stop-gap, as an emergency measure, and that the Administration was going to develop an overall policy for the Near East, something they never did," said Humphrey.

The senator called Nasserism "a kind of imperial Egypt built upon Arabic nationalist desires."

Labor's Economic Review Says:

'Work' Law Backers' Claims Fail to Meet Economic Test

Claims by "right-to-work" supporters that such laws attract new industry and stimulate economic growth are exposed as false in a detailed analysis published in the AFL-CIO publication, Labor's Economic Review, for June-July.

"Instead, such legislation can actually hamper improvements in wages, hours and working conditions by weakening union organization and collective bargaining," the study concluded.

Anti-labor legislation, it pointed out, cannot create a labor supply, develop skilled labor, increase productivity, reduce living costs or expand markets—the real considerations which attract new industry to a state.

"Work" laws, the Review conceded, "may attract some anti-union, low-wage companies in soft-goods industries, such as textile and shoe manufacturing," and "cheap, sweatshop chiselers."

"But such firms," it said, "cannot provide healthy, varied industrial growth needed for sound economic expansion. Their low-wage policies depress consumer markets necessary for healthy economic growth."

Comparing economic gains across the nation, the study found that the western states of California, Oregon and Washington were among those experiencing the greatest progress—without "work" laws.

Progress Slowed Down

"On the other hand, economic progress slowed down in several states after they adopted 'right-to-work' laws — such as Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska and North Carolina," the survey found.

The Review also reported that even for the low-wage and lower-priced textile, shoe and clothing plants, "work" laws "are not enough." A low-wage structure and a large supply of unskilled workers willing to work for low wages without unions must also be present in the area, it pointed out.

Attracting only low-wage firms of this kind, it said, "hampers continuing industrial growth." An area dependent upon just one type of industry, it explained, is economically unbalanced, the low-wage structure keeps buying power down, and such soft-goods industries are not rapidly growing but include many fly-by-night firms.

Illustrating the danger in depending wholly on soft-goods industries for industrial expansion, the Review pointed out that jobs in the textile industry have become fewer in the southeastern states despite "work" legislation and efforts to attract textile firms.

"In the southern 'right-to-work' states, from Virginia to Texas, there were 85 textile mill liquidations between 1952 and mid-1957," it said. "These plants employed about 20,000 workers. In North Carolina alone, 40 mills closed in this five-and-a-half-year period."

Instead of anti-labor legislation, the less developed states need to turn their efforts for industrial expansion to positive laws and attitudes, the Review declared.

It said expansion depends upon:

1. Good wages for growing markets.

2. Education opportunities to provide a large group of skilled workers, with sufficient training for modern industry.

3. Programs to conserve and develop natural resources and to assure sufficient power and water supplies.

Bookbinders Reject Per Capita Increase

Montreal—Four resolutions calling for an increase in per capita for members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Bookbinders were turned down by delegates to the 13th biennial convention of the IBB on recommendation of the officers and the convention resolutions committee.

The week-long convention at the Sheraton-Mount Royal Hotel here was the largest in the brotherhood's history. Some 265 delegates were registered and guests and observers brought the total attendance up close to 500.

Delegates had pressed for the per capita increase to improve organizing and other services but the convention resolutions committee spokesman stated: "No increase in per capita is needed at this time but we believe that due to increased costs of operating the international, some increase in per capita may be necessary by the next convention."

Earlier, IBB Sec.-Treas. Joseph Denny had told delegates that during the two-year period to June 1958 there had been a net gain in income of more than $500,000 and total assets of the union now exceed $3 million.

Delegates approved salary increases for top officers, with the new rates being set at: international president, $16,500 per year; secretary-treasurer, $16,000, and first vice president, $11,500.

An election referendum is to be held by the IBB next October. Sec.-Treas. Denny is unopposed in his bid for the presidency and Acting Pres. John Connolly is unopposed for first vice president. Two candidates, John B. Fitzgerald of Washington, D. C., and Wesley A. Taylor of Newark, N. J., are seeking election as secretary-treasurer.

A resolution calling for the right of women members to run for the three top offices of the brotherhood was referred to the executive council for a report to the next convention. At present, the IBB constitution bars women from running for the offices of president, secretary-treasurer and first vice president.

Lively debate took place on a resolution, submitted by a Canadian Government Printing Bureau local, which advocated additions to the constitution providing: "No local shall affiliate itself with any political party" and "no partisan politics or sectarian discussions shall be entertained at monthly meetings."

The resolution had particular relevance here since the Canadian Labor Congress at its April convention had supported a move for the establishment of a broadly-based people's political movement of farmers, labor, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) and other liberally-minded groups.

Connolly, referring to the policies of the late Samuel Gompers, reminded delegates that the official policy of the brotherhood in politics was a non-partisan one.

Denny, however, noted that "whether we like it or don't like it we have got to get ourselves involved in politics." He stated that the National Association of Manufacturers and similar groups were already deeply involved in politics. The IBB should not be partisan, he suggested, but it must support "those people favorably disposed towards our ideas and oppose those opposed to our ideas."

The anti-politics resolution was rejected.

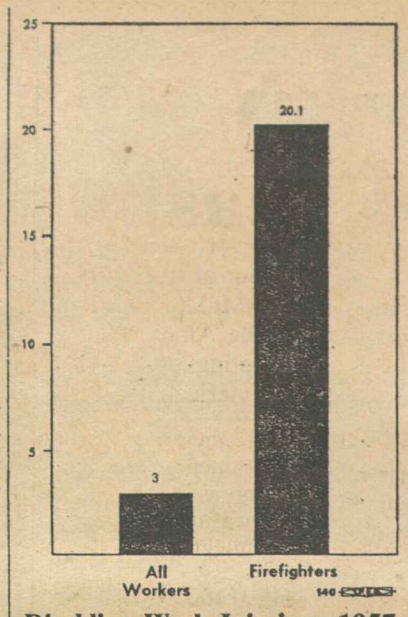
Next convention of the brotherhood will be held in Chicago, Ill. Delegates approved a convention resolution stating that no future convention of the IBB would be held in a state or city which has adopted a so-called "right-to-work" law.

Ohio City Councils Hit 'Work' Proposal

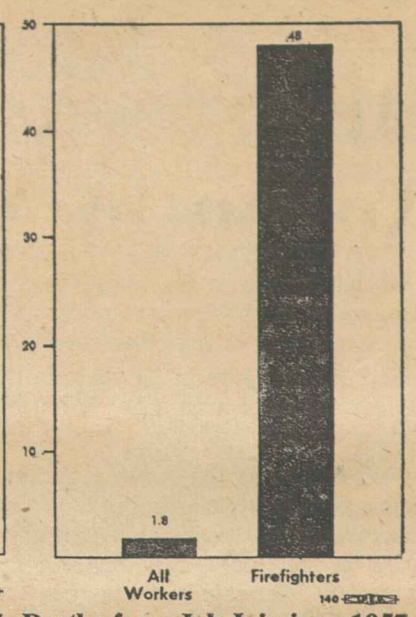
Youngstown — The city council of Youngstown has gone on record in opposition to the state "right-to-work" referendum championed by the Ohio State Chamber of Commerce.

The action made Youngstown the 18th Ohio city to condemn the compulsory open shop measure with more expected to follow suit.

Other city councils which have disapproved "work" legislation include Cleveland, Akron, Lorain, Canton, Bellaire, Marion, Uhrichsville, Mingo Junction, Roswell, Steubenville, Bridgeport, New Boston, Ironton, Coal Grove, South Point, Martins Ferry and Ashtabula.



Disabling Work Injuries—1957 Injuries Per 100 Workers



Deaths from Job Injuries—1957 Deaths Per 100,000 Workers Injured

Fire Fighters Face Highest Injury Risk

The risk of sustaining a disabling work injury is nearly seven times greater for the fire fighter than for the average American worker.

This was revealed in a special survey conducted by the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters, which showed the average worker's chances of suffering an on-the-job injury are only three in 100, while the fire fighter's chances are nearly 21 in 100.

The survey also showed that a fireman's chances of being killed on duty are nearly 30 times as great as those of workers generally.

The study covered fire departments with a combined personnel of approximately 88,000—70 percent of the approximately 125,000 full-time fire fighters in the country —according to Fire Fighters Pres. William D. Buck and Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus.

288 Deaths Last Year

Among the reporting fire departments, there were 288 deaths of active fire fighters last year. The survey showed that 40 percent of these died as the result of heart conditions, 15 percent lost their lives at the scene of a fire or from injuries sustained fighting a fire, and all other causes accounted for the remaining 45 percent.

Thus, the union's study pointed out, heart conditions were responsible for nearly three times as many deaths of fire fighters as were injuries received in fire fighting.

The Fire Fighters study of the safety hazards of their occupation showed that 550 fire fighters were forced to give up active duty during 1957 because of permanent injuries received in fire fighting, heart condition or hypertension.

Railroad Yardmasters Report Steady Gains

Chicago—A tiny union in an enormous industry, the Railroad Yardmasters, reported four years of steady progress as the 27th general convention opened here.

"Let us not be found among those who sing the dirge of a dying industry," Pres. M. G. Schoch told 92 delegates representing 5,000 yardmasters of 100 railroads.

"It is regrettable that some leaders of our industry look at the future through dark-colored glasses. For our part, let us face the future with courage and confidence."

Recent Gains Told

Since the last general convention in 1954, the Yardmasters have made tremendous gains, he reminded. Among them:

- General wage increases totaling $164 a month.
- A third week of vacation after 15 years' service, almost universally.
- A fourth week of vacation on some railroads.
- Union shop agreements on nearly all railroads.

The Yardmasters have been free of strikes for the last four years except for the successful two-month strike in which it joined with 14 other cooperating unions against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and subsidiaries in 1955.

"This was the only large strike in our industry in more than 25 years," Schoch said, "and was the largest since the shopmen's strike in 1922."

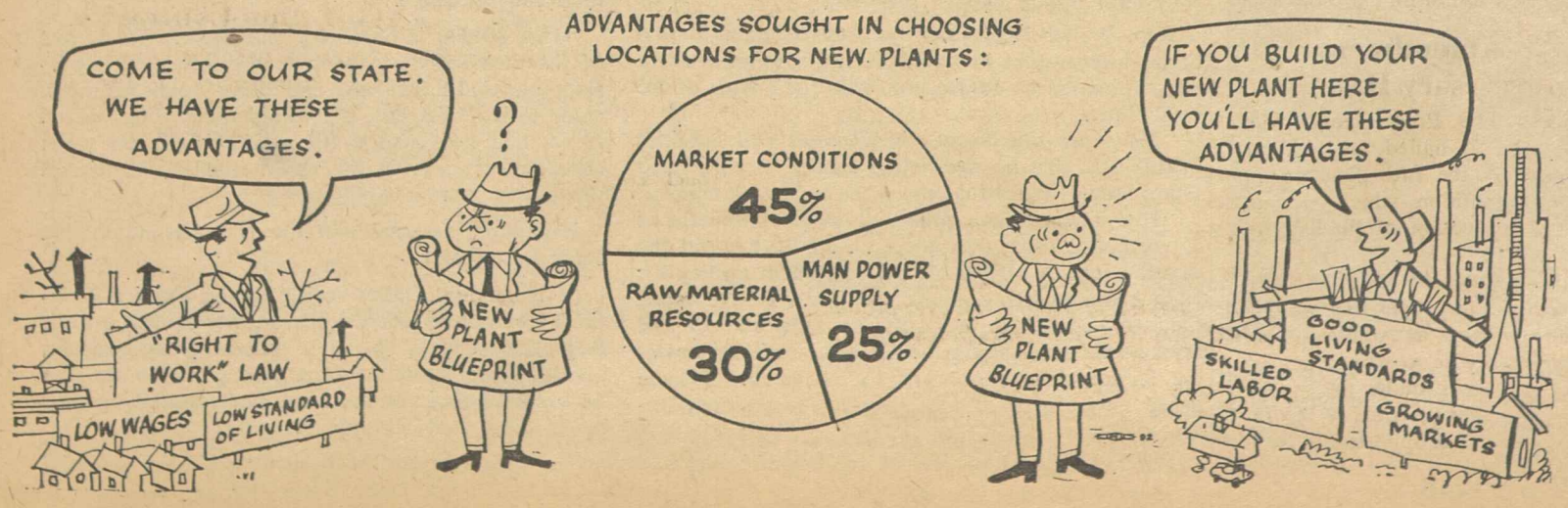
Goals Set Forth

Schoch recommended that the Yardmasters press for improved benefits in the railroad retirement and unemployment insurance system.

"Improvements presently sought by the standard railroad labor organizations are long overdue," he said. "The rising living cost daily takes more and more from the pockets of our members and of their wives who are on pension.

"This is true of the widow of the rail worker who has been killed, of the disabled rail worker who must subsist on unemployment benefits, and of all those who draw either a retirement or an unemployment benefit."

Rail labor has successfully defended in the courts, Schoch reminded the delegates, the union shop in the rail industry.



Mexican Named Secretary General

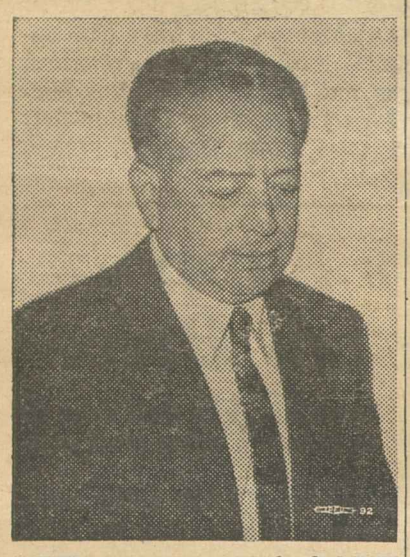
ORIT Asks UN Action in Mideast

Mexico City—"Firm and effective intervention of the United Nations" to ensure the territorial integrity of the Middle East Nations has been called for by free trade unions in the Americas.

In a unanimously adopted resolution at a meeting of the subcommittee of the Executive Board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the organization called on its affiliates to "urge their respective governments to vigorously oppose any tactics or action, from Russia or any other country, which exploits the legitimate aspirations of the Arab people."

Introduced by Schnitzler

The resolution, introduced by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, said the aspirations of the Arab countries for social and economic improvements for their people and the right of self-determination are supported by ORIT. It continued:



NEW secretary-general of ORIT is Mexico's Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, deputy in the Mexican Congress and official of the Confederation of Workers of Mexico (CTM).

"However, we condemn the Communist exploitation of these nationalistic sentiments, at present accentuated in the Arab countries of the Near East and its surrounding African and Asian areas, as an excuse to engage in subversive activities which if not checked would end up in adding still other countries to the long list of those fallen under the yoke of Soviet domination since the end of World War II."

The present crisis affecting Lebanon, Jordon, Iraq, and other countries of the Near East, said the resolution, "must be solved through the firm and effective intervention of the UN, after due consideration of all the factors that have contributed to the present crisis. Foreign troops now stationed in Lebanon and Jordon at the request of their respective legitimate governments must be withdrawn as soon as the UN takes the necessary measures to ensure the territorial integrity of those countries."

The Executive Board subcommittee announced the appointment of Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, a veteran Mexican trade union leader, and a member of the Governing Body of the Intl. Labor Organization, as general secretary of ORIT, an office that has been vacant since April 1957 when Luis Alberto Monge resigned.

Sanchez Madariaga, an assistant secretary of ORIT for a number of years, will stand for election at the December convention of ORIT in Bogota, Columbia, Dec. 8-12. The fourth ORIT convention was originally scheduled for Montevideo, Uraguay for October 1958 but was shifted to Colombia because of its more central location.

Appointment Hailed

Schnitzler, commenting on Sanchez Madariaga's appointment, said, "his selection is the beginning of a new era for ORIT. His experience as a leader of the CTM in Mexico, his prestige in the international field augers well for the future of the organization. He will insure a harmonious relationship between the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the ORIT."

The ORIT Executive Board is scheduled to meet on Oct. 23 to map plans for the Bogota convention. U.S. trade union leaders attending the session here besides Schnitzler were Paul Reed of the United Mine Workers and Serafino Romauldi of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. and an assistant secretary of ORIT.

Reuther Gives Israel Pledge in Mideast Crisis

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther has expressed support and anxiety for the people of Israel "during the present hour of grave crisis in the Eastern Mediterranean."

In a cable to Pinhas Lavon, general secretary of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, Reuther said:

"We shall do everything in our power to support your efforts to defend the security and integrity of the State of Israel against threats from any quarters so that the island of democracy in the Middle East can continue to flourish and stand as a living symbol of the achievement of free people in common pursuit of peace, freedom and human betterment."

Labor Supports Euratom Program

The AFL-CIO has endorsed congressional approval of a proposed agreement to cooperate with six European nations on the construction of atomic reactors and a $135 million loan to support the project.

In a statement filed with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, said Euratom "merits our full cooperation."

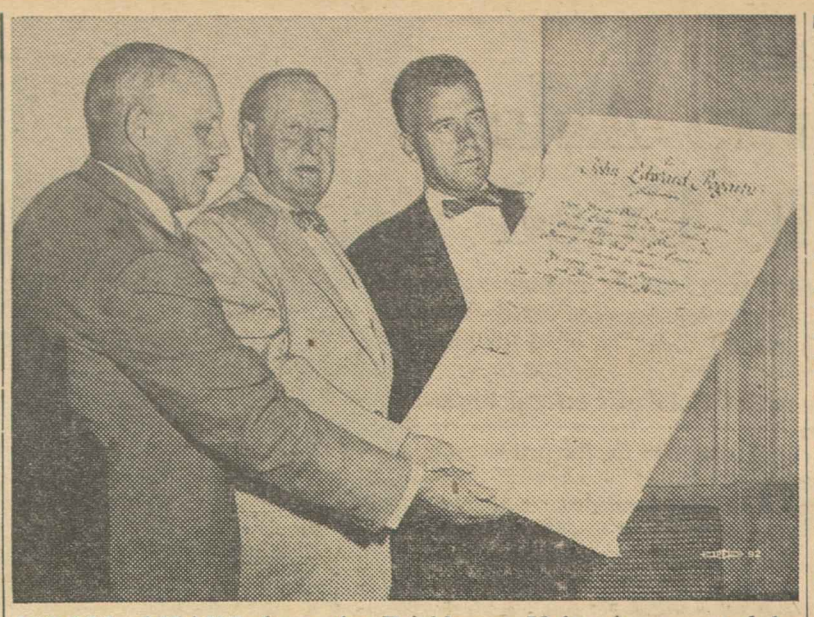
Biemiller urged the committee to "exert every effort" to insure construction of reactors from the most advanced and economical designs available rather than limiting the program to "proven" U.S. reactors.

He stressed that Europe will have a serious need for low-cost power in terms of the unsettled Middle East situation and its possible effect on oil supplies and the importance of keeping Europe economically strong in the continuing struggle with Communism.

14th Amendment Anniversary Hailed

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Aug. 2, hailed the 90th anniversary of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which proclaimed equal protection of the law to all citizens.

In a statement, Meany said, "It is fitting and proper that we rededicate ourselves as Americans united in the purpose to secure to all who live and work under the American flag the right of equality before the law and equal opportunity in every field of life."



SCROLL AWARD from the Bricklayers Union is presented by Pres. Harry C. Bates, center, to Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), right, as AFL-CIO Pres George Meany looks on. Scroll was in appreciation of Fogarty's work in behalf of labor and welfare programs.

Bricklayers Commend 'Statesman' Fogarty

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), long a champion of progressive labor and welfare programs, was honored by the Bricklayers Union for his work as a statesman and "the finest type of American trade unionist."

Bricklayers Pres. Harry C. Bates presented a scroll to Fogarty, a member of the union and chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee handling funds for the Depts. of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare. An estimated 120 labor leaders, government officials and social welfare leaders attended the presentation in the AFL-CIO building.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, citing Fogarty's "splendid contributions to the people he represents and to the nation as a whole," paid tribute to the congressman's work in behalf "of those at the bottom of the economic ladder."

Bates, an AFL-CIO vice president, in presenting the signed scroll, termed the labor movement "a movement of builders" and said Fogarty "stands with 16 million other trade unionists eager to build a better America."

"Two years ago, John Fogarty stood before a tightly-bound House which was determined to cut the budget," the Bricklayers' president said. "He pleaded that funds not be denied those unable to plead for themselves. Men listened to his words of wisdom."

"All join to pay tribute to a good bricklayer who speaks through his deeds for all labor," Bates added.

Accepting the scroll, Fogarty acknowledged the co-operative work of Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) and the efforts of Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell and Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Marion D. Folsom.

The scroll commends Fogarty's "wise and good leadership," which has given "to all members and to their families a greater opportunity to share in the blessings which God and our country intended for them."

Fogarty has been a member of the Bricklayers since 1932. He was first elected to Congress in 1940.

Tradesmen Win 1st Round In Tax Dispute

Building and construction trades workers have won a partial victory in their controversy with the Internal Revenue Service over deductability of transportation and living expenses on jobs away from home.

Commissioner Russell C. Harrington of the IRS has instructed all regional commissioners and district directors to allow such expenses as deductible items if a worker is away from home on a construction job for less than a year.

The commissioner, however, is maintaining his previous position that all construction work is not necessarily temporary and district directors can bar deductions if a project is deemed to be of "indefinite duration."

The IRS commissioner's ruling is an interim policy pending U.S. Supreme Court action in the Peurifoy case brought by three members of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters involving "away-from-home" expenses.

UA Pres. Peter T. Shoemann and AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray both testified before a House subcommittee on the need for revision of the tax laws to prevent hardship among construction workers.

AFL-CIO Asks Better Airports

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to take immediate action on legislation providing more adequate airport runways to meet the nation's growing air transport needs.

George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee that airport are the "weak links" in the problem of establishing a safe and adequate system of air traffic control.

The federation spokesman endorsed the purposes of five bills before the subcommittee designed to continue the existing program and projects.

Schnitzler Tells Glass Workers Business Fears Funds Disclosure

St. Louis—Denying that big business opponents are fighting Senate-passed labor bills because they are "too mild," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler charged the real reason for their opposition is that employers would be required to account to the government for their handling of welfare and pension funds and for their expenditures in labor relations.

Speaking at the biennial convention of the Glass Workers here, Schnitzler pointed out that 92 percent of all welfare and pension plans are administered solely by employers.

Opposition to the Kennedy-Ives labor-management reporting bill by the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and other big business groups "indicates there is something the NAM and the others don't want brought out by an examination of their records," the AFL-CIO secretary said.

Schnitzler also declared that high-ranking members of the Eisenhower Administration in their government jobs have shown the same "callous disregard" for workers that they showed when sitting in the top seats of big business, particularly in their handling of the unemployment problem.

'Going Downhill'

"We have been going downhill since 1953," Schnitzler said, adding that the problem is not over-production but is "under-consumption." It can be corrected, he said, "by putting money in the hands of those who would make purchases" and "by reducing the income tax at the lowest level."

The AFL-CIO needs corrective legislation to halt corruption in unions, Schnitzler told the 200 delegates to the convention.

Dishonest union officials have been punished and steps have been taken to end practices that lead to corruption, the secretary said. He continued, however, that "there is a limit" to what can be done without remedial legislation.

The convention approved a resolution recommending that national housing policies be geared to an immediate goal of 2 million new houses a year, particularly houses within the financial reach of low-income and middle-income families.

Back Union Label

Another resolution asked support of the Union Label and Service Trades Dept. Locals of the Glass Workers were urged to redouble efforts to increase union label consciousness.

Other resolutions scheduled for presentation to the convention called for condemnation of anti-union rulings of the National Labor Relations Board; adoption of the Codes of Ethical Practices; removal of union officers who invoke the Fifth Amendment to avoid discovery of corruption on their part; continued action against anti-labor provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and the so-called "right-to-work" laws; and a program to bring about cooperation among international unions representing glass, ceramic, clay and stone products.

John Hancock Signs New Union Contract

By a better than five-to-one margin, members of the Insurance Workers of America employed by John Hancock have ratified a new contract giving them wage boosts ranging from $4.02 to $4.60 weekly.

The contract, covering 6,000 agents, calls for improved commissions, increased vacation pay, reduced agent contribution to the pension plan, increased group insurance, a third week of vacation after 10 years' service and liberalization of the major medical plan and surgical expense programs.

Adams' Friend in Contempt?

Harris Group Asks Goldfine Be Cited

A special House subcommittee has unanimously recommended that Bernard Goldfine, Boston millionaire who showered tax-deducted gifts on Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, be cited for contempt of Congress.

The subcommittee's action grew out of Goldfine's refusal to answer 23 questions during public hearings into charges that, in reciprocity for the gifts, Adams had used his White House position to exert influence on at least two federal regulatory agencies in Goldfine's behalf.

Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), chairman of the influence-investigating subcommittee, announced after a closed session that the recommendation for a contempt citation was voted by an 8-to-0 margin. Three subcommittee members — Reps. Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.), Charles A. Wolverton (R-N. J.) and John W. Heselton (R-Mass.)—were absent when the vote was taken.

The New England industrialist admitted under questioning that he had paid over $3,000 worth of hotel bills for the Adams, given him a vicuna coat and "at least" three suits, "loaned" him a $2,400 oriental rug for his rented Washington home, given him two small "mat rugs," and possibly "some odds and ends" that he couldn't remember.

All of these gifts, Goldfine conceded, were deducted as "business expenses" on the income tax returns of his various companies. Treated in similar fashion were some $1,200 worth of hotel bills for Republican Senators Styles Bridges and Norris Cotton of New Hampshire and Frederick G. Payne of Maine, as well as annual "Christmas presents" of checks ranging from $25 to $150 for White House and congressional clerical staff members.

Telephoned Frequently

Goldfine admitted having been in frequent long-distance telephone contact with Adams, and conceded he had made "inquiries" through him about difficulties Goldfine's various companies were having with the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission. Both he and Adams denied that this resulted in preferential treatment for the textile magnate.

The recommended contempt citation involved Goldfine's balking at questions concerning the issuance of $776,000 in long-uncashed treasurer's and cashier's checks, which mask the identity of the person or firm buying the checks. Goldfine denied the checks had been used for political influence but declined to testify further on them on the grounds that the checks were outside the scope of the subcommittee's investigation.

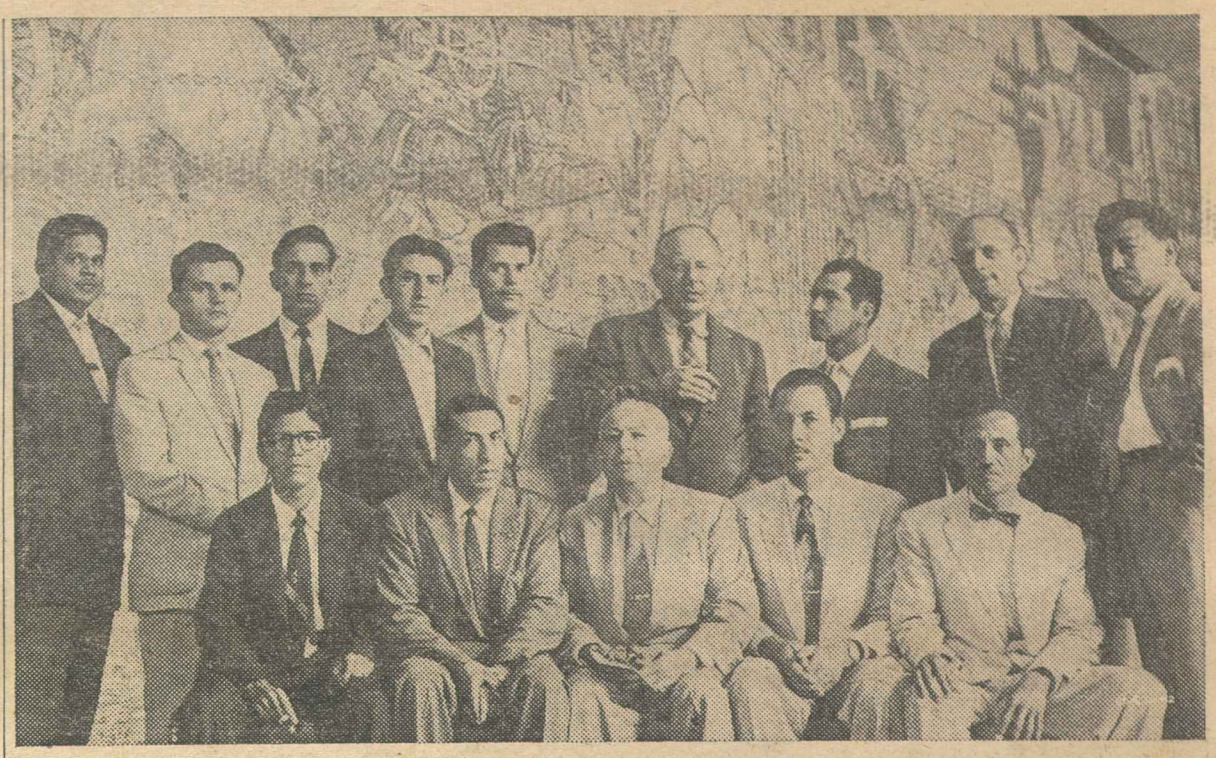
Chairman Harris predicted the full Commerce Committee would also approve the contempt recommendation in order to send it to the House floor before adjournment of Congress. If tried and convicted, Goldfine would face a possible maximum sentence of a year in jail and $1,000 fine on each count.

Other Hearing Recesses

Meanwhile, a House Armed Services subcommittee completed closed-door hearings into another charge of alleged influence by Adams, this one involving a New Hampshire textile firm. A decision on public hearings is due shortly.

In the latest case, Pentagon files revealed that Raylaine Worsted, Inc., was penalized $49,771 in 1941 for failure to make prompt deliveries on an Army contract and that the company sought unsuccessfully to have $25,462 of the penalty refunded. The case remained closed until 1956, when the Armed Forces Board of Contract Appeals was asked to give the New Hampshire firm a rehearing. The board refused, on the grounds that it had no jurisdiction.

In the spring of 1957, however, Adams allegedly sent a letter to the Pentagon inquiring about the case and the board subsequently reopened the 16-year-old case and refunded Raylaine $41,284—nearly $16,000 more than the company had requested.



SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN trade unionists, in Washington for conferences, pose before the famed mural in the AFL-CIO headquarters lobby. Seated (left to right) are Carlos Silva of Nicaragua; Samuel Mendoza, labor journalist of Bolivia; Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative and ORIT assistant secretary; Ismael Lopez, Nicaragua, and Humberto Gallesos, Nicaragua. Standing are Luis Enriquez, Mexico; Marcial Bartra, Peru; Hugo Tuesta, Peru; Osvaldo Betancourt, Chile; Jorge Escudera, Chile; Henry Rutz, AFL-CIO; Waldo Olea, Chile; Harry H. Pollak, AFL-CIO associate inter-American representative, and Leoraldo Zabala, Peru.

Jobbers, Manufacturers Support Cap Industry Union Label Drive

New York—The Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers scored a major breakthrough in their drive to stabilize the cap industry as jobbers joined forces with manufacturers to finance a union label campaign.

On the heels of the first nationwide strike in the industry's history, involving 8,000 union members, key jobbers here lined up with the bulk of manufacturers cross-country in accepting the label campaign aimed at driving sweatshop products from the marketplace.

Alex Rose, president of the union, said the jobbers accepted a three-point union program under which they agreed to contribute 1 percent of their payroll to the cap promotion, to handle union-made goods only and approve the union shop. Rose said that jobber acceptance constituted "a major victory" in the union's fight to "halt the disintegration and demoralization of the industry, which irresponsible elements have caused."

The union's two-day strike against the manufacturers ended in new contracts for 6,500 of the union members in New York, New Jersey, Chicago and Philadelphia. The settlement is aimed primarily at industry stabilization, but also includes an economic package highlighted by a 5 percent wage hike.

One thousand of the 1,500 cap makers still on strike are in the St. Louis area, currently rivaling Chicago as the No. 2 cap market in the nation. The rest are employed by what union sources referred to as "stragglers" in the major markets—employers who do not belong to the major trade associations.

To Act Elsewhere

Similar demands for manufacturer participation in the union's program to beef up the industry will be made on behalf of an additional 2,000 workers in Denver, Baltimore and Boston when their contracts expire within the next few months. The union announced that success of the drive among the key New York jobbers will give a further spurt to the union's negotiations with jobbers in other markets.

Under the program accepted by the industry, a joint labor-management committee will be set up to plan promotion of union-made, union-label caps. In addition to concentrating on the consumer educational drive, the committee also will seek to win changes in the military cap procurement policy which, Rose charged, has resulted in contracts going to "chiselers," discouraging legitimate firms from bidding on these contracts.

7-26-58

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McClellan Committee Opens Probe In Detroit Overall, Linen Industry

By Gene Zack

The McClellan committee, armed with Senate authority to spend an additional $250,000 for its work between now and Jan. 31, 1959, opened a new round of hearings into Detroit's linen and overall industries.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) in an opening statement said the new hearings would inquire into whether racketeers had established a "base of operations" in these industries, and the part played by "certain key officials" of the Teamsters in the Detroit area.

McClellan said Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa, scheduled for a reappearance before the committee after Aug 4, would be questioned about what actions he had taken in the way of "either curbing or condoning the activities of these Teamster officials." He said Hoffa also would be asked about "a number of other subjects of interest to the committee."

Meanwhile, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, whose Chicago officials had been accused by the Senate committee of having negotiated "sweetheart" contracts, appropriated $50,000 to finance its own investigation of the charges.

Pres. Ed S. Miller said the union's executive board was polled by wire and approved the action to provide funds to employ additional personnel who will conduct an inventory of all working agreements negotiated by 11 Chicago locals.

Set Up Trusteeship

Following an all-day meeting at the union's Cincinnati headquarters with a four-man union committee appointed to take charge of the Chicago cleanup, Miller said a third Chicago-area local — Soda Fountain Workers Local 3 of Cicero—had been placed in trusteeship. The local shares headquarters with Local 450, placed under trusteeship earlier when two of its officials resigned and then pleaded the Fifth Amendment during questioning by the McClellan committee.

The union ordered the Chicago Joint Executive Board, also under trusteeship, to move its records from its headquarters it had shared with Local 593 in order to assure its complete independence from any of the locals comprising its membership.

The Chicago cleanup committee, headed by Intl. Vice Pres. Marcel Kenney, is under instructions to examine all contracts appearing in the records of the 11 Chicago locals and to "double check" the facts by talking with workers and employers, Miller said, in order to root out what he called "shadow unionism."

Operating under a "full disclosure" policy, the union committee was empowered to recommend disciplinary action against officials shown to have engaged in improper practices; to "bring into strict conformity with the AFL-CIO's six codes of ethical practices the work and methods" of all Chicago locals, and to recommend steps to alter the structure of the locals "to clarify the collective bargaining climate," Miller said.

AFL-CIO News in Nebraska Schools

Omaha — The Nebraska State AFL-CIO will send the AFL-CIO News to all high schools, colleges and universities in the state this fall on the basis of an overwhelming response from state educators.

The state labor organization first sent the News to the state's schools for the 1957-58 school term and shortly before the end of the scholastic year queried superintendents and principals on the use made of the publication.

The approximately 250 replies received, the overwhelming majority showed good use was being made of the publication in debate and for general research and study.

Gordon C. Preble, president of the Nebraska State AFL-CIO reported on the basis of the questionnaire the state executive board voted to send the News to all schools in the state for the 1958-59 school year.

NLRB Overturns 'Biased' Election

The actions of an eager-beaver anti-labor newspaper publisher in running a free "vote-against-the-union" advertisement in his paper, has caused the National Labor Relations Board to set aside the results of a representation election.

The NLRB ordered a new election at Monarch Rubber Co., Inc., after the Laborers complained that the ad—which appeared in the weekly Spencer, W. Va., Times Record on the day before the scheduled election—prejudiced the employes' freedom of choice.

The advertisement openly threatened that a vote for the union would mean "complete loss of your job." The ad was ostensibly sponsored by "local business men," but the NLRB found that the publisher had run it free of charge.

Wage-Hour Law Court Suits at Peak

A new high in Labor Dept. court actions to enforce federal wage and hour laws won restoration of more than $1.6 million in back wages for employes during 1958, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell announced.

The amount of back wages recovered for employes who had not been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Walsh-Healey and Fair Labor Standards Acts was 60 percent higher than the previous record of $1 million set in 1957.

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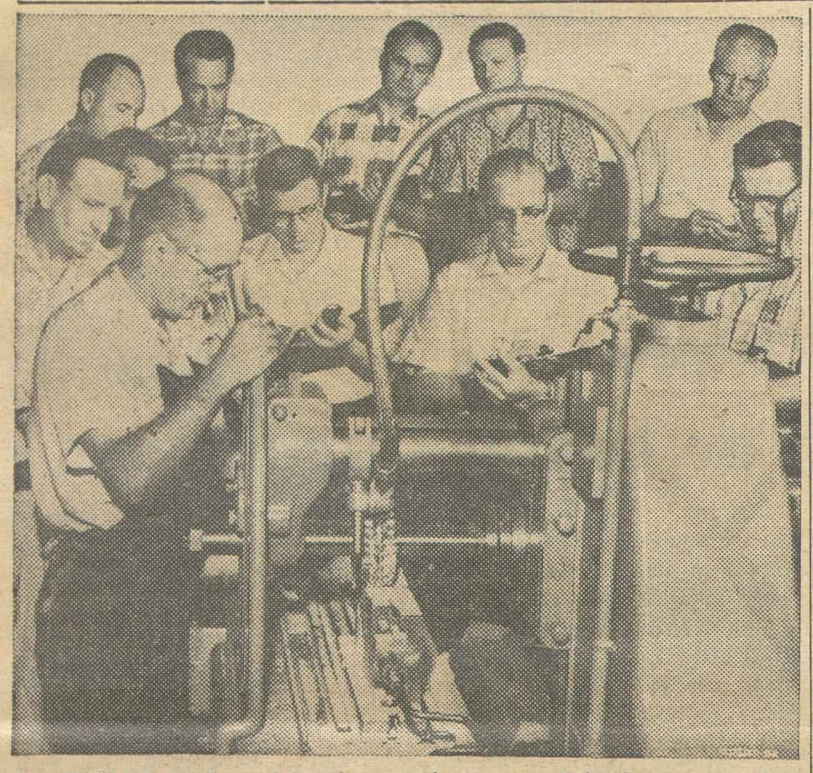
No. 32

Welfare Plan Report Bill Heads for Final Approval



HOCUS POCUS used by time study "experts" is demonstrated to trade unionists who conduct time studies of their own during in-shop phase of special course conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research at the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers. (See story page 3.)

Ohio Fight Looms on 'Work' Referendum

A bitter November fight over employer attempts to impose a compulsory open shop law on Ohio was assured as backers of a so-called "right-to-work" measure filed 110,000 more signatures than needed on petitions to place the proposition on the ballot.

On the Aug. 5 deadline, Ohioans for Right to Work supervised the carting into the secretary of state's office by armed guards of six sacks containing 465,180 signatures.

Under Ohio law the petitioners needed 345,209 valid signatures with at least five percent in each of 44 counties in the state. The 465,180 represented at least five percent in 80 of the state's 88 counties.

Leaders of the "right-to-work" petition fight have admitted spending at least a quarter-million dollars to secure the signatures. Labor sources in Ohio estimate that the petition drive cost close to a half million dollars.

Walt Davis, director of United Organized Labor of Ohio, a group representing all labor in the fight against the "work" drive, declared that "the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have made good their threat to place the measure on the ballot, proving the power of big money."

Five State Votes Set

The filing of the petitions in Ohio means that voters in five states will decide on the "right-to-work" issue in November—Ohio, California, Kansas, Colorado and Washington.

In Idaho, where a sufficient number of signatures have been filed by "work" proponents, labor is checking the signatures with some expectations that enough invalid signatures will be discovered to keep the measure off the ballot. A similar check is being made in Washington.

Ohio labor greeted the petition

(*Continued on Page 6*)

Refusal to Scab No Bar to Jobless Pay

Milwaukee, Wis.—An unemployed worker who refuses to cross a picket line when he is recalled to his job can still continue to collect unemployment compensation benefits, Michael Torphy, state unemployment insurance director ruled, because he has "good cause" not to return.

The issue arose when 200 employes of the Milwaukee Crane Div. of Industrial Enterprises, Inc., were called back to work. They refused to cross a picket line established, after they were furloughed, by the Iron Workers.

Antitrust Law Violation?:

Steel Price Hike Faces Two Probes

A Senate committee and the Justice Dept. launched parallel investigations to determine whether the nation's leading steel companies engaged in an illegal conspiracy in their latest round of steel price increases.

In the wake of the industry's average $4.50-a-ton price boost—pushing the cost of steel to an all-time high of $150 a ton—the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee held a day and a half of special hearings. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), subcommittee chairman, predicted it would hold "more extended hearings" after the November elections.

Pres. Eisenhower called on management and labor to hold down profits and wage increases to reasonable levels. The President warned that the consumer would "rebel," unless management's profits were on a scale where they were "not robbing the public," and unless wage increases were geared to "increases in productivity."

The government's top antitrust prosecutor—Assistant Atty. Gen. Victor R. Hansen — told the subcommittee that the Justice Dept. is looking into the steel price hike and will decide later whether it should go ahead with a full-fledged investigation to be followed by possible prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Law.

But Chairman John W. Gwynne of the Federal Trade Commission said the FTC didn't have enough evidence of misconduct by steel companies to justify a full-scale inquiry.

The Steelworkers had repeatedly warned in advance that the industry was preparing for a new round of price hikes, and had predicted that the steel producers would blame the move on a two-part wage increase which became effective five weeks ago under the USWA contract.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald declared that the higher wages—an 11.9-cents-an-hour wage increase plus a 4-cent hourly cost-of-living boost—were "in line with the long-range annual growth of productivity in the steel industry," and thus could be absorbed without higher price tags.

Labor economists pointed out that—as has been the custom in the steel industry in the past—the higher prices on steel far outstripped the wage boosts, even without considering productivity increases. It takes 15 man hours to produce a ton of steel, they said, and on this basis the total wage package amounted to $2.38 per ton as compared with the average $4.50-per-ton price jump.

The steel industry's actions expected to be followed by price

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Labor Law Vote Near In House

By Willard Shelton

The employe welfare and pension plan disclosure bill headed toward a joint Senate - House conference committee and probable final passage as the House approved the Teller version after defeating a Republican effort to water it down.

At the same time, prospects improved that the House before adjournment would reach a vote, with a two-thirds majority needed for passage, on the Kennedy-Ives bill to require union and management reports on financial and other matters, to tighten laws on racketeering and bribery and to liberalize the Taft-Hartley Act.

Bills Cover All Plans

Major differences must be adjusted between the House welfare plan bill sponsored by Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N. Y.) and the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, backed by the AFL-CIO, that passed the Senate by an 83-to-0 vote.

Both bills, however, contain the key provision for protection of workers' interest in welfare and pension plans operated for their benefit by requiring financial reports to the Labor Dept.

Both bills, following House defeat of an amendment by Rep. Albert Bosch (R-N. Y.) to exempt management-run programs, cover

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Labor-Backed Measures Still Stalled As Congress Nears Adjournment

Major labor-backed bills were still stalled in committee, some of them facing almost certain death because of delay, as Congress reached a showdown period with the leaders refusing to set a fixed adjournment target-date but with members increasingly driving to go home.

Unfinished business included legislation on education scholarships, social security, housing, protection of employe welfare funds from abuse or looting, management-union reports and rail pensions and pension-payment taxes.

Also endangered in the House Rules Committee was a bill to give self-financing authority to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Starved for appropriations by the Eisenhower Administration since 1953, TVA came up with a plan to finance its own generating capacity expansion by revenue bonds repaid wholly from power revenue. The Senate passed the bill last year and an identical measure was approved this year by the House Public Works Committee, but the powerful Rules Committee agreed to consider it only after first voting to kill the measure.

The AFL-CIO has endorsed the bill in a letter to all members of the House from Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation.

The adjournment date Republicans and many Democrats were shooting for was Aug. 14-16, but Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson pointblank refused to commit himself.

The prospect of adjournment became stronger as a logjam was broken on two major Administration-backed bills in the foreign policy and foreign trade field. The mutual security bill was reported favorably by the Senate Appropriations Committee and agreement on a trade bill was reached in conference committee.

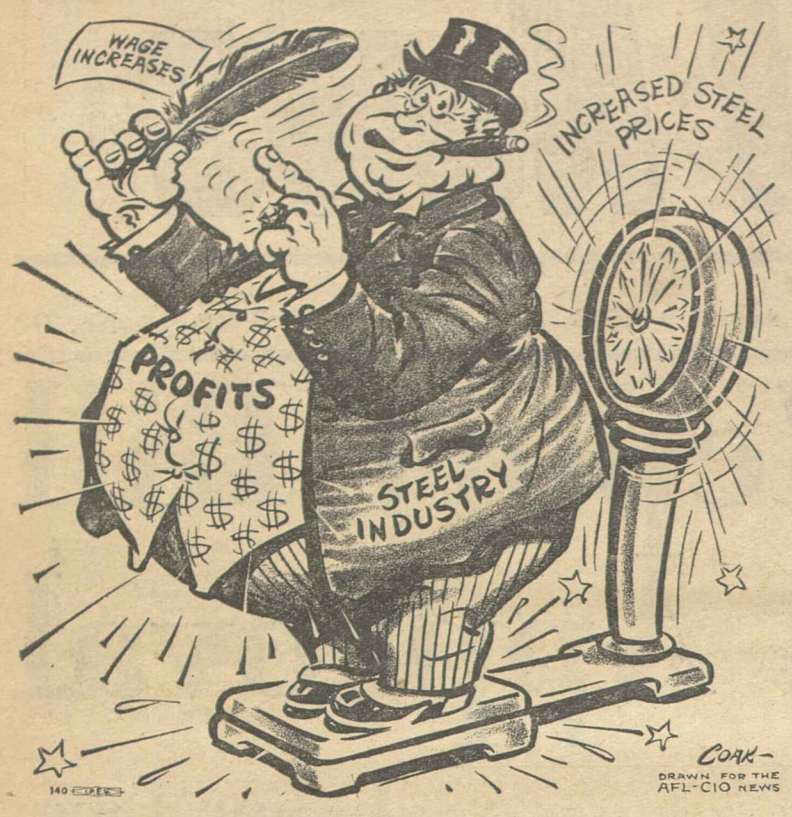
Congress had "work" to do, Johnson said, and might be in session "one week, two weeks, three weeks or four weeks." He indicated that one of the "last" Senate actions might be a bill raising the authorized ceiling on the national debt to $288 million. The effect of delaying consideration of this measure—necessary because of the prospective heavy budget deficits—would be to prevent a hasty adjournment motion.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, here was the situation on major bills and programs backed or opposed by labor:

WELFARE PLANS — House

(*Continued on Page 5*)

'It's This Extra Weight I'm Carrying'



Justice Dept. Pledges Probe of Steel Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

hikes by steel-using producers of consumer goods in the normal pattern of pyramiding prices.

Adding to this prospect was the fact that the price of another basic material—aluminum—went up on the heels of the steel price jump. Aluminum Co. of America led the parade with a price hike of seven-tenths of a cent per pound—equivalent to $14 a ton — and other producers followed suit. Alcoa blamed an automatic wage boost which went into effect Aug. 1 for the price increase.

Pricing Uniformity Questioned

Hansen, the first witness at the subcommittee's hearings, said the Justice Dept. is concerned about the situation "because certain laws of the United States may have been violated in effectuating these increases." He said the government is wondering "why the uniformity of pricing remains as land-locked today as it was almost 40 years ago."

The assistant attorney general said it is clear that the steel companies "march up the hill together" in raising prices, but said the Supreme Court might require more than "consciously parallel behavior" before it would uphold a conspiracy charge against the industry.

Hansen, referring to the many trade press comments which flatly predicted the price increase, suggested there might be "tacit agreement" among steel companies to talk to trade journals about price plans in order to set their plans for industry-wide action.

In opening the preliminary hearings, Sen. Kefauver said a way must be found to curtail "these leap-frog price increases which are causing the current inflation, decreasing consumption and which may mean the loss of our foreign markets." In the months just preceding the 1957 increase, he said, the industry was operating at about 90 percent of capacity, but that output now averages 58 percent and is down to 48 percent "in some instances."

"Why," he asked, "are identical price increases put into effect by all companies at the same time when each has different costs?"

Kefauver's subcommittee has asked Pres. Eisenhower to call a White House conference on steel pricing policies to head off another round of inflation. The senator said he had recommended a labor-management meeting with the President in an effort "to hold the wage-price line and, if possible, to roll back the price increase or at least prevent any expansion."

The Steel Story: Profits by the Ton

The Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee has produced evidence that the mounting price of steel has resulted in unprecedented profits for the industry.

Following hearings earlier this year into "administered" prices, the subcommittee reported that U.S. Steel's after-taxes profits on each ton of steel have climbed, with only a few exceptions, year after year.

The report, which omitted the war years of 1942-46, showed these profit figures per ton of steel:

1939	$3.51
1940	6.81
1941	5.69
1947	6.28
1948	6.27
1949	9.11
1950	9.52
1951	7.48
1952	6.80
1953	8.85
1954	9.15
1955	14.51
1956	14.56
1957	18.00 (first 9 months)

Picket-Line Suits Filed Against UTW

Manchester, Tenn.—Damage suits totaling nearly $1 million have been filed against the United Textile Workers as the result of a recent Supreme Court decision permitting suits by non-strikers who allege that picket lines prevented them from working.

A total of 33 suits—each claiming $30,000 damages — were filed against the international, Local 334 and two international representatives as the result of a strike against Star Union Co. here.

IBEW Backs Link With Safety Council

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has launched a drive to implement a resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO at its 1957 convention, urging affiliated unions to join the Labor Divison of the National Safety Council.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan have sent letters to the union's 1,800 locals recommending affiliation with the safety group, declaring such membership would help improve the union's in-plant accident-prevention program.

Meany Calls on Senate Group To Speed Social Security Bill

By Gervase N. Love

Final action on House-approved amendments improving the Social Security Act was in sight as the Senate Finance Committee began two days of public hearings.

The committee prepared to go into executive session with a request from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that it "do everything possible to get this measure before the Senate, and to secure its final passage," in the hands of each member.

The bipartisan House bill, approved by a 375 to 2 vote, would boost insurance benefits and taxes, facilitate the procedure for bringing certain groups of workers under coverage, ease some requirements for disability payments, set up a new formula for federal participation in higher public assistance payments, and provide for a study of hospitalization insurance for old age, survivors and disability beneficiaries.

"Substantial Improvements"

In individual letters to each member of the Finance Committee, Meany wrote that the AFL-CIO believes the bill contains "substantial improvements" although it falls "somewhat short" of those sought by organized labor.

The 7 percent increase in benefits "meets an urgent, and in many cases, desperate need" by beneficiaries trying "to make their meager savings and other retirement sources meet the constant rise in living costs," he wrote.

He said the bill "substantially improves" the structure of the public assistance program, and described its broadening of the maternal and child welfare program as "most commendable."

He also welcomed the higher tax rate and the increase in maximum earnings to which it is applicable, recalling that "organized labor has consistently supported the sound financing of this system, and the last convention of the AFL-CIO reaffirmed this position."

"I realize that very little time remains in this session of the Congress for consideration of important legislation," Meany concluded.

"In our view, however, this bill takes this into account, as it essentially provides for the extension of the existing program, leaving a number of substantive changes for future study and future action."

7 Percent Increase

The bill would give present and future old age, survivors and disability beneficiaries increases effective in December of about 7 percent over present payments, with a $3 monthly minimum and a $4.75 average, and raise the dollar ceiling of total survivor benefits payable to a family from $200 to $254.

Total earnings on which the social security tax would be applicable and on which benefits would be paid would rise from the present $4,200 a year to $4,800, effective in January. At the same time the taxe rate would increase by one-fourth of one percent to 2.5 for employers and workers, and by three-fourths of one percent to 3.75 percent for the self-employed.

Under present law a worker upon retirement would receive a minimum of $30 a month if single and $45 if married, and a maximum of $108.50 if single and $162.80 if married. Under the House amendments, the minimum would be raised to $33 and $49.50, and the maximum to $116 and $174, with higher benefits in future years for workers regularly earning $400 a month or more.

The new public assistance program, in addition to altering the formula, would give additional grants of $287.8 million to the states. Authorizations for maternal and child health would be boosted from $16.5 million to $21.5 million; for crippled children's services from $15 million to $20 million, and for child welfare services from $12 million to $17 million.

'Work' States Opposed For Union Conclaves

Denver, Colo.—Delegates to the 33rd convention of the American Federation of Technical Engineers have given approval to a resolution barring the union from holding any convention in a "right-to-work" state.

The decision to boycott these states in selecting convention sites came after Pres. Russell M. Stephens accused business interests with "trying to fill their pockets with money from labor conventions" at the same time that they were working for passage of "right-to-work" laws.

The comment came following floor discussion of anti-labor moves in the host state of Colorado, where 52,000 signatures favoring a "work" referendum have been filed with the Secretary of State. With only 48,100 signatures needed, the petition currently is being studied to see if there are enough valid signatures to qualify the referendum.

Stephens, who was re-elected president by unanimous vote, disclosed an exchange of telegrams with a hotel in Charleston, S. C., which hoped to get a nod for the union's 1960 convention. The president informed the hotel of the AFTE's resolution and added: "Our delegates are violently opposed to supporting with union funds the corporate interests, including tourist trade benefactors, who have been responsible for the enactment of the so-called 'right-to-work' laws."

Vice presidents elected by the convention included Henry W. Nelson of Seattle, Wash., Edmund W. Noetzel of Pittsfield, Mass., Timothy D. Flynn of Portsmouth, N. H., Edgar M. Heintzman of Camden, N. J., Maurice R. Wheeler of St. Louis, Mo., and John P. Young of Peterborough, Ontario.

The delegates voted to accept the invitation of Local 164 to hold the union's next biennial convention in Toronto in 1960.

Convention speakers included George Cavender, president of the Colorado AFL-CIO Labor Council and president of the Denver City Council; Joseph Lewis, secretary of the AFL-CIO Union Label Dept., and B. A. Gritta, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

6 Drug Firms Charged With Rigging Prices

The suspicion of a lot of customers that they have been paying too much for antibiotics was given substance when the Federal Trade Commission charged six leading manufacturers with fixing prices and trying to monopolize the industry.

The complaint was based on a two-year economic study of the industry which yielded a 361-page report the FTC has been studying since November. Without naming specific firms, the report showed that prices have remained virtually unchanged since 1951 for the so-called "broad spectrum" antibiotics. The prices of the new drugs were set at about the same levels, but those of earlier products went down.

Named in the complaint were the American Cyanamid Co., New York; Chas. Pfizer Co., Inc., Brooklyn; E. R. Squibb & Sons Div. of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., New York; Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Bristol-Myers Co., New York, and its subsidiary, Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

All six were accused of setting "arbitrary, artificial, non-competitive and rigid prices"; establishing "illegal resale price maintenance agreements"; denying competitors "a reasonable opportunity to compete"; agreeing to licensing deals "with the purpose and effect of unreasonably foreclosing and preventing competition in the production and sale of tetracycline and chlortetracycline," and attempting to monopolize the antibiotics industry.

In addition, Pfizer was charged with making false statements to the Patent Office in obtaining a patent on tetracycline, most important of the broad spectrum antibiotics with sales of more than $100 million last year, and with monopoly in connection with its ownership of the patent. The other firms also were accused of soliciting and accepting Pfizer licenses to make or sell the product although they know that that company had filed "false, misleading and incorrect information" to get the patent.

Spokesmen for all six firms denied any wrongdoing.

The broad spectrum antibiotics won their name because of the fact they attack a wide range of infection-causing bacteria. They were introduced in 1948 and by 1956 accounted for 39 percent of the total antibiotics production. The firms cited by the FTC are responsible for making two-thirds of all the antibiotics produced in this country.

The firms' trade names include aureomycin and achromycin, made by American Cyanamid; polycycline and tetrex, manufactured by Bristol-Myers; Pfizer's terramycin and tetracyn; mysteclin and sumycin, made by Olin Mathieson, and Upjohn's panmycin and panalba.

The report recalled that when the federal government licensed anyone qualified to make penicillin, probably the major pioneer antibiotic, postwar competition forced a 99 percent cut in introductory prices. Nothing comparable has happened to prices of the broad spectrum antibiotics.

Mary Kehoe Resigns Canadian Labor Post

Ottawa, Ont.—Mary Kehoe, assistant editor of the Canadian Labor Congress News, has resigned to become assistant director of Canada's Catholic Hospital Association. She had had nearly eight years of service with the CLC and the old Canadian Congress of Labor.

Schnitzler Tells IATSE:

Local Unions Key To Labor's Future

St. Louis—The labor movement today should take a page out of the old-timer's book and launch a vigorous offensive if it is to effectively carry its story to the American people, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the 1,200 delegates attending the 44th convention of the Intl. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators here.

"We've lost that person-to-person contact which was so effective in years gone by," he told the delegates, who represent 831 local unions from all states and Canadian provinces, Alaska and Hawaii.

"The top officers of the AFL-CIO cannot possibly attend the meetings of the 68,000 local unions comprising the merged organization," he added, "but this job can be done on the local level by you delegates and other local union officials."

Schnitzler pointed to the success of community services committees as proof that an effective job could be done at the local level.

Cites Merger Progress

Commenting on the progress of the merger, the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer said that sincere and dedicated men of both labor organizations had given freely of themselves to unify the labor movement.

Both the AFL and the CIO had, prior to merger, been doing a good job for their membership, he added, and, therefore, a merger of the two could not help but be successful.

Schnitzler declared that he could see nothing in the future which could ever divide or split the merged organization, and urged all segments to take the positive approach toward the problems confronting it.

Pres. Richard F. Walsh, in his biennial report to the convention, urged the delegates to help reverse the legislative trend against labor by means of enlightened political action and exemplary conduct of union affairs.

Walsh, who is also an AFL-CIO vice president, recommended the adoption of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices codes. The international, he said, could adopt the codes and be in full compliance without making any changes whatsoever in the union's constitution and by-laws or the operation of the union's general office.

"I think this speaks very well for the way you have run your organization," the report concluded.

Emphasis on Technology

The five-day convention was to take up many of the problems confronting the entertainment industry, with particular emphasis on technological advancements in the television and motion picture fields.

In addition to outright opposition to "right-to-work" laws, the convention was to act on a resolution declaring that the union will not hold meetings in states where anti-labor bills are in effect.

Other resolutions called for an end to foreign "runaway" motion picture production by American producers, reduction in the social security voluntary retirement age to 60, passage of civil rights legislation and repeal of all legislation making it illegal for unions to contribute to political campaigns.

In addition to addresses by leading representatives of the motion picture industry, delegates were to hear talks by James McDevitt, director of COPE; Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label and Services Trades Dept., and Edmund Tobin, president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

GIFT OF A WATCH by Pres. George Meany (left) marked the retirement of May Barrett (center) from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research on Aug. 1. Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg (right) also paid warm tribute to Miss Barrett, who started work in the AFL Research Dept. on Sept. 22, 1934. She handled unemployment estimates and financial and statistical matters in the department.

AFL-CIO Time Study Institute Clarifies Experts' 'Hocus Pocus'

Madison, Wis.—The "hocus pocus" used by time study "experts" to establish "production norms" was explored by 28 trade unionists at a week-long institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research at the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers here.

The course was conducted by Bert Gottlieb, an industrial engineer on the Dept. of Research staff, who told representatives of 14 international unions that more output from labor—and not higher wages—was management's objective in time studies. He added that management favored this speedup "without regard for fairness and without consideration of the health and morale of workers."

In sessions which put heavy emphasis on the actual in-shop experience of conducting time studies, the students were shown that so-called "scientific" methods of rate calculation could easily be manipulated to provide the predetermined results management was seeking.

Wide Error Range

By participating in the studies themselves, the students were given proof that, although high-priced management engineering firms claim they can rate worker pace within 5 percent, university studies are far more factual in their claims that errors ranging all the way from 10 to 40 percent are not uncommon among "qualified" time study men.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler had sounded the keynote for the course in a letter which went to international unions inviting them to send students. The institute, he said, would provide full-time union representatives with "a basic understanding of current time study and wage incentive practices as well as their abuses and shortcomings."

Prof. Robert Ozanne, director of the university's School for Workers, stressed that understanding of these management techniques would enable labor representatives to represent workers "more effectively" in dealings with management.

The institute emphasized collective bargaining problems—including contract clauses, grievance handling and arbitration—arising out of time study practices and wage incentives.

Gottlieb described the manner in which one union abolished a time study system by negotiating a contract clause which required agreement between steward and foreman that a worker was operating at "normal" speed before the time study man could run his tests. Because it was impossible to reach agreement on what was "normal," this resulted in the eventual elimination of the whole time study program.

More Institutes Urged

In unsigned evaluation reports which they turned in after completion of the course, virtually all of the students urged continuation and expansion of institutes of this type by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in order to train as many trade unionists as possible in the techniques used by management to get higher production without paying more wages.

One student summed up the course in the evaluation session: "I feel that I will now be able to analyze a time study to a point where the company will not be able to 'snow me under' with all its charts and figures."

Joining with Gottlieb in presenting the course were William Kuhl and Richard Humphreys of the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers staff.

International unions which sent representatives included the Brick and Clay Workers, Building Service Employes, Carpenters, Communications Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Furniture Workers, Machinists, Meat Cutters, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, Pulp, Sulphite Workers, United Shoe Workers, Stone and Allied Products Workers, and the Auto Workers.

Self-Employed Tax Relief Bill Called 'Unfair'

The AFL-CIO has called for defeat of a House-passed measure that would give major tax relief to self-employed persons providing for their own retirement funds.

In a telegram to all members of the Senate Finance Committee, Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO director of legislation, declared the measure "unfairly discriminates against low income taxpayers and gives an unnecessary boon to self-employed in the higher tax brackets.

"We urge that the Finance Committee reject this measure."

The House-passed bill would allow self-employed persons to defer taxes on 10 percent of net income, with an annual maximum of $2,500 and a lifetime maximum of $50,000, to allow them to accumulate a personal retirement fund.

The Executive Council's report to the AFL-CIO Second Constitutional Convention in December 1957 at Atlantic City, adopted by that convention, supported a proposal initiated by railroad unions which would make employe contributions for social security, railroad retirement and civil service retirement a deductible item for purposes of computing the individual worker's income tax.

The council report added:

"The benefits of this proposal would be confined to those who contribute towards a government-administered retirement program, and the AFL-CIO has made it clear that it opposes the extension of this principle to the large-scale contributions by self-employed professionals to private funds for retirement purposes."

The House Ways & Means Committee recently approved a bill allowing tax deductions by railroad workers covered by the railroad retirement program after knocking out a tentatively-approved section extending the same relief to government workers and those covered by social security.

Schnitzler Commends Eagles For 'Jobs After 40' Campaign

Chicago—The real enemy of people over 40 hunting jobs is ignorance, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the 60th convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles here.

Schnitzler commended the organization for the campaign it is waging for "Jobs After 40," one of many national issues on which it has been lined up solidly with organized labor.

"The excellent research done by your organization and the factual literature you have been pounding out are beginning to take effect," he said. "In fact your entire program to enlist the support of management, labor, civic organizations and the general public for increased job opportunities for older workers is bearing fruit."

Asks Forand Bill Support

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer recalled the Eagles' backing of the original Social Security Act was so vigorous that the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented the fraternal body with the pen he used to sign it into law. He called on the convention now to support the bill improving the law sponsored by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.).

The proposal, he said, "will create a 1958-model" law and has "wide support from all who love their neighbors."

"It is conceived in the conviction that laws must change as circumstances change," he declared. "It is based upon the belief that America's senior citizens deserve understanding of their problems; that a nation which has the know-how to split the atom can solve the problems of America's older workers."

Schnitzler emphasized the importance of a section of the bill which would provide hospital, surgical and nursing home benefits to social security beneficiaries.

'Work' Law Dangers Cited

"We are morally certain," he added, "that in this battle you will be once again on the side of the people in need; that once again we will be fighting shoulder to shoulder for the cause of humanity."

Schnitzler also voiced confidence that organized labor has the support of the Eagles in the fight against so-called "right-to-work" laws, and cited a resolution passed by the recent state convention of Eagles in Ohio calling them "a fraud upon the public."

"These laws do not serve one useful social purpose," he declared. "Their only intent is to weaken and if possible destroy the trade union movement. The trade union movement has sought to build a higher standard of living. And if the standard of living of the American people is allowed to be cut, then all of society suffers."

Schnitzler warned the delegates not to be mislead by newspaper headlines smearing all of organized labor for the sins of the few. He assured them the AFL-CIO will continue to do its utmost to drive corruption from its ranks.

Flemming Assumes Post as HEW Head

Pres. Arthur S. Flemming of Ohio Wesleyan University has been sworn in as secretary of health, education and welfare. He was formerly defense mobilizer and an official in government manpower programs.

He succeeds Marion B. Folsom, who resigned after spelling out to Congress the Eisenhower Administration's opposition to a general increase in social security benefits this year.

Pres. Eisenhower also announced the appointment of Bertha S. Adkins, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, as undersecretary of health, education and welfare. Miss Adkins formerly was dean of women at Western Maryland College and dean of residence at Bradford (Mass.) Junior College.

Profiteering on Prices

THE RECENT PRICE INCREASES imposed by the steel and aluminum industries provide the documented proof that in key sectors of the American economy prices are "administered" to yield a predetermined rate of profit with little or no relationship to wage costs or conditions in the market place.

About 40 percent of the nation's steel capacity is lying idle, but instead of holding the price line or cutting prices to step up demand, the industry decided to shore up its somewhat lagging profit position by charging more for the limited quantity of steel it is turning out. A somewhat similar situation prevails in the aluminum industry.

With an anticipated pickup in economic activity, the price increases pegged to lagging production will bring a windfall of super profits that may exceed all previous records.

Since the onset of the recession in August 1957 the nation has been waiting for prices to drop. Government economists have assured us that consumer prices come down last during a recession after the costs of raw materials and basic commodities have been reduced.

But there has been no downward movement in basic prices and consumer prices have moved upward during the worst recession the nation has endured since the end of World War II.

Certainly the millions of unemployed have not contributed to rising prices as they attempt to eke out an existence on inadequate unemployment compensation benefits.

There is only one answer—the determination of American industry to maintain the high profits it has racked up in the postwar years, the assumption that a high profit position is in the best interests of the nation.

The best interests of the nation are served by a policy of keeping the steel mills and the aluminum plants operating at full capacity meeting the needs of American consumers who are fully employed at adequate wages.

To substitute an administered price policy is to sell America short and to sap its strength during an era of continuing crisis.

Whose Baby Is It?

LAST WEEK THE AFL-CIO NEWS inquired editorially whether the 14 members of the Senate Republican Policy Committee "endorse" the committee's attack on organized labor in the form of a 216-page handbook entitled "The Labor Bosses—America's Third Party."

As of this writing there has been no statement forthcoming from the committee. It occurs to us, however, that we might have directed the inquiry to the wrong party.

Perhaps the question about the disclaimer—the statement that neither members of the GOP Policy Committee "nor other Republican senators" are "responsible for the statements herein contained"—should have been directed to the Republican National Committee.

We ask, then, of Meade Alcorn, chairman of the national committee:

Do the views contained in the policy committee handbook reflect the views of the Republican Party?

The News would be happy to print any reply to this inquiry.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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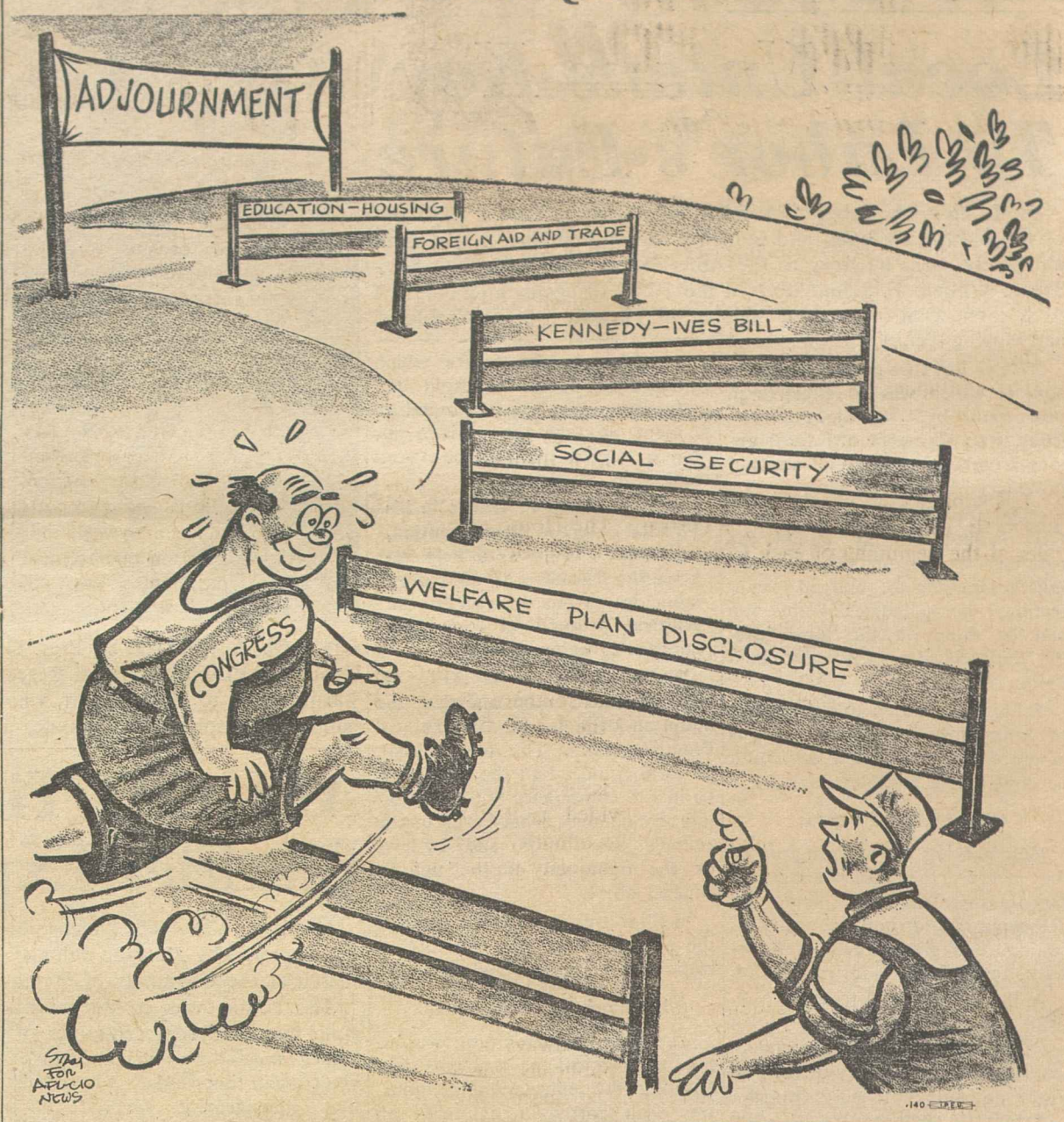
'You Can't Quit Yet'



Little Admiration for Tito:

Communist Party Discredited In Eyes of Yugoslav Youth

By Arnold Beichman

BELGRADE—WHAT STARTLES the visitor here in this Tito Communist capital city is the freedom with which young men and women talk to a stranger as soon as they know he's an American. Foreign languages, particularly English and German, are far more widely known and spoken among the youth so that a visitor, lacking an even rudimentary knowledge of Serbo-Croat, can have free give-and-take conversations.

Of half a dozen young people I talked to, ranging in age from 23 to 28, all had had some form of higher education and none, they said, were members of the League of Yugoslav Communists; nor, it was added, did they intend to join. Asked why not, the answer invariably was:

"Because I'm not a Communist."

I cannot say of my own knowledge that these six young people reflect widely held opinions but observers who have been here for a number of years say Tito's communism has no hold on Yugoslav youth and that among them, the party has been discredited for years.

I asked one young lady, about 26 who spoke excellent German and had a good office job, why she hadn't joined the party. She replied:

"For years I was asked to join and I was under some pressure. Recently there has been no pressure although every once in a while I am told I am only hindering my career by not joining."

In what way was it a hindrance not to be one of the 700,000 Communist leaguers?

"Well, it means you can't get a decent flat because the best apartments are always reserved for the party people. It means it is difficult to visit foreign countries, although not impossible. It means you can't get better jobs with more money.

"I've thought of joining. I'm growing older and I can't see much future ahead for me. Yet I wouldn't because if after all these years of refusing to join, I suddenly decided to join after all, I might find myself being tested."

I looked puzzled. What did she mean "being tested"?

"If I joined now, I could expect to be asked to be an informer to the UDBA (secret police) to see if I really meant to be a good Communist or I was just an opportunist like many others who have joined to further their careers. I don't say it would happen but it could happen and if I refused I'd be worse off than ever."

What did they think of Milovan Djilas and his writings? **A visitor** is surprised that Djilas has no audience or following among young people here. Few have read his book, "The New Class," since it is legally barred from circulation in Yugoslavia although they know something of what he wrote by word-of-mouth, reading the foreign press or by listening to foreign broadcasts. His trial, of course, was a well-known event in Belgrade.

According to the young people I talked to, who seemed to reflect opinions held by family and friends, Djilas was never liked because he was a "swaggerer." One young man said:

"He pretended to be a worker by wearing a worker's cap but everything else was camel's hair."

What are these young people interested in apart from job, home and family? Jazz or good music or both, seeing America and the rest of the world, wearing better clothes and shoes preferably in the Italian style and, above all, having a decent apartment when they marry.

MY CONVERSATIONS, by and large, were nonpolitical. It was not that there was any reluctance to talk politics. Political issues didn't come up unless I raised them. They evinced little admiration for Tito, none at all for the party leaders like Kardelj, Rankovic, Vukmanovic-Tempo or anybody else.

I would in no way imply that Yugoslav youth is plotting a revolution or even dreaming of it. If they dream of anything it is to get out of town, not as political refugees but as immigrants just like hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs who migrated overseas before the war.

Yet few will actually migrate because life here is not intolerable; it's just gray and montonous and there is no genuine upper class or intellectual class to which one can aspire to unless one joins the party.

Other than that, "liberalization" of the regime has certainly been far more of a reality here than in the Soviet empire; the internal "thaw" is genuine and none of these youngsters I talked to had any fears that being seen talking to me or walking with me would lead to any reprisals. It might go down in their police record and it might be difficult in the future to get an exit visa for a trip—assuming they had the money—to Italy or France, but not much more.

As for the question which excites and interests the visitor—Khrushchev's anti-Yugoslav campaign—these young people couldn't care less. Since they're not Communists, Russia was never an inspiration to them and since Hungary and the Nagy execution, there is strong anti-Soviet feeling. But they don't care what Khrushchev says about Tito or what Tito says about Khrushchev. To them it's an old newsreel they've seen before and it's far more pleasant to go swimming in the Danube.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THIS IS THE SEASON when the House Rules Committee, "graveyard" of liberal legislation, reveals the scope of its power. Within a few days it stalled a Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill and killed a public works bill, both of which had cleared the Senate. It forced the House Banking Committee to agree to watering down its area redevelopment bill, almost to the point of meaninglessness, as the price for considering sending the measure to the floor.

It is customary to say the committee is supposed to act merely as a "traffic policeman," with the function merely of channeling bills to the floor in orderly fashion, rather than as an "umpire" to decide arbitrarily that it won't even let a bill it dislikes come up.

This explanation is too simple. If the House didn't like the way it worked, its operations could be curbed. The House adopts new rules at the beginning of each Congress and a majority can change them.

THE COMMITTEE, under the chairmanship of Virginia's conservative Rep. Howard Smith (D), comes close to reflecting faithfully two facts—the essential strength of the conservative coalition that controls the House when Republicans and southern Democrats form an actual majority, and the power of the leaders of the two parties.

The committee was intended to be, and is, a partisan group in the official sense. When the House is divided as it now is, the majority has eight seats to only four for the minority party. This is so ordered to prevent a blocking of the majority party's will by the "traffic cop."

This should make it easy, superficially, for Democrats to put through bills approved by the legislative committees, such as the TVA measure reported by Public Works and the area redevelopment bill reported favorably by Banking and Currency.

But at least two of the eight Democrats are always conservative southern Democrats and with the four Republicans they are half the committee. If they oppose a liberal bill, it doesn't get through unless one of the Republicans breaks ranks or is absent—or one of the conservative Democrats himself stays away.

SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN has influence in determining what happens in the committee; the Democrats will not lightly ignore his statement that he feels strongly that a bill should be cleared. But Republicans respect the wishes of GOP Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.), and the attitude of legislative committee chairmen also is important.

A conservative committee chairman may be outvoted in his own committee, but if he has succeeded in delaying action until toward the close of the session his opposition to a bill is likely to be respected by the two conservative southern Democrats.

Generally speaking, it is as true today as when Woodrow Wilson wrote his brilliant analyses of our constitutional system that we have a government of committee chairmen. It is more apparent in the House, but even in the Senate a respected and able committee chairman, rich in seniority is likely to control the fate of legislation in which he is passionately interested.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS ago Franklin D. Roosevelt tried to "purge" enemies of the New Deal in his own party. He had no luck in trying to beat senators in the Democratic primaries, but he knocked out Rep. J. T. O'Connor, the New York conservative who as chairman of the Rules Committee had helped stifle New Deal bills.

It did some good but not much. Even when Rep. Adolph Sabath of Illinois, a liberal, was chairman, two southern conservatives stayed on to tie up the committee by voting with the Republicans. In the last few years we have had Howard Smith.

Rush for Adjournment Stalls Major Labor-Supported Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

passed Teller version of bill after defeating Republican-sponsored amendment to exempt management-run welfare and pension programs from reports to government. Conference committee was named to reconcile differences between this measure and Senate-approved Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS—The Senate-passed Kennedy-Ives bill, calling for election, financial and trusteeship reports from unions and employe-relations financial reports from management and "labor consultants," was still stalled in the House Labor Committee. There was a possibility that the bill would be called direct to the House floor for a vote under procedure permitting no amendments and requiring a two-thirds affirmative vote for passage.

SOCIAL SECURITY—The Senate Finance Committee began two days of hearings on the House-passed Mills-Reed bill, raising benefits to present pensioners by 7 percent and increasing taxes to finance the higher payments. Dropped from the measure before it was reported by the House Ways & Means Committee were the labor-supported Forand provisions to grant hospital, surgical and nursing-home benefits.

EDUCATION—The House headed toward a vote on a science education measure establishing federal scholarships, fellowships for graduate scholars, and teachings aids in the science, mathematics and language fields. Before the Rules Committee granted clearance by a 6 to 3 vote, committee members agreed to cut the program from 20,000 to 10,000 federal scholarships a year. The Senate has not acted on its own committee-approved scholarships bill.

HOUSING—The Rules Committee had not yet cleared a comtee-approved housing bill that in some ways was more restricted than the omnibus measure previously passed by the Senate, which the Administration was fighting as "too liberal."

MINIMUM WAGE—No action during session despite extensive hearings last year by both House and Senate Labor Committees.

LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS—Passed by Senate but dead by action of the Rules Committee unless taken up under suspension of the rules and passed by two-thirds vote in House.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT—Banking Committee previously forced to agree that no money would be spent for federal program in areas of chronic unemployment, unless cleared next year by specific appropriation. Rules Committee voted to send the bill to the House floor.

TVA SELF-FINANCING—Senate-passed bill still alive in Rules Committee after group first voted to kill it by refusing to give the measure a green light for House action.

MUTUAL SECURITY—Senate Appropriations Committee reported bill restoring $440 million of nearly $600 million cut by House from $3.6 billion previously authorized for foreign economic and military security.

RECIPROCAL TRADE—Expected to pass immediately as House-Senate conference committee agreed to a compromise bill extending the government's trade pact authority for four years, with power to cut tariffs as much as 20 percent but not more than 10 percent in any single year.

RAIL PENSION—Bills to increase pensions and allow future tax offsets credited against retirement fund payments in excess of 3 percent of wages were still tied up in various House and Senate committees.

SUPREME COURT—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved an amended Butler-Jenner bill restricting the high court's appellate jurisdiction and another amended version of a House-passed "states' rights" bill reducing the court's authority in applying the doctrine of federal powers. Both bills were opposed in their original versions by the AFL-CIO.

House Okays Welfare Plan Measure; Vote Seen Near on Kennedy-Ives

(Continued from Page 1)

all types of plans, whether controlled by employers, administered by unions or jointly administered.

Both would make it a federal offense to fail to file reports.

The Senate bill, however, gives the secretary of labor affirmative power to investigate the accuracy of reports and prescribes more exactly the information to be reported.

House approval of the bill came after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter to each member of the House urged passage of the measure and specifically requested defeat of the GOP management-exemption plan.

Tremendous pressure had been applied in behalf of the exemption by business groups, and a powerful insurance company lobby sought to stir up "grass roots" emotion by circularizing insurance salesmen and others connected with the industry.

Exemptions Defeated

Exemption plans had been narrowly defeated in the House Labor Committee before the bill was reported. Approval of the exemption would have made the bill almost meaningless, since approximately 90 percent of workers benefited by welfare and pension programs are covered by plans managed solely by employers.

Rejection of the Bosch amendment came on a standing vote of 131 to 104. In the Senate a similar amendment sponsored by Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) was defeated on a roll call.

Revival of the Senate-passed Kennedy-Ives bill on management and labor reports, previously considered buried for the session in the House Labor Committee, came almost simultaneously with passage of the welfare plan measure.

Meany had asked the House in June to pass the welfare bill first and then to improve and pass the Kennedy-Ives measure as well, which he described as "worthwhile" even including Senate amendments that he labeled "unwise, unfair or unworkable."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn, who had held the Kennedy-Ives bill until the Labor Committee cleared the welfare plan measure, signaled the revival as he told reporters the bill might be called up.

Chance to Vote Urged

It appeared that the only vote the House might find possible was on simple acceptance or rejection of the Senate bill, without change. Without committee approval, which was not in sight, the bill could be called up only under procedure requiring a two-thirds vote for passage.

AFL-CIO leaders were urging that the House be given the chance to vote on the measure to keep it from dying.

Industrial Union Dept. Walter P. Reuther in telegrams to Pres. Eisenhower, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and congressional leaders called for House adoption of the Kennedy-Ives bill and asked the "good offices" of the Administration and legislators.

Decency Seen Strengthened

"Despite our belief that certain provisions are unfair and unworkable," Reuther said, "the bill in balance will strengthen the efforts of decent elements in the labor movement to deal effectively with corruption."

Employer groups, he said, are trying to "block passage" because they want to "avoid the need for public accounting of their activities and financial transactions in the field of labor-management law." Some legislators, he declared, "are more interested in exploiting the existence of corruption than in passing legislation to deal with and punish abuses."

Eisenhower and Mitchell have given no endorsement to the bill and the President at his Aug. 6 press conference specifically rejected a chance to give the Kennedy-Ives bill his blessing.

The long delay since the bill was passed by the Senate gave the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce a chance to promote floods of telegrams and letters from businessmen in opposition to the bill.

A roll call vote would give the House a chance to get on the record for or against the measure that went through the Senate by an 88-to-1 vote. Approval by a two-thirds majority would send the bill to the White House without further Senate action.

Washington Reports:

Bill to Revise Banking Laws Hit

TWO MEMBERS OF THE House Banking Committee assert that a bill before the Congress purporting only to revise the banking laws would "actually make substantial changes in the laws which affect every depositer, every stockholder and every bank of the country, as well as the savings and loans associations and the credit unions."

Rep. Merwin Coad (D-Ia.) and Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D-N. Y.) charged that the measure was rushed through the Senate and that heavy pressures are being put on the members of the Congress to enact the bill before its provisions are explained to the people. They were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, "Washington Reports to the People."

"It was a rather quick deal (in the Senate)," Coad asserted. "There were eight days of hearings in committee and it passed on the Senate floor without any real discussion."

Multer said that in the House, witnesses were excused before they could be examined, and most of the testimony was by supporters of the measure.

"People who want to be heard in opposition have been denied an opportunity to appear," he charged.

The congressmen said that the measure weighs a pound, runs 252 pages, would amend eight federal statutes, and includes 150 amendments.

"I'm sure no one who is alive today knows all that's in this measure," Coad said. "We do know some proposed changes. One would repeal the federal usury statutes." Multer added this could mean that "Even a thousand percent interest could conceivably be charged."

MULTER ALSO DECLARED: "There's a provision in the bill which would take away from the stockholders their right to vote their stock so that they can get representation on the board even though they can't elect a majority of the board. . . . There's a provision to give the banking management the right to give themselves stock options so they can buy stock at a price they fix today even though they buy two, three, four, or five years from today. . . . There is a provision that would prohibit anyone suing the bankers from subpoenaing the bank records."

The pressure to get the bill passed, Coad said, has come "from every state of the union and all kinds of financial institutions."

Yardmasters Elect Schoch, Okay Codes

Chicago—M. G. Schoch, president of the Railroad Yardmasters since 1943, was re-elected as the union closed its 27th general assembly here.

Other officers elected were W. Fred Meyer, secretary - treasurer, and C. E. Falconer, P. J. Kiely, J. S. Meyers, R. R. Reddy and R. M. Semple, executive board members.

The delegates approved a recommendation that the AFL-CIO ethical practice codes be incorporated into the RYA constitution. In other actions, the convention:

Voted to support improvements in the railroad retirement and unemployment insurance acts sponsored by the railway labor unions. The proposed changes were pending in Congress.

Approved a program for a uniform national vacation rule, as well as higher wages, better working conditions and improved safety provisions.

Called for completion of the union shop program on all railroads on which the RYA represents employes.

The delegates decided to hold meetings of general chairmen in Chicago every year during the first two weeks of October except in convention years.

The interim meetings would serve as a clearing house on issues important to yardmasters, Schoch said.

FIRST AWARD from $1.5 million international training fund set up by agreement between Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and employers went to Local 129, Niagara Falls, N. Y., which will use the $6,200 to modernize the vocational training school for training apprentices. Shown at presentation ceremony are (left to right) Business Manager Frank F. DeNike of Local 274, Jersey City, N. J., union trustee of the fund; John Quinn, management trustee; Business Manager William Paterson, Jr., of Local 129, receiving the check, and James P. Schoemann, fund administrator.

Atomic Age Plumbers To Test New Skills

Lafayette, Ind.—Over 85 apprentice plumbers from across the country will unveil their newly acquired skills in a national contest here Aug. 11 as part of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters program of training its members for the atomic age.

In attendance also will be over 400 teachers from vocational and union schools brought to the university for a week's briefing in new methods of instruction.

The national apprentice contest was inaugurated five years ago by the late Martin P. Durkin, former president of the union and a former secretary of labor in the Eisenhower Administration. It has been carried on and expanded by his successor in the union post, Peter T. Schoemann.

Industry Cooperation

The apprentice training and the retraining of journeymen in modern skills is financed by the union and employers. The National Constructors Association and the union have an agreement whereby the large contracting companies in the association contribute 2.5 cents an hour for each hour worked by journeymen and apprentices to an international training fund.

More than $1.5 million has been accumulated in the fund which will be used to purchase modern equipment for union-operated schools and to set up training programs.

The educational program has produced the bulk of skilled workers employed in the construction of atomic projects, oil refineries and giant chemical laboratories.

In the past, the union has been forced to recruit workers with the necessary skills from various parts of the country to take adequate jobs at atomic projects. It hopes through the educational program to develop an adequate supply of skilled workers more readily accessible to such projects.

Remington Cited for Hiring of Handicapped

Elmira, N. Y.—Employment of more than 200 handicapped workers by Remington-Rand in its plant here has won the firm a presidential citation for meritorious service in recognition of its outstanding record.

The company, which makes office equipment bearing the union label, has contracts with the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Steelworkers. The citation was presented at a ceremony here at which three handicapped union members were honored for their skills—Albert M. Friend, a toolmaker; Robert Van Horn, typewriter aligner, and Helen Coveney, a racker.

Journal Surveys Economy:

End of Recession At Least Year Away

The nation's return to pre-recession levels of business activity is at least another year away, according to a survey of economists and businessmen by the Wall Street Journal.

The financial paper's survey indicated a majority of 134 economists and business leaders believe there will be a slow, gradual upward trend until capital spending starts climbing again.

The overall picture, according to the Journal, is one of moderate economic activity for the next 12 to 15 months. The general air of "moderate optimism" was not unanimous, the paper said, with some dissenters forecasting a new low in economic activity if the international situation "quiets down."

The Journal's survey tends to confirm earlier predictions that it would be well into 1959 and possibly 1960 before economic activity returns to anywhere near the record levels of mid-1957.

The forecasts for a gradual or moderate pickup all mean that unemployment will continue at a high level as in most "recovery" periods during which re-employment lags, especially in an era where automation and new technology are being introduced.

Chamber's Outlook Bright

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce's outlook, however, is much more optimistic than the Journal's survey. The chamber told its members that the fourth quarter of 1958 would be "the best of the year, paving the way for a brighter 1959."

Meanwhile the government released a new report on construction activity indicating that total dollar volume of construction for the first seven months of 1958 was up slightly from the same period a year ago.

Economists were waiting for the mid - July employment - unemployment figures due out next week, which are expected to show a drop of several hundred thousands from the 5.4 million unemployed as of mid-June.

Pension Fund Dispute Draws Eisenhower Veto

Pres. Eisenhower vetoed a $6,584,169,000 independent agencies bill, but government workers in 16 offices affected will continue to receive their pay through this month because of emergency legislation previously enacted by Congress.

The veto was the first of a money bill since former Pres. Truman rejected one in 1948. Eisenhower killed it because of a $589 million appropriation for the civil service retirement fund, which he claimed was not justified.

Williams, Symington Win Primary Contests

Two Democrats who have been mentioned as potential presidential candidates in 1960 won smashing victories over primary opponents as voters in four states selected candidates for the November general elections.

In Michigan, Gov. G. Mennen Williams, seeking nomination to an unprecedented sixth term as governor, polled a bigger vote in the primary than his Democratic opponent and the unopposed Republican combined.

Williams will face Paul D. Bagwell in November. The labor-supported governor hailed the smashing vote as a "massive repudiation of the Republican recession."

In Missouri, Sen. Stuart Symington (D), seeking a second six-year Senate term, scored a lopsided victory over two opponents. He will face Hazel Palmer, a Sedalia, Mo. lawyer who bested three opponents in the GOP primary.

Both Williams and Symington are considered as possible presidential or vice presidential candidates for the Democrats in 1960. If they score comparable triumphs in November they are expected to be definitely in contention at the nominating conventions.

In West Virginia, Democrats nominated former Rep. Jennings Randolph and Rep. Robert C. Byrd for the state's two Senate contests. Randolph, seeking the two-year unexpired term of the late Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D- W. Va.), defeated former Gov. William Marland. Byrd, seeking a full six-year term, defeated Fleming Alderson by a wide margin.

In November Randolph will face Sen. John D. Hoblitzell, Jr., (R-W. Va.) who was appointed to Neely's seat until November, and Byrd will attempt to unseat Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R-W. Va.). Both Republicans were unopposed in the primaries.

In Kansas, Clyde M. Reed, Jr., easily beat back an attempt by former Gov. Fred Hall to win the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Reed will face Democratic Gov. George Docking who was unopposed in his bid for a second term.

In primary contests for congressional seats major interest centered on Michigan where Carl Stellato, president of Auto Workers Local 600, failed in his attempt to win the Democratic nomination from Rep. John Lesinski, Jr., (D-Mich.). Lesinski won by about 6,000 votes.

A former UAW leader, Homer Martin, was swamped by Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart in the Democratic contest for the U.S. Senate nomination. Hart will face Sen. Charles E. Potter in the fall.

CCF Reelects M. J. Coldwell To Presidency

Montreal, Que.—M. J. Coldwell, who recently announced his intention of retiring as leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation after serving since 1940, yielded to pleas of party leaders at the national convention here and accepted another two-year term.

The convention voted to accept the invitation of the Canadian Labor Congress to join with labor, farm, cooperative and other progressive and liberal groups to form a new and stronger "peoples" political movement with a broad base.

CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin told the 284 delegates that the political alliance was in the "best interests" of both individuals and the country as a whole. Organized labor, he emphasized, does not wish to dominate the new party, and has no intention of trying to gain political control of the nation.

Stanley Knowles, CLC vice president and formerly the party's parliamentary leader, was re-elected a CCF vice president.

Ohio Faces Bitter Fight Over 'Work' Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

filing with a call for an all-out registration drive and funds to fight the heavily financed "right-to-work" forces with a statewide advertising, television and newspaper campaign.

California GOP Stand

In California, the state Republican convention reversed the position it took in 1956 favoring union shop provisions in collective bargaining contracts and voted to take a "hands-off" approach to the referendum issue in the state.

The decision to allow each Republican candidate to take his own stand on the issue was proposed to the convention by Sen. William F. Knowland (R), the party's gubernatorial candidate. The Knowland proposal was strongly opposed by Gov. Goodwin Knight, GOP senatorial candidate, who asked that the 1956 plank be continued in the party's platform. Knight lost on a vote during which a goodly portion of the delegates abstained.

In Los Angeles, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, said the "right-to-work" campaigns attract the "real fanatic who is mad at the 20th century" and "opportunist politicians" who think they will "slide them into victory."

Beirne told a meeting of the Los Angeles CIO Council that the facts overwhelmingly prove that workers favor union security provisions in contracts and that the machinery under which unions operate insures that a union shop can only come about by democratic procedure.

Appointment To Civil Rights Post Stalled

The prospect of Senate action on the nomination of W. Wilson White to head the Justice Dept.'s new Civil Rights division dwindled steadily as Congress moved toward adjournment.

Southern Democrats on the Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), have delayed action on the nomination since it was received from the White House six months ago.

As top man in the new Civil Rights Div., White would have responsibility for enforcing the "right-to-vote" law which has aroused the ire of some Southerners in Congress.

The Judiciary Committee's stalling on his confirmation parallels its delay in approving Pres. Eisenhower's nominees for the Civil Rights Commission, set up to inquire into charges that "equal protection of the law" is denied a voter because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The committee, to serve for two years from the time the act was signed last September, was nominated in November and was not confirmed until March.

Labor Relations Guide Published by Govt.

A new 300-page "Guide to Labor-Management Relations in the United States," designed primarily for laymen, has been published by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It covers 31 topics centering on trade union activities, collective bargaining issues and examples of labor relations in specific industries, plus a glossary of terms currently used in industrial relations. Ten or more additional chapters on other topics will be published later.

Copies of the guide, which is punched for standard binders, may be obtained at $2 each from any BLS regional office or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Brown Assails 'Work' Law At 25th Guild Convention

San Jose, Calif.—A sharp attack on proposed "right-to-work" legislation in California opened the 25th anniversary convention of the American Newspaper Guild here. More than 220 delegates heard State Atty. Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown describe the "right-to-work" initiative as "chaos compounded by confusion."

Brown, Democratic candidate for governor of California, was given a rousing welcome as the principal speaker at the convention.

He accused his Republican opponent, Sen. William F. Knowland, of "bullying" his own party and "threatening" the workers of the state with his "right-to-work" proposal.

Brown cited the Guild as an answer in itself to the "right-to-work" proponents. "On its record nationally, the Guild is just one example of honest, fair, effective unionism," he said, "but it is not the sole example. There are thousands of democratic associations dedicated to improving the wages, hours and working conditions of their members."

Joseph F. Collis, president of the ANG, reviewed the accomplishments of the Guild in the 25 years since its founding in 1933, with the late columnist Heywood Broun as its first president.

As for the future, he urged the convention to map a program taking the offensive for greater economic gains and for building the union's defenses.

He noted the officers were proposing a faster build-up of the Guild's defense fund by diverting a larger portion of dues into it. This, he said, would bring the million-dollar defense fund goal closer to achievement and enable the Guild to increase its benefits to strikers.

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, in commenting on recent sales and suspensions of newspapers, agreed with publishers that the industry is contracting.

"But it would appear to be so more from the desire of publishers than from economic necessity," he declared. "It is easier to make more profit if competition is eliminated. Today there are 1,365 cities without competiting newspapers and an additional 142 cities where the morning and evening papers are under single ownership."

Codes to Be Adopted

Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., noted that constitutional changes had been submitted to the convention designed to bring the union's financial safeguards into strict compliance with the AFL-CIO Ethical Practice Codes.

While the change necessary is a small one dealing with local union financial matters, Perlik said: "It seems to me that we should put ourselves above the slightest suspicion when it comes to accounting for and reporting on our finances. We have been spared, and not just by circumstance or accident, from the taint of misuse of union funds that has afflicted too many trade unions. But we are not perfect, either."

Brandenburg Named Distillery Union Head

Mortimer Brandenburg, a vice president of the Distillery Workers, has been elected president to succeed the veteran Joseph O'Neill. The union is on AFL-CIO probation with Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as monitor.

Brandenburg was chosen by the international executive board at a meeting in Washington at which O'Neill tendered his resignation for reasons of health and to have more time to spend with his family.

He also is president of the union's 1,800-member Local 2 in New York City, composed of salesmen for wineries, distilleries, importers and other distributors. He told a press conference in Washington that because of the unexpectedness of his election as international president and lack of opportunity to confer with other leaders of Local 2, he had not determined if he will continue in both offices.

The Distillery Workers had been under fire because of alleged irregularities in connection with its social security fund which led to the resignation of Anthony Cilento as secretary-treasurer.

Cilento pleaded guilty to attempting to obtain a kickback on insurance premiums and was succeeded by George J. Oneto, also of New York. The union has recovered about $600,000 in unpaid dividends from the company insuring the fund, from which medical, surgical and disability benefits are paid members.

AFL-CIO Compliance Pledged

Brandenburg, who is 49 and lives in Tenafly, N. J., pledged full compliance with all pledges made to the AFL-CIO. The full executive board, he said, is committed to continuing the union on a clean basis, and one of its first objectives will be to launch the organizing campaign voted at its clean-up convention in April.

Brandenburg told reporters that McGavin's appointment as monitor was "the best thing that could have happened" to the union. "We have come a long way, met every objective and complied with all AFL-CIO Executive Council mandates," he said.

McGavin will report on his monitorship to the Executive Council at its Aug. 18 meeting.

O'Neill retired after serving as the union's only president, having held the post since it was chartered in 1940. The union has about 32,000 members, with a high degree of organization among distillery workers, winery employes in California, and salesmen in major distribution centers.

New Wage Formula Set For Mexican Workers

By Milton Plumb

New wage regulations designed to give both Mexican and U.S. farm workers a fairer deal under the Mexican contract labor program will go into effect Sept. 1.

The main proposals will:

1—Set a floor on piece rate earnings of 50 cents an hour—the minimum amount insisted upon by the government of Mexico as a fair wage for Mexican labor and pledged by representatives of our government, but long violated by many users of Mexican farm workers.

2—Fix a new formula for determining wage rates "prevailing" in the areas where Mexicans are used. Under the law, such prevailing wages must be the minimum paid to Mexican labor.

Denounced by employer representatives when they were proposed by the U.S. Labor Dept. this spring, the new regulations have been at last grudgingly accepted.

Labor Backs Goodwin

Heavy pressure from Congress and farm employer groups was earlier brought against Dir. of Employment Security Robert C. Goodwin to force abandonment of the proposals. Representatives of organized labor on the Farm Labor Advisory Committee strongly backed Goodwin.

Labor Dept. economists estimate that the new prevailing wage formula will mean an increase in wages for at least 16 percent of the Mexican workers currently employed.

To win acceptance of this formula and the "50-cent earning policy" for piece rates, the Labor Dept. made one major concession to the growers.

'Rigged' Prices Plague Workers, Signalmen's Convention Told

Miami—The "rigging of prices" by powerful corporations has forced the inflation that is "plaguing workers during the current recession," Railroad Signalmen Pres. Jesse Clark charged in a speech to the 34th convention of the union here.

The rising level of prices when production was down and employment was dropping, Clark said, was caused by a "small group of powerful corporations whose economic dominance in their industry gives them the power to arbitrarily set aside the law of supply and demand."

An officers' report submitted by Clark and Sec.-Treas. Charles L. Bromley announced that the brotherhood has "just about reached" its objective of 100 percent membership in the jurisdiction it serves and is now able to concentrate on other goals.

Exists to Serve Workers

The union's 17,000 highly skilled workers install and maintain the intricate electrical and mechanical apparatus associated with rail signal systems.

The report stressed that the "single purpose of the American labor movement is to serve the workers and it exists for no other reason."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas William F. Schnitzler told the convention that the AFL-CIO had shown "greatness and courage when it moved against some of its own members" when failings were brought to light and he challenged organizations of businessmen and professional men to adopt their own codes of ethics.

Schnitzler bitterly denounced those "who have been pointing the finger of scorn at us but who are doing nothing to clean up abuses and excesses in their own ranks."

"In my experience," he told the delegates, "every time we have found a corrupt trade union official we have also found a corrupt employer."

Employers Against Disclosure

Employers have fought enactment of legislation for federal reporting from employe welfare and pension plans, Schnitzler declared, "because they fear their own abuses will be exposed."

The convention, expected to last five days, planned a thorough revision of the constitution. It was proposed that conventions be held every four years instead of biennially in order to reduce expenses and that per capita dues be increased by $1 a quarter.

VETERANS OF MANY A PICKET LINE, pensioners from the United Auto Workers staged a slow march around the General Motors headquarters in Detroit in a demonstration of solidarity with union negotiating teams seeking new contracts with the industry's Big Three manufacturers. Carrying signs calling for "A New '58 Contract Before a New '59 Car," more than 5,000 of the retired UAW members took part in the demonstration.

UAW Nears Decision On Auto Strike Plans

Detroit—The United Auto Workers — its solidarity unshaken after working 10 weeks without contracts with the auto industry's Big Three—headed toward a decision on setting strike deadlines in stalled negotiations for an up-to-date contract.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the UAW's general executive board and its national councils at General Motors, Ford and Chrysler were in special session here, considering requests from their negotiating teams that they be given formal authority to strike, if necessary, to back up contract demands.

No Contracts for Two Months

The union had refused to be stampeded into a strike when the Big Three cancelled its UAW contracts over the Memorial Day weekend more than two months ago. At that time, the industry pipelines were glutted with an inventory of more than 800,000 unsold new cars.

UAW members chose, instead, to work through the summer without contracts, and their ranks stood firm despite harassment by the companies, which inclduded elimination of the union shop and an end to dues checkoff.

With the companies now deeply involved in changeover to new model production on 1959 lines, the union is renewing pressure for its 11-point program designed to make a 1958-model contract meet the 1958 needs of UAW members.

Here, in summary, are the areas in which the union has demanded improvements:

- Better supplemental unemployment benefits to give unemployed and short-time workers more purchasing power.
- A cost-of-living adjustment in pension payments.
- Investment of part of the pension funds in projects benefitting workers and their communities.
- Protection for workers and their families when plants are abandoned or work shifted to another community.
- Revised vacation eligibility to protect workers during periods of extended layoffs.
- Insurance cost adjustments to make benefits uniform in proportion to premiums, regardless of geographical area.
- Wage hikes accurately reflecting increased productivity.
- Factoring of the 24-cent cost-of-living alowance into the basic wage structure.
- Correction of wage inequities.
- Sensible and necessary contract improvements.
- Working out of legitimate local union demands fairly and sensibly.

The enthusiasm of the rank-and-file members for this program, and their flat rejection of the Big Three's lone offer of a two-year extension of the contract without change—an offer which has since been withdrawn—is reflected in overwhelming strike votes recorded across the country.

10-to-1 For Strike

These nearly-completed strike votes have run nearly 10-to-1 in favor of a walkout, if necessary. Typical of these is the final tabulation of the ballots cast by members of the 120 UAW locals at General Motors, which showed 115,973 members favoring a strike and only 10,410 opposed.

"The strike vote results," UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock declared, "with approval of 91.7 percent, show conclusively that the UAW rank and file wants a 1958 contract that meets the problems General Motors so far has refused to do anything about."

New Teamster Probe:

Hoffa Denies 'Bribe' To Avert Walkout

By Gene Zack

The McClellan special Senate committee heard sworn testimony that Detroit laundry owners made a $17,500 payoff to avoid a Teamster strike in 1949. Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa flatly denied receiving "any part" of the alleged bribe.

Testimony on the reputed payoff came as the committee opened a new investigation into Teamster union activities. Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said the hearings would probably keep Hoffa on the witness stand for "several weeks."

The committee's tactics in questioning Hoffa drew a sharp protest from Edward Bennett Williams, Teamsters' general counsel and head of a three-man legal staff advising the union president.

Under this system, Hoffa was moved on and off the witness stand as Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy questioned him on one phase of his activities at a time. He thus interrupted Hoffa with testimony from other witnesses on the same subject in a move designed, Kennedy said, to "refresh" Hoffa's memory.

'Harassment' Charged

Williams, who warned he would advise Hoffa "not to cooperate" if the committee indulged in a "personal vendetta" designed to "humiliate, expose, castigate or degrade" him, said the technique added up to "harassment" of the witness.

The committee after an executive session agreed to modify its procedure and release Hoffa from constant attendance.

Testimony on the alleged bribe paid by the Detroit Laundry Institute was given by several members of the management group, but Kennedy accused them of having watered down their testimony from statements made earlier to the committee staff.

William H. Miller, a former Detroit laundry owner, who had signed an affidavit stating he was told that money went to Hoffa, made "corrections" in his appearance before the committee. He stated that he only "took it for granted" that Hoffa was the official who received the payoff, made up by an assessment of $90 a truck on each laundry owner.

John C. Meissner, an official of the institute who handled the $17,500 fund, said he had given the money to the late Joseph Holtzman, a labor relations consultant and friend of Hoffa's. He also hedged on what Kennedy said was a statement that he "assumed" the money went to Hoffa. Earlier, Hoffa testified that he had borrowed $10,000 in cash from Holtzman and his partner, Jack Bushkin, in 1951, without notes, collateral or interest, and that he repaid it, again in cash, in 1953.

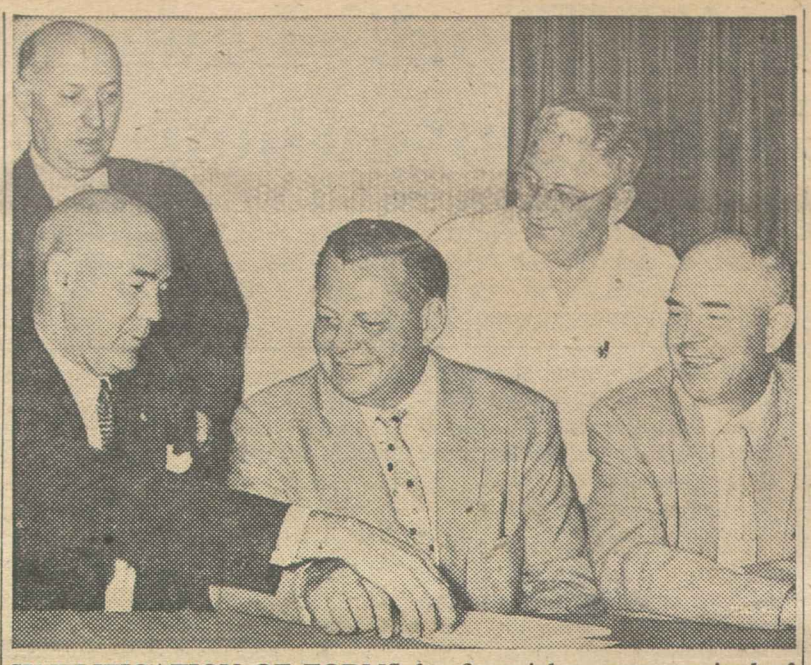
Later in the hearings, Hoffa denied a suggestion that the $10,000 might have constituted a share of the alleged payoff. "I didn't get any money," Hoffa shouted. "I didn't get any of it. I deny under oath."

Returning to the stand, Hoffa was asked about money he had reported on his income tax as "collections." The Teamster president said this money came from "gambling games." He explained that his "associate," Owen (Bert) Brennan, a Teamster vice president and head of Local 337 in Detroit, placed race track bets for the two of them, kept the records, and turned over to Hoffa his share of the winnings, adding that Brennan could give the committee the details.

Brennan Takes Fifth

Brennan, who is currently facing an Internal Revenue Service inquiry into his tax returns, took the Fifth Amendment despite an offer from McClellan that the committee would not question him about his own finances providing he would testify as to the money reported on Hoffa's tax returns.

A committee staff member entered figures in the record showing that in his returns from 1948 through 1956, Hoffa had listed income totalling $60,322.30, which he had variously reported as having come from "gambling," "miscellaneous earnings," "collections" and "wagers."



SIMPLIFICATION OF FORMS for financial reports required of unions by the government was a major concern when the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers Conference met in Atlantic City. Shown during one of sessions are (left to right), standing, William Pachler, Utility workers, and Toney Gallo, Cement Workers, conference chairman and vice chairman respectively; seated, George E. Fairchild, Building Service Employes; William F. Schnitzler of the AFL-CIO, and Fred D. Webb, Horse Shoers. Each one is a secretary-treasurer.

TV Stations Rebuked On Use of NAM Films

The Federal Communications Commission has sharply rebuked four television stations which broadcast films of part of the Kohler hearings before the McClellan Senate committee without disclosing they were supplied free of cost by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The commission sent the reprimands to KSTP-TV, St. Paul, Minn.; WDAY-TV, Fargo, N. D.; and the Mayer Broadcasting Co., which holds licenses for KFYR-TV, Bismarck, N. D., and KMOT-TV, Minot, N. D.

The investigation was touched off by a complaint by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany last April charging that "the letter and the spirit" of FCC regulations was "violated" by stations that used films furnished by the NAM without disclosing the source.

In a letter to Meany advising him of the commission's action, Chairman John C. Doerfer said the FCC "will consider shortly the circumstances" under which a reported 20-odd other TV stations used the NAM-furnished films without telling the audience who paid for the program.

An article in the Reporter magazine originally revealed that the NAM arranged with Station WTTG-TV, Washington, to make one-hour summaries of the hearings for six days spread across two weeks and to supply them to 27 stations. This was the period when Kohler Co. spokesmen were attacking the Auto Workers for their strike against the Kohler, Wis., plumbing fixtures manufacturer.

No films were supplied by the NAM for the third week of the hearings, when UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther set forth the UAW position in three days of testimony and Pres. Herbert V. Kohler of the company also appeared.

No Mention of NAM

The film summaries made no mention of the NAM, but the script supplied with them stated they had been prepared by WTTG, the commission declared.

None of the stations, at any time, made any mention of the NAM, although FCC rules require that anyone who gives "service, money, or any other valuable consideration . . . directly or indirectly" to have material broadcasted must be identified—and identified at both beginning and end in case of a political or controversial program.

In a letter to KSTP-TV, the FCC declared "it is clear that the presentation of these films by KSTP-TV, without an announcement stating that they had been furnished by or on behalf of the NAM, constituted a violation" of both the Federal Communications Act and the commission's rules.

The letter pointed out that KSTP-TV management had claimed it "has no actual knowledge" as to who paid for the kinoscopes, if not WTTG, until told by the FCC, although an NAM representative had "mentioned" that the summaries would be available free of charge.

Lack of Diligence Cited

"The commission is of the view than in the present situation, you did not exercise the degree of diligence required. Not only did you fail to make the necessary efforts to obtain information as to the actual source responsible for the preparation and distribution of the films involved, but it appears that, under the circumstances of the case, you failed to exercise even ordinary prudence and diligence in attempting to achieve compliance with the commission's rules," the FCC letter said.

Monitors Tell Hoffa to Obey Directives

The court-appointed board of monitors supervising affairs of the Teamsters Union has submitted a six-month interim report carrying a warning to Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa that it will seek judicial enforcement of its directives if necessary.

The report filed with U. S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who named the monitors under settlement of a suit seeking to restrain Hoffa from taking office as president, denounced Teamster record-keeping as so loose that the international union did not have the names and addresses of members.

Monitors Split

The report revealed that the monitors are split in their concept of their proper function. L. N. D. Wells, Teamster nominee on the board, said the monitors had merely an advisory function and filed dissents on many projects.

Chairman Martin O'Donoghue, named as impartial monitor after the original chairman resigned, and Godfrey P. Schmidt, nominated as member for the New York "rank and file" members who sought an injunction against Hoffa, form the majority.

Since O'Donoghue became chairman the board has moved its offices from the Teamsters building to O'Donoghue's office, hired its own investigators to study complaints, on demanded reports on all appeals from rank-and-file members to the Teamster board.

Teamster Counsel Edward Bennett Williams told the McClellan committee that the union was adhering strictly to monitors' instructions. O'Donoghue said that the compliance record was "fairly good."

The board warned that too speedy a "lifting" of trusteeships of locals might lead to steamrollered elections. The union, according to announcements in its magazine, is moving rapidly in this field.

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ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
PD ORG

Chicago Fed To Enforce Ethics Codes

Chicago—The Chicago Federation of Labor has moved to establish machinery permitting expulsion of delegates or affiliated unions convicted by the federation of violating AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices.

At a special meeting, the executive board gave unanimous approval to a recommendation from Pres. William A. Lee that the constitution committee be instructed to prepare amendments to the constitution and bylaws to make possible action against unions and members engaging in conduct "hostile or contrary to the best interests of the central body."

Lee said the federation's constitution currently provides for expulsion only for failure to pay per capita tax, adding that the broader authority was needed "to uphold the high standards of trade unionism" and to bring the constitution into conformity with the AFL-CIO's rules governing central bodies.

The action came in the wake of charges by the McClellan special Senate committee that some officials of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers in Chicago had negotiated "sweetheart" contracts.

Contempt Case Pends Against Adams' Friend

A contempt of Congress citation against textile tycoon Bernard Goldfine, friend of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, has been unanimously recommended by the House Commerce Committee.

Adams' status remained in doubt in the face of strong criticism from Republicans for his acceptance of tax-deducted gifts from Goldfine. Reports persisted that he would quit as chief of staff to the President soon after Congress adjourns.

Pres. Eisenhower refused further comment on the case when asked again about gifts to Adams and "Christmas present" checks to two girls on the White House clerical staff. He told a press conference his position had not changed since he declared several weeks ago that Adams had been "imprudent" but that "I need him."

As the House prepared to take up the contempt citation, Goldfine fired off a special letter to members urging them not to cite him "unjustly" for contempt. He also sent messages to the congressmen's administrative assistants, asking that they slip his letter to the legislators "near the top of the pile on your boss' desk."

The letter to the congressmen said, in part: "If you are not interested in fair play your constituents would not have elected you to one of the highest offices in our government."

Accompanying the letter to the congressmen was a "true facts" memorandum from Goldfine's Boston lawyers—Samuel P. Sears and Lawrence R. Cohen—which contended the questions concerning Goldfine's financial affairs were not pertinent to the inquiry.

Goldfine's legal staff was sharply divided on this issue. The two Boston lawyers contended, in a rare public exchange of critical correspondence between attorneys, that the questions were "irrelevant." Roger Robb, Washington lawyer reportedly recommended to Goldfine by Adams, argued that the questions were germane.

Police Doubt Story Of 'Torch' Victim

Pontiac, Mich.—Frank Kierdorf, Teamster business agent who staggered into a hospital here with savage burns, died of his injuries as state investigators flatly rejected his tale that he was set aflame by unrecognized assailants.

They said they had a witness who had seen three men running from an explosion and fire at a Flint cleaning plant.

Kierdorf, who took the Fifth Amendment last year when questioned by the McClellan Committee on alleged terrorist tactics, told police he had been "taken for a ride" by two men, doused with an inflammable fluid and set afire. He said he rolled on the ground to put out the flames.

But police found that the fluid with which Kierdorf's clothes were saturated was only water, that his clothes showed no traces of dirt or grass from rolling on the ground, and that his burns had received medication before he was brought to a hospital.

House GOP Files 'Surprise' Labor Bill

AFL-CIO News

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Ives Criticizes New Measure As 'Political'

By Willard Shelton

A last-mintue Republican "leadership" bill, denounced by GOP Sen. Irving M. Ives (N. Y.) as a "partisan political" move, was offered as a purported substitute for the Senate-passed Kennedy-Ives labor-management bill on the eve of a possible showdown vote on the House floor.

As Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.) sprang his "substitute," toughening and adding provisions involving labor and watering down sections criticized by management, reports spread that House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) would seek to bring up the Kennedy-Ives bill under special parliamentary rules.

Rayburn has made no public announcement. House rules, however, permit the bill to be called up from the Labor Committee, despite the absence of formal committee approval, on Monday, Aug. 18.

A motion for the House to take up the bill would send the measure to a straight Yea-or-Nay vote, under severely limited debate, and would require a two-thirds majority for passage.

The motion to "take up" would not be subject to amendment but the motion itself could contain proposed amendments to the Kennedy-Ives bill.

Three Possible Actions

Three possibilities were open. Passage of the Kennedy-Ives bill in the exact form approved by the Senate would send the measure to the White House. Passage with any amendment would mean that further Senate action was required. Failure of the motion to get a two-thirds affirmative vote would kill the legislation for this session.

As the House maneuvered in an atmosphere turned hotly political by the Kearns move, a joint conference committee met to work out compromises between the Senate and House versions of a bill to protect employe welfare and pension plans by compelling financial reports to the government.

The Senate version, backed by the AFL-CIO. is stricter in giving the government clear authority to investigate the accuracy of reports and spells out in detail the nature of financial information required. Both House and Senate bills, however, contain the key principle that administrators of all welfare funds must disclose their stewardship to the Labor Dept.

The Kearns bill, which was worked out with GOP House Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.) and was promptly backed on the floor

(Continued on Page 2)

Lingering Unemployment Economy's No. 1 Headache

GREEN-MURRAY AWARD for 1958 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles was presented to William L. McFetridge (right), president of the Building Service Employes and an AFL-CIO vice president, by Judge Robert W. Hansen at the organization's annual convention in Chicago. (See story, Page 11)

New Figures Show Jobless Rate Up

By Saul Miller

Long-term unemployment emerged as the nations's No. 1 economic headache as the government's latest figures showed an increase in the rate of joblessness.

The government's figures for mid-July revealed that in place of a normally sizable drop in unemployment, joblessness dipped only mildly. The rate of unemployment rose from 6.8 percent in mid-June to 7.3 percent in mid-July.

With joblessness in midsummer at 5,294,000 million, the AFL-CIO warned that "forecasts heralding the recession's rapid end are dangerously diverting public attention from the critical and continuing problem of unemployment."

The current issue of Economic Trends and Outlook said that all indications and government analyses point to unemployment approximating 5.5 million next winter, substantially higher than last April "when the production slump was at its worst."

The publication of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee declared that "short of a worsening of the international crisis, the number of jobless . . . will likely remain very high long after rising production indexes encourage many to believe that 'recovery' is complete."

It pointed out that the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Joint Economic Committee of Congress and a cross-section of competent American economists all warn that unemploy-

(Continued on Page 2)

Kansas Set For 'Work' Law Fight

Topeka, Kan.—Delegates left the annual convention of the Kansas State Federation of Labor AFL-CIO ready to fight the "right-to-work" campaign with an all-out "right-to-know" program.

Placing bets on the strength of an educated vote to defeat the compulsory open-shop proposal, on the ballot in the Kansas November election as a constitutional amendment, federation officers outlined a vigorous campaign including a statewide "back-to-the-farm" movement Labor Day.

Members who have roots in farming communities will give up pleasure trips, the long quiet weekend at home and other personal holiday plans, and will leave their present homes in industrial centers to spend the weekend in their former area homes.

In initial discussions over 600 members were enlisted in the army of education which will cover farming centers to "tell the truth" about the labor movement and legislation affecting working people.

Speak Their Language

William S. Holly of Wichita, federation president, said the farm program representatives will not try to duplicate the slick political harangues of professional lobbyists who bombard residents of the predominently agricultural areas at election time.

They will be relatives and former neighbors who know the farm people, speak their language, understand their problems, he said.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, opening speaker at the convention, stressed the need of a new theme in the labor movement—a vital campaign to "tell people what we are for, instead of being forced into the defensive position of always

(Continued on Page 3)

'Americans at Work':

AFL-CIO to Produce Weekly TV Series

The AFL-CIO will begin production of a weekly 15-minute film series for public service television broadcast, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler announced.

"The films will portray American workers on the job in this age of rapid scientific and technological changes, using all their skills and training to keep the wheels of American industry rolling," Schnitzler said.

The series is entitled, "Americans at Work."

He noted that "this nation's productivity know-how is the envy of the world and the purchasing power of American workers is the life blood of our economy." These films, he said, will be educational in nature and, at the same time, will provide entertainment for America's millions of television viewers.

"All of us," he said, "are interested in our own jobs. But all of us are curious too as to what the other fellow does; how he does it; what contribution we all make in the workshops, factories and mills to building a better America."

Public Service Feature

Schnitzler said the television films will be offered to TV stations around the country for use on public service time. He noted that the television film series of the National Association of Manufacturers had long appeared on such public service time on TV stations and said:

"We propose to produce a film

(Continued on Page 2)

Council Meets Next Week At Unity House

The state of the nation's economic health, the legislative record of the 85th Congress, the crisis in the Mideast and the continuing drive against corruption will get a thorough examination at the summer meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council opening Aug. 18.

The council, meeting at Unity House, the vacation spot in the Pocono Mountains in eastern Pennsylvania owned by the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, will discuss also the 1958 state and congressional election outlook.

To Receive Reports

The 29-man body will hear reports on the progress of the Distillery and United Textile Workers toward effecting a complete clean-up and reorganization. Both unions are currently under probation.

Expected to come before the council also is a discussion of various pacts and alliances in effect between the Teamsters Union, expelled from the AFL-CIO for failure to clean out corrupt influences, and federation affiliates.

Leaders Hold Congress As Key Bills Pile Up

Major labor-backed bills were still hanging fire as the Democratic leaders held a reluctant Congress in session in a drive to force action before adjournment.

Some of the bills faced almost certain death, victims of delay and persistent blockading tactics, but members were compelled to abandon two successive "target" dates for quitting as Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) held back final votes on essential money bills until other legislation had been handled.

Unfinished business as Congress completed another foot-dragging week included legislation on education scholarships, social security, housing, protection of employe welfare funds from abuse or looting, management-union reports and rail pensions and pension-payment taxes.

One factor in delay was the unexplained three-day "absence" of Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), chair-

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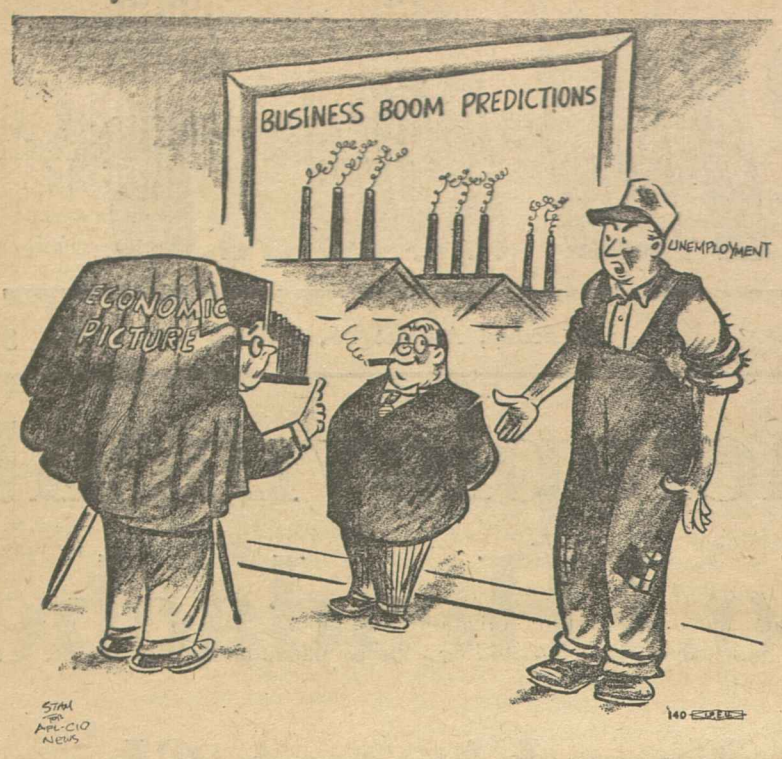
'Hey, Get Me in the Picture, Too!'



High Joblessness Held Due to Linger

(Continued from Page 1)

ment will not evaporate despite indications of "recovery" in other segments of the economy.

It concluded that only prompt action by the Administration and Congress could solve the joblessness problem.

The Joint Labor-Commerce Dept. report on employment and unemployment showed total employment at 65.2 million, a rise of 198,000, while unemployment dropped by 143,000.

Employment in manufacturing at 15.2 million was practically unchanged from mid-June with durable goods industries reporting less than seasonal cutbacks. But despite some improvement, manufacturing employment was 1.5 million below July 1957.

Factory Workweek Steady

The factory workweek in mid-July remained unchanged at 39.2 hours and average weekly earnings rose by 40 cents to $83.50.

Insured unemployment moved downward to 2.6 million in July reflecting in large part workers who exhausted their benefit rights in July—275,000 compared to 254,000 in June.

The temporary unemployment compensation program recently adopted by Congress covered an additional 335,000, the government reported. By the end of July the figure is expected to reach over 525,000.

Reasons for Joblessness

The AFL-CIO economic publication detailed the reasons for a continuing lingering of high unemployment in face of an apparent upturn in other segments of the economy:

1—Employers first restore a more normal workweek on the upswing from a recession before re-employing those laid off. Therefore, a substantial rise in output is required before laid-off workers are recalled.

2—When production is restored to pre-downturn peaks, fewer workers will be required due to introduction of improved machines and methods during recessions raising worker productivity.

3—An additional 750,000 jobs, and probably more, would have to be created in the year ahead, even if all Americans were now employed, to cope with the yearly expansion of the labor force.

4—The emergence of localities and regions in which joblessness is substantial and continuous, even when production is booming elsewhere, adds to the persistence of the unemployment problem.

The recessions of 1949 and 1954 prove the point of lingering unemployment, the economic analysis declares. By April 1950 when industrial production had reached pre-downturn peaks, 5.8 percent of the labor force remained idle compared to an unemployment rate of 3.7 percent in October 1948 before the recession started.

In May 1955, when industrial production was restored to pre-recession levels, 4.3 percent of the labor force remained unemployed compared with 2.6 percent before the downturn in July 1953.

Economic Trends concluded that in face of the hard facts "neither the Administration nor the Congress have yet adequately bestirred themselves to meet the needs of the currently unemployed, or to prevent the heavy burden of joblessness which is now predicted for many months ahead.

"Surely, those who shape our public policies must now be made aware of the magnitude of the unemployment problem and be prodded to action to alleviate it."

Steelworkers Strike Steel Co. of Canada

Hamilton, Ont. — Some 7,500 members of the Steelworkers went on strike for the first time in 12 years at the Steel Co. of Canada after a breakdown in efforts to mediate the union's demand for wage increases.

House GOP Leaders Offer Substitute Labor Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

by Rep. Charles Halleck (R-Ind.), appeared to have no chance of reaching a vote.

Kearns presented it solemnly as representing the "best thinking" of Republican members of the House Labor Committee, but it makes no improvements in Kennedy-Ives sections that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has denounced as "unwise, unfair or unworkable." It knocks out or waters down sections that the AFL-CIO has long requested. Meany has termed the Senate-passed bill on balance "worthwhile."

The Kearns bill would remove the Kennedy-Ives section getting rid of the so-called "no-man's land" in labor disputes by instructing the National Labor Relations Board to assert its jurisdiction, and substitute a provision abandoning much jurisdiction to 48 separate state systems.

It would place bans on organizational picketing, "improve" provisions on secondary boycotts by making them stricter, and knock out the Kennedy-Ives provision repealing the Taft-Hartley Act section that prohibits fired "economic" strikers from voting in NLRB elections.

Would Punish Unions

It would impose more burdensome "secret ballot" regulation in union elections, make financial regulations more severe, and reverse a basic theory of the Kennedy-Ives bill by punishing unions, rather than offending officers, for violations.

Ives, a veteran in the field of labor - management legislation who is retiring this year, bluntly charged that the "obvious intent of Kearns and those backing him is to make a partisan political issue" of the labor bill.

Sudden introduction of a brand-new bill just a few days before adjournment could "only serve to threaten the last remaining hope" of action in the 85th Congress "to correct the evils" the McClellan special Senate committee exposed, Ives said.

Warns GOP Colleagues

"I warn my fellow Republicans not to yield to the temptation of playing partisan politics with this particular legislation, or with any legislation dealing with the relationship between labor and management," the New York senator declared.

"A partisan course in this very delicate and sensitive field of human relations will come back to haunt those who are guilty."

Weekly TV Show Planned By AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

series which will show the contributions of people to American industry and to America's well being. We are confident the TV stations will welcome this addition to their program listings."

Schnitzler said the films will be produced by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations and that a contract for the production of the films had been awarded to Norwood Studios, Inc., in Washington, D. C. The series will be ready for airing about Nov. 1, he said.

Murray TV Coordinator

Schnitzler announced that Milton Murray, former administrative vice president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Empolyes and earlier president of the American Newspaper Guild, had been named television coordinator for the AFL-CIO and would work with Norwood Studios on the film production.

George Craig, former assistant director of organization for the AFL-CIO, has been named TV field director for the organization, Schnitzler said, with the specific assignment of working with television stations carrying these programs as a public service feature.

Railroad Signalmen Revamp Constitution

Miami, Fla.—The Railroad Signalmen completed their 34th biennial convention here after giving their constitution a thorough overhauling, re-electing Pres. Jesse Clark by acclamation, and approving an increase of $1 per quarter in per capita payments to the grand lodge.

The revamping of the brotherhood's basic law was a major, time-consuming task which saw conflicting sections deleted or rewritten, and adapted the constitution to changing conditions.

Re-elected with Clark were all grand lodge officers except Vice Pres. Ira M. Flannery, who retired. He was succeeded by Charles S. Chandler, a grand lodge representative with headquarters in Chicago.

In other actions, delegates approved resolutions:

- Putting conventions on a triennial instead of biennial schedule, with the next meeting to be held in Denver in 1961.
- Instructing the grand lodge to work, with other rail unions, for more liberal vacations and sick leave with pay for all railroad employes.
- Calling for a campaign, with the cooperation of other unions in the industry, for federal legislation aimed at curbing unjustified increases in the prices of medical and hospital care.
- Supporting the drive of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations for improvements in the pension and unemployment compensation system, now pending in Congress.
- Directing the brotherhood's executive council and trustees to go ahead with construction of a new headquarters in Chicago.

On trade matters, the delegates demanded improvements in working conditions and higher pay schedules, and turned heavy fire on the railroads for slashes in maintenance which have resulted in furloughs for thousands of workers.

"The carriers are aware that signal and other wayside equipment, as well as the track itself, are not being maintained properly." a resolution bluntly stated.

"Not only are the carriers making wholesale and uncalled for cuts in maintenance personnel, but they are lengthening signal maintenance territories to the point where maintainers cannot possibly keep the apparatus and equipment in their charge in safe working condition."

Cruikshank Honored By Hospital Heads

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been elected to an honorary fellowship in the American College of Hospital Administrators.

"The college is proud to honor you for your demonstrated interest in the field of health and for the outstanding leadership you have consistently shown in directing the Dept. of Social Security of the AFL-CIO," wrote Dean Conly, executive director of the college, in notifying Cruikshank of his election.

The college is a professional organization of men and women in the administrative end of hospital operation. Cruikshank was to be installed in the honorary fellowship at its annual convocation in Chicago on Aug. 17.

IUE Opens Talks At Westinghouse

Pittsburgh—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers opened negotiations with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. on an eight-point program aimed at giving the 45,000 employes the union represents a greater measure of employment security.

Bargaining got under way under a reopener in the five-year contract restricting this year's sessions to job security. The union negotiators are headed by IUE Pres. James B. Carey and Pres. Robert Nellis of the union's Westinghouse Conference Board, which held a day-long preliminary meeting here.

The reopening clause gives the union the right to strike after Oct. 15.

The program includes the guaranted annual wage; severence pay; protection of seniority in case of plant moving; restrictions on farming out of work; a program for handling problems posed by automation; improved scheduling of work; elimination of area and sex wage differentials, and the shorter workweek.

Negotiations on the same program with the General Electric Co., where the union represents about 100,000 employes, are scheduled to begin shortly. The union's GE Conference Board, meeting in Atlantic City last month, recommended a strike vote to back demands

Survey Shows Recession Hits 1 Family in Every 4

One in every four American families has felt the impact of the current recession through unemployment or shortened work-weeks, a nationwide study of joblessness reveals.

The study by Professors William Haber and Wilbur J. Cohen of the University of Michigan showed that 12.5 million families felt the recession's impact directly. Those out of work at the time of the survey averaged 21 weeks of unemployment, with 60 percent receiving some unemployment benefits and 30 percent receiving benefits for the entire period of unemployment.

The survey revealed also that unemployment was most widespread among families with 1957 incomes of $5,000 or less, and that counting jobless aid as income, 62 percent suffered income losses of from $500 to over $2,000 and 37 percent from $1,000 to over $2,000.

The professors, commenting on unemployment compensation coverage, declared:

". . . Unless further improvements in unemployment insurance are made, both in terms of amount and duration of benefits, unemployed workers are still subject to severe, economic loss during layoffs."

'Day of Decision' Approaches

UAW Board Defers Strike Authority

Detroit — The Auto Workers international executive board deferred a vote on unanimous demands for strikes from union councils representing workers in the auto industry's "Big Three," but warned that "the day of decision is fast approaching."

"We want to make one more effort to resolve the issues at the bargaining table," UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said after the board meeting.

Strike action was called for by about 600 delegates from General Motors, Ford and Chrysler plants who held separate UAW council meetings shortly before the executive board convened.

Ford and GM have announced that they expect production of new Fords and Chevrolets to be in full swing by the middle of September, with Chrysler due to begin turning out new Plymuoths in heavy volume about the same time.

Reuther said any strike would be called "some time before the 1959 models are in full production." At a press conference, he was asked if the decision would be made at the next executive board meeting, due the last week in September.

"I doubt it will keep that long," he replied.

Auto Makers Stand Pat

The executive board, warning that "action will have to replace patience if the corporations continue to refuse to bargain," pointed out that the Big Three "have persistently refused, over a period approaching 140 days, to give any consideration whatever to either the legitimate aspirations of their workers or the rights of consumers and the public at large."

The firms' production forecasts were borne out by announcements that they plan soon to recall about 200,000 of their workers who have been laid off.

This was good news to the Detroit area, where the latest unemployment figures showed 285,000, or 18.5 percent of the labor force, out of work on July 15. This was an increase of 10,000 in one month. But the effects would be spread to auto centers in outstate Michigan and other states as well.

GM, down to a low of about 202,000 employed early in August, said it expected to recall more than 100,000 workers by the middle of October and to reach a peak of about 325,000 by mid-November.

More Layoffs at Ford

Ford, currently providing jobs for 95,000, will drop off another 30,000 during the change-over period, but said it will bounce back to 102,500 by early in November.

Chrysler, largest single employer in the Detroit area, announced it will begin to summon back 42,000 workers next week—31,000 of them in this area. Present employment is about 53,000.

Union members in the Big Three plants have been working without contracts since previous agreements expired at the end of May. They refused to be goaded into premature strikes by management tactics that included refusal to continue dues checkoff, although they have voted by 10-to-1 majorities to walk out at the call of their spokesmen. In addition, all but a handful have been paying their dues regularly.

Four months of negotiations have result in no noticeable progress. The union demands pay increases, better pensions, higher supplementary unemployment benefits payable over a longer period, and special aid for workers in case of plant closing or transfer of jobs to other areas. The companies, in separate negotiations, merely offered to continue the old contracts for two years.

"UNIONS STRENGTHEN OUR STATE," explains sign on this anti-"right-to-work" exhibit sponsored by the Kansas AFL-CIO and shown at the state convention in Topeka. It is being displayed this month at the Kansas State Fair and Kansas Free Fair to offset the propaganda of the anti-labor forces pushing the open-shop amendment.

Kansas Unions to Carry 'Work' Fight to Farms on Labor Day

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting against things. Tell them what you are fighting for and why. Then they can see you are working for the same things they want."

Holly said the "back-to-the-farm" program is that new theme in action.

"Our representatives will know how to tell farmers they benefit when labor benefits. They can translate legislative proposals which threaten labor into the dollars-and-cents threat to the farmer," he said.

"They know how many dozen eggs, pounds of meat, potatoes and cheese, loaves of bread and quarts of milk will not be purchased in cities if labor suffers a setback, because now they are the workers and buyers in those cities. They know what the decreased demand could cost individual producers of those supplies because they have seen their families and neighbors on farms return from markets with pennies where there should have been dollars when city economies have suffered."

Radio Broadcast Set

Second phase of the Labor Day campaign will be a radio program on every local station in Kansas. Holly said national and state government officials will give Labor Day messages and there will also be personal, human-interest interviews with union members who have returned to farms for the holiday, and their neighbors.

The convention approved a plan to enlist 9,000 members—three for each of the 3,000 precincts in the state, to work for votes against the "right-to-work" proposal by personal contact.

The convention voted a five-cent monthly assessment of federation members in 1959 for a permanent political education program.

Mark Merger Anniversary

The convention celebrated its first full year as a merged AFL-CIO organization and speakers credited the success to the leadership of continuing officers, Pres. Holly, H. J. Yount, vice president, and F. E. Black, executive secretary.

Merger of Ladies Auxiliaries—final step in combination — was completed at the convention. Marcella Beatty, full-tive Women's Division director for the state AFL-CIO, reported 15 COPE schools for men and women and organization of 22 county COPE Women's Activities divisions and many WAD committees in other counties.

The convention served as a study model for 13 visitors here from nine foreign countries as part of the Multi National Trade Unions Project for Foreign Specialists sponsored by the office of international labor affairs of the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

"Strength of the labor movement may vary from country to country, but its basic purpose of working by the will of the majority for betterment of the majority is one of the surest meeting grounds among nations," a spokesman for the visitors said.

Convention action included:

- A recommendation for a statewide rehabilitation program for former state mental hospital patients and individuals released from penal institutions.
- A recommendation for a statewide safety committee and industrial development committee.
- A resolution to promote more equitable distribution of state taxes.
- A protest against curtailment of funds and personnel layoffs at Veteran's Administration hospital, Topeka.

Hatters Sign Contract With Texas-Miller Co.

New York—The Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers have signed their first contract with a major southern hat producer—the Texas-Miller Co. of Corsicana, Pres. Alex Rose has announced.

The firm is the fifth largest in the country and supplies the Adams retail chain, which has stores throughout the United States. It employs about 600 workers who designated the union as their bargaining agent in a National Labor Relations Board election on May 6.

The first contract calls for a general wage increase of 6 cents an hour effective immediately, plus 4 cents retroactive from Apr. 1 to Aug. 1; five paid holidays, a guaranteed cost-of-living bonus ranging from 8 to 10 cents an hour, two weeks paid vacation after three years' employment, continuation of a profit sharing plan, overtime for Saturday work, and payment for waiting time or time lost because of machine breakdowns.

Higher health benefit payments were assured through the union's taking over of the company plan, and each worker will receive a $1,000 life insurance policy. Grievance procedures were improved, and arbitration was provided. The contract runs for three years from Sept. 1, with annual reopeners on wages and other benefits.

In another branch of the industry, the union has notified major associations of millinery employers that it will propose the abolition of overtime work in the coming season in an effort to end peaks and valleys of production which in recent years have shortened seasons and reduced employment.

Rose said the proposal will be placed before the employers at a meeting in New York on Aug. 18. The union also will ask the employers to use a union label in all hats as evidence that the hat and its parts are made under union conditions.

Retail Clerks Win Ninth Ward's Vote

The Retail Clerks have won their ninth National Labor Relations Board election victory in Montgomery Ward Co. stores since ending their strike against the company and withdrawing informational picket lines at more than 500 stores.

The latest win was scored at the Cumberland, Md., store by a 41 to 23 tally. Other recent victories were in Carlinsville, Ill.; Dubois, Pa.; Ponca City, Okla.; Auburn, Calif., and Elkins, W. Va.

In bargaining for a new contract covering 400 workers at the J. C. Penney Co. store in San Francisco, the RCIA gained a 6.5 cents an hour wage increase, a modified union shop and an improved health plan in a three-year agreement with annual reopeners on economic matters.

Kansas 'Work' Law Nixed by Candidates

Topeka, Kan.—Democratic and Republican candidates for governor of Kansas expressed their opposition here to the proposed state "right-to-work" amendment.

Gov. George Docking (D) told the Kansas AFL-CIO convention the philosophy behind the proposal for a "work" law was "control of the many by the few," an extension of the Republican tax philosophy of "taxing of the many for the benefit of the few."

Clyde M. Reed, Jr., recent victor in the GOP gubernatorial primary, told the convention it was not a partisan issue and that he had always opposed the legislation in his newspaper, the Parsons Sun. His editorials have been highly critical of proposed "work" laws, which were placed on the ballot by a predominantly Republican state legislature.

AFL-CIO Affiliates Set Rights Goals

Closer cooperation among AFL-CIO affiliates in the area of civil rights and anti-discrimination was emphasized at a Washington conference of officers of international unions handling these problems.

Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, who chaired the conference convened by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, said the session provided an excellent opportunity for exchange of information on programs conducted by affiliated unions.

The department is studying the possibility of setting up quarterly conferences and of holding regional meetings to aid the anti-discrimination program.

House Upholds Ike's Veto of Wage Parity

The House voted to uphold Pres. Eisenhower's veto of a bill which would have given blue collar employes of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard wage parity with those at the Boston Navy Yard and paid off in increases of 31 cents an hour.

The House, by a roll call vote of 202 to 180, or 53 votes less than 255 required to override, refused to go along with the Senate, which had voted 69 to 20 for the first rejection of a veto by either branch since Eisenhower took office.

Seafarers Win Major Gains in New Contract

New York—A base pay increase of 8 percent and a 6 percent boost in the overtime rate have been agreed to in a new contract negotiated by the Atlantic & Gulf Dist. of the Seafarers and 60 shipping companies.

The current agreement expires Sept. 30, but all contract changes made during the negotiations, which were completed in a week, will become effective Sept. 1, according to Sec.-Treas. Paul Hall of the union district.

An SIU spokesman said the base increase would raise wages of ablebodied seamen by $26.94 a month from the present level of $336.73.

An additional 30 cents a day per man contribution by the employers under the vacation plan will give each beneficiary $360 instead of the present $260 in vacation pay. Employer contributions to the medical and safety program fund, which operates diagnostic clinics and finances safety education, were raised from 5 cents to 10 cents per man for each day worked.

Other Allowances Upped

Also increased were allowances for meals and room while traveling at employer expense, or when ships being repaired cannot furnish them. In addition, the employers agreed to contribute 5 cents per man per day worked into a fund to finance a union-management joint committee on the improvement of food handling.

MERGER CONVENTION in Louisville created a new Kentucky AFL-CIO out of the former separate AFL and CIO state bodies, with more than 100,000 members. Shown at a highlight of the session are, left to right, Henry Seibert of the Clothing Workers, president of the organization and former CIO state vice president; Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer, who served in same post with state federation; William F. Billingsley, former CIO secretary-treasurer and now a Steelworkers staff representative; Al Whitehouse, former state CIO president; Executive Vice Pres. John McKiernan, formerly state federation president, and Freeman Bryant, executive board member of the state federation.

Merged State Group Formed in Kentucky

Louisville—"You've done a wonderful job," R. J. Thomas told the 490 AFL and CIO delegates assembled in Louisville, Ky., last week as they ratified terms of merger, creating a 100,000-member united labor organization in the state.

Kentucky became the 40th state in which the AFL and CIO have merged into one strong state organization.

"You have a glorious past record," Thomas told the delegates, "and I'm confident that in the future you'll be stronger and stronger."

Bringing the newly formed Kentucky AFL-CIO body the greetings of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Thomas presented the new charter and told the delegates that it was the "best thing for working men and women in this country to have unity."

"I don't care what label you've had in the past," Thomas declared. "Whether you've been AFL or CIO doesn't matter. Now we're all going to join to fight for our union."

The delegates roared their approval.

New president of the merged Kentucky AFL-CIO is Henry Seibert of Newport, Ky., who comes from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Executive vice president is John McKiernan of Louisville who was president of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

Secretary - treasurer is Sam Ezelle, also of Louisville, who held the same position in the AFL group.

The 20-man executive board has 12 representatives from the AFL and 8 from the CIO.

The son of a union blacksmith, Seibert has been active in organized labor since he went to work as a 15-year-old in a tailor shop.

Another major speaker at the merger convention was Al Whitehouse of Covington, Ky., president of the CIO Council.

Whitehouse warned against the "class materialism" that was so prevalent today. "The AFL-CIO should join in the fight against it," he stated.

Discussing the philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration, Whitehouse warned that many high-placed officials were dedicated to shackling labor.

Ezelle told the cheering delegates: "We are not going to content ourselves with rehashing old fights and reopening old sores. We must not fight among ourselves, but stand together and for the good of labor."

The first official act of the newly merged group was to pledge its full support to IUE Local 761, now on strike at General Electric's giant Appliance Park near Louisville.

Seibert followed by outlining the areas where the united Kentucky labor group should take a strong position on statewide economic and legislative fronts.

He warned the delegates that the battle will become more intense in the struggle to obtain better programs of unemployment compensation, workman's compensation, education, social security, and against restrictive labor legislation.

Instrumental in affecting the merger of the two labor bodies was Peter McGavin, administrative assistant to Meany.

Members of the joint merger subcommittee who actually hammered out the terms of unification were William Billingsley, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Council; Whitehouse, Ezelle, Seibert, McKiernan and Freeman Bryant, executive board member of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

McDonald Backed By USWA Board

The international executive board of the Steelworkers has unanimously denounced as "false and malicious" reports published by "certain organs purporting to speak for the corporate interests" that its members are divided and dissension exists between USWA international officers.

A resolution adopted unanimously by the board reaffirmed "wholehearted and complete support" of USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and declared "we unanimously vote him full confidence."

Declaring that the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the steel industry "resent the magnificent gains" the union has made under McDonald's leadership, the resolution said that "this fabrication of allegations out of the whole cloth represents more than an unjustified attack on our president. It has deeper and more sinister roots and is aimed at weakening and undermining this mighty union."

Illinois State Bodies Agree On Unity Plan

Chicago — An agreement has been reached between the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Industrial Union Council for merger into a single state central body, it was announced by William L. McFetridge, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Building Service Employes.

The new organization will be known as the Illinois State AFL-CIO. The merger agreement and a constitution for the new body are scheduled to be presented separately to state conventions of the two groups on Oct. 6 in Peoria and to a joint convention the next day.

The agreement was the result of long conferences between the two central bodies aided in the recent period by Vice Presidents McFetridge and David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers.

Three thousand delegates are scheduled to attend the joint convention, representing more than a million members of affiliated local unions. The new federation will be closed to Communists, Fascists, officials who have violated the AFL-CIO code of ethical practices and local unions dominated by them.

It was tentatively agreed that Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the ISFL, will be president of of the new federation, and Stanley L. Johnson, ISFL secretary-treasurer, will become executive vice president. Maurice McElligott, ISIUC secretary, will become the new secretary-treasurer.

There will be 16 vice presidents, 10 from former AFL unions and 6 from former CIO unions, who with the full-time officers will constitute the executive board.

AFL-CIO Support Wins MD Citation

A citation of merit was awarded to the AFL-CIO "for generous help in bringing the story of muscular dystrophy to the attention of the American people."

The award was presented on the basis of announcements during the 1957 campaign made on the Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook radio programs on ABC, sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

New Hope for 'Moderates'

Gore Renominated In Tennessee Race

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) won an important victory for moderation on the race issue and liberalism on domestic and international affairs in his successful bid for renomination for a second Senate term.

He defeated former Gov. Prentice Cooper, who accused Gore of "selling out" to the North on the race issue and being a "one-world do-gooder," by over 120,000 votes, or about 30,000 more than his 1952 margin over the late Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar. Gore served seven terms in the House before moving to the Senate.

Gore, supported by Tennessee labor in his campaign, was the target of insurance groups, protectionist organizations and other groups who were disaffected by his Senate votes.

His victory, coming a few weeks after a similar success by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) in the Texas primary in a similar campaign, gave new hope to the "moderates" in face of the victory of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, who waged a pro-segregationist campaign.

In the Tennessee gubernatorial primary, Buford Ellington, former state agriculture commissioner, topped two other candidates by a narrow 7,200-vote margin. Ellington ran on a segregationist platform as did Judge Andrew T. Taylor. Mayor Edmund Orgill of Memphis, who took a moderate tack on the race issue, finished about 8,000 votes behind in third place.

In New York, meanwhile, a five-man race for the Democratic senate nomination was under way as two more candidates joined the lists. The nomination will be made at the party's convention in Buffalo Aug. 25-26.

Thomas E. Murray, a former member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and New York District Attorney Frank S. Hogan announced their candidacies to apparently complete the field.

The other candidates for the nomination are Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force; Edward H. Dickenson, state commissioner of Commerce and James A. Farley, former Democratic national chairman.

Powell Renominated

In New York's 16th Congressional District, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell won renomination on the Democratic ticket defeating City Councilman Earl Brown by a 3 to 1 margain. Powell was unopposed as the Republican nominee.

Brown will run against Powell again in November under the Liberal Party banner.

In Idaho, the outcome of a four-way Democratic primary for the gubernatorial nomination was in doubt with State Sen. A. M. Derr leading by a handful of votes with a few precincts missing. State Sen. H. Max Hanson was running an almost deadheat second.

Rep. Gracie Pfost (D-Ida.) had no opposition in the Democratic primary and will face Orofino Mayor A. B. Curtis in November. J. Tim Brennan won the Democratic nomination in Idaho's other House district and will attempt to unseat Rep. Hamer Budge (R-Ida.) in the fall.

Fire Fighters Asked To Hike Per Capita

Wichita, Kans.—Officers of the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters called on the union's 24th convention for an increased per capita tax to support a more aggressive research and job evaluation program.

Acting Pres. William D. Buck told the 477 delegates and alternates representing every state in the union and the Canadian provinces that the union is at the "crossroads" and an increase in the per capita tax to 50 cents is essential.

The convention is expected to dispose of some 80 resolutions including one commending the IAFF leadership for adopting the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices as an integral part of its constitution.

The convention acted on one resolution barring holding of future conventions in states with so-called "right-to-work" laws, and is expected to adopt a major program in the area of occupational safety.

Delegates will elect officers before the close of the convention. Buck, acting president since the death of Pres. John P. Redmond at the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City in December 1957, was unopposed as a candidate for a full trem. Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus was opposed for the second spot by Cyril A. Schultz of Saginaw, Mich.

'Work' Law Held Stupid

Lt. Gov. Joseph Henkle of Kansas assailed the "right-to-work" law referendum in the state as "stupid legislation," predicting that Kansas voters will defeat the propositions to bar union security provisions in collective bargaining contracts.

F. H. Black, executive secretary-treasurer of the Kansas AFL-CIO, said it will take a well-coordinated labor effort to defeat the constitutional amendment.

Gypsum Manager's 'Deportation' Asked

Sydney, N. S.—"Deportation" of the American manager of the Canadian Gypsum Co. operation at Windsor, N. S., where the Nova Scotia Quarryworkers Union has been on strike for 10 months, has been demanded by Steelworkers here.

Local 1064 asked that Michael Fox, the manager, be sent back to the United States on the ground that he is "a public nuisance and a very undesirable alien" who has been responsible for promotiing "disruption" in Windsor.

Siemiller Named To Safety Group

P. L. Siemiller, general vice president of the Intl. Association of Machinists, has been named labor representative on the President's Committee for Traffic Safety.

Acknowledging Siemiller's acceptance of membership, Pres. Eisenhower wrote:

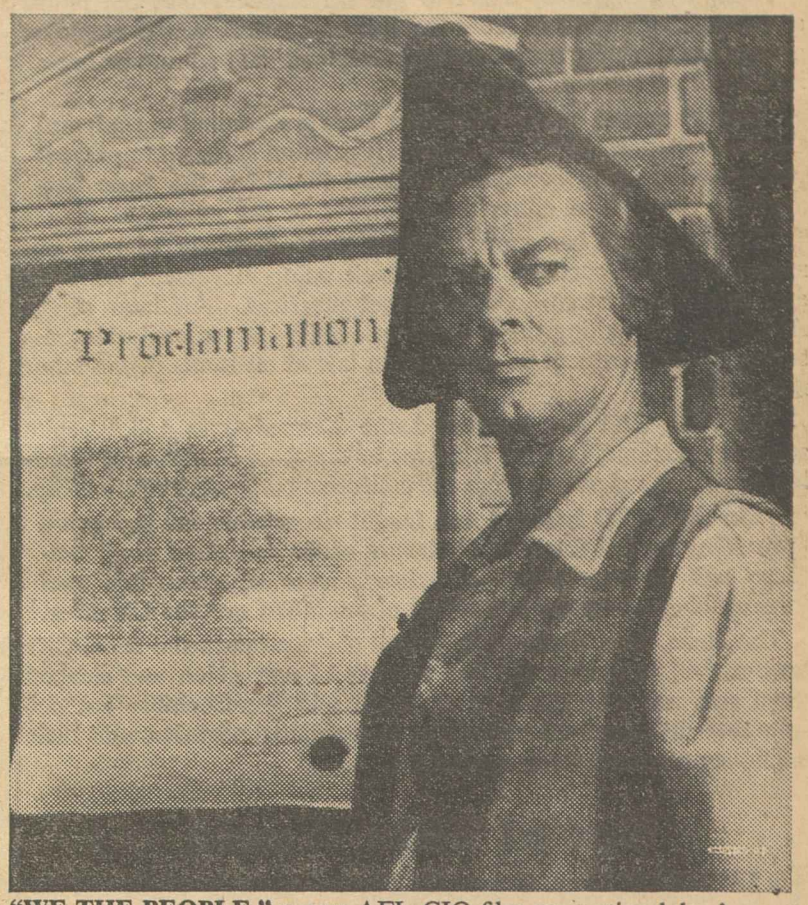
"Your participation is particularly appreciated because of your demonstrated interest in safety. The Committee is certain to profit from your experience as a member of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health; and as vice president, director, and member of the Executive Committee of the National Safety Council.

"I am glad that you are able to undertake this responsibility."

AFL-CIO Film Exposes 'Work' Laws:

'We the People' Tells Fight for Free Unions

THE DEDICATION OF A NEW town hall, in the construction of which labor played a key role, is the scene for a town meeting on the "right-to-work" issue. Harlan Warde (standing right), a member of the Screen Actors Guild, demolishes the phony arguments of "work" law proponents.



"WE THE PEOPLE," a new AFL-CIO film presenting labor's case against the so-called "right-to-work" laws, will be available for meetings and TV use shortly after Labor Day. The film traces the fight against union-breaking employers from Colonial days to the present.

A PLEA FOR AN ALL-OUT drive to smash unions via the "right-to-work" laws is made by Pierre Watkin, a member of SAG, protraying the employer. Others around the table are members of the Screen Extras Guild.

THE ORIGINS OF the "work" law drive are traced to Colonial days. Here the colonial workers meet to discuss denial of their demands. The all-union film was made in Hollywood at the Samuel Goldwyn Studios by Freedom Films.

THE SOUND BOOM during the film making was manned by W. C. "Woody" Smith of Local 695, IATSE. Many other technicians from AFL-CIO unions played key production roles.

ALL UNION TECHNICAL facilities in Hollywood were used to produce "We The People." Here hair stylist Maubelle Carey of Local 706, IATSE, works on Joan Boston of SAG. The film is being distributed in color for meetings and in a black-and-white version for television use. Both films run about 14 minutes.

TORY LEADERS in the early days took much the same line as present-day "work" law proponents. Here Tom London of SAG makes much the same plea as the modern employer above. The film will first be made available in the states where "right-to-work" referendums are on the November ballot.

SUPERVISING PRODUCTION OF THE FILM were Al Zack, director of public relations, AFL-CIO (left), and Martin Lancer, producer (right). Harlan Warde (center) plays the lead. Distribution of the color version is being handled by the Film Division of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education at a rental fee of $250. Information on the TV version can be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations.

No Clean-Up for Them

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are up to their ears in the dubious exercise of having their cake and eating it, too.

While exerting every effort to kill the Kennedy-Ives bill aimed at eliminating abuses in labor-management relations, the employer groups are directing an unending barrage of vituperation at organized labor on the corruption issue.

Labor's record on the corruption issue is clear and unequivocal —it has supported and will support legislation designed to prevent labor-management corruption without impairing the basic bargaining strength of either the employer or the union.

The AFL-CIO has moved swiftly and effectively to root out racketeering and corruption in the trade union movement, adopting and enforcing a stern code of ethical practices. Affiliates of the AFL-CIO are writing these codes into their own constitutions assuring the enforcement of trade union law at all levels of the labor movement.

The AFL-CIO has supported the Kennedy-Ives bill, despite some reservations, because it moves in the same direction of cleaning out corrupt elements from the collective bargaining relationship.

The AFL-CIO initiated and fought strenuously for legislation providing for full financial disclosure of the operation of all welfare and pension plans—a prime source of corruption and wrongdoing—over the opposition of the NAM and the Chamber.

The clean, free, democratic unions that compose the AFL-CIO have moved in against the few vestiges of corruption and cleaned them out, not with the help of NAM and the Chamber but despite their ill-conceived opposition to legislative remedies and their unctious pronouncements against sin.

Out of This World

IN LIGHT OF Msgr. George G. Higgins' acute description of the public images being drawn of the trade union movement, we can only conclude that there's a move afoot to send labor officials scurrying to psychiatrists' offices.

The split personality or schizophrenic nature of the labor movement as depicted by its critics on the left and on the right can serve no end except perhaps to persuade a confused public—temporarily —that unions are neither fish nor fowl but a biological sport combining features of an ogre and Caspar Milquetoast.

The campaign, of course, will end where all such campaigns do, consigned to the limbo of the forgotten while the real world continues along its appointed route.

Salute!

WHEN THE NAUTILUS and the Skate plunged deep under the polar ice pack to open a new frontier of man's knowledge they reflected the ingenuity and skill of American scientists and workers as well as the courage and seamanship of the atomic submarines' crews.

To Rear Admiral Hyman Rickover, who waged a one-man campaign to build the Nautilus, and the skilled workers, members of AFL-CIO unions, who painstakingly created the vessel, a "well done."

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A Farmer-Editor Writes:

'There's a Fishy Smell About These "Right-to-Work" Bills'

Ed Emerine runs a farm and edits the Idaho Farm Journal. The following article on "right-to-work" laws is slightly condensed from the Journal.

PERSONALLY, I NEVER CARED for the "farmer in a gray flannel suit" who goes about trying to tell farmers what to do. I was born back in 1900 on a Colorado homestead, or ranch. My Dad was a Kentuckian who believed his kids should work. We worked.

If there is a farm task or drudgery I haven't known first-hand, I've never heard of it. I've worked in the fields from sun-up until sundown and then stayed up all night as midwife to a first-calf heifer. I've herded cattle, dehorned steers and turned a cream separator 60 turns a minute.

I believe in God, in the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule. And if I thought, or could find any evidence, that a "right-to-work" law would help the farmer, I'd charge right out like a mad bull and get into the fight for it. Instead I'm against it. I've never held a union card in my life. But I don't like to see farmers used by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to put over schemes that, in the long run, will probably hurt the farmers most of all.

If any of these "right-to-work" plans (or plots) will help the farmer, I haven't been able to find out just how. Will a "right-to-work" bill increase the price of spuds? Will it stop hail or drouth? Or cure cholera in hogs?

I THINK A "RIGHT-TO-WORK" law will eventually hurt the farmer—and I mean every farmer, everywhere. The fellow living in town is the farmer's customer. Give him decent wages and he'll buy good food for his family, and he'll see that they have clothes on their backs. Once he is out of a job or his wages are lowered under a "right-to-work" law, he'll have to pass up the steak and butter counter and go round where the oleo is sold.

The other day I heard an attorney—he is a corporation attorney, an anti-labor attorney, and has fought farm co-ops for years—say, "Yes, a 'right-to-work' law will lower the extremely high top wages now being paid; but it will even up, because the employer will then have more money to pay to the lower-bracket group."

Now, ain't that a sound argument for a "right-to-work" law? Just imagine a big company lowering the wages of the top mechanic—and then passing those wages on to the janitor or charwoman! Anything saved on wages will go into the "profit pocket" or to some big executive.

Another thing farmers ought to think about: How long are they going to stay on the farm? They're being pushed off at the rate of about a million a year, maybe even more these past few years. **I know one state** where there are 12,000 less farmers than five years ago—and the unemployment security agency reports 12,000 unemployed. How the heck could a "right-to-work" bill help those displaced farmers? A lot of former farm boys are finding it a pretty good idea to become card-carrying union men and have some job protection these days.

IN FACT, FARMERS—AND OTHERS—are "unionizing" for collective bargaining more and more. In my area, Grade-A milk producers organized a pretty tight "union" to bargain with processors. Fruit and vegetable growers long ago learned to form co-ops and bargain collectively for marketing.

That's what a labor union is for—to form a co-op for collective bargaining to sell its product, which is not squash or sugar beets, but muscle and skill. That makes good, old American sense to me.

Stripped of all the fright and frenzy, the "right-to-work" proposal is discriminating and dangerous. The "right-to-work" law is aimed at a single class. It doesn't apply to the lawyers who operate a "closed shop" that sets pretty high fees for any legal work. It doesn't apply to the doctors of medicine union, which shunts you around from specialist to specialist, doing little more than the country doctor did who got to the homestead just in time to deliver me as a baby, treat Dad's hernia and sprained ankle, and show Mother what to do about the measles.

Perhaps my biggest gripe about these "right-to-work" proposals is that they always come from Washington, D. C., or New York City, or some other place far removed from farmers. Every time a state legislature meets, some hot-shot from out-of-state shows up with a "right-to-work" bill, which he gets some local representative or senator to introduce. I've never seen one of these bills that was written by a farmer. But they always figure they can get the farmers to carry the ball—and all too often they succeed.

These peddlers of hate that come from uptown always try to sell the farmer on how horrible a "labor boss" is, and how much graft and corruption exists in unions. That reminds me of the time our preacher ran off with a choir girl. But the congregation was sensible about it; they didn't quit the church, or lose faith in God.

No, I don't like these "right-to-work" proposals. To me they're wolves in sheep's clothing. Also, I don't like the city slickers that are sent into farm areas to sell the blamed things. They are hired propagandists, that's all. I can tell you this: I speak from conviction—and from a half-century as farmer, laborer, employe and employer. And I've never been far enough from a corral, even in the newspaper business, not to smell good old cow manure. That's not a bad smell at all.

But there's a fishy smell about these "right-to-work" bills.

Which 'Expert' Do You Read?:

Labor's Critics Working Both Sides of the Street

(Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, writes a weekly column for the Catholic press entitled "The Yardstick." The following is contained in a recent "Yardstick" column.)

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

IN RECENT YEARS, and particularly since the McClellan hearings started early in 1957, there has been a steady flow of articles and books by a variety of writers who purport to know what's wrong with the American labor movement and what should be done to correct the situation.

If the elected officials of the labor movement have been reading all this material, they must have the feeling by now of being caught between the devil and the deep blue sea, for the experts have been giving them contradictory advice.

There is one school of thought which says that the labor movement has lost its sense of "mission" and is contentedly resting on its laurels. A well known economist from Columbia University, Neil W. Chamberlain, says, for example, in a new textbook entitled "Labor" that, as a result of postwar prosperity, the forward impetus of the labor movement of the 30s was lost.

"But beyond the loss of pace," he continues, "there was no longer any sense of mission or purpose. The game was largely won. Unions had been granted their place within the existing business system. They were winning 'more, more, and more'. They had arrived, and hence they had no place to go."

THIS DIAGNOSIS IS frequently coupled with a criticism of labor's lack of interest in political action. Thus, for example, the lead article by Dick Bruner in the August issue of Harper's Magazine says that "nearly everywhere the political power of organized labor is nothing but a myth." According to Mr. Bruner, who recently resigned from the staff of one of the more "liberal" international unions, the unions' waning political power reflects a basic loss of strength and prestige of organized labor among working people.

That's one point of view.

There is another school of thought, however, which says that the American labor movement is dangerously powerful in the political order. Currently, for example, the Republican Policy Committee of the U. S. Senate is distributing a 216-page campaign handbook, the very title of which ("The Labor Bosses—America's Third Party") reflects this point of view.

This handbook—which was prepared by the staff of the Policy Committee and doesn't necessarily reflect the views of the committee members—directly contradicts Mr. Bruner's negative appraisal of labor's political influence. It says, for example, that COPE —the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education— is "the most highly organized and most adequately financed political action operation in the United States today."

Moreover, it directly contradicts Prof. Chamberlain's thesis that labor has lost its sense of mission and is sitting on its hands. According to the Republican handbook, "because the labor bosses are, to use Stalin's phrase, 'dizzy with success' their plans for the future are bold and imaginative."

THIS POINT OF VIEW is expressed even more vigorously in a new book by Eldorous L. Dayton entitled, "Walter Reuther: Autocrat of the Bargaining Table" which, incidentally, deserves some kind of prize for viewing the labor movement with more alarm than any other book of recent years.

According to Mr. Dayton, American labor is a frightfully dangerous political influence in the United States and one which will eventually foist a totalitarian government on this country unless all good men and true rally round the flag and muster up enough courage to stop the tyrants in their tracks.

Well, there you have it. You can take your choice. According to some of the experts, labor is resting on its laurels and is politically impotent; but, according to others, labor is pursuing a bold and imaginative program and is politically so powerful and influential as to be a serious threat to the very foundations of the American Republic.

I might point out that while I have cited only two exponents of each of these contradictory points of view, I could quote from a number of others if space permitted.

The moral of all this is very simple. Don't be disturbed if the next labor leader you meet in front of church on Sunday morning or at the 19th tee on Sunday afternoon is talking to himself. If you sidle up to him and listen rather attentively you will hear him muttering: "You can't win—you're damned if you do and damned if you don't."

Incidentally if you happen to meet one who isn't talking to himself, you can safely conclude that he is ignorant of what the experts are saying about him and his colleagues in the labor movement.

While I wouldn't want to appear to be a philistine or an anti-intellectual, I am inclined to suggest, in conclusion, that there may be something to be said for this kind of ignorance.

Changes in Political Line-up May Result from 1960 Census

THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS is now thinking about what the 1960 census will mean to the United States in terms of the reapportionment of congressional seats.

Already the indications are that the political pattern of the country is in for a drastic change with the West continuing its steady rise in political power and the East, particularly great states such as New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, showing a decided slippage in power.

Here are some of the highlights of the projection made by the Bureau of the Census:

California, which is rapidly overtaking New York as the most populous state, is expected to gain no less than 7 seats giving it 37 seats as compared with New York's present 43 seats and the 40 that are projected for the 1960 census.

Another big gainer will be Florida with an expected increase of 3 seats which would give it a total of 11—in the same category as such states as Missouri and Wisconsin.

Another climber is Texas which now has 22 seats and is expected to go to 24, which would place it up there with Ohio and Illinois.

Here are the gainers and here are the losers:

Gainers: California 7; Florida 3; Michigan and Texas 2 each; Arizona, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio and Oregon 1 each, with Alaska, a newcomer, getting 1 seat.

Losers: New York and Pennsylvania, 3 each; Arkansas and Massachusetts 2 each; Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina and West Virginia, 1 each.

The new lineup can have highly important political consequences in all national elections after 1961, only three years off.

California now has 17 Republicans and 13 Democrats in the House of Representatives. The preponderance of the Republicans is largely due to the fact that highly populous Los Angeles is not fully represented. More seats for Los Angeles may mean more Democrats.

Florida now has 7 Democrats and 1 Republican. A gain of 3 seats may likely produce at least a couple more Democrats.

Texas is overwhelmingly Democratic so two more seats will likely go to Democrats while Michigan with a gain of two may well cut into the present Republican majority of 12 Republicans to 6 Democrats in the House.

On the other hand, the reshuffle in the losing states is likely to mean a loss of Democrats since at least 7 seats of the 20 seats that will disappear will be in southern states where Democrats are the rule.

All in all the Democrats would appear to have a slight advantage since most of the gains come in states that have large industrialized Democratic constituencies.

ACTUALLY, WHAT HAPPENS to the ratio of Republican or Democratic gains and losses will depend largely on the political complexion of the state legislatures that will be elected in 1960 or 1961. These legislatures—they did it last in 1951—will have the power to redistrict their states and by every tradition of American politics the state legislatures will give the break to their own party wherever they can.

"Gerrymandering," or the art of drawing district boundary lines for the benefit of your own political party, is an ancient art and is certain to be practiced so far as possible when state legislatures sit down to observe their new congressional quotas. But it is difficult to ignore statistics entirely and census by census some of the worst anomolies of congressional districting have been disappearing.

Under the 1960 forecast each congressman will represent a district averaging 414,000 persons. Due to the growth in population this is somewhat more than present districts which average somewhat under 400,000. (Washington Window-Public Affairs Institute.)

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SOMEONE IN THE WHITE HOUSE should take the time to read the House subcommittee report explaining why this Congress hasn't approved Pres. Eisenhower's requests for a cutback on a few "welfare" spending programs, so that these programs can be "given back to the states."

The President has had commissions working laboriously on this sorry project ever since he started his first term. He is bothered about federal spending, he can't see why "Washington" should help build local sewer systems, support local general assistance to the needy, advance funds to federally-affected local school districts.

He can't see it, but Congress can, and if Congress ignores his threat of a veto of the social security bill on a public-assistance provision, he will end up losing every battle.

The House subcommittee headed by Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N. C.) tells why.

★ ★ ★

ONE TROUBLE IN "giving things back to the states," its report observes, is that the states "by constitutional or statutory means" have unduly restricted themselves and their cities. That is, the gerrymandered state legislatures "often (deny) fair representation" to cities. The cities are also denied adequate powers of home rule and the states have placed unrealistic debt limits on themselves.

Another trouble with the Eisenhower theory is that to "give things back to the states" would hurt the poorest states. "The feasibility is limited because the need for aided activities is frequently greatest in states with the smallest taxable resources."

The thing the federal government is least able to "give back" to the states is "responsibility," the report declares. Initiative for "increasing the responsibilities of the states and localities must come from those levels of government."

★ ★ ★

BESIDES, THE NOTION that federal administrative costs eat up a large part of tax money transmitted through Washington is just "another popular misconception." The "freight charges" of the federal government "represent a very small percentage of total grant expenditures."

The committee also points out that knocking out federal "welfare" spending wouldn't balance the budget, although it would riddle services. Federal grants to states and localities for local good works, physical and moral, involve "less than 6 percent" of total federal expenditures.

The subcommittee, made up of five Democrats and three Republicans, approved the report unanimously.

★ ★ ★

BACK IN 1950-51 Schenley Industries, a distiller, made a guess that the Korean War would lead to grain rationing and therefore made enough whiskey to carry the company profitably through the expected drouth period. But grain wasn't rationed, and this year and next Schenley has faced the dread prospect of paying taxes, as required by law after eight years, on the oversupply it had aging in barrels. So it lobbied to get the law changed to make the tax payable only after 20 years, not eight.

The newspaper pundit David Lawrence and the Chamber of Commerce frequently advise that it isn't correct to talk about a "profit" system, because risk is the main element in free enterprise, and one should always practice to say "profit-and-loss" system, thus suggesting that a company that bets its money on the foresighted chance of a fat profit is perfectly aware that it may simply blow part of its capital.

Except, that is, if it can get the law changed retroactively. The "whiskey amendment" for the relief of Schenley shot through while thumbs were turned down on a cut in the excise tax on cabarets, which might have improved employment chances for some tens of thousands of musicians.

FOODS PRESERVED with the use of atomic energy are examined by Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), center, and Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), right, during a discussion on the Euratom project with Harry W. Flannery, left, for the AFL-CIO's Washington Reports radio program.

AFL-CIO Weekend Newscasts

Here is a list of the stations where you can hear George Ansbro and the News, sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO has added this new summer-time program to bring the news to weekend listeners, anxious to keep informed in these days of critical developments.

STATION	CITY
ALABAMA	
WHMA	Anniston
WAUD	Auburn
WCRT	Birmingham
WOWZ	Florence
WAPX	Montgomery
WNPT	Tuscaloosa
ARIZONA	
KOY	Phoenix
ARKANSAS	
KELD	El Dorado
KFSA	Fort Smith
KWFC	Hot Springs
KLRA	Little Rock
CALIFORNIA	
KPMC	Bakersfield
KROP	Brawley
KARM	Fresno
KREO	Indio
KABC	Los Angeles
KFIV	Modesto
KFBK	Sacramento
KCAL	San Bernardino
KBAB	San Diego
KTMS	Santa Barbara
KSYC	Yreka
COLORADO	
KVOD	Denver
KGHF	Pueblo
CONNECTICUT	
WNHC	New Haven
WSTC	Stamford
WATR	Waterbury
DELAWARE	
WILM	Wilmington
D. C.	
WMAL	Washington
FLORIDA	
WKWF	Key West
WKAT	Miami Beach
WNVY	Pensacola
WSUN	Tampa
GEORGIA	
WALB	Albany
WGST	Atlanta
WGAC	Augusta
WGIG	Brunswick
WPNX	Columbus
WNEX	Macon
WMGA	Moultrie
WLAQ	Rome
IDAHO	
KBAR	Burley
KART	Jerome
ILLINOIS	
WBYS	Canton
WLS	Chicago
WGEM	Quincy
WCVS	Springfield
INDIANA	
WTTS	Bloomington
WJPS	Evansville
WGL	Fort Wayne
WFBM	Indianapolis
WKBV	Richmond
IOWA	
KBUR	Burlington
KSWI	Council Bluffs
KBIZ	Ottumwa
KMA	Shenandoah
KXEL	Waterloo
KANSAS	
KGGF	Coffeyville
WREN	Topeka
KENTUCKY	
WKCT	Bowling Green
WLAP	Lexington
WVJS	Owensboro
LOUISIANA	
KMLB	Monroe
KRMD	Shreveport
MAINE	
WTVL	Waterville
MARYLAND	
WJEJ	Hagerstown
MASSACHUSETTS	
WTAO	Boston
WBEC	Pittsfield
WTXL	Springfield
WAAB	Worcester
MICHIGAN	
WBCM	Bay City
WXYZ	Detroit
WLAV	Grand Rapids
WMIQ	Iron Mountain
WIBM	Jackson
WKLA	Ludington
WKBZ	Muskegon
WTTH	Port Huron
MINNESOTA	
KATE	Albert Lea
KXRA	Alexandria
KTOE	Mankato
WTCN	Minneapolis
KWLM	Willmar
KWNO	Winona
MISSISSIPPI	
WGCM	Gulfport
WHSY	Hattiesburg
MISSOURI	
KMBC	Kansas City
KIRX	Kirksville
WAMV	St. Louis
KWTO	Springfield
NEBRASKA	
KMMJ	Grand Island
KFOR	Lincoln
KSID	Sidney
NEVADA	
KENO	Las Vegas
NEW JERSEY	
WMID	Atlantic City
NEW MEXICO	
KFUN	Las Vegas
KRSN	Los Alamos
NEW YORK	
WOKO	Albany
WENE	Binghamton
WGR	Buffalo
WGVA	Geneva
WWSC	Glens Falls
WJTN	Jamestown
WMSA	Massena
WABC	New York
WHDL	Olean
WEAV	Plattsburg
WVET	Rochester
WFBL	Syracuse
NORTH CAROLINA	
WLOS	Asheville
WCGC	Charlotte
WRRZ	Clinton
WTIK	Durham
WFLB	Fayetteville
WGNC	Gastonia
WHKP	Hendersonville
WMFR	High Point
WFTC	Kinston
WKIX	Raleigh
WFRC	Reidsville
WEED	Rocky Mount
WEEB	Southern Pines
WRRF	Washington
NORTH DAKOTA	
KFGO	Fargo
OHIO	
WNOC	Canton
WSRS	Cleveland
WOHI	E. Liverpool
WIMA	Lima
WMAN	Mansfield
WMRN	Marion
WNXT	Portsmouth
WTOL	Toledo
WBBW	Youngstown
OKLAHOMA	
KADA	Ada
KVSO	Ardmore
KCRC	Enid
KSWO	Lawton
KBIX	Muskogee
KWSH	Wewoka
OREGON	
KASH	Eugene
KGW	Portland
PENNSYLVANIA	
WRTA	Altoona
WERC	Erie
WHGB	Harrisburg
WLAN	Lancaster
KQV	Pittsburgh
WEEU	Reading
WILK	Wilkes-Barre
WMPT	Williamsport
RHODE ISLAND	
WPAW	Pawtucket
SOUTH CAROLINA	
WNAB	Charleston
WCOS	Columbia
WJMX	Florence
WSSC	Sumter
SOUTH DAKOTA	
KSDN	Aberdeen
KSOO	Sioux Falls
TENNESSEE	
WAPO	Chattanooga
WTJS	Jackson
WBIR	Knoxville
WHWM	Memphis
TEXAS	
KNOW	Austin
KBST	Big Spring
KBOR	Brownsville
WBAP	Fort Worth
KFRO	Longview
KRBA	Lufkin
KCRS	Midland
KOSF	Nacogdoches
KGKL	San Angelo
KMAC	San Antonio
KCMC	Texarkana
KTBB	Tyler
WACO	Waco
UTAH	
KIXX	Provo
VERMONT	
WDOT	Burlington
VIRGINIA	
WCYB	Bristol
WCHV	Charlottesville
WKEY	Covington
WBTM	Danville
WLVA	Lynchburg
WMEV	Marion
WMBG	Richmond
WROV	Roanoke
WHLF	South Boston
WTON	Staunton
WINC	Winchester
WASHINGTON	
KING	Seattle
KTEL	Walla Walla
KPQ	Wenatchee
KIMA	Yakima
WEST VIRGINIA	
WNNS	Charleston
WTCS	Fairmont
WHTN	Huntington
WCOM	Parkersburg
WKWK	Wheeling
WISCONSIN	
WDUZ	Green Bay
WKTY	La Crosse
WISC	Madison
WISN	Milwaukee
WRJN	Racine
WHBL	Sheboygan
WOSA	Wausau
WYOMING	
KFBC	Cheyenne

How to Buy:

Wage Buying Power Down 4% in Year

By Sidney Margolius

YOU'LL FIND YOUR LIVING COSTS leveling off and even dropping slightly this fall as food, especially meat, gets a little cheaper. But the combination of inflation and unemployment already has done its damage to wage-earners.

In all, there's been a shrinkage of about 4 percent in the average worker's buying power the past year. The most serious situation is in mortgage foreclosures, which have been running 19 percent ahead of the same period in 1957, and 36 percent ahead of 1956.

In contrast, business corporations not only have checked their 1957 profit decline, but actually made more money in the second quarter of 1958 than in the first, the First National City Bank of New York reports. Stockholders have barely felt the recession. Dividend payments during the first half-year were down less than 1 percent from a year ago, the Commerce Dept. reports.

Even in the midst of record-high prices, knowing shoppers can find good buys. Here are this department's recommendations for September's outstanding values:

SCHOOL CLOTHES: In comparing values in corduroys, note that some trousers are made of durable, warm 12-ounce corduroy, others are only 8-ounce. Look for weight and good construction details as double woven knees, rather than decorative or style details, as full self-belt instead of half, which adds a half-dollar to the price.

In buying flannels and other wool clothing for children, note that those with 10 to 15 percent nylon are stronger than all-wool and better resist wear on cuffs, hems, and sleeves. Wool with Orlon is even a little stronger than the wool-nylon blend. But the advantage is small compared to the much higher price of Orlon-wool garments.

FOOD: Pork is getting a little cheaper, but will still be relatively expensive in early Autumn, as will beef. It's time to switch to medium-size eggs, now a better value per pound than large. Besides broilers, another food bargain is the biggest peach crop in 11 years.

Also look for cut prices this month on canned and frozen fruits and vegetables as stores clear shelves for the 1958 pack.

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Now—All Week Long Hear the News...

Edward P. Morgan

John W. Vandercook

George Ansbro

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FIVE days a week, twice a day, ever since the merger, the AFL-CIO has brought you the news over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network. Two of the nation's best newsmen, Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook, have been sponsored by the federation.

Now, twice a day on Saturdays and Sundays over ABC, the AFL-CIO brings you the news with George Ansbro, a veteran of more than 20 years network experience.

Today—and every day of the week—when news is of historic moment to everyone of us, the AFL-CIO keeps you up to the moment.

Consult your newspapers for the time when the AFL-CIO brings you the news.

Over the ABC Radio Network

Probe Checks Hoffa 'Clean Up' Pledge

Teamster Head 'Explains' Lack of Action in Year

The McClellan special Senate committee questioned Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa closely at "second-round" hearings over what steps, if any, have been taken to clean up the union under Hoffa's administration.

The Teamster president was questioned concerning a promise he made to the committee, during his appearance before it a year ago, that he would investigate officials with alleged criminal backgrounds and take steps regarding them.

Following are excerpts from the stenographic transcript of the hearings indicating the scope of such "investigations" by Hoffa:

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy: "Now, Mr. Hoffa, are you going to take any steps against Mr. Owen (Bert) Brennan (a Teamster vice president) for his role in this situation?" (Kennedy referred to $75 a week payments from union welfare funds to prize fighter Embrel Davidson and to an alleged association with Raffaele Quassarano, reputed narcotics trafficker said to have been connected with the "Mafia convention" at Apalachin, N. Y.)

Hoffa: "Mr. Brennan will be requested to refund any moneys concerning Davidson."

Kennedy: "That is all?"

Hoffa: "And the other charges will be discussed."

* * *

Kennedy: "You say that you will discuss or consider charges against Mr. Brennan?"

Hoffa: "I said that I will discuss it, and I will then make a decision after I have had time to analyze it and decide what to do."

Kennedy: "Who will you discuss it with?"

Hoffa: "The necesary officials of our union."

Kennedy: "Who would they be?"

Hoffa: "Various individual members of our executive board."

Kennedy: "Is . . . Brennan on your executive board?"

Hoffa: "He is, indeed."

Kennedy: "When you were here last time (August 1957) you made a statement . . . that you were going to make an investigation of various individuals with criminal backgrounds and criminal records, and I would like to ask you about that. Have you made any investigation, for instance, of Owen (Bert) Brennan prior to this time?"

Hoffa: "I have known Owen (Bert) Brennan since I was a young fellow and I don't need to make any investigation of Bert Brennan, because I know him probably better than his own wife knows him."

* * *

Kennedy: ". . . Did you make an investigation of Mr. Herman Kierdorf? (Kierdorf is a Teamster official who took the Fifth Amendment before the committee last year and again at hearings during July 1958. His nephew Frank died in a recent Michigan "torch" burning, Herman has disappeared.)

Hoffa: "I knew something of Kierdorf's background, and Kierdorf has now resigned from the Teamsters Union and he no longer is affiliated with or on the payroll of the Teamster Union, after the first of this month."

Kennedy: "You didn't answer the question, Mr. Hoffa. Did you make an investigation of Mr. Herman Kierdorf?"

Hoffa: "I knew something of his background."

Kennedy: "Did you make an investigation of him?"

Hoffa: "In my own mind, I analyzed the situation concerning Kierdorf, and Mr. Kierdorf had a few more months . . ."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), committee chairman: "The question is, did you make an investigation of him and the point would be, have you made an investigation of him since you gave that testimony?"

Hoffa: "No."

McClellan: "Proceed."

Kennedy: "Did you request that he resign from the union?"

Hoffa: "Herman Kierdorf submitted his resignation at a suggestion from myself."

* * *

Kennedy: "According to the testimony we developed last week (Kierdorf) was interesting himself in obtaining accounts for a company that was owned by Mr. Vincent Meli and Mr. Joe Lehr in Detroit (alleged gangsters). Can you tell us? This was drawn to your attention, according to the testimony, in October or November of 1957. Did you take any steps against Mr. Kierdorf at that time?"

Hoffa: "I don't recall in total what I did, but I think that there was a telegram sent to me concerning the complaint of somebody losing a stop (for a coin machine). I discussed the matter with Kierdorf, and he said he did not intercede in getting the stop. Having no other way of finding out the information, there was nothing to do about it."

Kennedy: "Did you call the people who sent the telegram?"

Hoffa: "I did not."

Kennedy: "Why didn't you get in touch with them and see what evidence they had?"

Hoffa: "I very rarely get in touch with people making complaints."

* * *

Kennedy: "Mr. Hoffa, I was asking you about Mr. Frank Kierdorf, who was, until death today, a business agent for Local 332 up in Flint, Mich. He also, according to the testimony, was in the penitentiary for armed robbery and came out of the penitentiary to this job as a busines agent of Local 332. We have had some testimony about him; I would like to ask you, in accordance with your statement before the committee last year, if you made an investigation or had made an investigation of him?"

Hoffa: "I checked into Frank Kierdorf's record. I found out the offense he had committed was not connected with the union."

* * *

Kennedy: "Mr. Hoffa, we had some testimony on Mr. Kierdorf's activities, back a year ago, in October and November of 1954, when it was testified that he was working with Mr. George Kamenow, of the Shefferman organization, and was shaking down small employers up in Flint, Mich. Did you investigate or look into that?"

Hoffa: "Are you talking about Frank?"

Kennedy: "Yes."

Hoffa: "I discussed the matter with Frank, and he flatly denied it."

Kennedy: "Did you make any other investigation of it?"

Hoffa: "What other investigations would I possibly make?"

* * *

Kennedy (after reading into the record testimony of alleged terrorist tactics by Frank Kierdorf, given at last year's hearings): "What investigation did you make after this testimony was developed before the committee?"

JAMES R. HOFFA
President of Teamsters Union

Hoffa: "I discussed his entire testimony with Mr. Kierdorf, and he said it was not true."

Kennedy: "Did you contact anybody, any of these small businessmen that were involved in this?"

Hoffa: "No, sir, I did not."

* * *

Kennedy: "Let me ask you about another man. What about Mr. Larry Welch?" (business agent of Teamster Local 985.)

Hoffa: "What about him?"

Kennedy: "Did you investigate his activities as they were sworn to before this committee regarding his activities as a business agent of Local 985?"

Hoffa: "To what degree?"

Kennedy: "Did you investigate them?"

Hoffa: "Well, I didn't know there was anything to be investigated."

Kennedy: "Did you read the testimony?"

Hoffa: "No, I didn't read the testimony."

Kennedy: "You said yesterday, 'I read every bit of the testimony and I read it word for word.' That is what you swore to yesterday."

Hoffa: "I read the testimony but not concerning any investigations, and I simply went through the testimony in each individual case, but what was there in there that I was to investigate?"

Kennedy: "Did you read the testimony regarding the activities of Mr. Larry Welch?"

Hoffa: "I have gone through each book that has been presented to me concerning Teamsters and I saw nothing in there unless you can advise me now."

Kennedy: (After reading from the transcript charging picketing by Welch to get business for a non-union car-wash): "He was also a business agent for your local, and he also has a long criminal record."

Hoffa: "I don't think that is the testimony, and I can't recall it offhand, but I don't think that is the testimony. I think someone made that statement but I don't think Welch made that statement."

Kennedy: "Did you ask Welch about it?"

Hoffa: "Yes, sir, and Welch said he didn't do it."

Kennedy: "Did you make any further investigation?"

Hoffa: "Where would I investigate?"

Kennedy: "Did you make any further investigation?"

Hoffa: "No."

Kennedy: "The only thing you did is you went to Mr. Welch?"

Hoffa: "That is right."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.) "How did it happen that you went to Mr. Welch to ask him about something that you swore just a moment ago that you never heard of and it wasn't in the record?"

Hoffa: "I didn't say that."

Kennedy: "I want to ask you about another individual, Mr. Glenn Smith, who is the president of Local 515 in Chattanooga, Tenn., as well as president of Joint Council 87, which covers the whole state of Tennessee and part of Kentucky. Did you make an investigation of Mr. Glenn W. Smith?"

Hoffa: "I understand there have been charges filed against Smith, and also understand he is under indictment."

Kennedy: "Did you make an investigation of Mr. Glenn W. Smith?"

Hoffa: "No, I didn't, because—or I said I didn't but I asked whether he had been arrested, and I was told he had been arrested, and I made no other investigation because he has charges now against him, and he is now indicted."

Kennedy: "You haven't taken any action against him yourself?"

Hoffa: "The union will follow the regular constitutional procedures."

Kennedy: "Is he still in office?"

Hoffa: "Yes, I believe he is."

Kennedy: "Now, he has admitted, Mr. Hoffa, that he paid $20,000 of union funds for the purpose of fixing a case in which he was the defendant. That was the $20,000 that was paid back in 1952 of Teamster Union funds that were paid in connection with fixing a case. Have you taken any action against him in that matter?"

Hoffa: "No, I haven't because there are charges pending against him, which will be heard in the regular constitutional procedure of our constitution."

Kennedy: "You can remove him under the constitution?"

Hoffa: "I can remove him after a year, yes."

Kennedy: "You could remove him now?"

Hoffa: "Only in the case of an emergency."

Kennedy: "Mr. Hoffa, we have had testimony regarding Mr. Milton Holt, secretary-treasurer of Local 805 of New York . . . Have you taken any steps against Mr. Milton Holt?"

Hoffa: "I have not. The man is indicted, waiting trial. He was found guilty of an anti-trust, the same as all the employers who are involved with him. I have discussed the matter with him. But I have taken no action."

Kennedy: "You have taken no steps to have him removed from his position?"

Hoffa: "I have not."

Kennedy: "He is very close and was identified as being very close to Johnnie Dioguardi before this committee."

Hoffa: "Is that a question?"

Kennedy: "You have still taken no steps against him?"

Hoffa: "No."

* * *

Kennedy: "What about Mr. Abe Gordon, the administrator of the welfare fund of Local 805 of the Teamsters?"

Hoffa: "What about him?"

Kennedy: "Have you taken any steps against him?"

Hoffa: "No, I have not."

Kennedy: "He is a vice president of Local 805. An investigation by the New York Insurance Commission in 1956 revealed that he received a certain percentage of the contributions as salary. Also it was developed that he formed a trucking company back in 1932, he became president in 1934, his partner was . . . described . . . as a vicious strong arm man. Have you taken any steps against Abe Gordon?"

Hoffa: "I have not."

House Votes to Cite Goldfine for Contempt

Textile magnate Bernard Goldfine faced prosecution for contempt of Congress and a possible sentence of a year in jail and a $1,000 fine if found guilty.

The case was turned over to the Justice Dept. by the House of Representatives when it voted 367 to 8 with four members voting "present" to cite Goldfine, gift-giving friend of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, for refusing to answer 22 questions posed by a House committee.

The questions dealt with Goldfine's financial operations involving reports to the Securities & Exchange Commission. Goldfine claimed the questions were not pertinent to the House Committee on Legislative Oversight's investigation of regulatory agencies. The committee is seeking to determine whether Adams influenced the agencies to act favorably on cases involving Goldfine's textile mills.

The subcommittee and the full House Commerce Committee earlier voted to cite him for contempt.

Numerous Republicans have been calling on Adams to resign on the basis of the Goldfine relationship in light of the Administration's "crusade" against influence peddling.

Give 'Scotch Verdict'

Meanwhile, a House Armed Services subcommittee reported it had unearthed no "evidence" that Adams tried to influence a government board in an Army textile contract case, but the subcommittee chairman commented that it was a "scotch verdict."

Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D-La.) said that there was no doubt that White House communications had an impact on the settlement of the case but that the subcommittee couldn't pass judgment on Adams because "he refused to appear."

The "scotch verdict" refers to a verdict possible under Scotch law of "not proven" instead of "not guilty."

The Armed Services subcommittee case involved claims by Raylaine Worsteds Inc., a defunct New Hampshire textile company, for refund of penalties for the late delivery of wool cloth under a 1940 contract.

Got More Than It Asked

Raylaine was penalized $47,000. In a series of administrative and court actions the company tried to get back $25,000. Last year the Board of Contract Appeals, in its fifth decision in the case, gave Raylaine more than it asked—$40,282.

The subcommittee transcript showed that Raylaine officials wrote at least seven letters to Adams, five addressed to "Dear Sherm." The letters were forwarded through White House channels to the board.

Testimony indicated that board members were "unhappy" with the letters.

CONGRATULATIONS on election to his ninth term as president of the Theatrical Stage Employes are extended to Richard F. Walsh (left) by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler during the union's convention in St. Louis. Walsh is an AFL-CIO vice president.

IATSE Denounces 'Runaway' Producers

St. Louis—The 44th convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes re-elected Richard F. Walsh to his ninth term as president and adopted a clearly-defined plan to cope with the many technical and economic problems facing the entertainment industry.

The convention went on record as vigorously opposed to "runaways" by motion picture producers and advertising agencies which for tax-cutting purposes or cheaper costs leave the country to produce motion pictures for U.S. consumption.

The delegates directed the officers to point out that this practice is depriving U.S. citizens of employment, depriving the government of taxes which would accrue from their salaries, and creates unfair competition to producers who make their movies in the United States.

In his report to the 1,200 delegates, Walsh concluded on a note of confidence in regard to the rapid advance of automation in the industry. Instead of shrinking before technical changes which might take jobs away from members, Walsh urged the delegates to face the competition by putting on better shows and learning to install, service and operate new automatic devices.

McDevitt Is Speaker

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, told the assembly that the AFL-CIO will support Republicans and Democrats this year as in previous years on the basis of their records and will wage as effective a campaign as possible up to the elections.

The COPE director pointed out that the AFL-CIO was not a political organization but an economic body which has entered the political arena only to protect itself from being legislated out of existence.

"We want no labor party," he declared, "but I would like to warn the forces of reaction that if they keep up their tactics, they might some day compel the trade union movement to give serious consideration to the need for such an action."

Also addressing the convention was Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label and Service Trades Dept., who warned the delegates that they must channel their union-earned dollars and exercise their "right to buy or not to buy" by patronizing union establishments and purchasing union products that are marked by the union label, shop card and service button.

In addition to Walsh, the convention reelected Sec.-Treas. Harland Holmden and nine vice presidents.

Ealier the assembly had approved AFL-CIO Ethical Practice Codes.

Pact Approval Policy Upheld By Glass Union

St. Louis—The historic requirement of a unanimous vote by a national wage committee for approval of a new contract was strongly upheld by the Glass and Ceramic Workers as they concluded their biennial convention here.

Contracts covering the union's members are regularly negotiated by committees from labor and management on an industry-wide basis. The requirement for 100 percent agreement on contract terms by members of the union committee has been in effect for several years.

After extended debate, the 200 delegates rejected a proposal to reduce the voting requirement to permit agreement on contract terms by only three-quarters of the union's committee members.

The convention turned down another proposal to alter the union's structure of operation by reducing the per capita payment by locals to the international from 40 percent to 35 percent of the dues dollar per member.

In addition, the delegates adopted a series of resolutions denouncing attacks on labor by rightwing politicians and by conservative government officials.

Adopts Ethics Codes

They gave warm approval to a resolution adopting for the Glass Workers the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices and condemned the National Labor Relations Board for rulings and administrative practices that make the Taft-Hartley Act harsher in its anti-union effects.

They called upon all members of the union to work and vote against so-called "right-to-work" proposals that will appear on the ballot in five or six state elections in November.

Delegates also endorsed the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution on union responsibility in Fifth Amendment cases.

Site of the next convention in 1960 will be decided by the union's executive board. Officers are elected by referendum vote in the odd-numbered years between conventions.

Beirne Protests, Dulles Moves On Red Embassy Propaganda

The State Dept. moved to clamp down on propaganda activities by the Soviet Embassy on the heels of a sharply-worded demand by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers that an embassy attache "be sent home" for "intentionally subversive" conduct.

Beirne acted after he received from the embassy attache, without solicitation, what was purported to be an appeal from Russian "trade unions" for American workers to echo the Soviet attitude on United States policy in the Middle East.

The State Dept., in a note to Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov, promptly questioned what it labeled "the recent action of the embassy in commencing wide distribution to the press, to individual members of Congress and to the general public of press releases containing statements and appeals by Soviet leaders and organizations on a variety of subjects."

Several weeks ago the Soviet Embassy said that it sent releases only to those who asked for them, the Baltimore Sun reported. A State Dept. spokesman said that "may have been true then," but asserted that the Embassy recently has been using "a mailing list of several thousand" which includes unions, congressmen and others who had not asked for literature.

The department did not demand that the Russians halt their activities. It asked pointedly if "the action of the Soviet Embassy in Washington in distributing press releases, directly and through the U.S. postal system, may be taken as an indication that the Soviet Government is prepared to insure full and reciprocal privileges for the U.S. Embassy at Moscow."

If the answer is "no," as it is expected to be, the State Dept. probably will ask Menshikov to mend his embassy's ways, informed sources said.

Dept. Blames Ambassador

The State Dept. blamed the ambassador for the situation, although Beirne's ire was directed against Second Secretary Anatoli M. Gorshenov, who also serves as press attache and sent out the releases.

In his complaint to Sec. of State John Foster Dulles, Beirne described the Soviet material in the following terms:

"It is nothing but the most vicious kind of Soviet propaganda, doubly distasteful to me because it has been mailed out in the guise of an 'appeal' from workers in Russia to workers in the United States to 'thwart' what the Soviet press officer calls our 'criminal plans' in the Middle East."

If Russian "trade unions" want to correspond with U.S. unions, he wrote, they can, although the CWA and its sister AFL-CIO unions see "little benefit" in such an exchange because the Soviet "unions" are "clearly controlled and maneuvered by the Soviet government."

Wants No More

"The CWA does not like the statement which it received, unsolicited, from the Soviet Embassy," he concluded. "We wish to receive no more of them. And we believe that the Soviet Embassy official responsible for this distortion of the diplomatic hospitality of our government should be sent home."

Beirne sent a somewhat similar letter to Gorshenov, whom he called "persona non grata" to the union, telling him not to "send any further communication to me or to the organization of which I am the elected president."

Leaders Hold Congress to Get Action on Stalled Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

man of the powerful House Rules Committee, who was holding up bills he disliked by simply failing to call meetings to clear them for floor action.

The reciprocal trade bill was sent to the White House in a form that represented a major victory for Pres. Eisenhower but was also a triumph of bipartisan cooperation between the White House and Congress. The Senate cleared a House-approved bill extending excise taxes.

But Johnson had not yet called up the Senate Appropriations Committee bill on mutual security or a House-passed bill to raise the national debt ceiling to $288 billion. Adjournment was impossible before action on these and other vital money and fiscal measures.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, here was the situation on major bills and programs backed or opposed by labor:

WELFARE PLANS — A joint Senate-House committee began efforts to compromise the Teller bill and the Douglas - Kennedy - Ives measure to require reports to the government from administrators of employe welfare and pension plans. Enactment in effective form was considered certain since both bills contained vital section requiring reports from all plans, whether operated by management, unions or both together.

LABOR MANAGEMENT REPORTS—New Republican "leadership" bill by Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.), watering down Kennedy-Ives bill, suddenly was offered in the House as substitute for Senate-passed measure. Possibility remained that Kennedy-Ives bill would be called to floor for up-or-down vote. Two-thirds majority needed under this procedure.

SOCIAL SECURITY — Senate Finance Committee after hearings approved with minor changes House-passed measure raising benefits 7 percent, increasing taxes to finance broader benefits and raising federal grants for old age assistance. Administration threatened veto on old age assistance section.

EDUCATION—The Senate approved a limited scholarship program in science and related fields and sent the measure to conference. The House, in passing the so-called education measure, had stripped out the scholarship provision, narrowing the program to loans. The Senate defeated an amendment calling for federal aid for school construction offered by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

HOUSING—House Rules Committee had not yet cleared a committee-approved bill in some ways more restrictive than omnibus measure previously passed by Senate, opposed by Administration as "too liberal."

AREA REDEVELOPMENT — Cleared by Rules Committee after Banking Committee, which approved measure, was forced to agree to amendments eliminating expenditures before next session.

TVA SELF-FINANCING—Senate-passed bill still alive, but Rules Committee, which once voted to kill it, had taken no action.

MINIMUM WAGE—No action during session despite extensive hearings last year by both House and Senate Labor Committees.

MUTUAL SECURITY—Senate Appropriations Committee bill, restoring $440 million in funds chopped out by House, had not been called to floor.

RAIL PENSION—Bills to increase pensions and allow future deduction, for income tax purposes, of pension contributions in excess of 3 percent of wages approved by House and Senate committees, but measures had not been cleared for floor in either house.

SUPREME COURT—Senate Judiciary Committee measures to restrict court's powers had not yet been called up. Both bills, including House-passed "states' rights" bill to reduce court's authority in applying doctrine of federal power, were amended in committee. Both bills were opposed in their original form by AFL-CIO.

ILGWU Transfers Greene to New York

New York—Sol Greene, assistant manager of the Ladies Garment Workers' Northeast Dept., has been named assistant general manager of union's New York Joint Board of Dress & Waistmakers, Gen. Manager Charles S. Zimmerman has announced.

Greene has been supervisor of the Allentown-Reading-Pottsville district in Pennsylvania.

Railway Labor Bills Okayed In Committees

Congressional committees have approved, with some modifications, three bills of major concern to the country's railroad workers.

In the Senate, the Labor Committee gave its blessing to a bill increasing railroad retirement benefits by 10 percent, boosting the tax to finance the hike from 6.25 to 7.5 percent for workers and employers, raising unemployment compensation payments for furloughed workers with 10 years or more of service, and extending the period of payment by 13 weeks.

In the House, the Commerce Committee approved a somewhat similar bill after cutting the increase in retirement benefits to 7 percent and raising the tax level only to 7 percent. Both Senate and House bills would raise the base of taxable earnings from $350 to $400 a month.

The House bill, in addition would increase and extend unemployment compensation, but would cover all laid-off workers with a limitation of Apr. 1, 1959, for those with less than 10 years service.

The House Ways and Means Committee approved the third measure which provides that rail workers can deduct, for tax purposes, payments into the retirement fund over 3 percent, up to a maximum of $200 annually.

Presidential Veto Threatened:

Senate Nears Vote On Social Security

By Gervase N. Love

A House-passed bill providing for a 7 percent increase in social security benefits moved toward Senate floor action with the support of the AFL-CIO but was threatened with a presidential veto over its public assistance provisions.

The measure was approved after three days of hearings before the Senate Finance Committee that produced standard opposition statements from the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the insurance industry.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank told the committee that the AFL-CIO is supporting the bill because "there is enough substantial benefit in the measure to merit support."

The bill would increase old age, survivors and disability insurance benefits, raise the tax from 2.25 to 2.5 percent for both employes and employers and apply it to the first $4,800 of annual earnings instead of the present $4,200; improve the public assistance program, and better the maternal and child welfare programs.

'Hope of Millions'

"It is probably the best measure that can be enacted in the short time remaining before the adjournment," Cruikshank said, "and it is our hope, and we are sure the hope of millions of social security beneficiaries, that the Senate will act upon it favorably.

"Time is short," he warned. "Want and hunger will not wait.

"The improvements contained in this bill are so designed as not to damage our social insurance system, not to place disproportionate burdens on workers in the future. More substantial changes in the program, which in our view are worthy and practical, must wait for a future Congress."

Lined up with the AFL-CIO in backing the amendments were the American Legion and the American Public Health Association, both of which urged passage.

On the other hand, the National Association of Manufacturers called the bill "unwarranted," although prices have increased 8 percent since the last raise in benefits, and "unsound." The proposed tax increase would necessitate price raises, it maintained, which "might well throw us back into recession."

A. D. Marshall, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce, argued that benefits above a "floor of protection" against destitution should be provided by the individual.

"Attempts to stretch the program into a mechanism for total security will rob the individual of the necessity—the incentive—to build additional old-age income protection through his own efforts," he insisted.

He solemnly maintained the basic purpose of compulsory social security "is to protect society from the political consequences of possibly leaving large numbers of elderly persons with such meager means of support as to constitute a social problem."

Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, testified he would advise Pres. Eisenhower to veto the bill if it passed containing the House-endorsed improvements in public assistance, which involve an increase of no more than $300 million in federal grants.

It wasn't the money, he explained, so much as the principle —the fact that the cost of higher relief payments would be borne by the federal government rather than the states. He endorsed the provisions increasing old age, survivors and disability benefits and the tax boost to finance them.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) urged three liberalizing amendments on the committee.

He proposed that monthly benefits be increased by 8 percent instead of 7 percent in the House bill; that lump sum death payments be raised from $255 to $381, and that aid be given children whose fathers are unemployed. Children now receive social security benefits only when they become needy because of the death, disability or desertion of their parents.

School Construction Defeated in Senate

An end-of-the-session bid to win approval of a federal aid for school construction bill failed as the Senate passed a $1.5 billion national defense education bill sharply limiting scholarship funds.

The Senate measure goes to conference with a previously passed House bill stripped of all scholarship provisions.

The bid to tie federal aid for school construction to the education measure came in an amendment by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) for a $2 billion program.

The amendment was defeated 61 to 30 after opponents argued that enactment of the McNamara amendment would kill chances for any education bill this year because of the controversy over segregation.

The Administration, in contrast to its program of previous years, did not propose a school construction program this year, substituting in effect the education scholarship-loan program.

Aid in Wrong Place

McNamara told the Senate the scholarship-loan measure "attacks the problem at a level where the least assistance is required," adding, "it is like constructing a building by starting with the top floor."

The Senate bill was approved on a 62 to 26 vote, but the key vote was on an amendment by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) cutting scholarships from a proposed $1,000 a year to $250. Cooper's amendment carried 46 to 42 and cut the cost of the four-year scholarship program from an estimated $17.5 million to $5 million. Scholarships would go to about 23,000 students a year.

The Senate bill stresses aid for mathematics, science and language instruction and provides funds for student loans, science equipment, guidance and counseling programs and teacher training.

The House stripped all scholarship provisions from a similar bill by a standing vote of 109 to 78 before adopting the measure on a voice vote. A move to kill the House bill by sending it back to committee failed 233 to 139 before final passage.

GUILD LEADERSHIP AWARD is presented Richard P. Davis (left), a copyreader on the Baltimore Sun and president of the Baltimore Newspaper Guild, by ANG President Joseph F. Collis. The Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award is given each year in memory of the late editor of the Guild Reporter to encourage and recognize local leadership. Davis was chosen for his work in revitalizing the Baltimore Guild.

Newspaper Guild Sets 50,000 Member Goal

San Jose, Calif.—A goal of 50,000 dues-paying members, backed up by a firm defense program, was set by the American Newspaper Guild as it wrapped up its silver anniversary convention here.

The Guild, now at an all-time membership peak of more than 30,500 members, voted to increase its defense fund per capita from 25 cents to 30 cents starting Jan. 1. Immediate objective is to boost the international defense fund from its present $350,000 to the Guild's goal of a million dollars. The increase also will result in higher benefits for strikers, ranging from $15 to $60 a week, based on the number of dependents.

The 220 delegates also decided by a 2-to-1 roll-call vote to require all locals to establish defense funds of their own by applying 5 percent of their annual dues income for that purpose.

To make this more meaningful, the convention also made mandatory the Guild's model dues schedule, which ranges up to $5 per month depending on salary. Heretofore, long established locals were not required to meet any minimum dues standard. Most of them, however, have dues schedules exceeding the $5 model.

Raps 'Work' Laws

The convention continued its attack on so-called "right-to-work" legislation in resolutions opposing open shop initiatives in California and other states and supporting the candidacies of three former Guild members who have opposed this type of anti-labor law. They are Sen. Wm. Proxmire (D-Wis.); State Rep. Edward P. Keck, a Republican candidate for Congress from Indiana, and Rep. Don Magnuson (D-Wash.).

To back this stand, the delegates authorized Guild officers to spend not less than $10,000 in union funds to combat "right-to-work" legislation this fall.

Turning to the professional side, the convention urged Pres. Eisenhower to sign the Moss-Hennings bill and thus "deny federal departments the claim to blanket authority to restrict the public's right to access of public records and documents."

Moss Gives Preview

Later in the week, a co-author of the bill, Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif) of Sacramento, give the delegates a preview of the report released shortly thereafter by the House Government Information Subcommittee which he heads.

"The guarantee of press freedom is an empty gesture without news to print," Moss declared, citing a score of instances in which reporters and photographers were denied access to legitimate news by federal officials.

In other actions, the convention adopted strict auditing requirements for its locals designed to meet the letter of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes. It endorsed "without reservation" the codes and their administration by the Ethical Practices Committee, the AFL-CIO Executive Board and AFL-CIO conventions.

Eagles' Labor Award Given To McFetridge

Chicago — The annual Green-Murray award of the Fraternal Order of Eagles for "statesmanship in labor relations" was presented to William L. McFetridge, vice president of the AFL-CIO and president of the Building Service Employes.

The award, named after the late William Green and Philip Murray, two Eagles who headed the former AFL and CIO, was presented for the first time in 1957 to A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists.

Presenting the award at the Eagles' 60th convention here, Judge Robert W. Hansen, of Milwaukee, program chairman, said McFetridge has "done much to clean out gangsters from the labor movement, stabilize collective bargaining and end job discrimination based on age."

McFetridge responded that "the honor is not personal, but belongs to the many fine people I have the privilege to represent." He praised the Eagles for their effective work in persuading Congress to pass the original Social Security legislation and for effective work in their "jobs after 40" campaign.

James P. Mitchell, U.S. Secretary of Labor, who spoke at the convention immediately after the award said: "In all the years I have known Bill McFetridge he has stood for the best in the labor movement."

Assail 'Work' Schemes

The Eagles during their convention adopted a resolution strongly endorsing the AFL-CIO's fight against so-called "right-to-work" laws that will appear on the ballot in five or six states this fall.

Any "weakening of the trade union movement" would "react adversely upon the economy and depress the standard of living," and labor is now under attack by "enemies who seek to perpetrate a fraud" in their "right-to-work" drive.

Eagles Pledge Labor Aid In 'Right-to-Work' Fight

Chicago—A resolution, pledging support to organized labor from the Fraternal Order of Eagles against so-called "right-to-work" legislative proposals, was voted unanimously at the Eagles' Grand Aerie convention here.

The resolution, submitted by the Ohio State Aerie and recommended to the convention by the committee on resolutions, was as follows:

Whereas, the Fraternal Order of Eagles always has been in support of legitimate aims, aspirations and goals of working people; and

Whereas, the Fraternal Order of Eagles always has joined with working people when such legitimate aims and desires were threatened; and

Whereas, the trade union movement of America always has been the official and legitimate voice of working people and by its programs and policies has brought a high standard of living into the American economy; and

Whereas, any weakening of the trade union movement would affect not only organized labor, but also would react adversely upon the economy of our nation and thereby depress the standard of living; and

Whereas, organized labor in several states is today under attack from its enemies who seek to perpetuate a fraud upon the voting public by passage of a constitutional amendment which is misnamed a "right-to-work" law; and

Whereas, the organizations and people who are prominent in seeking the enactment of such iniquitous legislation have in the past always resisted and opposed every piece of social legislation designed to aid all working people;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in convention assembled hereby goes on record as opposing the passage of this misnamed, so-called "right-to-work" law, and be it further resolved that we instruct our officers to assist organized labor in every reasonable way in this struggle in the states where it is proposed, and we further pledge our individual aid and assistance to the end that a fraud be not perpetuated upon the people.

Accused Teamster Leaders Remain:

Probe Grills Hoffa On IBT 'Clean-Up'

The McClellan special Senate committee sharply questioned Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa about the continued presence of former and accused criminals in the union's official leadership but drew only an assurance that "the situation will clear itself up in due time."

Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, reminding Hoffa that last year he had said he would "investigate" charges against his associates, asked in more than a dozen cases what had happened..

(See partial transcript of McClellan committee interrogation of Hoffa and Hoffa's replies, Page 9.)

Frequently Hoffa replied he had inquired of the accused associates about alleged shakedowns, extortion or violence and was told, "I didn't do it."

"What else could I do?" asked Hoffa.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) exploded, "The conclusion is inescapable that under the character of the leadership" given by Hoffa, "the prospects of restoring integrity" to the union "are getting dimmer."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.) expressed wonderment at Hoffa's "calloused indifference" and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), declaring there was "only one explanation," told Hoffa:

"You want jailbirds, criminals, gangsters and racketeers because you want tough people, because you want to be tough on the people you are leading."

Teamster officials about whom Hoffa was asked included:

● Glenn Smith, Chattanooga Local 515 president who has admitted paying a Tennessee judge $20,000 to fix a case. Hoffa said charges are being processed but that "only in an emergency" could Smith be removed at once, and he didn't consider the situation an emergency.

● The late Frank Kierdorf, accused of shakedowns of employers in connection with George Kamenow, Detroit "labor relations" consultant. "I discussed the matter with Frank and he denied it," said Hoffa.

● Tony ("Ducks") Corrallo, boss of four New York locals, charged with narcotics law violations. "I don't know him, understand he will resign," but no action has been taken, Hoffa said.

● Alec Gordon, administrator of Local 805 welfare fund, accused of selling property to the fund at an exorbitant profit. No action taken, Hoffa said, and Gordon has been at Teamsters Washington headquarters recently.

● John McNamara, president of Locals 295 and 808, convicted of extortion. "I discussed the matter with McNamara and I consider that an investigation."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), cited the fact that Hoffa referred questions about his race-bet income to his associate, Owen (Bert) Brennan, who "kept the records," and that Brennan then invoked the Fifth Amendment to avoid answers.

"You are in effect taking the Fifth," Kennedy told Hoffa. Teamster Counsel Edward Bennet Williams said he had never before heard an imputation of guilt from "someone else's" taking the Fifth, and Kennedy replied:

"I'm putting it forward as an original thesis."

Hoffa acknowledged that he was "quite sure" he had "called Ed Miller" (Pres. Ed. S. Miller of the Hotel Workers) about a charter for a Philadelphia local of restaurant workers for Teamster officials with criminal records.

A local Hotel Workers official was later put in as administrator, the committee heard, and learned the Teamster officers had made an alleged collusive deal and cleaned the local treasury. Hoffa wouldn't agree that he "got the charter" for the Teamsters but merely that he "alerted the international" to the possibility of giving them a charter.

Claims 'People' Want

Asked about Bert Brennan and John J. O'Rourke, president of the New York Joint Council, both of whom were elected union vice presidents after taking the Fifth Amendment last year, Hoffa said "the people" — the Detroit and New York rank and file—had elected Brennan and O'Rourke.

They "have the right" to office "if the people want them, Fifth Amendment or not," Hoffa said.

Hoffa hotly denied suggestions that he sought "protection" for himself by paying $164,000 from union funds for the defense and financial support of four Pontiac, Mich., Local 614 Teamster officials convicted of shaking down employers.

Hoffa said there was no truth to a report that he got $35,000 from the shakedowns. He said the union financed the defense of the Pontiac officials, paid the officials or their wives $114,000 in salaries during their prison terms, and $29,000 in pension funds because the officials had worked hard.

MIDSUMMER MEETING of the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., held in Atlantice City, shows facing the camera, left to right, the department officers, Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio, Pres. Richard J. Gray, Sec. GriffinSullivan, Administrative Assistant C. R. Gray and two vice presidents, Pres. M. A. Hutcheson, Carpenters, and Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. With backs to the camera are two other vice presidents, Joseph J. Delaney (left), Operating Engineers, and Pres. William A. Calvin, Boiler Makers & Blacksmiths. Other vice presidents present, but not shown were William J. McSorley, president emeritus, Lathers; Sec.-Treas. Peter M. Fosco, Laborers; Pres. L. M. Raftery, Painters; Pres. Peter T. Shoemann, Plumbers; Pres. John H. Lyons, Iron Workers, and Pres. Emeritus John E. Rooney, Plasterers.

Probers Ask 13 Be Cited For Contempt

The McClellan special Senate committee has approved resolutions calling on the Senate to cite 13 witnesses for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions posed during its investigations of labor-management relations.

The 13 include Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, whose citation is sought by the committee "for his refusal to answer questions concerning the possible misuse of union funds."

In a July appearance before the committee, Hutcheson said he would ask the union's executive board to consider testimony given the committee concerning a payment of $310,000 for the publication of a book about his father, the late William L. Hutcheson, to Max Raddock, self-styled "labor publisher" who took the Fifth Amendment on many committee inquiries.

Hutcheson declined to testify in connection with questions concerning a land fraud case in Indiana on the grounds that he currently is under indictment in the state.

The committee also is seeking citation of Ernest M. High of New York, who "refused for months to produce his books and records for examination" and "has refused to appear in response to a subpena served on him." High formerly was an advertising solicitor for Raddock's Trade Union Courier and now operates the AFL Spotlight.

Seek to Break Contract

The State, County and Municipal Workers have instituted court action to sever a contract with High for publication of the Spotlight as the official publication of two of the union's districts in the East for bringing the name of the union into disrepute.

Ten others against whom citations are sought either failed to appear and testify or "refused to answer questions concerning their citizenship or place of birth."

Curran Says Shipowners Aid Firms in Tax Dodge

New York—The American Merchant Marine Institute is helping major oil and steel companies dodge U. S. taxes through transfer of their ships to foreign flags, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph N. Curran, chairman of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee and president of the Maritime Union, has charged.

Small Businessman Sounds Off at NAM

Detroit—The National Association of Manufacturers is probably figuring by this time that it made a mistake when it wondered why James O. Keene, who qualifies as a small businessman, dropped his membership and failed to join again.

Keene told 'em—in acid-tipped words which appeared in an article in the business section of the Detroit News.

Maybe he was a bit nettled by the fact it took the NAM four years to get around to asking him why he had quit. At any rate, he didn't bother with the questionnaire sent him, but he sat down and got it off his chest in a letter to William F. Grier, NAM general manager.

NAM's anti-union policies and propaganda are "a waste of money and an insult to the intelligence," he wrote; its policies toward small business are like "throwing an anchor to a drowning man," and it has failed to advance any "constructive remedy for our economic ills."

Keene owns the Keene Steel Co., a jobbing and supply firm in west Detroit. Before bolting the NAM he had been a member of its government contracts committee and had served on subcommittees dealing with recommendations on government contract procedures.

Was 'Window Dressing'

"I eventually learned that the major policies of NAM were formulated before our general committee meetings and that small business committeemen were primarily for window dressing," he wrote.

He told Grier that NAM legislative and tax recommendations over the years have been detrimental to small business, the middle class and a free democratic society.

"For years," he bluntly went on, "many of the tax laws sponsored or approved by your organization, to my knowledge, have done nothing to deter monopolistic companies who are in a position to dictate price to their suppliers, or against their competitor, to a degree where they force them to operate at a loss or be consumed by overhead expense for lack of volume."

"You now talk of 'reduced government spending'. 'reduced taxes' and such," Keene said. "In the present emergency these things are just idle words and further contribution to a long era of fiscal insanity."

He tartly observed that use of automation by monopoly firms is "supplanting labor by capital investment." In support of his contention he cited a small business which formerly supplied an auto body part.

"This project gave employment to 56 production workers," he added. "It has been moved out-of-state by the end user and the same number of parts can now be produced on a multimillion-dollar automation setup by two operators.

"It is my understanding that

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ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
PD ORG

NMA is opposed to a shorter work-week at the same pay. What is your solution for the future of these 56 displaced wage earners? What do you suggest they use for money to purchase the stuff these mechanical marvels grind out?

"How do you blame workers for slow-downs when they see their jobs being abolished by the only defense against unions that industry seems to understand? The net result of this impasse is a gradual but sure destruction of mass purchasing power.

"I believe that a work-week geared to compensate for the improved production methods, without pay reduction, is the only solution to broader purchasing power, inflation, and an economy based on the laws of supply and demand."

Intl. Transportworkers Elect Hall to Council

Amsterdam—Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, was elected to the general council of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation at its 25th congress here as representative of the United States seamen.

Hall succeeds the late Harry Lundeberg, former SIU president who died last year. Re-elected to the general council were Executive Sec.-Treas. A. E. Lyon of the Railway Labor Executives Association, representing rail workers, and Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers.

Businessmen Get Warning On Racket 'Labor' Papers

The Commerce and Industry Association of New York has warned its members to beware of phony, racket "labor" papers and suggested the following guide:

"A true union publication, operating under the Intl. Labor Press Association's Code of Ethics, will not make any implication that it is selling anything but advertising. Therefore, the fact that a threat is made or implied is almost prima facie evidence that a paper is bogus."

In its special bulletin on racket sheets, the New York group notes that "the legitimate labor movement has declared open war on fraudulent 'labor' publications" and that the AFL-CIO, "whose national publications take no advertising," is seeking to have union papers get along without employer advertising.

The labor ad racket, says the association, "can only operate by feeding on the gullibility and unfounded fears of businessmen." It adds:

"Dollars spent this way (for ads in phony labor papers) cannot buy a nickel's worth of labor harmony."

Labor Blasts Kennedy-Ives Bill Defeat

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Council Extends Campaign Against Union Corruption

Mitchell Hit On Role in House Vote

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council sharply denounced Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell for his "politically inspired" role in helping blow up the Kennedy-Ives labor bill.

After a later meeting with Mitchell, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that "deeply-held differences on certain aspects of labor-management reform legislation continue." He said, however, that Mitchell's visit had contributed to "clearing the atmosphere" and that the differences on legislation did not "impair our existing and future cooperation" with Mitchell and the Labor Dept.

The council statement deploring defeat of the bill in the House named "the NAM, the Chamber of Commerce, the reactionary Republican leadership of the House, the Teamsters and the Mine Workers" as making up an "unholy alliance" that had "wrecked" the bill.

The council also specifically "deplored" the role of Mitchell.

The bill was defeated, despite AFL-CIO backing, by a roll call vote that saw the measure fall short of a simple majority when a two-thirds majority was needed. Most Democrats favored it, most Republicans opposed, in the 190 to 198 vote by which it failed.

In spite of the "failure of Congress" to enact the Kennedy-Ives measure, the council declared that the AFL-CIO "will continue to

(Continued on Page 10)

CHECK FOR $50,000, a loan from the Steelworkers to help the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Union complete its job of giving employes in the industry clean unionism, is given at Unity House, Pa., by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald (second from right) to Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar of the recently-established AFL-CIO union. Looking on are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left), and Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler (center) and Vice Pres. Amy Ballinger of the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Union. (See story, Page 3.)

Home, Sweet Home—

Congress Digs Hard To Clean Up, Quit

By Willard Shelton

A dogtired Congress, yearning to go home, stolidly plodded through masses of controversial legislation as the leaders forced showdown votes on bills long held from the floor.

Scenting the possibility of sudden adjournment, the two houses still had not reached agreement on a bill to grant federal aid for improving science education, another bill to aid distressed areas and a litter of hotly-disputed measures involving the Supreme Court.

Also still awaiting final action were a compromise appropriation for mutual security and a bill to lift the statutory ceiling on the national debt—two "must" bills deliberately held back pending up-or-down votes on other measures.

As the session headed into its final days, the House torpedoed the carefully designed Kennedy-Ives bill, intended to help labor oust corruptionists and to liberalize the Taft-Hartley Act, which had passed by an 88-to-1 vote in the Senate.

Both houses approved a conference report on a major bill to protect employe welfare and pension plans by compelling financial reports to the Labor Dept., although the measure was weakened when the House refused to accept provi-

(Continued on Page 10)

Lash GE for Backing 'Work' Law Proposal

Hanford, Wash.—The action of General Electric Co. in urging its employes to vote for this state's "right-to-work" proposal has been denounced by the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council.

HAMTC Pres. Clifford L. Williams charged that General Electric has "joined hands with other big companies in Washington" in pushing the "work" measure "to undermine, weaken, and eventually destroy collective bargaining."

"This can only produce statewide discord and disunity of the gravest proportions," Williams said.

The trades council, which represents nearly all Hanford workers who are union members, accused GE of "corporate hokum," "unsolicited twaddle" and seeking "to compel non-unionism or company unionism" in mailing a letter bearing the signature of W. E. Johnson, the company's Hanford general manager, to all its employes here.

"This letter, which was headed '570 Lexington Avenue, New York,' presumes to tell some 8,200 citizens of the State of Washington that they should vote against security for our trade unions and their economic products," the HAMTC statement said.

"Under most circumstances

(Continued on Page 4)

Bars All Alliances With Ousted Units

By Saul Miller

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council opened a new phase of its campaign to isolate and destroy all traces of corruption in the trade union movement.

In a series of decisive actions at its summer meeting here, the council moved specifically against the corrupt leadership of the Teamsters Union, barring any alliances or agreements by AFL-CIO affiliates with the expelled organization.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany underscored the drive against Teamster leadership by emphasizing that full-time salaried officers of unions expelled from the AFL-CIO are barred from holding policy-making posts in state or central labor bodies.

The Council's action—including approval of reports of its Ethical Practices Committee to conduct a formal investigation of the Intl. Jewelry Workers to determine if it is dominated by corrupt influences, and recommending a series of continuing clean-up steps to the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers—came against a failure in Washington to enact legislation designed to curb abuses and corruption in labor-management relations.

Lashes Kennedy-Ives Defeat

The defeat of the Kennedy-Ives labor bill came after the council had wired House leaders urging passage of "this remedial legislation." The council expressed its disappointment at the defeat of the "much-needed reform measure," adding that the House "did a major disservice to the public and the decent elements in the labor movement."

It assessed the blame for the defeat on an "unholy alliance" of employer groups, House GOP leadership, the Teamsters and United Mine Workers and added:

"We deplore the role of Sec. of Labor Mitchell, whose opposition to constructive reform legislation was obviously politically inspired."

In an additional action dealing with the general issues of corruption and abuses in labor-management relations, the council instructed Meany to send letters to the Hotel Workers, Meat Cutters and Carpenters asking for a full report on testimony before the McClellan committee with respect to these unions.

Meany told a press conference that while he had reports from the Hotel Workers and the Meat Cutters on certain actions taken by these unions after Senate committee testimony, the council was interested in a continuing and full report for its next meeting.

The council also instructed the federation president to send a letter to Vice Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, noting his failure to answer questions on the alleged misuse of union funds before the McClellan committee and directing him to

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Day Radio Talks Set by AFL-CIO Leaders

Four of the top officers of the AFL-CIO will take to the airwaves Sept. 1 to help mark the celebration of Labor Day.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be heard over the National Broadcasting Co. system at 9:30 p. m. (EDT).

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler will speak over the ABC chain at 10:30 p. m. (EDT).

Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10:15 p.m. (EDT).

Vice Pres. George Harrison will address the nation at 9:15 p.m. (EDT) over the Mutual network.

Listeners are urged to check their local papers and radio stations for time of the broadcasts in their areas.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE of Districts 9 and 10 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, in Chicago, found Mildred Jones of Local 1139, Minneapolis, getting plenty of help. Her advisors, from left to right are, George L-P Weaver, IUE political action director; Pres. Leonard Hutson of Dist. 9; Pres. Alan Palmer of Dist. 10 and IUE Education Dir. Ben Segal.

AFL-CIO Executive Council Prohibits Teamster Alliances

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council took another decisive step to "protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences" by barring "any alliance or agreement" between an AFL-CIO affiliate and the Teamsters.

The action, in the form of a policy statement adopted by the council, affects agreements between the expelled Teamsters and nine AFL-CIO affiliates.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said he expects the affiliated unions to take action "as soon as possible" to dissolve the alliances or agreements after notification of the council's action.

The council's policy guide declared that "we do not believe that the general membership of the Teamsters is corrupt . . . But we do know and it has been proven beyond any possibility of doubt, that the top leadership of this international union was and continues to be corrupt."

Curran States Views

Meany told a press conference that all council members present voted for the policy statement with the exception of Vice Pres. Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union, but that Curran had indicated he will go along and, added Meany, "this makes it unanimous in my opinion."

Queried by a reporter on whether the barring of alliances with the Teamsters would initiate "back-door agreements," Meany replied that the statement was designed to "encourage the decent elements in the Teamsters" to take action to clean out the corrupt leadership.

Meany said we are not trying to hurt "the people who work for a living." AFL-CIO unions on the local level will protect the legitimate interest of the trade union movement and respect legitimate picket lines, he stressed, but will not respect a "shake-down" picket line.

Curran, at a later press conference said the Conference on Transportation Unity, in which he had joined with Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa and leaders of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association—both unions expelled from the AFL-CIO or the AFL—was merely a call for a conference and not an agreement.

He said when and if a conference session is called he would attend and inform the other members of the Executive Council's action and be "guided" by the policy statement.

Meany had told reporters earlier that in light of the council's action the NMU must get out of the CTU.

The council's statement, while specifically barring formal or informal agreements or alliances, said, however:

"There are situations which arise in the day-to-day relationships between various workers which would call for understanding and cooperation based on elementary trade union principles between these workers at the local level. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has no desire to interfere with such relationships or understandings."

Meany told reporters that the same principle on pacts applies to the ILA and the expelled Laundry and Bakery unions but that the statement mentions only the Teamsters because it is the only union involved in agreements and alliances.

AFL-CIO affiliates with agreements with the Teamsters, some of them dating back many years before the IBT expulsion, include the Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Laborers, Machinists, Office Workers, Meat Cutters, Upholsterers, Flight Engineers and the NMU.

The maintenance of an agreement "between a corruptly dominated labor organization and an AFL-CIO affiliate," said the council, "which is of such a nature as to add to the prestige of the corrupt leadership, or would . . . lessen the desire of union members to rid themselves of such corrupt leadership, is in direct contradiction to both the spirit and the letter of our constitution."

The statement continued:

"If disaffiliation from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt influences is to be of a token nature, and disaffiliated unions are to be treated by some of our affiliates as if they were still affiliated to the AFL-CIO, the high standards of honesty, integrity and trade union responsibility promulgated by our constitution become mere empty phrases and constitute a fraud on all workers who look to a clean and decent trade union for the improvement of their standards and conditions."

Absentees Listed

The following council members were absent when the policy statement was adopted:

Vice Presidents William Birthright and William Doherty, who are preparing for their unions' conventions; Vice Pres. James C. Petrillo who submitted his resignation; Vice Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson who wired he could not attend, and Vice Presidents Paul Phillips and Peter T. Schoemann, who were delayed by union business and arrived after adoption of the statement.

Hayes Pledges Move On Teamster Pact

Al J. Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee and president of the Machinists, announced that the Executive Council statement on breaking alliances with the Teamsters would be brought before his own union's executive group at a mid-September meeting.

"It is my opinion that the IAM Executive Council will comply" with the policy directive of the AFL-CIO, Hayes said.

The IAM and the Teamsters for a number of years have had an agreement on organizing jurisdictions in the automotive repair field.

Text of Council Order Barring Teamster Ties

Following is the complete text of the policy statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on alliances and agreements between AFL-CIO affiliates and the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters:

The constitution of the AFL-CIO states that one of the guiding principles of our organization is "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences" and from the undermining efforts of all who are opposed to the basic principles of democracy as a way of life, both inside and outside of the trade union movement. This provision was also a basic principle embodied in the merger agreement between the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which agreement is in itself an integral part of our constitution.

The constitution, in addition, expressly enjoins affiliates of the federation from giving recognition to any organization which has been suspended or expelled from the AFL-CIO for violation of the constitution.

In keeping with these constitutional declarations, the AFL-CIO has, through the use of the democratic procedures laid down in its constitution, expelled certain unions as being under corrupt domination. One of these unions is the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, which has been shown to be under a leadership which is corrupt to a degree that goes far beyond anything which might have been contemplated when our constitution was promulgated and adopted in December 1955.

The question which confronts this Executive Council is the fact that there are in existence alliances or agreements between AFL-CIO affiliates and the expelled and corruptly dominated Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters. In addition, there have been publicized proposals for further alliances between this corruptly dominated organization and other affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

It is quite clear that the maintenance of an agreement between a corruptly dominated labor organization and an AFL-CIO affiliate which is of such a nature as to add to the prestige of the corrupt leadership, or would be of assistance to the leadership to retain control or lessen the desire of union members to rid themselves of such corrupt leadership, is in direct contradiction to both the spirit and the letter of our constitution.

It is obvious that if agreements of this nature are to be permitted to exist without action on the part of the AFL-CIO that we are not doing our part "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences." If disaffiliation from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt influences is to be of a token nature and disaffiliated unions are to be treated by some of our affiliates as if they were still affiliated to the AFL-CIO, the high standards of honesty, integrity and trade union responsibility promulgated by our constitution become mere empty phrases and constitute a fraud on all workers who look to a clean and decent trade union for the improvement of their standards and conditions.

Obviously there are situations which arise in the day-to-day relationships between various workers which would call for understanding and cooperation based on elementary trade union principles between these workers at the local level. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has no desire to interfere with such relationships or understandings. We do not believe that the general membership of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters is corrupt. We do not believe that all of the local leadership of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters is corrupt, but we do know and it has been proven beyond any possibility of doubt that the top leadership of this international union was and continues to be corrupt.

Therefore, this Executive Council declares it to be the policy of the AFL-CIO that any alliance or agreement, formal or informal, between an affiliate of the AFL-CIO and the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters be cancelled. Further, that this above stated principle applies to any proposals for new alliances or agreements between the corrupt leadership of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters and any AFL-CIO affiliate.

State, Central Bodies Must Bar Teamsters

Unity House, Pa.—Full-time, salaried officers of unions expelled from the AFL-CIO are barred from holding policy-making posts in state or central labor bodies, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasized here.

He told reporters that the rule applies even though the officers of expelled unions hold membership in another, bona fide AFL-CIO affiliate.

Meany said in reply to questions that the provision would apply to William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Thomas J. Haggerty, member of the executive board of the Chicago federation. They are both officers of the Teamsters Union in Chicago.

He added that it applies to officers of many other state and central bodies chartered by the AFL-CIO.

The policy of barring state and central body posts to officers of expelled unions was first announced by Meany after the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City in December 1957, which expelled the Teamsters, Laundry Workers and Bakery Workers. Meany then ordered all state and city groups to oust from their local membership lists delegates from these unions.

However, some of the state and local body officers held membership in another AFL-CIO union as well as an official post in an expelled union and continued in their local federation posts on that basis.

Meany made it clear that this procedure cannot be accepted. He emphasized that the action was not based on personalities but on policy established by the Executive Council to give real meaning to expulsion and disaffiliation.

Both Lee and Haggerty opposed Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa at the last Teamster convention and attempted to have the union comply with the recommendations of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to clean out corrupt elements.

Merger of All State Units Expected by End of Year

Unity House, Pa.—Merger arrangements in New York and New Jersey will be completed in a "few weeks," finishing up preparations to merge all AFL-CIO state bodies by the end of the year.

The report on merger progress was made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to a press conference here.

He told reporters that of the eight states still unmerged only New York and New Jersey were still working out a merger constitution and agreement. The other six have or are about to set convention dates.

Forty former AFL and CIO bodies have merged to date, the latest being Kentucky. Those still to merge, in addition to New York and New Jersey, are California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Idaho.

Progress in merging local central bodies is also moving along well, Meany reported, with delays mostly in the eight states still to merge.

As of mid-August the AFL-CIO has issued 548 central body charters, with about 375 to go.

New Steps Taken to Isolate Corruption

(Continued from Page 1)

appear at the next council meeting and explain fully the situation.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the council was readying a number of statements on the nation's economic health, the crisis in the Middle East, civil rights and a number of congressional actions. The Aug. 30 edition of the AFL-CIO News will carry detailed reports on these actions.

Hopes for Liberal Victories

Sitting as the Committee on Political Education, the council took note of the vicious attacks on labor now under way in connection with the fall congressional elections and squared away for an all-out campaign.

Reports on primaries to date, COPE said, indicated that substantial victories for liberal and public-spirited candidates are possible if political activities are stepped up, especially in the area of registration.

In other actions the council:

- Created a two-man committee, whose members will be named later, to gather all pertinent material on the dispute involving the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., the Industrial Union Dept., and the Steelworkers and report back to the next meeting of the council.

Meany said that he would work with the committee and that it would also have the assistance of AFL-CIO attorneys. The dispute, which involves a question of organizing jurisdictions, was discussed before the council by spokesmen for all unions concerned.

- Heard a report from Meany that arrangements for state mergers were complete in all unmerged states except New York and New Jersey where, he said, agreements to merge should be completed in a "few weeks."
- Listened to Sec. of State John Foster Dulles warn that indirect aggression is a major threat to world peace and praise labor for its struggle against Communist attempts to stamp out democratic freedoms.
- Named Lawrence M. Raftery, president of the Painters Union, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the council to replace James C. Petrillo, former president of the American Federation of Musicians who resigned.
- Issued a charter to the National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, a union of about 5,000 members employed by the postal system. The new charter brings to 139 the number of AFL-CIO affiliates.
- Received an invitation from Gen. Curtis LeMay to visit and inspect the Strategic Air Command headquarters at Omaha, Neb. Meany said the AFL-CIO was extremely pleased with the invitation and indicated the council would discuss the matter and set a possible date later.

Texas AFL-CIO Aids Rehabilitation Center

Gonzales, Tex.—The Texas State AFL-CIO has organized an intensive state-wide emergency fund campaign for the Texas Rehabilitation Center of the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation.

Jerry Holleman, state president, said that "Labor's March for Warm Springs" would aim at raising $450,000 in a drive which gets under way on Labor Day in order to meet a deficit which threatens to close the center.

Aids Handicapped

Widely known for its treatment of polio cases, the center also aids victims of other handicapping diseases and those invalided by automobile and industrial accidents.

Holleman said labor's concern over continuance of the center's operations stems from the fact that rehabilitation can help "rebuild the injured worker" and make him "a useful, bread-winning citizen" again.

The Texas State AFL-CIO president said that affiliated unions and the state body would bear all costs of materials used in the fund-raising campaign and that volunteer union workers would contribute their time to organizing the drive and conducting the solicitation.

Vacations at Unity House Wonderful—at Low Cost

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council is holding its summer meeting at a union-owned camp that gives needle-trades members and their families low-cost vacations at a $50,000 a-year-loss to the union.

Unity House, owned and operated by the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers' Union, is 40 years old. Its 780 acres contains a large lake and all the facilities for vacation living.

Valued at $4 million today, it can house 1,000 adults and 150 children at one time. There are more than 50 family cottages and six buildings with 50 rooms each.

Isador Nagler, ILGU vice president and head of the union's Unity House Committee, says there isn't a "finer investment in the trade union movement," providing union members a resort vacation at a fraction of the price they would pay elsewhere.

Saul Gold, Unity House manager, estimated that the operation loses from $25,000 to $50,000 a year, not including depreciation on buildings and equipment.

But, he adds, "We are not here to make money."

BUSY WORKING SESSION of AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Unity House, the Ladies Garment Workers' resort in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania, is shown during a brief break. At the head table are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Dulles Briefs Council Members On Threat of Indirect Aggression

Unity House, Pa.—Indirect aggression that can lead to the destruction of a nation's independence is a major threat to world peace, Sec. of StateJohn Foster Dulles told the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In a 45-minute off-the-record talk and question-and-answer period, Dulles told the council members of a change in U.S. policy in terms of a new willingness to set up regional economic development organizations in Latin America and the Middle East.

Newsmen were given a briefing, authorized by the State Department, after Dulles' appearance before the council.

Dulles was greeted at the Ladies Garment Workers Union summer camp by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

The Secretary told TV cameramen on his arrival that it was a "great privilege" to come and visit for an hour with the council because labor has taken a major role in helping carry on the struggle for individual freedom "denied by the Communists."

Dulles noted that he had worked closely with the labor leaders in the past and called Meany one of the most "effective delegates" at the United Nations. He added that he looked forward to working with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, recently named a delegate to the next session of the UN General Assembly.

Dulles explained that indirect aggression is the use of inflammatory radio broadcasts, infiltration of weapons, personnel and bribe money, incitement to murder and assassination and threats of personal violence.

Through these techniques, he told the council, a nation's independence can be destroyed.

The secretary detailed for council members the background of U.S. assistance to the Lebanese government to help that country retain its independence.

Before the luncheon session Meany, Dubinsky, Harrison and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler conducted Dulles on a brief tour of the ILGWU summer camp.

Steelworkers Give Aid to Laundry Unit

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Union has received a $50,000 loan from the Steelworkers to aid its drive in winning over locals from the Laundry Workers union, expelled by the last AFL-CIO convention.

Winfield S. Chasmar, president of the new AFL-CIO affiliate, acknowledged the receipt of the $50,000 loan from Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel. The Steelworkers Executive Board had previously authorized the loan.

McDonald said that the Steelworkers were "more than pleased to be able to lend a hand to this new AFL-CIO union in its fight to establish a union free from corruption."

Sam J. Begler, secretary-treasurer of the new Laundry and Dry Cleaning Union, said the funds would be used to assist in the drive to bring over locals from the expelled union.

The AFL-CIO chartered the new laundry union after expulsion of the former union for failure to clean out corrupt leadership.

W. Fred Meyer, Yardmaster, Dies

Chicago—Sec.-Treas. W. Fred Meyer of the Yardmasters, a railroader for more than half a century, died suddenly at his home in suburban Donners Grove, Ill. He was 65.

From the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting at Unity House, Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler sent a message of regret to Pres. M. G. Schoch of the union.

"Please extend to your fellow officers and members our sincere condolences on the death of Brother Meyer," they said. "He was a devoted trade unionist who served the interests of his fellow unionists well and truly. We join you in your hour of grief."

Canada Packers Win Wage Boost

Toronto, Ont. — Some 4,500 members of the Packinghouse Workers of Canada Packers receive wage boosts of 21 cents an hour over two years under a memorandum of agreement signed on recommendation of a conciliation board.

The settlement is expected to constitute a pattern for 7,000 additional UPWA members employed by Swift & Co. and the Burns Packing Co., the other two of the industry's "big three" in Canada.

The agreement yields 13 cents an hour this year and 8 cents in 1959. It also provides premium pay of 10 cents an hour for Saturday work and 15 cents for Sundays, the compulsory checkoff for all workers, and 30-minute paid lunch periods on any overtime shift.

Carey Will Appear On TV-Radio Program

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers will appear on the ABC program, College News Conference, on Sunday, Aug. 31. The program, scheduled for 1:30 p. m. EDT on the East Coast and 4:30 p. m. EDT elsewhere, will be carried on both TV and radio.

Raftery Named New Member of Exec. Council

Unity House, Pa.—Lawrence M. Raftery, president of the Painters Union, has been elected a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the Executive Council.

Raftery was named by the council to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of James C. Petrillo, who stepped down recently as president of the American Federation of Musicians and AFL-CIO vice president. The council accepted Petrillo's resignation and expressed warm appreciation for his long service to organized labor.

Raftery, elected president of the Painters in 1952, is also a vice president and member of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept.

Born in St. Louis, he joined Local 115 as an apprentice in 1914 and rose through the ranks to become a business agent. In 1937 he was elected sixth vice president of the international and in 1942 was named general secretary-treasurer.

Lawrence M. Raftery

TOP PRIZE WINNERS in the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters annual apprentice contest receive congratulations from the union's president, Peter T. Schoemann (center). Recipients of plaques and cash awards, following a week-long competition at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., were Leon Hoelscher of Chicago (left), winner in the pipe fitting contest, and Warren Weltzek of Brooklyn (right), who took first place in the plumbing competition.

Plumbers Win Praise For Education Work

Lafayette, Ind.—Top industry leaders joined in voicing high praise of the educational program of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters at the union's fifth annual National Apprenticeship Contest at Purdue University here.

"In these days when we read so much in the press of the irresponsible conduct of some union leaders, you are demonstrating constructively how labor can meet its responsibilities," said John M. Rhoades, president of the National Association of Plumbing Contractors.

Another speaker at the dinner at which the contest prizes were awarded was Horace E. Wetzell, president of the Mechanical Contractors Association of America, who said that employers were so gratified by the union's educational program that they regarded their share of the cost "not as a contribution but as a wise investment."

"Your enlightened educational activities are a credit to your union, your craft and to industry," added Charles L. Walling, president of the Refrigeration Air Conditioning Contractors Association.

Leon C. Hoelscher of Local Union 597, Chicago, won the $1,000 first prize in the apprentice pipe fitters contest and Warren Weltzek, of Local Union 1, New York, carried off the $1,000 first prize in the plumbing competition.

Instructors at Seminar

A total of 86 apprentices who had won statewide contests participated in the week-long event. In addition the union brought 300 instructors from union and vocational schools in all parts of the country to Purdue for a week's seminar in the most modern methods of teaching.

Contestants, teachers, top union officials and industry leaders lived on the campus, ate in the student cafeteria and took a keen interest in the university's huge engineering and shopcraft activities.

Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, pledged that the union will continue to expand its educational program, which is jointly supported by the union, its locals, and the National Contractors Associations.

Mexican-Americans Blast 'Work' Laws

San Francisco—The National Community Service Organization, the west coast's biggest Mexican-American association, has blasted so-called "right-to-work" legislation as fostered by America's "most reactionary elements."

Tony Rios, president of the CSO movement, urged all CSO chapters to cooperate with labor and civic organizations in defeating such "destructive" measures. CSO chapters in California are already active in the campaign to whip the compulsory open shop referendum on this state's November ballot.

Suit to Kill 'Work' Initiative Filed by Idaho Labor Group

Boise, Idaho—The United Labor Committee of Idaho has filed suit in District Court here to knock a proposed "right-to-work" initiative petition off the November ballot.

The suit, filed by the labor committee's attorney, George Greenfield, asks for an injunction against the secretary of state to restrain him from certifying the initiative petition on the grounds that its backers violated the state law in at least three major ways.

The labor committee contends that nearly 2,300 of the signatures are those of non-registered voters, that an additional 3,000 of the signers failed to list their street addresses as required by law, and that 600 of the petitions were not properly qualified by their circulators in the counties in which they were purportedly circulated.

In addition, the suit contends, there are over 400 duplication of signatures on the petitions, which is a felony under Idaho law. One circulator, a Republican candidate for state senator, has at least five duplications of his own name.

At the time the "right-to-work" petition was filed with the secretary of state, its backers showed only 1,668 more names than the minimum required by law. If the courts uphold labor's charge of any one of the three major violations, there will be an insufficient number of signatures to qualify it for the ballot.

GE Blasted For Pushing 'Work' Law

(Continued from Page 1)

GE has not cared particularly about anyone's right to work or about coercion applied to the man it has not wished to employ. The company always wanted unlimited right of discharge, and while denouncing 'union compulsion' it has repeatedly attempted to compel non-unionism or company-unionism."

Declaring that GE has been "peddling the 'right-to-work' fraud for years," Williams said the firm "has always fought effective organization by its employes because it is fundamentally opposed to bargaining about rates of pay, hours of work and other conditions of employment."

Predicts Its Defeat

He predicted that employes at Hanford "will clearly perceive the fraudulent, disrupting and damaging nature" of the "work" initiative "and will strike it down as they struck down its predecessor."

In his letter to GE employes, Johnson acknowledged that "work" legislation is "a controversial issue on which opinions still differ." Nevertheless, he argued, the "real issue" is "freedom of choice by the individual" and he said GE officials "are convinced" that enactment of the "work" law would "be beneficial to the state generally, and to employers, employes and unions alike."

Johnson's letter stressed that GE does not think that even enactment of "work" legislation is sufficient action against labor and hinted it may seek further legislation to "correct" the "problems."

The GE letter followed a pattern of other major defense production plants in Washington which Harold J. Gibson, general vice president of the Machinists for the Northwest, earlier charged bordered on "coercion of their employes."

Leading industrialists, headed by Boeing Airplane Co. Pres. William Allen, last June openly admitted support of the "right-to-work" measure and advised their supervisory employes to sign the initiative petitions and to get at least 100 additional signatures.

Most of the employers who joined the campaign that succeeded in placing the "work" proposal before Washington voters this fall for a second time are firms doing subcontract work for Boeing.

In 1956 voters of the state rejected a similar "work" measure by a majority of two and one half to one.

COPE Tells Council:

Anti-Labor Drive Due in Fall Elections

Unity House, Pa.—The pattern of primary elections held so far in 1958 indicates that a vicious campaign against organized labor is under way, but that an all-out effort on the part of labor can bring substantial victories in the fall.

This was the tenor of reports made to the Administrative Committee of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education here, which reviewed the political situation to date and laid plans for remaining primaries and the congressional and state elections in November.

The committee, including all members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, heard reports of increasing political activity on the part of labor but that the job of getting trade union members registered to be eligible to vote in the fall was still a major problem.

The committee was told, however, that if the opportunities to elect liberal and public-spirited legislators are seized, a decided change in the complexion of the House and Senate as well as in the state legislatures can be achieved and the danger of restrictive anti-labor legislation materially reduced.

Labor, according to the committee, is expected to be subjected to many attacks in the coming months for its political activities, attacks calculated to divert attention from the important issues of the recession, foreign affairs and national leadership.

Liberal Gains Possible

But it believes that the opportunity exists this year for substantial liberal gains if the present level of COPE activity can be sustained and expanded.

COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and members of the COPE Operating Committee attended the meeting of the committee.

Foes of Labor In Ohio Hit By McDonald

Cleveland—Anti-labor forces in this state have launched a "bold frontal attack" on trade unions and "all of us may be in a fight for our lives" in a year's time, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers told a conference of USWA District 28 here.

Pointing to the Ohio state administration's blockade of supplemental unemployment benefits, the "right-to-work" proposal on the November ballot, and the union's dispute on pensions with the Timken Roller Bearing Co., McDonald declared:

"There is not the least doubt that many of the shafts thrown at us now are meant to set the stage for the crucial negotiations we will have with steel next summer."

McDonald charged that Timken used the strike of its 9,000 workers who walked out June 23 in the pension dispute as a "thinly disguised" means to further the "right-to-work" drive of which the firm has been a leading proponent.

He said the "work" fight in Ohio and elsewhere was part of "clever planning" in a campaign by the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and "other notorious labor haters."

Operating Engineers Get Interim Order

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council approved a report of its Ethical Practices Committee ordering the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers to take a number of steps to bring the union into full compliance with the anti-corruption policies of the AFL-CIO. The council directed the Operating Engineers to report back to the next meeting of the Executive Council on compliance with recommendations of the Ethical Practices Committee.

If the Operating Engineers do not comply with the recommendations, the Ethical Practices Committee is directed to conduct a formal hearing into the affairs of the union.

The council also approved a report calling for a formal investigation of the Intl. Jewelry Workers Union on the basis that there is reason to believe that the union may be dominated or influenced by corrupt elements.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the Operating Engineers have taken certain actions to "straighten out their situation." He noted that the Ethical Practices Committee report directed it to take additional steps but that meanwhile the committee is retaining full jurisdiction over the case.

In reply to questions from reporters, Meany said that the procedure used by the Ethical Practices Committee of withholding a formal investigation pending compliance with its recommendations was "well within the constitution" of the AFL-CIO.

Meany said the report was a form of putting the Operating Engineers on notice that "you've done something, now you've got to do something more."

The EPC report was based on an informal investigation and sessions with IUOE Pres. Joseph J. Delaney and Sec.-Treas. Hunter P. Wharton.

Delaney was elected president in February 1958, after the resignation of then Pres. William Maloney. He reported to the Ethical Practices group on the various steps taken to institute reforms since he took office.

The investigation was based on allegations of unethical practices made against the union before the McClellan committee.

AFL-CIO Charters New Postal Union

Unity House, Pa. — The AFL-CIO Executive Council has issued a charter to the National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, a union of about 5,000 members employed by the postal system.

The formerly independent union had sought affiliation with the AFL-CIO earlier in the year. Its application was approved after a council committee composed of other unions with similar jurisdictions investigated and recommended issuance of a charter.

The chartering of the Post Office Motor Employes union brings to 139 the number of national and international AFL-CIO affiliates.

Period Since Last Labor Day Was Rough

Review by PAI Recalls Lost Jobs, Short Workweeks, Economic Loss

As American trade unionists sit back, relax and enjoy the traditional festivities of Labor Day—1958, they may wish to ponder the events of the last year.

For hundreds of thousands of union members it was a rough year, a year of lost jobs, short workweeks, of economic hardship not known since the 1930's.

If you try to figure out what were the major labor developments since last Labor Day you would probably come up with these:

- Recession, unemployment and the high cost of living.
- Widespread and growing attacks on the trade union movement.
- The drive for anti-labor legislation.
- Labor's "historic" clean-up campaign.

Add up these four developments and it becomes quite clear that the organized labor movement has had to call upon basic resources to meet the challenges on the political and economic fronts.

The revelations of corruption in a few sections of the labor movement—and the manner in which these instances were played up by newspapers and magazines across the land—would have undermined any other movement in this country which was not so deeply grounded in need. There is no evidence to indicate that these few misdeeds — against which union leaders have acted sharply—have caused union members to drop their loyalty to the cause and the principles of trade unionism.

As it was the year before, much attention has been focused on the Select McClellan Senate Committee. Its hearings did two things. They brought to light instances of corruption. The AFL-CIO was quick to take remedial action.

Launch Attack on Labor

These hearings also provided a base for those in and out of Congress to launch an attack against the entire program of trade unionism.

For five weeks, for example, the committee held protracted hearings on the four-year-old Kohler strike. When no corruption could be found in the operation of the United Automobile Workers, Republican members of the Committee launched a broad-scale attack on the union for its activities in the Kohler strike. These commmittee members lost all semblance of impartiality and crept into bed with the notoriously feudalistic Kohler Co. The net result was that the McClellan Committee was seriously compromised in its activities.

To meet the problem of the malpractices revealed as genuine by the hearings, the labor movement took action on two fronts, legislative and internal.

The AFL-CIO offered its support of two major pieces of legislation. One, known as the Kennedy-Douglas-Ives bill, required full disclosures of all health, welfare and pension fund programs. The second measure, also the Kennedy-Ives bill, was the first fundamental labor legislation since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947. The AFL-CIO had some reservations about this measure but said said that far more was to be gained in passage than would be lost.

Business groups, such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, who were loudest in their demand for anti-labor legislation, suddenly decided that these measures put some restrictions on business. They campaigned just as loudly against them. The welfare-plan bill passed finally but the House defeated the Kennedy-Ives bill.

Labor Takes Action

The AFL-CIO also took some strong internal action. The first biennial AFL-CIO convention, after the merger in 1955, took forthright action to put labor's house in order. Delegates at the Atlantic City December 1957 convention accepted the recommendations of the Ethical Practices Committee and endorsed the acts of the Executive Council. They voted expulsion for the Teamsters, the Bakery Workers and the Laundry Workers.

There was other disciplinary action short of expulsion, including probation and change of key officers in international unions. A new international, the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers, was chartered to replace the expelled Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

The convention adopted a broad program of action for the two years until the next biennial meeting. It was directed at strengthening the ties that brought the AFL and CIO together.

Growing unemployment and the deepening of the recession have been major concerns of organized labor. The trade union movement has led with demands that the Administration and the Congress take positive action to start the economy on the upgrade and put men back to work.

The members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council visited the White House to lay before Pres. Eisenhower a plan of action to end the recession. They advocated tax cuts in the lower brackets and school and other construction that would speed economic recovery and put men back to work immediately.

'Wait and See' Policy

It has been to no avail. The wait and see policy continues.

Congress finally passed the Administration-advocated bill to lend funds to the states to permit extending the period of unemployment insurance payments. Restrictions in the measure such as requiring eventual repayment by the states and making the loans dependent upon state requests have limited its usefulness. Less than one-half of the states have borrowed funds and extended the period of unemployment payments.

In areas hardest hit by the recession benefits have long since expired, putting thousands of recipients of unemployment insurance payments upon relief. Other unemployed and their families are dependent upon food and cash handouts for subsistence.

The recession, which hit the auto industry hardest of all, is the basic cause of the impasse in contract negotiations between the United Automobile Workers and the auto Big Three—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. The companies are holding out for continuation of the expired contracts virtually unchanged. The tremendous backlog of unsold automobiles has stiffened their bargaining attitude. They rejected the Reuther proposals, advanced long before the contract negotiation sessions began, for a profit-sharing plan hinged to reduced sales prices for cars and deferment of union demands for higher wages.

General Motors formally abrogated its contract with the UAW. The workers stayed on the job, without a contract, producing cars. Wage rates and other terms of the expired contract, except the union dues check-off, have continued. Meantime American Motors signed up with UAW.

Cost of Living Climbs

The cost of living has continued a steady rise, as the level of employment has fallen, tightening the economic pincers on both employed and unemployed. In terms of real wages—what take-home pay will buy in groceries—even those who are still at work are paying for the recession. Adding to the pinch have been cut-backs to three-day weeks and almost total elimination of overtime.

"Right-to-work" advocates continued the drive to turn back the industrial clock to the compulsory open shop. A constitutional amendment for a state "work" law will be on the ballots in Kansas, California, Washington and Ohio this November and probably in Idaho.

A new organization, the National Council for Industrial Peace, has been formed with trade union backing to combat the nation-wide effort to impose state "work" laws. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, accepted the co-chairmanship of the Council.

Labor support contributed substantially to the sweep of Democratic state and municipal candidates in the 1957 elections. Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D), of New Jersey, won re-election with greatly incrmeased majorities. The entire Democratic ticket, led by Mayor Robert Wagner, was swept back into office with the largest majorities in New York City's history. Labor - Democratic victories continued the trend in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky state and municipal contests.

Democrat William Proxmire, backed by labor, won the Wisconsin Senate seat that had been held by the late Joe McCarthy, in a special election.

Democrats Gain Strength

The upsurge of Democratic gains, supported by labor, continued through California's spring primaries. Attorney General Edmund G. (Pat) Brown scored an impressive popular vote victory over Knowland in the vote for the nomination for governor in the cross-filing primary "popularity" contest. The overwhelming votes for Democrats right down the list forecast a sweeping victory in the November elections.

Plans for labor's part in the coming contests for the Senate, the House of Representatives and state offices are keeping COPE and other political action groups busy. Union membership reached a record high of 18.5 million in 1957, providing muscle for election campaigns.

The past year brought many new faces into the top ranks of labor. Topping the changes was the unexpected resignation of James C. Petrillo from the presidency of the American Federation of Musicians. On the advice of his physicians he relinquished that office and his vice-presidency in the AFL-CIO. He retained the post of president of his Chicago local. Herman D. Kenin succeeded him as president of the Musicians.

Thomas J. Lloyd succeeded as head of the Meat Cutters on the death of Earl Jimerson. Joseph J. Delaney moved up to become president of the Operating Engineers after William J. Maloney resigned. Carl W. Griepentrog now heads the Allied Industrial Workers and George Baldanzi was elected president of the United Textile Workers. The ITU elected Elmer Brown president in succession to Woodruff Randolph who refused to run for re-election. Daniel Conway heads the newly organized AFL-CIO American Bakery and Confectionery Workers. James A. Hoffa became president of the Teamsters after a court suit ending in the appointment of monitors for the union, expelled by the AFL-CIO.

Kohler, O'Sullivan Strikes

The Kohler and O'Sullivan strikes continue. Currently under appeal is the NLRB ruling against the O'Sullivan strikers that prohibits striking workers from voting in a representation election.

New major strikes were few. The IUE won a drawn-out strike in Puerto Rico. The ILGWU dressmakers achieved victory in six days to remedy unwholesome conditions in their industry. The Newspaper Guild and other crafts achieved victory against newspapers in Philadelphia, Peoria, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn. The Lima, O., News strike continues into its second year, but that is a technicality only. All the strikers have been at work for the past year on the Lima Citizen, which is now firmly established as Lima's first newspaper. Also on the list were the strikes by the Communications Workers against some segments of Bell Telephone, the Retail Clerks against Montgomery Ward and 6,000 Pulp, Pa-

(*Continued on Page 8*)

Labor's Statue of Liberty

LABOR LEGISLATION was the subject of this conference between AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) and Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), co-sponsors of the bill which passed the Senate. The picture was taken after Meany testified at the Senate hearings on labor bills.

Who's Against Corruption?

A **VIVID STUDY** in contrasts was etched in the record book this week on eliminating corruption in labor-management relations.

In Washington an "unholy alliance" of employer organizations, the reactionary Republican House leadership, the Mine Workers and the corruption-ridden leadership of the Teamsters wrecked the Kennedy-Ives bill.

They were aided and abetted by the leadership of the major segment of the Republican Party intent on going into the November elections with the fancied issue of "labor corruption" rather than hard legislation that would be helpful in eliminating abuses.

At Unity House, the Ladies Garment Workers summer camp, the AFL-CIO Executive Council moved decisively to isolate and ultimately oust the corrupt leadership of the Teamsters union.

It adopted a policy statement barring all alliances and agreements, formal or informal, between the corrupt leaders of the Teamsters and AFL-CIO affiliates. It voiced its support also for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's move to bar from policy-making posts in state and central bodies full-time, salaried officers of unions expelled from the AFL-CIO.

The council's statement did not equivocate. It said "the high standards of honesty, integrity and trade union responsibility promulgated by our constitution become mere empty phrases and constitute a fraud on all workers" if an expelled union is treated as though still affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

The defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill came a few hours after the issuance of the council's statement and a strong message to House leadership urging passage of the measure as an on-balance useful weapon in the fight on corruption.

The defeat was aided by the politically-inspired maneuvers of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who, at the critical moment, allowed to be read on the House floor a message from him tagging the measure as a "bad bill."

Mitchell's action removed all doubt as to the political motivation of the GOP opponents. It was not only the diehard reactionaries who sought to substitute an issue for legislation but also the so-called "moderates" in the Republican Party who were more worried about November than about taking decisive action to help stamp out corruption.

One Job Well Done

CONGRESS HAS SENT to the White House the long-sought bill to protect the rights and interest of workers in employe welfare and pension plans by requiring financial reports from the administrators to the federal government.

The bill was watered down before passage, but it is a beginning, and an important one, in establishing the principle of federal responsibility in seeing that workers get full value from these plans, which are conceived for their benefit. It took the AFL-CIO and its predecessor organizations about five years to persuade Congress that such legislation was justified and necessary.

It would be remiss not to acknowledge the great contribution of Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), who successively led the subcommittee investigations that brought forth facts about abuses on which the corrective bill was solidly based.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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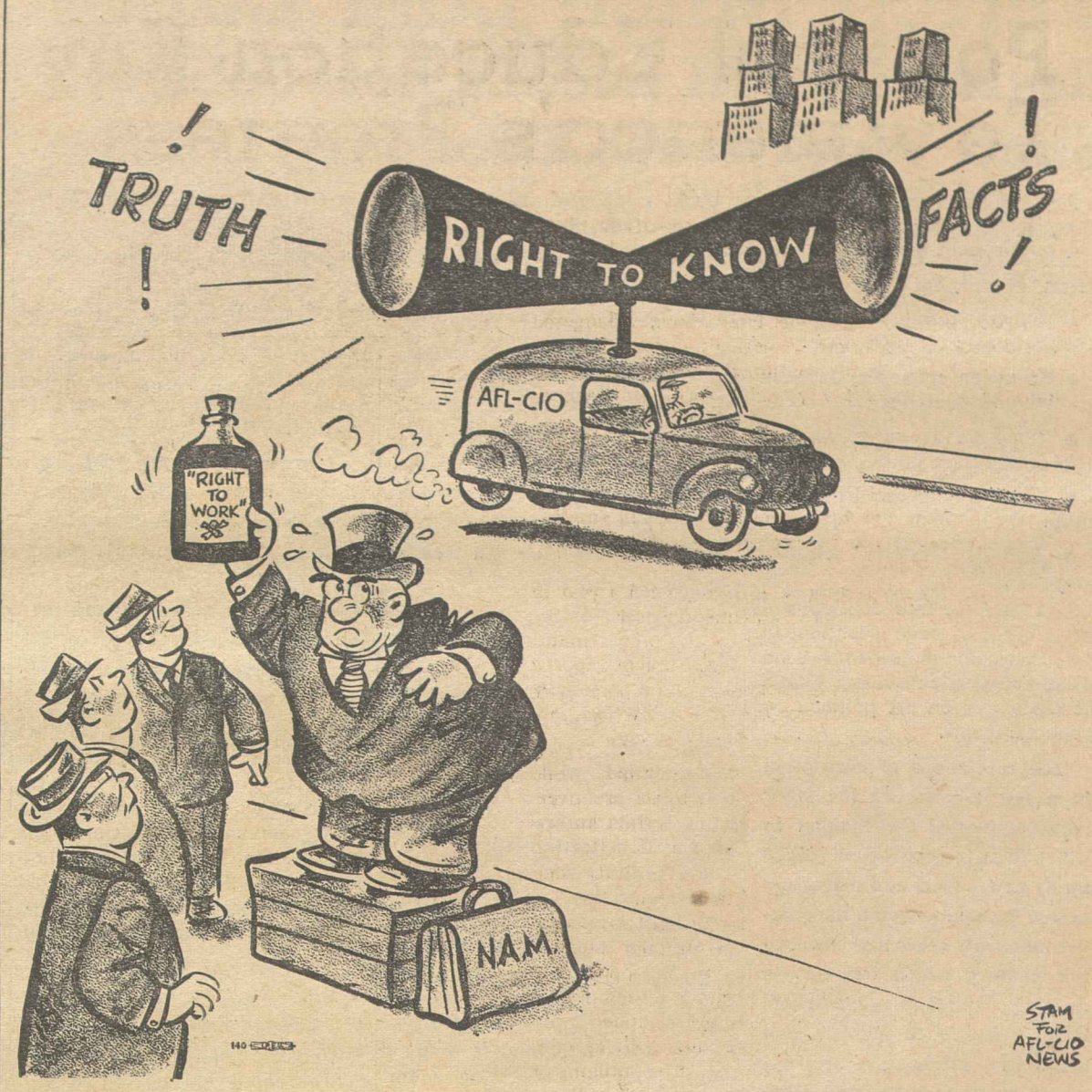
Sound Off!



Meany in the Federationist:

Labor Faces Major Problem In Financing Publications

The following editorial by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is reprinted from the September issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE ROLE OF THE LABOR PRESS is an important one in the American trade union movement. In great part, workers must depend upon union publications for the facts and the truth about major issues of vital concern to workers and their families.

It was recognition of the need for this kind of information that led the founding fathers of the American labor movement to launch their own publications. It is a need no less imperative today.

But to fill that need, the labor publication must meet the fundamental test of every trade union activity: Does it serve the interests of the workers who are the trade union movement?

That is a test which must be met by every trade union instrumentality, for every legitimate trade union activity must add to the welfare and interest of workers, or it has no reason to exist.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE of the labor press. To fill its role, the labor publication must be accurate. It must be guided by the policies of the trade union for which it speaks. It must be dedicated to the cause of organized labor.

In other words, the labor paper is a tool of the union movement. To be effective, it must be a clean tool.

Happily, the great majority of union publications printed in this country meet that test. The majority perform a worthwhile and important service to the cause of organized labor.

The editors of these newspapers, banded together in the Intl. Labor Press Association of the AFL-CIO, have made substantial progress in improving the technical competence of these publications and in policing their ranks against the continuous parade of racketeers who seek to use the good name of the labor movement for private gain.

But there is a minority. These are newspapers and yearbooks and other publications which misuse and blacken the name and reputation of the trade union movement.

THE AFL-CIO AND ITS MEMBER unions have vigorously campaigned against false publications which call themselves "labor papers" but which are really but thin disguises for intimidation and coercion.

We have cooperated with the Better Business Bureaus around the country to warn businessmen against fast-talking advertising solicitors who seek to exploit the trade union movement for their own selfish interests. We have instituted legal action, cooperated with police authorities and taken other necessary steps to curb these racketeers and drive them out of buisness.

We shall continue this campaign.

But there is another problem that deserves careful examination at this time. It has been highlighted by the recent adverse publicity, damaging to the entire trade union movement, arising from the activities of some advertising solicitors for publications endorsed or authorized by some AFL-CIO state and local central bodies.

As a result, state and local central bodies are now under strict orders prohibiting the publication of advertisements from firms that are not 100 percent organized by AFL-CIO unions or ads which are not signed. Certainly non-union firms and so-called "friends of labor" who do not want their names to appear in a union publication should not be advertisers in a union paper.

BUT THE GREATER PROBLEM still remains to be solved. It is the problem of financing labor publications.

This publication and all publications of the AFL-CIO refuse to accept advertising. They are financed out of the general funds of the AFL-CIO. This is also the practice of many of the affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

On the other hand, a number of the publications of state and city central bodies are financed, at least in part, by advertising. It is time for the officials of state, city and regional bodies to reexamine the situation and see if the service these publications render cannot be financed by the members, paid for out of trade union money rather than advertising money.

Aside from everything else, apart from the ethics involved, as a matter of pride the labor movement ought to pay its own way and not ask businessmen to pay it for us. If we have a message to bring to our members, it should be paid for by the members out of trade union money and not by advertising solicited by a professional interested first in his commission and only incidentally in the labor movement.

Such a reexamination of the facts will sometimes disclose that a smaller size newspaper, carrying exactly the same amount of news can be published without additional trade union financing. The actual income to the union from advertising sometimes does not equal the cost of printing that advertising.

The trade union movement has a responsibility—a responsibility to make its own publications as effective as possible; to make every effort to finance its own press; and, above all else, to keep this trade union tool clean, sharp and effective.

Schnitzler on Labor Day:

Political Education Key To America's Progress

By William F. Schnitzler

ON THIS LABOR DAY, 1958, the trade union member, like every other American, is beset by grave and perplexing problems.

On the international front, the aggressive and imperialist policies of the Soviet Union have endangered world peace. At home, America's unresolved economic problems means continued unemployment for millions, fear, uncertainty and hardship for America's working families.

The solution of many of these problems lies in the groups of our elected public officials. Wise legislative programs, enlightened administrative decisions, firm executive leadership are all fundamental requirements for the solutions of America's difficulties.

In all too many instances, 1958 has been a year in which public officials have not met the test.

More than 7 percent of our work force remains unemployed, according to latest government reports. One out of every four families has suffered personally from unemployment or shortened workweeks, according to a University of Michigan survey.

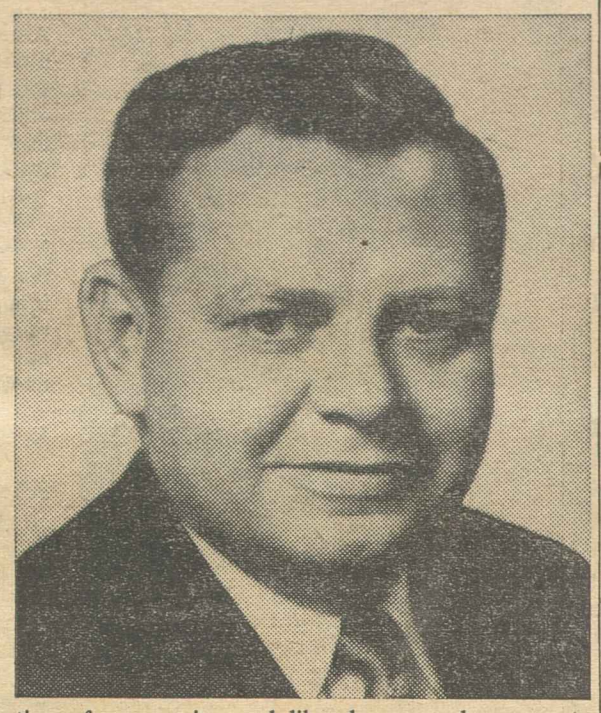
THE COST OF LIVING has mounted, while wages have lagged behind. Our schools are overcrowded and understaffed, despite the certain knowledge that the Communist state is doing a better job of preparing its youth for the world of the guided missile and the atomic powered submarine.

Our defense establishment has not kept pace with the Soviet in the field of modern warfare; our minority groups are still denied the equality of opportunity they deserve as a matter of right in a democratic nation. Slums still degrade our great cities. Substandard wages and housing, substandard living condition and medical care are still the lot of millions of our families. Our senior citizens' needs are still not met.

Stark poverty stalks the world, not only in the underdeveloped nations but in sections of our own nation as well.

Progress in all of these fields is not only feasible, it is vital and imperative if we are to translate the bright promises of this wealthy nation into reality; if we of the free nations are to create an effective brotherhood of free peoples to meet and beat the Communist attack.

We can solve these problems in a democracy by the wise selection of political leaders; by the election of progressive and liberal men and women to public office; by dedicating our political lives to promoting the general welfare.



That is why the AFL-CIO has joined in the plea of civic leaders to all Americans to register and vote in every election.

BUT MANY OF THESE problems can be resolved by the trade union movement itself through the wise and dedicated use of the machinery of the trade union movement, by devotion to the principles of trade unionism.

This brotherhood of workers—united in thought and deed, true to the policies of our unions, guided always by the great traditions of our movement—can achieve a standard of decency for American workers and a higher regard for the dignity of man.

At the collective bargaining table and in community endeavors, the unions of the AFL-CIO have well and truly served their members, their communities, their nations.

On this Labor Day, 1958, we firmly resolve to translate into daily reality the slogan of the AFL-CIO: "All that benefits America, benefits organized labor."

Stay-in-School Drive Aimed At Teenagers on Summer Jobs

WITH SCHOOL OUT for the summer and teenagers working at summer jobs, the federal government has appealed to youth to make plans to return to high school and graduate.

"Summer jobs should be just that and the over-all outlook of the teenager toward a basic education should not be forgotten," said Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

"A high school education has high value not only to the individual but also to the nation. It assures better job opportunities for the young person, and a continuing supply of professional, technical and skilled workers for the nation."

Mitchell spoke in support of the National Stay-in-School Campaign of the federal government in which the U.S. Dept. of Labor; the Dept. of Defense; and the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare are cooperating.

SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL campaign this year will be local campaigns in communities across the nation. The Labor Dept. will supply community groups with a free handbook which explains how to organize and run a community campaign.

Mitchell said that statistics show that workers with high levels of skill and education were less likely to be out of work than those with less skills and education.

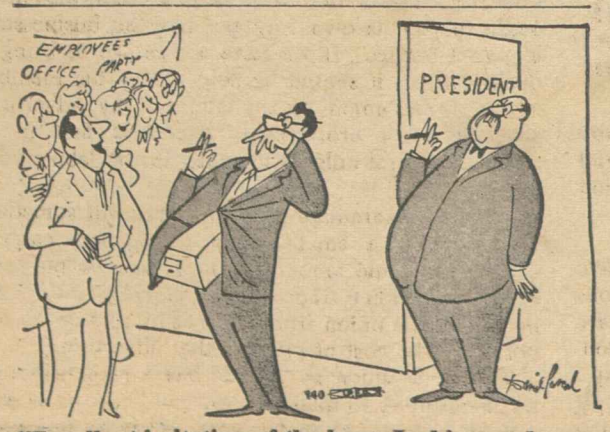
"A research scientist and a craftsman," he said, "need different amounts of education, but both need the same basic education—a four-year high school course—in order to qualify for the complex jobs of the so-called space age."

Between 1955 and 1965, he said, the total goods and services produced in the United States must increase by 40 percent in order to meet the demands of a population which is expected by then to exceed 193 million. The Labor Dept. estimates that business and industry will need 5 million additional skilled and semi-skilled workers, more than 2 million additional professional and technical workers, and nearly 5.5 million other white collar workers by 1965.

THE DEPARTMENT of Health, Education, and Welfare estimates that four out of every 10 teenagers now drop out of high school without graduating.

To the individual, Mitchell said, a high school education means not only increased opportunities for jobs and advancement, but also greatly increased earning power.

A high school graduate earns $30,000 more over a lifetime than the high school drop-out, and $50,000 more than the elementary school graduate.



"Excellent imitation of the boss, Jenkins, and your good luck the union protects your job."

Health Pamphlet Is Again Available

New York—The popular pamphlet, National Health Insurance, written by Dr. Michael Davis for the League for Industrial Democracy, has been reprinted and is again available.

It tells what national health insurance is, how it would work and why it is needed. In addition, it discusses alternatives and explains the difference between health insurance and "socialized medicine." The author is chairman of the executive committee of the Committee for the Nation's Health. Cooperating in its preparation was John M. Brumm, formerly the committee's executive director and now education director of the Machinists.

Copies may be obtained at 10 cents each from the LID at 112 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y. Discounts are available on bulk orders.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE DISASTER THAT BEFELL the Kennedy-Ives bill in the House served to spotlight problems for both of the major parties.

The unpleasant fact about the Republicans is that they were against the bill partly because it wasn't "tough" enough and partly because they simply didn't want it to be passed by a Democratic congress. On this issue, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell came down on the wrong side.

Mitchell is a skillful politician at making debaters' points. He baited House Speaker Sam Rayburn for allegedly "holding" the bill for "40 days and 40 nights"—although he knew very well that Rayburn was not, in fact, blocking House Labor Committee action on the measure. An identical bill was already before the committee and hearings could have been held at any time.

Mitchell now is saying that he was just like labor, that all he wanted was just to have the bill "improved" a little. But the way he wanted to "improve" it was to get it made more punitive against labor, to impose more stringent restrictions, and to destroy the national character of labor law by turning over large sections of jurisdiction to the states.

In its sanctions against criminals and extortioners, the Kennedy-Ives bill was much more severe than Mitchell's own proposals. But in the collective bargaining field, it recognized and protected basic rights of labor, and it also gave labor much-needed protection against abuses by employers.

Labor reporters frankly suspect that Mitchell decided—and decided months ago when he first blasted the Kennedy-Ives bill—that politically the Republicans would rather have no labor bill than let a Democratic Congress claim "credit" for passing a bill non-punitive but also tough on racketeers.

★ ★ ★

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE a different problem. Few people have stated it, but a major factor in the debacle in the House was the ineffectivenes of the Labor Committee.

That committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Barden of North Carolina simply does not hold serious hearings, with the objective of producing legislation that is well balanced and thoughtfully framed, except as hearings are compelled by what amounts to revolt by the members.

A majority of the Democrats are liberal and intelligently concerned about the issues under their jurisdiction, but with some exceptions few of the Republicans have had an idea for 20 years except being anti-New Deal.

Over this conglomerate group presides Barden, who is on record as believing that the country seldom suffers from a bill that is not passed, and who has no concept of the need for an intelligent modern labor law.

★ ★ ★

THE KENNEDY-IVES BILL was a credit to the committee system and the legislative process in the Senate. Like it or not, it was a measure carefully hammered out on the basis of thorough hearings and a great deal of hard study and balancing of viewpoints.

Partisanship played its part, of course, in the Senate debate and voting on Kennedy-Ives; the chamber frequently reeked of partisanship. But the committee bill survived.

If Barden's House Labor Committee had done its job, it wouldn't have been necessary for Rayburn to seek to pass the bill under quick-fire procedure without committee consideration and a report. If the House committee had done its job as the Senate committee did, the shambles on the floor Aug. 18 would never have taken place. And partisans and right-wingers couldn't have killed it.

On Labor Day 1958:

Meany Pledges Drive for Better Schools

By George Meany

ON LABOR DAY, that unique holiday which pays tribute to the genius and industry of America's workers, the organized labor movement not only celebrates past victories, it looks forward to problems still unsolved.

On Labor Day, 1958, as we give thanks for those gains we have made, we are most acutely aware of the unresolved problems of our time—those needs of the American people which still have not been met.

None looms larger on this last holiday of the summer of 1958 than the problem of education in the United States. It is all the more pressing in view of the significant Russian advances of which we have only recently learned. In just a few days, America's children will be going back to school. Some will be heading for modern buildings, with average size classes and good, well-trained, well-paid teachers.

They, unfortunately, will be all too few.

Literally hundreds of thousands of America's children will be marching into ancient, dilapidated schools—some of them actual firetraps. They will be headed for classrooms that are dark and dingy and overcrowded. They will be going to school on split shifts and their teachers will be over-worked, over-tired, harassed and underpaid.

In fact, some of the teachers will be worn out from summer-time jobs which they had to take to earn enough money to keep their family in food and clothing during months when teachers are supposed to rest and study for the next year.

That's a problem which vitally concerns every parent, of course. It is a matter of genuine concern to the trade union movement, for a great percentage of these children come from union families.

But it is, first of all, a problem for all America, for our children are our most precious resource. It is on them that the future of our nation depends.

THE INTEREST OF the trade union movement in the schooling of our children is not new or novel. It is in fact one of the trade union movement's original aims and, over the years, labor has never relaxed its interest in this matter or its devotion to the free, public school system.

The first convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada —the forerunner of today's American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations—made that clear in Pittsburgh in 1881.

One of the first resolutions of that convention stated labor's policy in these words:

"We are in favor of the passage of such legislative enactments as will enforce by compulsion the education of children; that if the state has the right to exact certain compliance with its demands, then it is also the right of the state to educate its people to the proper understanding of such demands."

The language is different, but the sentiment of the AFL-CIO's testimony before the Senate subcommittee on education this year, had not changed. We said then:

"We are seriously concerned about the status and future of public education in the United States. We regard provision for more and better education to our expanding population as one of the most critical challenges of our time."

WHY IS THE CHALLENGE so acute today? Well, the answer is contained in a recent report of Lawrence G. Derthick, U.S. Commissioner of Education, on a month-long study of the schools in Soviet Russia. He said:

"We are today in competition with a nation of vast resources, a people of seemingly unbounded enthusiasm for self-development and fired with conviction that future supremacy belongs to those with the best-trained minds, those who will work hard and sacrifice."

This study was conducted by 10 American educators who came back both astonished and sobered by what they saw. A few evidences of the total Soviet commitment to education itemized in that report are:

Classes are of reasonable size.

Teachers are chosen on a highly selective basis and there was no evidence of any shortage.

Foreign languages are widely taught.

The educational process in vocations and the arts extends after school hours and during the summer under professional direction.

Teachers and principals have an abundance of staff assistance: curriculum experts, doctors, nurses, laboratory assistants, etc.

School money is available to do the job. The study group was continually reminded, "A child can be born healthy but he cannot be born educated."

Responsibility for the conduct and achievement of their children rests with the parents, who participate regularly in school affairs. The report noted that:

"Everywhere in Russia there were evidences of a burning desire to surpass the United States in education, in production, in standard of living, in world trade—and in athletics. The slogans seen most in posters, films and everywhere was 'reach and overreach America.' In education the spirit is a race for knowledge, for supremacy in a way of life and in world leadership. They are convinced that time is on their side and they can win world supremacy through education and hard work."

That is a sobering and factual analysis of the Russian education system.

What could be more important to American working men and women on this Labor Day than to compare this with our own educational shortcomings.

We in the AFL-CIO have made that comparison. We don't like what we have found.

We believe its is time to set our house of education in order.

We believe, as well, that now is the time when America can best afford to act—at the very hour when action is most needed.

The economic slump in which this nation has languished for nearly a year signals, we believe, that this is the time for action. Now is when we can afford to act.

We have, economically speaking, a surplus of willing hands, of materials, of unused skills. What better way to put them to work building a better America than by building the institutions where our children can learn to be better Americans?

We in labor believe that an informed and enlightened people can best govern themselves, thus there must be opportunity for free and universal education. That is an essential ingredient for a democratic system of government. It is an ingredient that is being diluted by the current shortage of classrooms.

HOW BAD IS THAT shortage? Estimates of the United States Office of Education show that as of this moment there is a need for 44,000 new classrooms—just to take care of higher enrollments for the current school year.

In the next five years, there will be a need for about 222,000 classrooms to accommodate higher enrollment alone. And a year ago, we were already short 142,300 classrooms.

In addition, each year there is a need of from 14,000 to 20,000 new classrooms simply to replace those which become obsolete, outmoded or downright dangerous.

A federal school construction program put into effect as fast as the law will allow could be a powerful tool for putting America back to work. The cure for our recession is a prompt and sustained increase in the purchasing power of our people.

What better way is there to increase purchasing power than to expand job opportunities?

A broad program of school construction, and the production of materials that would be necessary for such building, would be an important step in overcoming our national economic ills.

Nor can we overlook the question of teachers' salaries. In Russia, teacher prestige is high, only the best are chosen to teach—one out of every six applying for training. Salaries are at the levels of those of doctors and engineers.

In the United States the average income of teachers in 1957 was $4,330. Assuming that teachers work 6 hours per day for 190 school year days, their average pay per student in a class of 35 is less than 11 cents per hour.

These facts speak for themselves. We are not properly compensating good teachers. Salary improvements would be a signal that we recognize the worth and importance of our teachers. It would keep good teachers in our school systems.

It would be an investment in America's future that would pay tremendous dividends.

A THIRD PHASE of our educational problem that deeply concerns organized labor is the monumental waste of talent in the tens of thousands of qualified young students whose education ends before college primarily because of lack of financial means.

It has been determined that each year some 60,000 to 100,000 high school graduates from the top 30 percent of their class do not continue their education into college—just for financial reasons.

Federally-financed scholarships for college study would be a long step forward toward a stronger democracy and would show the world that, in America, opportunities are truly equal. If Russia can find the funds to fully educate all students, so can the United States.

We agree that there is a tremendous need for scientists and mathematicians and foreign language experts, but who can argue that they are more important to the national interest than social scientists, politicians, artists, lawyers, doctors, economists, historians, journalists. Labor is convinced that a narrow restriction of scholarships to specific fields would be unwise for ours can never be a land of police-like compulsion.

Labor is likewise convinced that, in our efforts to solve America's educational problem, there is no place for schools which bar children because of race. The segregated school poses an artificial barrier to our nation's progress in education. In conformity with the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court this barrier to equality and democracy must be removed.

LABOR BELIEVES that the American people are interested in enhancing our entire culture; in stimualting the exchange and communication of ideas; in developing inquiring minds in our young; in improving the knowledge of government and laws, and in broader understanding of our free enterprise economy. These are the fruits of education.

While we are enjoying the leisure of Labor Day, 1958, let us ask ourselves this question:

Can we afford to deny our children their right to a better education?

American labor says "No." And on this Labor Day we pledge ourselves to an unrelenting drive for better schools for a better America.

Press Associates Tell Labor Story

(Continued from Page 5)

per and Sulphite Workers in the Canadian pulp industry.

Setbacks outbalanced the few victories in decisions by the National Labor Relations Board. The tide against labor in decisions by the Eisenhower-appointed members continued to rise. With the expiration of the term of Abe Murdock, NLRB is now 100 percent Eisenhower appointees.

Decisions in cases that reached the United States Supreme Court helped and hurt. The opinion in the hot cargo case is considered generally unfavorable to labor. Holding unconstitutional attempts by municipalities to impose licensing with prohibitive fees upon union organizers strengthened labor's cause. However, the twin decisions upholding the right of state courts to assess damages against international unions in cases arising from picketing and barring from jobs poses a serious threat to the financial solvency of the internationals.

On a lower level, the UAW won a jury verdict permitting the use of union funds for educational work—TV, radio and press—in election campaigns.

Labor Press Curtailed

The labor press has felt the effect of the recession and rising unemployment. Both are major topics for articles, editorials and cartoons. Financially the recession and few jobs have caused some curtailment of labor publications. The major fatality was Labor's Daily which ceased publication on March 29. Unable to get wider trade union support, the ITU stopped publication of the newspaper it started in September 1952.

The International Labor Press Association meeting in Atlantic City before the AFL-CIO convention elected Peter Terzig, editor of The Carpenter, president to succeed Gordon Cole, of the Machinists, who was ineligible to succeed himself. Bernard J. Mullady was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The ILPA voted to intensify its drive against racket publications preying upon labor and employers. It strengthened its own code of ethics for member publications and upon invitation affiliated with the National Better Business Bureau.

Medical care for union members took a long stride forward when 500 delegates to the first American Labor Health Association convention in Washington, D. C., voted to expand all health programs. This action was taken in the face of growing opposition by the American Medical Association to all trade union efforts to provide better medical care for workers. AMA opposition backed by state and county medical societies has been particularly directed at the operation of hospitals in Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia by the United Mine Workers Welfare Fund.

Community Services Increase

Community services, lacking the dramatic opportunities provided by Hurricane Audrey's devastation of Louisiana's Gulf Coast last year, continued to expand at a steady rate. So did the trade union leadership for better housing, with many unions financing and sponsoring cooperatives and other dwelling construction within the price range of the average worker.

Postal workers and other government employes received a 10 percent pay boost—the product of a four-year fight by the public unions.

All told, it was an exciting, active year, with more hardships, more challenges than labor has experienced since World War II. **(PAI)**

UAW Denounces Juggling

Chrysler's Figures On Rehiring Hit

Detroit—The Auto Workers accused Chrysler Corp. of "raising false hopes" among its 52,000 jobless employes by "playing with figures" about the number of workers scheduled for recall when 1959 model production gets under way.

Chrysler had announced it would soon recall 42,000 hourly-rated employes—giving the impression, a UAW spokesman said, "that nearly all Chrysler workers would be back on the job with the start of 1959 production."

In reality, said Douglas Fraser, administrative assistant to UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, those to be recalled are workers who were "idled temporarily" within the past few weeks when the corporation furloughed most of the 49,000 workers remaining in the plant during July in order to prepare for model changeover.

With negotiations between the UAW and the Big Three of the auto industry still stalled after more than 140 days of fruitless talks, the UAW spokesman was sharply critical of Chrysler's "loud noise" about recalling employes. He added that the workers, their families and their communities were "in for a sharp blow" when they realize "how critical the employment situation is at Chrysler."

Work Force Halved

He charged that the corporation eventually "will head toward volume production with a work force about half the size that existed a year ago at the beginning of 1958 model production."

The two remaining leaders in the automotive industry—General Motors and Ford—also were preparing to shift over to 1959 production. GM began recalling the vanguard of an estimated 100,000 UAW members scheduled to return to work. Ford currently has 95,000 employes working, but will drop another 30,000 in the next few weeks for the changeover and does not expect employment much above the 100,000-mark before early November.

The UAW issued a blast at General Motors for refusing to "bargain seriously" on the union's pension proposals. UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said the company has given the union "absolutely no proposal" on pensions, not even, he added, "for continuing the current pension program which has been in effect."

Discrimination Assailed

Woodcock hit at "discriminatory provisions" of the current program which allows non-union salaried employes who are veterans of the Korean conflict to receive pension credits for the time they spent in service, while denying the same rights to thousands of hourly-rated workers, most of whom were GM employes at the time they went into service.

The UAW, pressing an 11-point program of job security and increased unemployment and pension benefits, has been working without a contract with any of the Big Three companies since Memorial Day weekend, when the manufacturers canceled the pacts on their expiration dates.

GM in Canada Also Stalls UAW Talks

Toronto — Contract negotiations between the United Auto Workers and General Motors remained stalled in Canada as well as in the United States.

After a recess of several weeks, talks have been resumed here with the company still refusing the UAW's 11-point program of wage increases, jobless and retirement benefit improvements, and protection against transfer of plant operations. GM has stood firm on its proposal for a two-year extension of the already expired contract.

Affected by the negotiations are 15,000 hourly rated employes in Toronto, Oshawa, Windsor, London and St. Catharines.

CONVENTION PLANS for the 42d annual assembly of the Teachers, scheduled for next week in Milwaukee, were completed when these union officials got together. Seated (left to right) are AFT Vice Pres. James L. Fitzpatrick, Milwaukee, convention chairman; Pres. Carl J. Megel, Chicago; Vice Pres. Rosalie C. Kraus, Moline, Ill. Standing are Aaron Shansky (left) and Edward DeBraie, convention planners for Milwaukee Local 252.

Teachers' Membership Increases by 3,000

Milwaukee—Membership in the American Federation of Teachers has increased about 3,000 in the school year just ended, AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel of Chicago told a pre-convention executive council meeting here.

Megel said the increase came despite a loss of some 3,500 members in the past 18 months following convention action eliminating racially-segregated locals.

The disclosure of the membership gain came on the eve of the AFT's 42nd annual convention, attracting delegates from some 500 state and local affiliates. The convention will map public school and teacher welfare programs ranging from federal aid for education and collective bargaining to state laws giving teachers time off for lunch.

Megel pointed out that recent AFL-CIO convention action, indicating that the National Education Association is in fact a company union, has been valuable in the expansion of AFT. He expressed gratitude for the increasing support being given by local union councils as well as international unions.

Teachers through their professional activity, he said, have much to offer in the field of education and the increasing cooperation is becoming mutually effective.

Other Gains Noted

Megel was to tell the convention that marked gains of the year included pay increases secured by locals in many communities and better teacher tenure in Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois, by legislative enactment in the former state and court rulings in the latter two.

Tenure in the language of teachers is job security under law.

Megel told the council that efforts will be made in state legislatures next January to secure laws spelling out collective bargaining rights for teachers and other public employes, strengthening tenure, and improving teachers' working conditions and fringe benefits.

Seek 'Right to Eat'

He said the teachers' "right-to-eat" law, giving them duty-free lunch periods, was enacted in the last legislatures in Illinois and in Massachusetts, but amended later for "local option" in the latter state. State AFL-CIO bodies will back them, he added, in other states this winter.

Other issues projected before the convention here include curriculum revision for the space age, the bachelors' degree as the certification minimum for teachers and the 12-month school year.

Also, the dangers of state merit rating laws in which the administration-favored teachers are paid more than others, the growing use of TV as a substitute for classroom teacher-pupil relationship, and the misnamed "right-to-work" laws.

Win New Insurance

Megel said AFT membership benefits added in the last year include a $25,000 occupational liability insurance policy for each member teacher, covering the teacher in discipline cases which, he added, constitute a growing problem in the schools. The policy is underwritten by Lloyds of London.

A major task before the convention was the biennial election of officers. Workshops were to stress union techniques and procedures, and editors of teacher publications will attend a special Union Teacher Press Association luncheon. Scheduled speakers were Sen. William S. Proxmire (D-Wis.), Rev. Vincent O'Connell, labor arbitration consultant from St. Paul, Minn., and Leo Lerner, chairman of the board of Roosevelt University, Chicago.

Unfair Labor Practice Cases Set New High

Strong evidence that labor-management tensions have been increasing during the past year is contained in latest statistics of the National Labor Relations Board.

For the third consecutive quarter the number of unfair labor practices cases reached an all-time high during the three months ending June 30, while the number of cases filed against employers also reached a new all-time high.

Individuals brought a new record number of complaints, accounting for 65 percent of all the charges filed. The number of their complaints against employers was double the number brought against unions.

At the same time, the downward curve of union representation election abruptly turned upward. Unions during the April-June quarter won 66 percent of all elections as compared with 59 percent during the first quarter of the year and 62 percent for the entire year 1957.

NLRB Elections Held

In 1,072 collective bargaining elections, 96,457 employes were eligible to vote and 89 percent cast valid ballots. Of these votes, 56,929 or 66 percent were cast in favor of union representation. AFL-CIO unions participated in 837 elections, of which they won 513 and lost 324.

At the end of June, 6,382 cases of all types were pending before the NLRB as compared with 4,416 a year ago. Of the pending cases, charges of unfair labor practices accounted for 4,644 cases.

3 Labor Writers To Leave Posts

Three nationally-known labor writers will leave their posts this fall—temporarily in two cases, permanently in the third.

Daniel Bell has resigned from the staff of Fortune magazine. During a year under a fellowship at the Center for Advanced Studies and Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto, Calif., he will complete a book on communism in the American labor movement. In September 1959 he will become a professor of sociology at Columbia University, where he has held a lectureship since 1952.

Given a year's leave of absence from the New York Post, Columnist Murray Kempton has already left for Europe where he will study under the terms of a Fulbright scholarship.

Mitchell Levitas, labor reporter for the New York Post, also is taking a year's leave of absence to study economics and labor-management relations as a Nieman fellow at Harvard University.

Unions in Chemicals Look Toward Merger

Cleveland—A course for possible merger of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and the Chemical Workers was charted here during two days of discussions by top officers of the two unions.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight and ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell in a joint statement described the sessions as "informative, harmonious and constructive."

"Out of a frank exchange of organizational data," they said, "we have reached agreement on a detailed program which will provide a definite timetable of preparations for the eventual merger of our two unions.

"This program will be submitted to the proper administrative and rank-and-file bodies in the respective unions. The details of this program cannot be made public until these bodies have had a chance to consider them."

The OCAW was formed by merger of the former Oil Workers and Chemical Workers, both affiliates of the former CIO, prior to AFL-CIO unity. Membership is 175,000, compared with 85,000 in the ICWU.

Discussion of the merger timetable is expected at forthcoming conventions of the two unions. The OCAW meets beginning Sept. 22 in Long Beach, Calif., and ICWU starting Oct. 6 in Washington.

Officers Elected By Metal Trades

Atlantic City, N. J.—The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. got two new vice presidents at the annual midsummer meeting of its executive council here.

They were Pres. Joseph P. Delaney of the Operating Engineers and Pres. Ray Muehlhoffer of the Metal Polishers. The council acted under a mandate from the department convention here last December, which voted to increase the number of vice presidents.

The council protested the Eisenhower Administration's policy of setting Navy and Ordnance blue-collar policies by administrative orders on grievances and other matters, and renewed its demand for genuine collective bargaining.

Proposed changes in voting procedures for metal trades councils also were discussed.

Four-Week Strike Ended By St. Louis Cap Makers

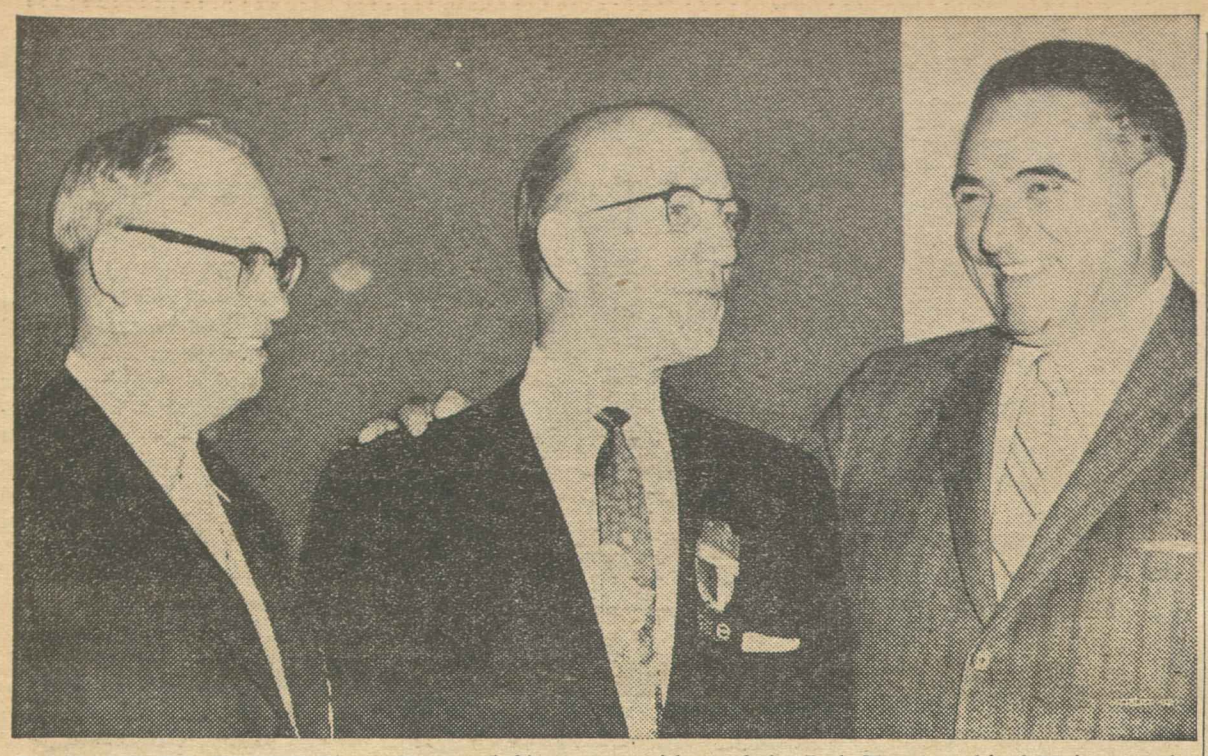
St. Louis—Cap manufacturers here ended their four-week holdout in negotiations with the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers by agreeing to a new contract calling for establishment of a union label campaign aimed at driving sweatshop products from the market place.

The new pact sent 1,000 striking cap makers in this area back to work, ending the industry's first nationwide strike. Maunfacturers in New York, New Jersey, Chicago and Philadelphia had agreed to similar terms five days after the walkout began.

Settlement was reached on a new agreement which, in addition to an employer contribution of 1 percent of payroll to the trade promotion fund, also called for a 5 percent wage boost, a second week's paid vacation, and a provision that employers would not farm work out to non-union factories.

Alex Rose, president of the union, hailed the settlement as the beginning of "a more prosperous and stabilized industry." He pledged wholehearted union cooperation in the educational drive to make the public aware of the advantages of buying union-made, union-label caps.

The union previously announced that the joint labor-management committee to be set up to plan this promotion will also seek to win changes in the military cap procurement policy in order to prevent contracts from going to "chiselers" and to encourage legitimate firms to bid on these contracts.



ON HAND TO GREET Elmer Brown (left), new president of the Intl. Typographical Union, at the opening session of the union's 100th convention, held in San Francisco, were Neil J. Haggerty (center), secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and George Christopher (right), mayor of San Francisco. Some 500 delegates heard Haggerty and Christopher speak at the first session.

News Guild Head Tells ITU:

Publishing Unions Should Cooperate

San Francisco, Aug. 19—Delegates to the 100th convention of the Intl. Typographical Union heard a plea for a strong program of cooperative action among all unions representing workers in the printing and publishing industry.

The plea was made by Joseph F. Collis, president of the Newspaper Guild, who was invited to address the convention by Elmer Brown, new president of ITU.

Some 400 delegates from 48 states and Hawaii attended the convention in the civic auditorium here. On their schedule of work were more than 150 propositions for changes in the union's by-laws and constitution. Some opposition was expected on several proposals.

One issue expected to arouse discussion was a proposition to transfer from the union's general laws to its by-laws all matters of an intra-union nature—or which are unrelated to wages, working hours and working conditions.

Brown Urges Consideration

In his opening message to the delegates, Brown urged consideration of the proposal.

"Adoption of this measure is sought to remove legal objections to those laws being a part of ITU contracts by reference, and by shifting those matters reserved to governing our own members and handling our own affairs to the by-laws, we demonstrate our complete good faith to abide by all civil laws," he said.

The convention was the union's first in 30 years held without the "wise counsel and guidance" of its former president, Woodruff Randolph, who did not seek re-election to office in last May's general referendum. Randolph served 30 years as a member of the ITU Executive Council and was president from 1944 to 1958.

The new president began his two-year term on July 15.

In his address to the convention, Brown noted that "today there are sinister movements which would destroy unions by legislative action and through court litigation." He said that ITU members must "learn the reasons so as to be able to defend our union."

Puts Clean Union First

He also declared that a clean union is to be sought rather than expanded membership or dues—and observance of contract commitments rather than temporary advantages.

Several speakers drew resounding applause from the delegates with attacks on the so-called "right-to-work" laws. Among them were Gov. Goodwin J. Knight of California, this year a candidate for the United States Senate; C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and Jack Goldberger, president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Haggerty, referring to the "right-to-work" proposal on California's Nov. 4 ballot, blamed the measure on a "small, arrogant labor-hating group" rather than on the majority of California employers.

Friends vs. Enemies

Gerhard P. Van Arkel, general counsel, declared that organized labor has as many friends in Congress as enemies.

"Congress is so evenly divided between friends and enemies of labor that neither side can get any legislation through.

"By luck of the draw, a number of enemies of labor are up for re-election this year—a year in which there seems to be a trend against them," he said.

The convention was to hear Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Democratic attorney general of California, who is running for governor against Sen. William F. Knowland (R). He is strongly opposed to "work" laws while Knowland is the main force in the "right-to-work" campaign in the state.

Collis Asks Unity

ANG Pres. Collis said concerted action by unions in the printing and publishing field was needed to meet the "massive retaliation" of employers who were adopting a new tactic of shutting down all newspapers in a community when one paper is involved in a labor dispute.

"The obvious purpose," he said, "is to minimize the pressure for settlement upon management and to maximize the pressure upon unions."

Council Blasts Mitchell's Role in GOP Slaughter of Kennedy-Ives Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

fight corruption and racketeering within and without the labor movement."

At its midsummer session here, from which it had sent telegrams Aug. 18 to all House members asking support of the bill, the council pointed out that the AFL-CIO endorsed it as "in the public interest" and on balance a "much-needed reform measure."

It was "not perfect," the council said, and it "imposed substantial regulations on the labor movement."

But the council "agreed" with the bipartisan measure's cosponsors, Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), that its defeat in the House was "a major disservice to the public and to the decent elements in the labor movement and in management."

Mitchell before joining the council issued a statement saying he was "shocked" at the suggestion that he was "opposed" to "constructive reform legislation."

He had testified about Administration proposals before labor committees of Congress, Mitchell said, and had addressed the last AFL-CIO convention about these proposals.

He merely wanted the House to make "further improvement" in the bill that passed the Senate by an 88-to-1 vote, Mitchell said, and he charged that Meany himself last June called "the bill 'unworkable' and 'unwise.' "

In fact, Meany had termed only certain amendments adopted on the Senate floor, which Mitchell hailed as "improvements," as either "unwise, unfair or unworkable."

He called the bill as a whole "worthwhile," and the council specifically recommended its enactment in the telegrams to House members just before the vote, when it was obvious that the choice in this session of Congress was the Kennedy-Ives bill or nothing.

Mitchell gave no word of endorsement to the bill and allowed Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn.) to announce on the House floor in debate that the secretary considered it a "bad bill" that should be defeated.

The bill went to the floor in a swirl of political maneuvers that included last-minute introduction of a Republican bill that had no chance of acceptance in the Senate.

The Senate-passed measure was called up by Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.), Democratic floor leader, under a suspension of the rules that made necessary a two-thirds majority to send the bill to the White House.

Only 20 minutes of debate was allowable, in the extraordinary parliamentary situation, on each side.

Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.) led the opposition, branding the measure as a "nothing" bill, and Republican speakers generally complained that the bill was brought up on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis without committee hearings and amendment.

Rep. Peter Freylinghuysen (R-N. J.) acknowledged that the Labor Committee itself was "partly to blame" for lack of orderly process and said he would vote for the bill as offering "beneficial effects."

But Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.), chairman of the committee, who had not lifted a finger to order hearings, complained that he was compelled to appear as the "deposed chairman" of a "slapped-down" committee and attacked the bill as "dangerous." He said that $10,000 fines and prison terms provided for violators of some provisions of the bill could not be justified.

McCormack charged that anyone voting against the bill would be voting for "continuance of vicious, unmoral and illegal practices" exposed by the McClellan committee. He read Meany's telegram announcing the AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsement of the bill and an additional telegram from Building and Construction Trades Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray asking enactment of the measure.

On the roll call, Republicans split 137 against the bill, 41 in favor—a margin of more than three to one against. Democrats voted 149 in favor, 61 opposed—a margin of about two and a half to one in favor.

Congress Drives to Finish Work As Adjournment Fever Mounts

(Continued from Page 1)

sions of the Senate-passed bill authorizing the department to investigate the accuracy of reports.

The House for the first time approved an area redevelopment bill, previously passed twice by the Senate, and sent it to conference committee despite threats of a presidential veto.

Both houses completed and sent to the White House a bill raising social security benefits in defiance of another veto warning.

The House killed, at least temporarily, the omnibus housing bill approved by the Senate, but reports spread that the Senate might force its revival.

Senate Debates Court Bills

The Senate began a hot debate on Supreme Court bills covering a broad range of subjects—to overturn the so-called "Mallory case" decision safeguarding procedural rights of arrested persons, to overturn the vital "preemption" doctrine on the supremacy of federal law, and to slice down the appellate jurisdiction of the court.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, here was the status of major legislation supported or opposed by labor:

WELFARE PLANS—Major labor-backed bill passed when conference committee agreed on compromise between House Teller bill and Senate's Douglas-Kennedy-Ives measure. Signature of President considered certain.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS — Dead for the session when House voted 198 to 190 against it under special procedure requiring two-thirds affirmative vote for passage. Backed by AFL-CIO.

SOCIAL SECURITY — Bill to raise benefits by 7 percent, increase federal grants for public assistance, cleared by both houses and sent to President. Labor supported measure.

EDUCATION — Different bills passed by two houses, with Senate measure providing federal scholarships for college and graduate students, House refusing scholarships in favor of loans to states. Conference committee at work on compromise. AFL-CIO backed scholarships, also supported school-construction amendment beaten in Senate.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT — Passage apparently assured when House for first time joined Senate in approving program to grant federal assistance to areas of chronic and widespread unemployment. Compromise expected from conference committee. AFL-CIO strongly supported.

HOUSING—House killed omnibus measure previously passed by Senate, but possibility remained that Senate would attach some elements as "rider" to another bill. AFL-CIO strongly endorsed measure as essential for urban redevelopment, slum clearance and low-cost housing.

TVA SELF-FINANCING—Dead for session without a House vote, bottled up in Rules Committee, despite Senate passage last year. Bill endorsed by AFL-CIO.

MINIMUM WAGE—No action this year despite extensive hearings last year by both House and Senate Labor Committees. Broader coverage, higher minimum wage was major labor goal.

MUTUAL SECURITY — No Senate action yet on Finance Committee bill restoring $440 million of nearly $600 million chopped from President's request in House.

RAIL PENSIONS—No floor action in either house on committee-approved bills to raise rail pensions, allow future deduction for income-tax purposes of contributions by workers in excess of 3 percent of wages.

SUPREME COURT — Butler-Jenner bill to cripple Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction killed but Bridges substitute limited to overturning a decision on state "subversion" laws pending in Senate. House-approved bill to repudiate supremacy of federal law in Senate. AFL-CIO opposed original versions of both bills.

Film on Automation Completed by UAW

Detroit—The Auto Workers have completed a new film, "Push-buttons and People," a demonstration of how automation can pay its own way economically and socially, UAW Education Dir. Brendon Sexton has announced.

The movie includes clips from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther's appearance before the Senate Anti-Trust Subcommittee.

The film is in black and white, and runs for 20 minutes. Further information may be obtained from the UAW Education Dept., Solidarity House, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

Bill Hiking Social Security Passed Despite Veto Threat

By Gervase N. Love

Congress sent Pres. Eisenhower a bill raising social security benefits by about 7 percent and boosting the taxes to finance the increase.

The measure, backed by the AFL-CIO, was pushed through Congress by Democrats in defiance of a threat of veto if it contained $288 million in additional federal funds for general relief, as the House version originally provided.

The Senate cut the figure down to $197 million, and the House accepted the Senate's bill on assurance that Eisenhower would sign it.

The President's signature will mean that nearly 12 million men and women now on the social security rolls will find their benefits boosted with their February 1959 checks.

Minimum payments would climb from the present $30 to $33, maximum benefits from $108.50 to $116. In addition, workers who consistently earn above the taxable minimum in coming years would be able to qualify for a further maximum which eventually will reach $127 a month.

Social security taxes, being collected from some 75 million workers, would climb effective Jan. 1, 1959. The rate, for both workers and their employers, would increase from 2.25 percent on the first $4,200 of annual earnings to 2.5 percent on the first $4,800.

Will Also Aid Needy

The $197 million increase in federal funds for state-operated public assistance programs will be used to raise payments.

In addition, the bill boosts the maximum benefit to widows of covered workers with children under 18 years of age from the present $200 a month to $254.

It also makes it a little easier for retired workers to augment their incomes by working. The earnings ceiling of $1,200 a year is unchanged, but a retired person will not lose his benefit for the month if he earns a maximum of $100, compared with $80 at present.

The Senate passed the bill by a 79 to 0 vote after beating down two amendments it thought carried the threat of a veto.

One sponsored by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), would have raised the monthly benefits by 10 percent rather than 7 percent. The other, offered by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), would have increased federal payments to the states for public assistance from a maximum of $65 per person a month to $70.

A SHARP ATTACK on the "right-to-work" referendum on the Kansas ballot was delivered by that state's lieutenant governor, Joseph W. Henkle (right), in a major address to the 24th convention of the Fire Fighters in Wichita. Henkle, shown here with Fire Fighters Pres. William Buck (left), characterized the "right-to-work" referendum as "stupid," and predicted the Kansas voters would defeat it in November.

Area Redevelopment Bill Nears Passage

The nation's first area redevelopment bill neared final passage in Congress amid widespread confusion as to the reception it would be given by Pres. Eisenhower. All such proposals have died in previous sessions.

The House, by a vote of 176 to 130, passed a bill to provide $275 million in loans and grants for areas with chronic unemployment or under-employment. The Senate, three months earlier, had approved a measure calling for $379 million. House and Senate conferees were scheduled to adjust the differences between the two bills.

House action came in the face of repeated predictions by Republicans that the Democratic measure would invite a Presidential veto. Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (R-Calif.) claimed the Administration was "violently opposed" to the pending measure, and Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R-Calif.) said he had received a telephone call from I. Jack Martin, a White House administrative assistant, saying that Eisenhower opposed the bill in its present form.

Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.), one of the Democratic floor managers for the depressed area legislation, countered that high GOP officials, including Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams had endorsed the measure "in principle."

Administration Favored Less

The Administration had favored a far more modest bill—calling for loan program of only $50 million. The AFL-CIO earlier this year had described the White House proposal as inadequate, and had urged action in line with the Senate version to help redevelop chronically-depressed areas.

A last-ditch effort of the Republican House leadership to substitute the $50 million Administration measure for the Democratic-supported bill was defeated by a resounding voice vote. GOP members also lost in two later efforts to kill the bill outright—one by striking out its enacting clause and the other by pigeon-holing it in the Banking and Currency Committee.

Major difference between the House and Senate versions of how to meet the problems of area redevelopment lay in the amount of money and its use. Both bills would establish an Area Redevelopment Administration as a constituent unit of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and both would set up revolving funds for urban and rural area loans and for industrial projects.

White Confirmed In Rights Post

The Senate after more than eight months of inaction confirmed the appointment of W. Wilson White as an assistant attorney-general scheduled to head the Justice Dept.'s Civil Rights Div.

His confirmation completed action on appointments under the 1957 "right-to-vote" law.

Before the 56 to 20 vote, White was vehemently belabored by southern senators because as head of the department's Office of Legal Counsel, he was responsible for preparing the memorandum on which the use of troops was based in the Little Rock school desegregation case.

White, a Philadelphia lawyer who was nominated to the post last Dec. 5, was defended by the two Pennsylvania senators, Joseph S. Clark (D) and Edward Martin (R). The only votes cast against him from outside the South were those of Senators John J. Williams (Del.) and Milton R. Young (N.D.) both Republicans.

House Coalition Votes Down Housing Bill

A conservative House coalition defeated, by a narrow margin, a Democratic-sponsored, labor-supported omnibus housing bill, threatening that for the first time in 10 years Congress would fail to enact basic housing legislation.

The measure was brought to the floor under suspension of the rules after the House Rules Committee had refused to clear it for action. Under this procedure—which limited debate and barred any amendments—a two-thirds majority was required for passage.

The vote was 251 in favor and 134 against. Affirmative votes of an additional 17 of the 50 representatives absent or not voting was needed to insure passage. On the roll call, 185 Democrats and 66 Republicans were recorded for the bill, with 111 Republicans and 23 Democrats against.

In a last-minute effort to rally support, supporters hacked $1.5 from the $2.5 billion bill which had swept through the Senate, virtually without debate, five weeks earlier. But Republican opponents, charging the bill was "inflationary," predicted Pres. Eisenhower would veto the measure since it went far beyond Administration proposals.

The bill contained provisions—all of them opposed by the White House — to liberalize down-payment terms for FHA housing, provide a new quasi-government corporation to provide low-down-payment financing for "conventional-type mortgages," and launch new federal lending programs to build low-rent housing for elderly persons and college classrooms.

Administration Wanted Less

Also included in the measure were funds for urban renewal and slum clearance. While the Administration had favored a similar program, it envisioned far more modest expenditures in this direction than even those proposed in the watered-down version.

The last time that Congress adjourned without clearing an omnibus housing bill was in 1948, when the Republicans controlled the 80th Congress.

PortsmouthWorkers Get Pay Increase

Portsmouth, N. H.—Blue collar employes at the Navy Yard here did not get the full loaf they hoped for this year. They were caught in a disagreement between Pres. Eisenhower and Congress over the bill giving them wage parity with Boston Navy Yard employes. But they managed to pick up a few crumbs.

Between the time the Senate voted to override the President's veto of the bill and the House turned down the same proposal, the Navy Dept. boosted wages here by 19 cents an hour. Parity with the Boston yard would have meant an increase of 31 cents.

Fire Fighters Urge Atomic Safety Code

Wichita, Kan.—The nation's fire fighters voiced urgent concern for safety standards in the nuclear age by calling for safety rules governing the transportation and use of atomic materials.

Delegates to the 24th convention of Fire Fighters here called upon Pres. William D. Buck to do all in his power to get the U.S. and Canadian governments to set up the necessary safety codes and standards.

The resolution grew out of a study by Local 93, Cleveland, showing that some 60 industries in that city use radioactive material in manufacturing processes, and that fires in such establishment could cause grave hazards.

On other fronts, the convention voted to push the principle of "skilled wages for skilled work" when affiliated locals are in salary negotiations with city boards of estimate. On proposals to write fire fighters into the social security system, the convention expressed "unyielding oppostion" to any encroachment on existing fire department retirement systems.

Buck stated that the Fire Fighters were leaders in the establishment of pension plans for their members, and that the bulk of such plans today are tailored to fit a special class of people. It is common now to find plans providing for retirement at ages 50-55 after 20 or 25 years of service.

Hike Per Capita

After four hours of floor debate, the delegates voted by a narrow margin to increase the per capita tax to the international from 25 cents to 40 cents for a two-year period. At the 1960 convention, the tax will revert to 25 cents unless the convention acts to extend the new tax. The Executive Board had recommended an increase to 50 cents but the Constitution Committee brought in the 40-cent substitute.

Revenues from the increased tax will be used to establish a research department, to make job evaluation studies and to maintain a steady drive for the 40-hour week. The average workweek of the fire fighter is now 56 hours.

Arnold Zander, president of the State, County and Municipal Employes, urged the Fire Fighters to affiliate with the Public Services Intl., one of the Intl. Trade Secretariats, in order to make its proper contribution to free world labor.

In some of the Latin American countries, Zander pointed out, public service employes assemble at their peril.

"We can play a role here in establishing democracy through our affiliation with the trade secretariats," Zander declared.

It would cost the IAFF about $2,200 a year to belong to the Public Services Intl., on the basis of the cost of 10 English pounds per year per 1,000 members.

Zander also spoke of the work of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with its 57 million workers throughout the free world.

Buck Is Re-elected

Buck, acting president, was elected president without opposition for a two-year term. Acting Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus was elected to that office for a two-year term, defeating Cyril A. Schultz of Saginaw, Mich.

AFL-CIO Asks Higher Jobless Benefits in D.C.

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to liberalize unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia as an example to the states of the type of jobless benefit program that is needed.

Walter J. Mason, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told the House District of Columbia Committee that passage of legislation raising benefits to approximately two-thirds the average weekly wage for a 39-week period would "provide concrete guidance to the states."

Asked by Administration

For five years, he reminded the committee, Pres. Eisenhower has urged improvement in the unemployment insurance program and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has repeatedly written to the governors urging adoption of higher benefit levels.

While enactment of more liberal jobless benefits for the District would have no direct effect on the states, Mason said, it would act as a strong indication of the feelings of Congress concerning the direction the states should take.

"Congress can provide the leadership that states appear not to have found in the President's often repeated recommendation to the states for improvements," he said.

McClellan Group Queries:

Why Did House Kill '53 Hoffa Inquiry?

By Gene Zack

The McClellan special Senate committee pressed an investigation into persistent reports that mysterious "pressure" had forced cancellation of a 1953 congressional probe of Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Rep. Wint Smith (R-Kan.), chairman of one of two House subcommittees which conducted joint questioning of Hoffa five years ago on his handling of Detroit Teamster welfare funds, vigorously denied under oath that the hearings had been "squelched."

Smith's hearings halted suddenly after one week of testimony and Smith was quoted by reporters then as saying he and Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-Mich.) dropped the investigation because "the pressure comes from way up there, and I just can't talk about it."

Before the Senate committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), the congressman insisted that the hearings had been conducted in full and that a telephone call he received minutes before the inquiry was halted had no bearing on the decision. He said the "pressure" referred to explicit directives from former Rep. Samuel McConnell, Jr. (R-Pa.), then head of the parent House Labor Committee, to confine the inquiry to welfare funds.

Former Governor Interceded

A former Republican governor of Kansas, Payne Ratner, now a Teamster lawyer at Wichita, conceded he had interceded with Smith in Hoffa's behalf, but denied this took the form of "pressure."

Ratner said he went to the congressman to request a postponement of the hearings because Hoffa was facing a grand jury investigation. He also urged him to treat Hoffa "with fairness and with courtesy," and to ask his assistance in heading off a contempt citation, Ratner testified.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy questioned Ratner sharply about three $2,500 checks from the Central States Conference of Teamsters, made payable to Wichita Local 795 of the Teamsters, and endorsed by both the ex-governor and Sam E. Smith, the local's business agent.

Ratner said he had endorsed the checks so that Smith could cash them at the bank without delay, adding that the money was for payment of benefits to striking cab drivers.

"I didn't get any of it (the money)," Ratner said.

Smith testified that the union's records substantiating the payment of strike benefits were destroyed three months after the labor dispute ended. Reason for destruction of the records, the union official said, was that his files were "cramped for space."

Miss Betty Starrett told the committee she overheard an ultimatum delivered to Atty. David Probstein, head of an Indianapolis taxicab company, who disappeared on June 6, 1955.

She said the threat—to produce certain records by the first week in June "or else"—was made during a meeting Probstein had with Allen Dorfman, a Chicago insurance man linked with Teamster officials in past testimony; Alvin Baron, an associate of Dorfman's, and Philip Goodwin, a Chicago lawyer.

Miss Starrett, Probstein's secretary, said Indianapolis Teamster officials were intimately connected with the now-defunct State Cab Co., and that she considered Probstein only a front man for the companies. She said she once heard IBT Business Rep. Gus Zapas threaten to kill Probstein.

The ex-wife of Teamster Barney Baker testified that her former husband once told her that he had to go to Indianapolis "to take care of a shyster lawyer for Jimmy Hoffa." Mrs. Baker said her husband told her that "if he did it he would be close to Hoffa forever."

She also quoted Baker as having told her that St. Louis taxi owner Joseph Costello "got the missing Greenlease ransom money." She said the FBI had been "sweating" her since 1955 about $300,000 of ransom money missing for five years since the kidnap murder of six-year-old Bobby Greenlease, son of a Kansas City, Mo., auto dealer.

Costello, asked about the money, invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer.

Mrs. Baker insisted her ex-husband was "very close" to New York's Gov. Averell Harriman (D) and that Baker used to telephone the governor "nearly every Sunday morning." Baker denied it. Harriman issued a statement saying that Baker had been active on his behalf in a 1952 District of Columbia presidential primary but denied a "close association."

'Work' Law Virginia Loses Rayon Plant

Roanoke, Va. — Virginia's "right-to-work" law has not prevented the 43-year-old rayon plant of the American Viscose Corp. in this city from closing its doors and throwing some 2,600 people out of jobs.

In a letter to Pres. Eisenhower asking him to investigate the "human crisis," Vice Pres. Wesley W. Cook of the Textile Workers Union termed the shutdown "part of an industry-wide and nationwide trend which has had a tragic impact on many thousands of industrious working people."

Cook stressed that the union has no "feelings of hostility" to the American Viscose Corp. "Indeed, this particular company has shown more resourcefulness and responsibility than most employers in the textile industry," he said.

Hotel Union Strikes At Virginia Beach

Virginia Beach, Va.—Fifty nonunion employes of the Cavalier Hotel here joined 100 members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes who walked off their jobs in protest over the disciplinary firing of the president of the local.

The strike began after the hotel management summarily dismissed Alex McKenna, president of Local 23, charging him with breaking $10 worth of dishes.

Breslow to Manage ILGWU Local 22

New York—Israel Breslow, a veteran officer of Dressmakers Local 22 of the Ladies Garment Workers, has been elected manager to succeed Charles S. Zimmerman, ILGWU vice president recently chosen general manager of the New York Board of Dress and Waistmakers.

TWENTY THOUSAND VISITORS signed up for prizes and literature at the Delaware State Labor Council's information booth at the Kent-Sussex State Fair, held in Harrington. Here John J. Pierce (seated), state COPE director, reads from one of the pamphlets for the benefit (left to right, standing) Vice Pres. James J. LaPenta, Jr., of the council; former Gov. Elbert N. Carvel, Democratic nominee for the U. S. Senate against incumbent Republican John J. Williams; and Council Pres. Clement J. Lemon.

Monitors Urge Ouster Of Brennan from IBT

The Board of Monitors of the Teamsters, named by a federal court to supervise affairs of the big union, recommended that charges be filed against Vice Pres. Owen B. Brennan, close friend and business associate of Pres. James R. Hoffa.

The monitors, by a 2-to-1 vote, recommended that charges looking to ouster be filed by Sec.-Treas. John F. English, that Brennan be asked to take a leave of absence, that an outside auditor examine the records of the Michigan Teamsters Conference Welfare Fund and that the executive board of Brennan's Local 332, Detroit, "consider" proceedings to oust Brennan as local president.

They recommended that Hoffa, because of his "business" association with Brennan, should disqualify himself from participation, "direct or indirect," in the charges and investigation.

The monitors, by an identical 2-to-1 vote, also recommended that charges be filed against Samuel Feldman, business agent of Teamsters Local 929, Philadelphia, and recommended that Hoffa suspend Feldman pending investigation.

The recommendations were submitted by majority vote of two monitors, Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue and Godfrey P. Schmidt, the latter named to the board as representative of "rank-and-file" union members who sought to bar Hoffa's assumption of the Teamsters presidency.

The monitors recommended action by Aug. 25.

The dissenter was L. N. D. Wells, lawyer for the Teamsters, who in a minority opinion called the majority recommendation a "gross abuse" of power.

The monitors based their recommendations regarding Brennan squarely on testimony before the McClellan special Senate committee and Brennan's use of the Fifth Amendment against possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions about his activities.

They cited testimony that a professional prizefighter, "managed" by Brennan in association with Hoffa, was paid money from the Michigan Teamsters Conference Welfare Fund.

They also pointed out that Brennan had invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions regarding—

- **His "connection" with Test Fleet Co., "formed in the maiden names of the wives" of Brennan and Hoffa "by officials of Commercial Carriers" shortly after Hoffa "intervened and settled a Teamster strike against Commercial Carriers."**
- **His "association" with Hoffa in "certain gambling activities."**
- **His "association with gangsters and criminals."**

In recommending that Hoffa himself file charges against Feldman, the monitors cited McClellan committee testimony that Feldman had offered to "settle a labor dispute" for $50,000, and Feldman's own use of the Fifth Amendment to avoid answering questions about the testimony.

Hutcheson, 12 Others Cited For Contempt

The Senate unanimously voted contempt of Congress citations against Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, and a dozen others who refused to answer questions before the McClellan select Senate committee.

The action against the 13 came on a roll call vote of 87 to 0 after Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said the citations were necessary "to support the power and integrity" of the Senate.

Among those against whom the contempt citations were voted were:

- Ernest M. High, publisher of a New York city "labor paper," the Spotlight, who failed to honor a committee subpena.
- Joseph Aiuppa, founder and president of Local 450 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Chicago.
- Daniel Lardino, secretary-treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant Employes Local 658, Chicago.
- John Lardino, his brother, a business agent for the same union's Local 593.
- Abraham Teitelbaum, former labor relations counsel for the Chicago Restaurant Association.

The Lardinos, Aiuppa and Teitelbaum had invoked the Fifth Amendment under committee questioning.

Hutcheson, now facing trial in an Indiana land-grab case, challenged the committee's jurisdiction and contended it was trying to deprive him of due process of law. He did not invoke the Fifth Amendment.

New Bakery Union Wins 10 Elections

Chicago—The AFL-CIO's American Bakery & Confectionery Workers scored lopsided victories over the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers in the first 10 of a series of 24 NLRB elections in the Chicago area.

The triumphs included a 205-to-11 win at Zion Industries, Inc., Zion City, Ill., which formerly was owned by Martin Philipsborn and later has been operated by his son, Col. Martin Philipsborn, Jr.

Two loans by the elder Philipsborn while he had a voice in management of Zion Industries to B & CW Pres. James G. Cross constituted part of the evidence that led to AFL-CIO expulsion of the old union.

A short-term loan of $56,700 in 1955, when the Cross union moved international headquarters from Chicago to Washington, enabled Cross to finance purchase of a home in suburban Bethesda, Md. Two years later, according to evidence presented to the McClellan committee and the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, a $40,000 Philipsborn loan helped Cross buy a $67,500 house at West Palm Beach, Fla.

About the time of the $40,000 loan, according to the evidence, Zion Industries and the Bakery Workers were negotiating a new contract. Bargaining broke down. The local received permission to strike, but later was ordered to withhold a walkout and agree to an extension of the old contract. It refused.

The other ABC victories and the tallies were:

Sawyer Biscuit Co., 277 to 10;

8-23-58

FLORENCE SMITH-SEC-TR
OHIO STE UN LAB COUN
1015 VINE ST RM 502
CINCINNATI OHIO
SUB 137 1080

Fasano Pie Co., Sunkist Pie Co., Case-Moody Pie Co., Lloyd-Harris Pie Co., and Wagner Pie Co., voting as a unit, 321 to 29; Conrad Baking Co., 31 to 0; Schulze & Burch Biscuit Co., 320 to 5, and Cain's English Muffins, 14 to 3.

Elections also were held in seven bread and cake bakeries. The ballots were not to be counted, however, until seven other units in that branch of the industry vote later.

FPC Will Probe Utility Propaganda

The Federal Power Commission will open hearings Oct. 7 into the practice of 76 private electric utility companies of charging propaganda advertising against public power to their consumers, instead of to their stockholders.

The scheduled hearings mark the second time in six months that the government has cracked down on the utilities for their propaganda program. In February, Internal Revenue Commissioner Russell C. Harrington ruled that such advertising could not be considered a tax deductible expense.

At issue is a series of nine full-page ads placed in major magazines in 1957 through the Electric Companies Advertising Program, which cost the 76 utilities nearly half a million dollars.

Success, Failure of Congress Analyzed

Leadership Applauded By Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised the "positive record" of the 85th Congress—highlighted by passage of the first civil rights statute in 82 years—but said that it had failed "in the area of counteracting the effects of the economic recession."

Assessing legislation enacted by Congress in the past two sessions, Meany said its achievements stemmed chiefly from the "responsible majority leadership" in both House and Senate.

"Faced with an executive branch either unwilling or unable to further its own limited objectives," the AFL-CIO president said, "the leadership nevertheless steered through the 85th Congress much legislation of great value and prevented some of the worst proposals from becoming law."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), is the Senate's majority leader, and House leaders are Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Floor Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.).

The civil rights law enacted at the first session, Meany said, was an "outstanding achievement," although it should have been implemented by speedier voting of appropriations and confirmation of appointments.

He praised Congressional passage of the bill requiring full disclosure of health and welfare funds, noting that passage was achieved despite pressures from "powerful insurance and big business lobbies." Meany characterized as a "shame" the House failure to pass the Kennedy-Ives bill after the Senate had adopted it by a vote of 88 to 1. "The combined opposition of the business groups and the Administration," he said, "was too difficult to overcome."

Cites 'Credit Side'

On the "credit side" of the ledger of the 85th Congress, Meany said, was enactment of depressed areas legislation, social security improvements, the educational measure, "badly needed" wage increases for government employes, and "modest steps" in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

On the debit side, Meany said, was a "major failure" in meeting the impact of recession, a failure "shared by the President." Congress passed only a "pitifully in-

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Council Wars on Slump; Clean-Up Gains Continue

Progress of New Units 'Excellent'

Unity House, Pa.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported excellent progress by two new unions chartered to replace unions expelled from the AFL-CIO for corrupt leadership and said that two other affiliates, at present under AFL-CIO monitorship, are making good progress.

Meany also told a press conference here, during the Executive Council's midsummer meeting, that "at least 55" affiliated unions have taken convention or executive board action to put their unions in compliance with the AFL-CIO codes of ethical practices. Additional affiliates, he said, had acted to approve the codes but have not yet reported officially to the federation.

No union that has taken up the issue of compliance with the codes has rejected them, Meany said, in reply to a reporter's question, and in view of the time necessary to schedule regular convention and board meetings, he felt "considerable progress" was being made.

All AFL-CIO affiliates were instructed last February to take steps to comply with the codes after the AFL-CIO convention in December had approved them as basic documents of the federation.

Meany reported that the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, chartered at the 1957 AFL-CIO convention, now has a membership of 70,000 workers out of 132,000 members, including

(Continued on Page 3)

THREE TRADE UNION BEAUTIES, selected in a cooperative contest sponsored by the Detroit & Wayne County Federation of Labor and the Wayne County CIO Council, will decorate Detroit's Labor Day parade. From left to right are "Miss AFL," Corrine Ann Pankewicz of Office Employes Local 10; "Miss Labor Day," Loretta Moore, of Auto Workers Local 174, and "Miss CIO," Flo Haws, also from UAW Local 174.

Eisenhower Economic Policy Hit

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council voiced sharp criticism of Pres. Eisenhower's economic policies, called for bold federal leadership in the fight for civil rights, and marshaled united labor's full resources to aid the Auto Workers in contract negotiations with the "Big Three" automobile manufacturers.

Winding up its midsummer session here, the council also lashed the Administration's "political chicanery" on the Kennedy-Ives bill and urged White House approval of labor-backed bills liberalizing social security benefits and providing funds for area redevelopment.

Other Actions Taken

In other actions, the council:

- Endorsed the landing of American and British troops in the mideast to protect the territorial integrity of Lebanon and Jordan, declaring that a serious threat to world peace had been "prevented by these military steps." (See story, Page 4.)
- Recommended ouster of the corrupt-led Teamsters and Bakery & Confectionery Workers from membership in the Intl. Trade Secretariats. (See story, Page 3.)
- Accepted the resignation of James C. Petrillo from the Executive Council and promptly elected the retired Musicians president as a "vice president emeritus of the AFL-CIO." (See story, Page 3.)

Statements Summarized

Here is a summary of the major statements issued by the council:

Economy—Warned that unemployment would run above six percent for the next 18 months and outlined a five-point program—including higher wages, reduced corporate profits, tax relief for low and middle-income families, adoption of federal unemployment insurance standards, and stepped-up government spending—aimed at putting America back to work. (See story, Page 2.)

Prices—Sharply rapped the steel and aluminum industries for "unjustifiable" price increases and criticized the Administration for its return to a policy of tightening money supplies in the face of unused productive capacity and high unemployment levels. The council said that curtailment of credit was a "major cause" of the current recession. (See story, Page 2.)

Area Redevelopment — Strongly urged Pres. Eisenhower to sign the $275 million area redevelopment

(Continued on Page 3)

Ike Asked to 'Prove' Civil Rights Pledges

The burden is now on the Eisenhower Administration "to prove that it really means to safeguard" the civil rights of Americans, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared as it closed its meeting at Unity House, Pa.

The statement came shortly before the U.S. Supreme Court, summoned by Chief Justice Earl Warren by wire, met in Washington Aug. 28 to hear an appeal from a Circuit Court ruling staying its reversal of a lower court decision delaying the Little Rock (Ark.) High School integration program until 1961.

In Little Rock, the Arkansas legislature, called in special session by Gov. Orval E. Faubus, ground out new laws aimed at closing Little Rock High School if the Supreme Court continues integration this year.

The key bill authorized the governor to close any school in the state facing forcible integration of Negro children. It passed the House by 94 to 1 and the Senate by 33 to 0.

The Little Rock school board already had delayed school reopening from Sept. 2 to Sept. 8 to ease pressure on the Supreme Court and the legislature.

In another development, Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin accepted the Supreme Court's invitation to file a brief and take a role in the oral argument. The Justice Dept. previously had not taken an official position on the request for delay originating with the Little Rock board.

Removal of all legal barriers to the re-admission of the Negro stu-

(Continued on Page 3)

Auto Firms Face Showdown:

UAW Pledged Full AFL-CIO Support

Detroit—Bolstered by an AFL-CIO Executive Council pledge of the "full moral and financial support" of the united labor movement, the Auto Workers appeared headed toward a mid-September contract showdown with the automobile industry's "Big Three."

Meeting at Unity House, Pa., the council gave the unqualified backing of the 13.5-million-member AFL-CIO to the Auto Workers. It directed Pres. George Meany to set up a standby committee "to raise funds and to give practical support organizationally and financially to the UAW and its members" in the event of a strike or lockout.

Meany Names Committee

Meany promptly named the following Executive Council members to constitute the committee:

George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks; James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies Garment Workers; David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers; Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists; Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, and Joseph D. Keenan, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

As the UAW neared what its general executive board warned would be the "day of decision," a series of sporadic walkouts occurred at

(Continued on Page 4)

3rd Convention Set For San Francisco

Unity House, Pa. — The third constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO will be held in San Francisco Sept. 17-25, 1959, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced here.

The Executive Council set its next meeting for Nov. 6 in Washington and voted to hold its midwinter meeting in the same city on Feb. 16.

The founding convention of the AFL-CIO was held in New York City on Dec. 5, 1955; the second convention took place in Atlantic City on Dec. 5, 1957.

POLITICAL RALLY in Los Angeles was addressed by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and California's Attorney Gen. Pat Brown, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate, shown here with officials of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, which sponsored the meeting.

Warning On Inflation Sounded by Council

Unity House, Pa.—"Unjustifiable" price increases by the steel and aluminum industries, coupled with the Eisenhower Administration's return to its "tight-money policy," will "make for a declining and contracted economy," the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned here.

At its mid-summer meeting, the council adopted a vigorous statement analyzing the nation's spiraling cost of living and sharply criticizing the "administered pricing policies" of the country's big industries.

The latest steel price increase was the 23rd since World War II, the council pointed out. Its statement noted that the leading steel companies made "a rather handsome profit" during the first six months of 1958, even though they operated at less than 55 percent of capacity.

As steel production goes up, the council said, these profits would have increased "substantially" even at old price levels. At the new prices, rising production will "guarantee soaring profits."

The council jibed at the aluminum industry, which cut prices two cents per pound earlier this year, but promptly followed the steel industry's example and pushed its prices back up. "As a result," the AFL-CIO leadership said, "the 1959 model cars will probably carry a higher price tag."

In the face of these inflationary pressures, the council said, Pres. Eisenhower has confined himself to urging labor and management "to use restraint in their wage and price policies." But the Federal Reserve Board has authorized a rise in interest rates, "thus renewing the tight-money policy of the Administration."

"It should be fresh in the memories of government officials, including those of the Federal Reserve Board," said the council, "that the tight-money policy, up through August and even into November 1957, was a major cause in bringing on the sharpest of the post-World War II recessions."

The Executive Council declared that "inflation can and will be constrained by positive actions designed to promote job opportunities, to increase incomes, to expand production, and to deal with administered price activities of large corporations in the basic American industries."

The council accused the Eisenhower Administration with tending to "confuse price stability and inflation controls with stabilized or even declining production and employment."

AFL-CIO Gift Opens Hillquit Chair Drive

New York—The AFL-CIO has donated $20,000 from the William Green Memorial Fund to kick off a campaign to finance a chair in labor and social institutions at Brandeis University in memory of Morris Hillquit, prominent labor attorney and political leader of the early 1900's.

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers Intl. Union and chairman of the labor committee to raise funds for the project, also announced a pledge of $10,000 from the SIU and $1,000 from Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has promised to match the total contribution by other unions.

Treasurer of the memorial committee is Shelly Appleton of ILGWU Local 99, and Joseph Tuvim, manager of ILGWU Local 142, is secretary of the group.

Serving as honorary chairmen are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Proclaim Sept. 1-7 Union Label Week

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has proclaimed the period beginning Labor Day as Union Label Week and called on all union members to observe it.

His endorsement was given in a statement to Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., which sponsors the annual celebration.

"With labor being continually hammered from all sides," he wrote, "there is no greater opportunity than during Union Label Week, Sept. 1-7, to prove to the nation that organized labor actively supports the union label, the union shop card and the union service button by buying union-made goods.

"During Union Label Week, we bring to the attention of the general public the fact that trade unions and their members are important to all citizens of every city and town."

AFL-CIO Outlines Program To Put America to Work

Unity House, Pa.—Forecasting unemployment running at the rate of 6 percent or more for the next 18 months unless the current economic trend is reversed, the AFL-CIO Executive Council outlined a broad, five-point program designed to put America back to work.

Concluding its mid-summer meeting here, the council said the nation "cannot be smug or complacent in the face of continuing large-scale unemployment." Joblessness, it said, "will not simply evaporate in an economy with a growing labor force and a more productive technology," adding that what is needed is "a rapid and general upturn in sales, production and employment."

Program Recommended

The five-point program recommended by the council included:

- Higher wages and salaries to offset the fact that "the buying power of wages and salaries has lagged" in the past 18 months.
- A cut in the profit margins of "business in general, and the major manufacturing corporations in particular," which would be offset by increased sales and higher productivity, giving industry greater profits through a higher sales volume.
- Overhauling the federal tax structure to provide an "equitable basis" for raising revenues and to strengthen consumer buying power. The council specifically recommended reducing the tax burden of low and middle-income families through an increase in individual exemptions.

An additional $9 billion in tax revenue could be raised to offset any losses to the federal treasury, the council pointed out, by "eliminating the loopholes of special tax privileges to corporations and wealthy families." Tax reforms, the statement added, should be given "top priority" by the 86th Congress.

- Enactment of federal legislation to provide "permanent uniform minimum standards for state unemployment insurance systems," aimed at broadening coverage to include more jobless, increasing and standardizing benefits, extending payments for a longer period, and removing "harsh liability and disqualification provisions."
- Increasing federal government expenditures "to meet the nation's needs." In addition to defense spending as dictated by security requirements, the council said there was an "obvious" need for federal government expenditure to provide aid for education, distressed areas, housing, urban renewal, conservation, and development of natural resources, which the council classified as "long-neglected public services."

Council Hails Bill Boosting OASI Benefits

Unity House, Pa.—Passage of the bill carrying 7 percent increases in social security benefits was hailed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a resolution that called on Pres. Eisenhower to sign the measure.

"While this measure does not go nearly as far in improving social insurance legislation as we of the AFL-CIO had urged," the resolution said, "it provides substantial improvement now to the security of millions of retired and older workers and to surviving families.

"Through a better system of public assistance, it improves the aid for the less fortunate and needy. The bill strengthens the financial integrity of our social insurance system."

The resolution voiced regret that administration veto threats forced Congress to cut more than $90 million from funds earmarked in the original House bill for aid to the needy aged, blind, disabled and dependent children.

"However," it continued "there is still enough substantial improvement in the bill to warrant its approval and we trust the President will sign the measure."

Members Control UIU Welfare Fund

Philadelphia—In a move designed to broaden rank-and-file control of the Upholsterers' Health and Welfare Fund, the board of trustees has voted voluntarily to strip itself of previous administrative and operational powers.

Responsibility for the fund will be turned over to representative delegates, chosen through secret-ballot elections, who have been serving in an advisory capacity in the establishment of insurance benefit schedules and payment of claims.

Under the new procedure, the delegates will exercise direct control in the administration, regulation and policing of all phases of the Upholsterers' welfare fund operations.

Ike Urged to Approve Depressed Area Bill

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly urged Pres. Eisenhower to sign the area redevelopment bill passed by Congress in the face of forecasts of a presidential veto.

The measure, designed to provide aid to communities with chronic problems of unemployment and underemployment, was the first on this subject to reach the White House.

"In your economic report of 1956," the council wired the President, "you correctly stated 'the fate of distressed communities is a matter of national as well as local concern.' In your campaign for the presidency and in the platform of the Republican party adequate federal aid to eradicate the spreading cancer of chronic area distress was solemnly pledged.

"The Area Redevelopment Act is a well-conceived and constructive bill. It is not a partisan measure. It combines the best features or proposals initially made by Republicans and Democrats alike.

"In the face of long-neglected need of the stricken areas and of your pledge to help them, we hope you will sign the pact. More than two-thirds of the proposed authorization is for loans that will be repaid with interest. Neither economy nor any other argument can justify a veto."

The Senate three months ago approved a bill authorizing $379 million in loans and grants to distressed communities. The House, in its final week of the session, cut the figure to $275 million, a slash the Senate accepted after agreement in a conference committee.

A last-minute effort to cut the authorization to $50 million in loans, the sum the Administration had favored, was defeated by a voice vote in the House. The final vote came in spite of warnings from some Republicans that it faced almost certain veto.

The AFL-CIO had given strong support to the more generous Senate version. It had opposed the $50 million Administration program as "inadequate."

The bill would establish an Area Redevelopment Administration in the Housing & Home Finance Agency. A revolving fund for loans to both cities and rural areas would be used for projects which would create employment, including industrial developments that might attract new jobs to the communities.

AFL-CIO Publishes Steward's Manual

A new "AFL-CIO Manual for Shop Stewards," fruit of two years of preparatory work, has been published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The manual is for general use and is not intended to supplant similar manuals prepared by international unions which deal with the specific problems of specific industries.

Copies may be ordered from the department at AFL-CIO headquarters, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D.C. Prices: 20 cents per copy; 10 to 99 copies, 17 cents each; 100 to 999 copies, 15 cents each; 1,000 or more copies, 13 cents each.

First Defense Fund Created By Engravers

New Orleans, La. — The 57th convention of the Photoengravers voted to set up a $100,000 defense fund, first in the union's history, to be used in case of strikes or possible legal disputes.

The delegates approved its creation after Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell explained that new needs had arisen although in the past a defense reserve was not required even in so-called "right-to-work" states, where the main obstacles have been to organizing.

The convention also voted for a continuing program of organization despite the difficulties in "right-to-work" states. Emphasis was placed on extension of the drive to organize in plants in fields where the union already has some members.

The union reviewed the early operation of its international pension plan, which was approved at last year's convention and went into effect in April. Several proposed amendments to the plan were defeated, but it was necessary to approve a number of constitutional changes.

The program provides monthly retirement benefits to members over 65 who have been in the union for at least 20 years, as well as benefits during periods of unemployment, disability and illness.

Connell, Sec.-Treas. Henry F. Schmal and other international officers were re-elected. Mrs. G. Russell Harvey, Toronto, was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary, and Mrs. Cletus Shanley, Buffalo, N. Y., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Executive Council Ends Full Session

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bill. The council reminded the President that his campaign speeches and the Republican party platform contained solemn pledges "to eradicate the spreading cancer of chronic area distress." (See story, Page 2.)

Social Security—Hailed adoption by Congress of amendments to boost social security payments, declaring that while the measure fell short of AFL-CIO recommendations it still provided "substantial improvement." (See story, Page 2.)

Labor Bill—Charged the Administration with having been part of an alliance which torpedoed the Kennedy-Ives bill, and accused Eisenhower of "political chicanery" for then calling for legislation on the eve of congressional adjournment. Conceding that the labor bill was "not perfect," the council called it "the best that could be obtained," and said the Administration killed the bill because it wanted "a political issue" rather than reform. (See story, Page 4.)

Auto Workers—Pledged the "full moral and financial" support of the 13.5-million-member AFL-CIO to the Auto Workers, now nearing a showdown in contract talks with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, and authorized a standby committee "to raise funds and to give practical support" in the event of a strike or lockout. (See story, Page 1.)

Civil Rights — Criticized some state officials for having prepared "massive evasion" of court orders to integrate schools, declaring denial of civil rights "must be dealt with as subversion." The council said "the burden is now on the Administration to prove that it means to safeguard the civil rights of American citizens" by upholding the Civil Rights Law of 1957. (See story, Page 1.)

Council Gets Top News Coverage

Unity House, Pa. — Newsmen covering the summer meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here filed an average of 20,000 words a day with their papers to tell the story of the AFL-CIO's continuing drive on corruption and its position on national and international affairs.

About 25 newsmen covered the session at the ILGWU summer camp including radio, television and magazine writers.

Lithographers Quit; Refused To End Raids

Unity House, Pa.—The Amalgamated Lithographers disaffiliated from the AFL-CIO after a long history of failure to comply with decisions of the Executive Council and the no-raiding-agreement umpire.

Faced with charges of violating the federation's constitution, the 36,000 member union, a former CIO affiliate, told the Executive Council it would rather disaffiliate than accept the decisions on jurisdiction and raiding.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that while he sympathized with the union's problems and was "very sorry to see this happen," it was essentially a "case of very stupid leadership."

He pointed out that figures on raiding showed that in 1956 the union's efforts to gain members from other unions had been "very unsuccessful." The Lithographers picked up 19 members and lost 42 for a net loss of 23 members over the year, he said.

Reject Umpire's Ruling

The union, Meany said, has consistently refused to accept decisions handed down by David Cole, no-raiding-agreement umpire, or comply with decision reached by an Executive Council subcommittee.

The decision to disaffiliate in effect was a signal to AFL-CIO unions that the Lithographers were trying to raid, that the situation is now on a "catch-as-catch-can" basis, Meany said.

The Lithographers executive council had voted to disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO a day prior to its appearance before the federation's council. It said the basis for the action was the "failure and refusal of the AFL-CIO to uphold the rights of the Amalgamated" in jurisdictional disputes.

The Lithographers were first chartered by the AFL in 1906 and disaffiliated from the former federation in 1945 because of jurisdictional disputes. It affiliated with the CIO in 1946 and became part of the AFL-CIO at the time of merger.

Meany Cites Major Clean-Up Progress

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Canadian membership, originally in the Bakery Workers Union expelled by the AFL-CIO.

The ABC is scheduled to hold its first convention in Atlantic City in September and elections now taking place are expected to swell its membership ranks.

Meany told newsmen the overwhelming victories by the ABC in NLRB elections proves that "when you get workers to act in a free atmosphere, they will vote against corruption."

Of 186 elections reported to the Executive Council, the ABC received 85.8 percent of the total votes, the expelled Bakery Workers received 10 percent; no-union, 2.7 percent; other unions, 1.4 percent.

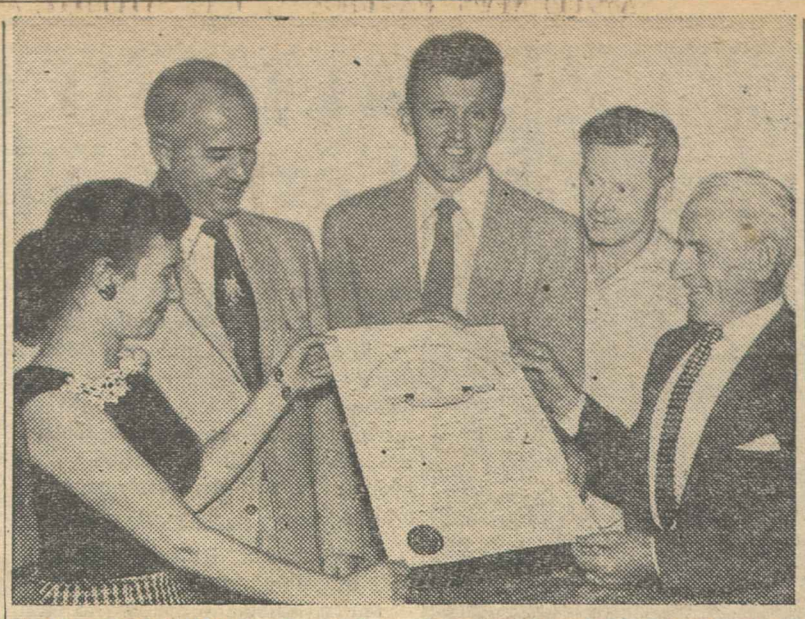
The only large election lost by the ABC, Meany said, was in Los Angeles, where the new union was squeezed out by 100 votes out of about 2,300 cast.

On the Laundry Workers, Meany reported that the new union, replacing the corruption-dominated group expelled by the AFL-CIO, has about 25,000 members out of 40,000 membership of the expelled union. This does not include some 30,000 members of the Cleaning and Dye House Workers which joined the expelled union.

On the United Textile Workers and the Distillery Workers, the council voted to continue them under AFL-CIO monitorship, and Meany said both unions are making good progress on clean-up campaigns and are operating in accord with the ethical practices policies of the federation.

In both cases, he said he was "very much pleased with the progress being made."

Meany announced also that the agreement between the Building and Construction Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept. has been implemented, and several two-man teams have been set up to make on-the-spot investigations of disputes and aid in settlement.



ANOTHER LOCAL devoted to clean trade unionism was set up when the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers presented a charter to Local 20, Little Falls, N. J. Shown at the presentation ceremony are (left to right) Recording Sec. Mary McNeil, ABC Intl. Rep. Kenneth McLellan, Pres. John Loffin, Trustee Sam Baird and Sec. Martin Bacon. The local routed the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, expelled by the AFL-CIO, by a vote of 84 to 33 in an NLRB election.

Ike Asked to 'Prove' Civil Rights Pledges

(Continued from Page 1)

dents to the high school was urged by the Justice Dept. in the brief it filed with the Supreme Court before the hearing got under way.

At his Aug. 27 press conference, Pres. Eisenhower in answer to a question, acknowledged he might have told friends school integration should proceed more slowly. He continued his refusal to express a personal opinion on Supreme Court decisions, outlawing school integration.

In discussing integration in Los Angeles, Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said that "time to work out constructive measures in an honest effort to comply is one thing; time used as a cloak to achieve complete defiance of the law of the land is quite another."

In its statement, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said that defiance of the law and denial of constitutional rights "is not good Americanism" and "must be dealt with as subversion."

"We call upon all good Americans to rally to the defense of free public schools," the council said, "and of equal opportunity of all American children to obtain free education in them.

"We call for the acceptance of our nation's law as laid down by the nation's courts. Above all, we call for law and order in resolving the problem in which the good of our children is at issue. We appeal to our members to do their part in working for orderly, democratic realization of labor's goal of free schools open to all American children."

The council hailed the Circuit Court for its ruling in the Little Rock case rejecting "delay of justice in the face of mob defiance of the law."

"Indeed," the council continued, "either weakening or withdrawal of a court order in response to violence and unlawful acts can only lead to a complete breakdown in the administration of justice. . . . Contempt for the courts is not consistent with good citizenship."

In other matters, the statement welcomed Senate confirmation of Assistant Atty. Gen. William W. White, who will head a new Civil Rights Div. in the Justice Dept.; called for action under the 1957 Civil Rights Act; welcomed pledges by Senators of both parties to revise Rule 22 to permit cloture of debate, and urged all unions and their members actively to support the AFL-CIO's anti-discrimination stand.

Professionals Told to Ponder Union Benefits

Los Angeles — Teachers, engineers and other professionals "might well ponder" what a union can gain for them, Executive Sec. Joseph T. DeSilva of Retail Clerks Local 770 pointed out as a rate of $4 an hour for pharmacists went into effect.

"Local 770 and our sister Retail Clerks unions, we believe, have shown how professionals can make practical progress while maintaining professional dignity and status," he said.

"This increase, in addition to the standards of professional duties written into our union contract, constitutes recognition of the status of the pharmacist," DeSilva said.

Puerto Rico Publishes Spanish Union Manual

New York—The Institute of Labor Relations of the University of Puerto Rico has published a Spanish translation of the Textile Workers Union pamphlet, "20 Questions and Answers for Union Stewards."

Clarence Senior, chief of the Migration Division of the Puerto Rican Labor Dept. office here, said that the manual "has been found helpful in Puerto Rico," where some 10 AFL-CIO unions are now conducting organizing campaigns,

Secretariats Asked to Oust Corrupt Units

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has recommended that the Teamsters and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers be ousted from membership in the Intl. Trade Secretariats because of the "corrupt" leadership of the two unions.

In a statement adopted at its midsummer meeting here, the council pointed out that the two organizations were expelled from the AFL-CIO at the 1957 convention "after full hearings under the democratic procedures," because the leadership of both unions was corrupt and because they had pursued "anti-union policies against the interests of their members."

Welcomed Mine Workers

The secretariats are international bodies which accept as affiliates free trade unions in their particular jurisdiction. The Teamsters are members of the Intl. Transport Workers Federation, and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers are affiliated with the Intl. Food & Drink Workers Federation.

The Executive Council specified that its opposition to membership of the Teamsters and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers in the trade secretariats is not simply because these unions are no longer in the AFL-CIO. "In a number of cases, such as that of the United Mine Workers," said a council statement, "we welcomed the fact that the international labor movement accepted into membership unions not affiliated with the AFL-CIO."

The federation's position is based "on the clearly established anti-trade union character" of the leadership of the two unions, said the council, and is consistent with the stand taken "in relation to unions pursuing policies designed to further the interests of the international Communist conspiracy."

Petrillo Named to Honorary Position

Unity House, Pa. — Accepting his resignation as one of its members "with sincere and real regret," the AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously named James C. Petrillo, recently resigned president of the Musicians, as "vice president emeritus of the AFL-CIO."

The action was taken, the council said in a resolution, "so that we can, from time to time, call on him for the counsel we know that we shall need."

Declaring that Petrillo had "contributed sage advice and devoted service, wise counsel and a warm understanding of human nature, wit and wisdom" to council meetings, the resolution hailed "his long contributions to the trade union movement."

Inter-Union Raiding Cases Drop Sharply in Last Year

Unity House, Pa.—A sharp drop in the number of raiding cases and the number of workers involved was reported by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Executive Council meeting here.

Meany said the effective application of the no-raiding and merger agreements had reduced the number of raiding cases from 820 in 1953 to 270 in 1957. The figures are based on petitions filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

In terms of members affected by raids, Meany said, the number fell off sharply from 240,000 in 1953 to 17,000 in 1957.

The no-raiding agreement was signed in 1953 between then AFL and CIO unions and was the first step toward eventual merger.

THE IMPORTANCE OF UNION LABEL products and services is emphasized by a booth which the Four County Industrial Union Council set up at the Rock Island, Ill., County Fair. Del Williams, president of the IUC, and Kay Coppens, candidate for County Democratic queen, are shown with exhibits of products of all locals of AFL-CIO affiliates in the area.

UAW Pledged Full Federation Support

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various plants. Restive under harassing tactics, particularly a sharp curtailment of time for processing grievances, union members engaged in work stoppages that hampered the start of 1959 model production.

Major grievances leading to the halting of work revolved around company practices in recalling laid-off workers without regard to seniority rights. At Chrysler, UAW members stopped work when the company put some of them on overtime schedules rather than call back some workers currently jobless.

The council was caustic in its criticism of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler for having "stubbornly refused to . . . bargain in good faith" during the five-month period in which the UAW was negotiating on its 11-point proposal aimed at increased job security and higher purchasing power.

It noted that the auto firms had advanced only one proposal, for a two-year extension of the old contract on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis, adding that the idea originally was set forth a year ago by GM's just-retired Pres. Harlow Curtice.

Misrepresentation Charged

The Big Three, said the council statement, have compounded their refusal to bargain by "grossly and fantastically" misrepresenting the UAW's demands and by "hypocritically" posing as "champions of the consumer against inflation."

"That this pose is a hollow sham," said the AFL-CIO leadership, "is clear both from the corporations' profiteering price policies and from their repeated rejections" of various union proposals aimed at meeting the needs of UAW members without causing higher prices.

The council lauded the rank-and-file of the UAW for having worked for 13 weeks without contracts following termination of the agreements by the companies over the Memorial Day weekend.

"They deserve the admiration and commendation of all trade unionists for the remarkable discipline and solidarity they have displayed during those weeks in the face of great provocation," the statement declared.

Signs of Showdown

There were growing signs here that the showdown between the UAW and the "Big Three" would come within the next three weeks. Earlier this month, the union's executive board deferred a vote on unanimous demands from its bargaining teams for strike authorization.

At that time, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the union wanted to make "one more effort to resolve the issues at the bargaining table." But he warned that if it became necessary to strike, the walkout would take place "before the 1959 models are in full production." Asked at a press conference if the decision would be made at the next regular executive board meeting the last week in September, Reuther said "I doubt it will keep that long."

Executive board approval of strike action, and the formal setting of a deadline, are the only steps that remain to be taken. Secret written balloting among the UAW's rank-and-file resulted in a 9-to-1 majority in favor of a walkout at all three of the leading automobile manufacturers.

COPE Issues Booklet On Getting Out Vote

A new leaflet on "How to Get Out the Vote," intended as a guide to leaders of local unions and city and county central bodies, has been prepared by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and is ready for distribution. Identified as COPE Publication No. 43, it is available in limited quantities from COPE, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

AFL-CIO Blasts Eisenhower For 'Politics' on Kennedy-Ives

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council blasted Pres. Eisenhower for "political chicanery" in calling for congressional passage of a labor bill less than 48 hours after his Administration had joined in scuttling the Kennedy-Ives bill.

The President had said, only three days before the 85th Congress adjourned, that there was "still time" to pass a labor bill. The Executive Council said this statement was "an obvious attempt to preserve a political issue rather than genuinely to seek legislative reform," since it was issued virtually on the day of adjournment.

Point-by-Point Challenge

The council issued a critical, point-by-point analysis of Eisenhower's stated objections to the Kennedy-Ives measure. It pointed out that the "alleged reasons" given by the President for his "politically-inspired action" of calling for legislation at the eleventh hour "do not stand the test of common sense."

Conceding that the measure was not perfect, the council said: "Hardly any bill passed by the Congress is. But the Kennedy-Ives bill is the best that could be obtained if there was any bill at all to be enacted."

Answering the White House charge that the bill weakened Taft-Hartley, the AFL-CIO leaders declared: "This is astounding since the Taft-Hartley amendments in the Kennedy-Ives bill have virtually all been endorsed by the President in campaign speeches and recommendations to Congress."

The President's claim that the bill failed to provide adequate machinery for enforcement was countered by the council, which said it "completely ignores the fact" that the bill was amended, at the request of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, to incorporate "subpena and other enforcement powers," and that it contained enforcement sanctions far beyond those requested by the Administration. "This charge," said the Executive Council, "is out of the whole cloth."

The council said that President's observation that the bill did not provide recognition of state responsibility in labor matters was "similarly without foundation." The bill, the council declared, gave a mandate to the National Labor Relations Board to eliminate the no-man's land that it created during the Eisenhower Administration "by refusing to assume jurisdiction of labor disputes involving interstate commerce."

"We do not understand," the council's statement continued, "the President's statement that the bill fails to deal with 'blackmail picketing.' The bill contains a specific provision outlawing this type of picketing."

Harrison and Potofsky Go To TUC Meet

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George M. Harrison and Jacob S. Potofsky have left for England as AFL-CIO fraternal delegates to the annual conference of the British Trades Union Congress, opening Sept. 1 in Bournemouth.

Harrison is chairman of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Committee and president of the Railway Clerks. Potofsky is former chairman of the committee and president of the Clothing Workers. Both have long records of participation in the international labor movement.

The threat of unemployment appeared to be a major concern of the TUC convention. Several unions have proposed complaints that "full employment is being undermined," while the Amalgamated Engineering Union has asked the conference to demand that the government do everything possible to provide work for men who lose their jobs.

Text of Statement On Labor Bill Defeat

The following statement on House defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill was issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council:

The AFL-CIO Executive Council is deeply disappointed by yesterday's action in the House of Representatives in killing the Kennedy-Ives Bill.

Although this measure was not perfect, and imposed substantial regulations on the labor movement, we supported it in the public interest as, on balance, a much-needed reform measure. Our action was in direct contrast to that of the NAM which evidently found unacceptable even the slightest regulation of management and middleman wrong-doing in the labor management field.

We agree with Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Ives that the majority in the House of Reprensentatives did a major disservice to the public and to the decent elements in the labor movement and in management.

An unholy alliance of the NAM, the Chamber of Commerce, the reactionary Republican leadership of the House, the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Mine Workers wrecked the bill. We deplore the role of Sec. of Labor Mitchell, whose opposition to constructive reform legislation was obviously politically inspired.

Notwithstanding the failure of Congress to enact this measure, the labor movement will continue to fight corruption and racketeering within and without the labor movement.

Council Backs Troop Landings in Mideast

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed its approval of the landings of U.S. Marines in Lebanon and British forces in Jordan, but added that these temporary military measures "do not by themselves constitute the answer to the political, economic and social problems confronting the Middle East."

"A chain reaction" which would serve "the interests of Soviet imperialism, jeopardize world peace" and endanger the "integrity" of Lebanon and Jordan was prevented by the Anglo-American action, a statement by the council declared.

The council said that problems in the Middle East were caused by the growing desire of the Arab peoples "to attain greater self-respect, unity and a better life," as well as by Soviet "machinations to distort these laudable desires."

The statement declared that the Executive Council "welcomed" Pres. Eisenhower's address before the special session of the United Nations General Assembly emphasizing social and economic reconstruction and improvement of living standards in the Middle East.

Council's Six Proposals

The council statement, issued prior to the UN's acceptance of an Arab plan, made the following proposals:

1. The UN should seek a solution in compliance with the principles enunciated by India's Prime Minister Nehru in April 1955, calling for mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and peaceful relations.

2. The UN should establish a Commission to Preserve Peace in the Middle East, accompanied by an adequate UN military force, empowered to survey and make recommendations on the national defense needs of each country.

3. A conference should be called, under UN direction, for resolving disputes and transforming the present Arab-Israel armistice into a treaty of permanent peace.

4. UN agencies and the governments concerned should prepare a program to serve the Mideast "through increasing their agricultural and industrial efficiency, raising their purchasing power, and assuring them an equitable share in the benefits accruing from the development of the great natural resources (oil) of the Middle East."

5. Until the UN adopts measures to ensure peace and national security in the Middle East, "we urge our government and allies to provide Ethiopia, Israel, Sudan and other countries pleged to non-aggression with sufficient arms to enable them to defend their territorial integrity."

6. The foreign troops now stationed in Lebanon and Jordan should be withdrawn, "upon call by the legally constituted governments as soon as the UN takes the above or similar measures."

Ethics Committee To Receive Award

Columbus, O.—The 1958 Social Justice Award of the Religion and Labor Foundation will be presented to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee in recognition of its achievements in promoting high standards for the labor movement, the foundation announced here.

Presentation will be made at a dinner in Washington Nov. 13, according to the foundation's executive director, Dr. Clair M. Cook. Speakers and program details will be announced later.

The 1957 award was made to former Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-N.Y.), Father John La Farge and the Rev. Martin Luther King in recognition of their work in race relations. Previous recipients have included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Thurgood Marshall and Fiorello LaGuardia.

Hayes to Appear On NBC Radio, TV

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee and president of the Machinists, will appear on the National Broadcasting Co. panel program, Youth Wants to Know, on Sunday, Aug. 31.

The program will be telecast over the NBC-TV network at 4:30 p. m., EDT, and rebroadcast over the radio network at 10:30 p. m., EDT.

Hayes also will appear on the television program, Milwaukee Reports, at 4 p. m., EDT on Saturday, Aug. 30, over Station WXIX in Milwaukee, his native city. The program is presented in cooperation with the Junior Bar Association.

On Labor Day, Sept. 1, he will speak at the community observance in Sheboygan, Wis., scene of the Auto Workers' long strike against the Kohler Co.

Clothing Workers Launch COPE Drive:

Here's How Voting Registration Is Checked

How do you find out if one man out of 10 million has registered to vote?

That's the problem that's been facing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America these past few weeks.

The union, along with several other AFL-CIO affiliates, has undertaken a mammoth voter-registration campaign in New York City. Amalgamated's job is to to find out who among its over 70,000 members has or has not registered, and then to get those who have not done so to register in time for the upcoming elections.

New York City is probably the most difficult place in the country to attempt such a task. There are eight counties in the city and its environs, 10 million citizens, and over 5,000 election districts. Somewhere in those 5,000 election districts live the 70,000 ACWA members.

Every Amalgamated joint board and local in New York has run off cards, each listing the name, address and borough of a member. These cards are then given to a 21-girl crew, especially hired to do this job in time for the forthcoming elections. They check each address in specially developed reference books to determine the proper assembly and election district of each member and note it on his card.

Check Enrollment Book

Then they look for his name in the proper enrollment book to find out whether or not he has registered. His card is then marked either way and sent back to his local or joint board for future action.

The Amalgamated is the first union in New York to have completed this part of the job. Next, the union plans to send a letter to all unregistered voters reminding them to register. Enclosed will be a self-addressed card which the member mails back to the union to let the office know that he has registered. When he has, he lists his registration number.

As a further follow up, remaining unregistered names will be given to business agents and shop stewards so that the members can be approached in the shop and urged to register. They will be asked to bring in their registration cards.

All these people must be reached before early October when registration in New York ends. That's why so much effort has been made to complete the clerical work as soon as possible.

Election districts in New York City are so subdivided that very often one side of a street has a different ED than the other. In order to determine what districts the members' addresses are in, special reference books called "Finders" were developed for use on this project.

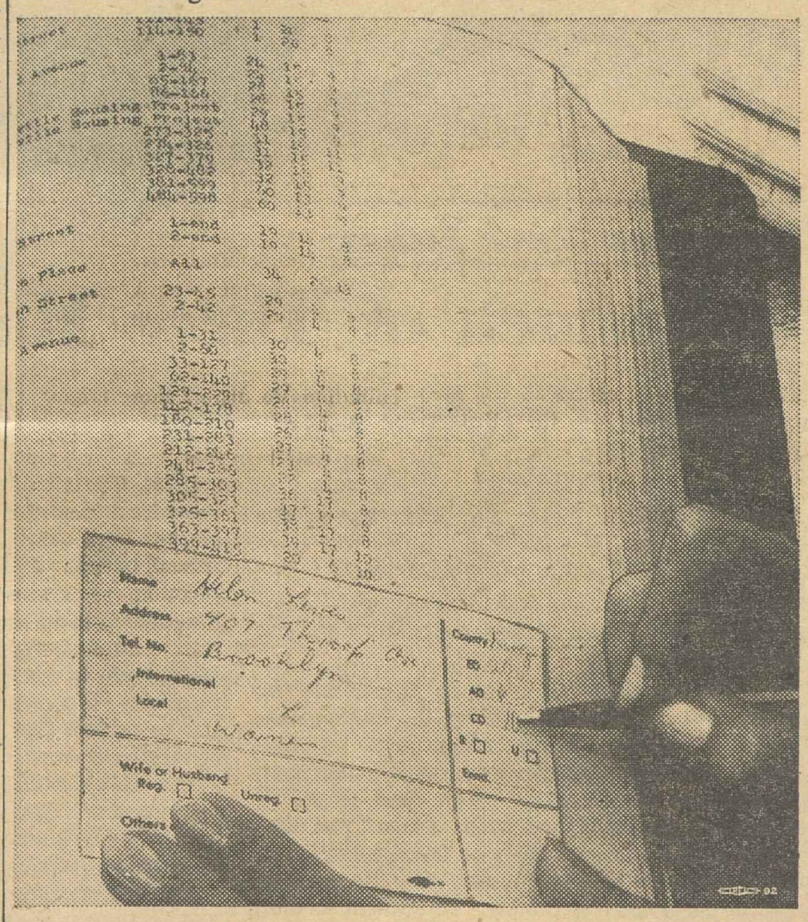
The "Finders" list contains every street and avenue in the city, as well as the house numbers with their appropriate assembly and election districts. This is the basic tool which enables the job to get done.

Although it is a great help to the girls, nevertheless the "Finder," being brand new, is not yet perfect. Many addresses are simply not listed, and many other Amalgamated homes (according to the "Finder") are in the Atlantic Ocean or the Hudson River. These "lost" ACWA members are put in a special "problem" file for further checking.

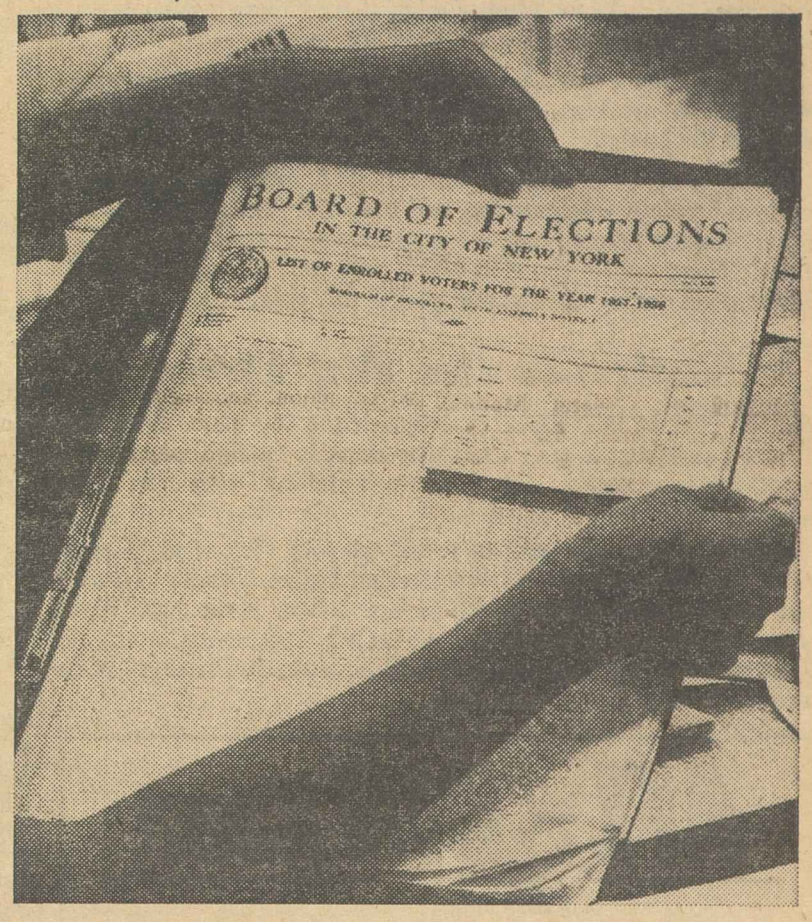
The entire project is supervised by the National Education Dept. of the Amalgamated. The union hopes in the future to set up committees in each assembly district to visit unregistered members at their homes.

MASS VOTER REGISTRATION campaign in New York City being undertaken by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers gets under way as the names and addresses of 70,000 ACWA members are put on cards and distributed to a 21-girl crew of workers to determine the voting status of each.

THE MEMBER LISTED on this card lives in Brooklyn, so her street address is checked in the Brooklyn "Finder," a book specially developed to list all addresses in the borough, together with the election, assembly and congressional Districts. When the card doesn't match, the address must be checked.



THE CARD MATCHES up with the address given in the book. Therefore, the checker enters the proper districts on it as indicated in the "Finder." In this case, it's Kings County, 20th Election District, 6th Assembly District and 10th Congressional District.



NOW COMES THE BIG QUESTION. Has the member registered? To find out, the Board of Elections' list of enrolled voters for the member's 6th Assembly District is checked. If the name is listed, the member is registered; if not, she isn't.

IT'S NOT ALWAYS SO SMOOTH. Sometimes the address isn't listed in the "Finder." In order to find such a member's election district, these girls are tracking down a "problem" address by checking the map of the 12th Assembly District in Queens.

THE FINISHED PRODUCT is looked over by Emil Starr (left), national educational director of the Clothing Workers, and Henry Murray, regional director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, shown as they check the registered and unregistered.

Labor Day, 1958

EACH YEAR WHEN WE come to the celebration of the day that is especially American labor's, the trade union movement takes pride in its achievements and prepares itself for struggles that we know, from experience, assuredly lie ahead.

The recession has been an unpleasant fact in the year just past, and no matter how the statisticians brandish the figures showing rises in business activity, substantial unemployment seems certain through most if not all of next year.

Labor bears other scars, one of them from defeat in Congress on the Kennedy-Ives bill—a defeat about which businessmen's lobbies and right-wing Republicans and some self-styled GOP "moderates" are congratulating themselves. There has been disagreeable internal business to do within the labor movement.

On all these matters, what choice have we in the year ahead except to do what we have always done? We go on, we move ahead on our business and try to complete the tasks that are unfinished, feeling well assured that what labor seeks in America is worth the disappointments of temporary defeat.

The labor movement is buoyed up by its deeprooted consciousness that its interest is the public interest, that it serves American democracy as no other group can.

No Good at All

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA has a so-called "right-to-work" law, but it would be hard to persuade 2,600 jobless people in the city of Roanoke that the mislabeled statute has or was ever intended to have anything to do with their basic economic "rights."

The 2,600, as reported in the News last week, are victims of the closing of an American Viscose Corp. plant. The law didn't save the company from what the Textile Workers Union termed the "tragic impact" of a "nationwide" trend in the textile industry. It didn't save the workers from sharing the company's disaster in a personal and painful way.

The law didn't, in fact, do anybody any good—not the company, not the workers, not the state government that placed the thing on the books.

Its only effect in any state is general and harmful. It can damage employer-employe relationships, can keep the purchasing power of workers low by helping anti-union management avoid its responsibilities. There are six states in which proposals for such laws must be beaten off during the election period this year.

Notice to the Big Three

NEWS FROM DETROIT reveals that the Big Three auto firms are continuing to play what they think is "public relations" in hit-and-run statements about contract-stalling with the Auto Workers.

Eventually they will have to reveal whether they want to prove or disprove the truth of the suspicion that business wants to use the recession as a front behind which to "get" labor. If the Auto Workers are forced into a strike, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has served notice in advance that they will have the full backing of the federation's 13.5 million members.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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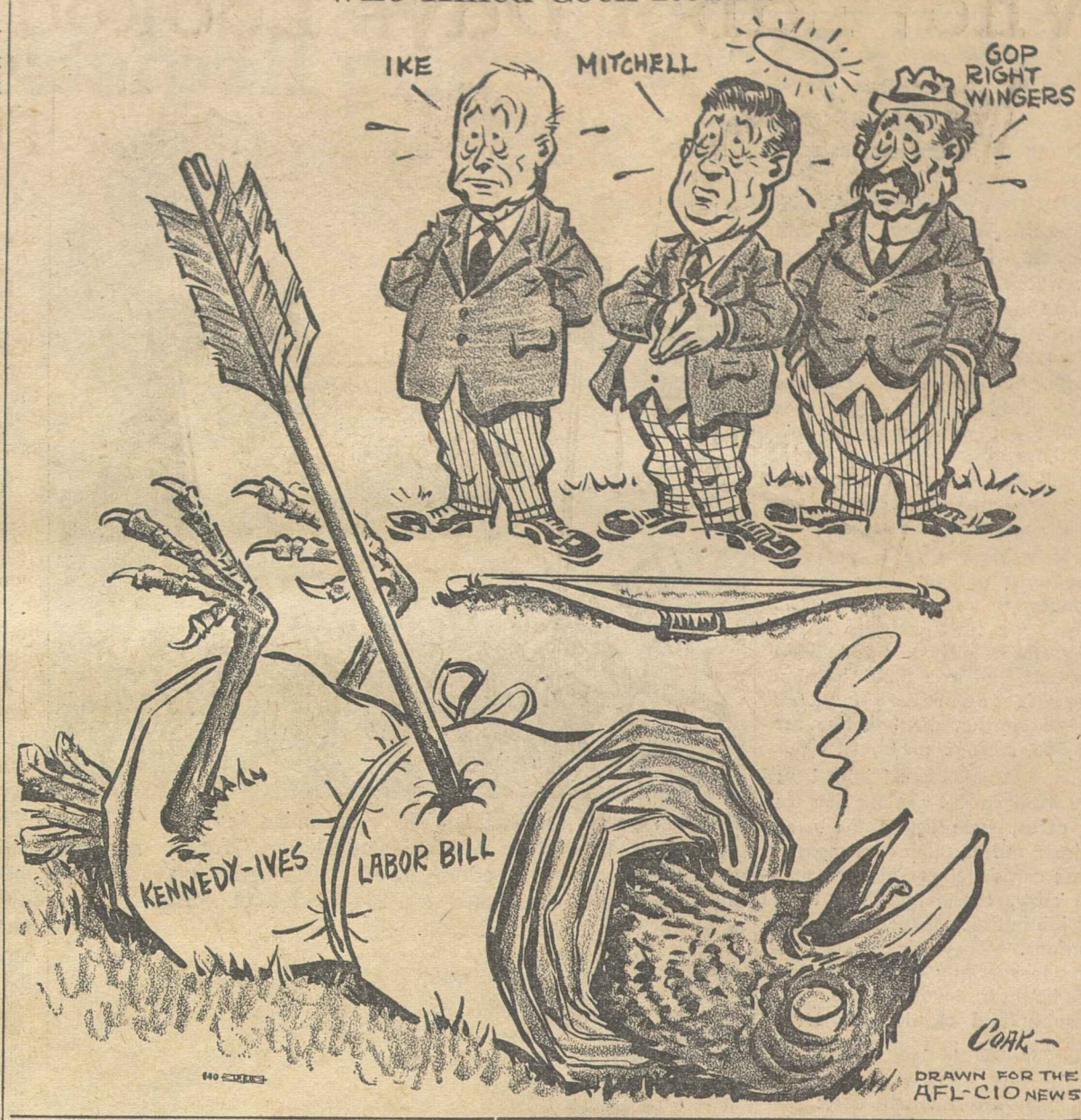
Who Killed Cock Robin?



Clergymen Back Labor:

Spokesmen of Three Major Faiths Salute Trade Unions on Labor Day

CATHOLIC

Excerpts from the Labor Day statement of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference, Msgr. George G. Higgins, director:

For the past 12 months and more organized labor has been on trial almost continuously before the bar of public opinion. . .

We think the time has come to re-examine the situation with a view to terminating the investigation as soon as it has served its original purpose. Its original purpose, and sole justification, was to gather such information as the Congress might need to enable it to legislate prudently and wisely against unethical practices in the administration of union affairs. . . Surely there is no need nor justification for continuing the investigation indefinitely. To allow it to drag on interminably would serve no useful legislative purpose and might conceivably do serious harm to the labor movement and to the cause of collective bargaining and labor-management relations.

We recognize that there are still some serious abuses in a minority of unions. The fact is, though, that the labor movement, however belatedly, is now doing a great deal on its own initiative to correct these abuses and to forestall their repetition. We hope that labor will intensify its efforts in this direction during the coming year. . .

It would be a serious mistake for Congress or any of the state legislatures to play partisan politics with the issue of labor racketeering by enacting punitive legislation which would weaken unions and make it more difficult for them to organize or which would hamper them in any way in the exercise of their legitimate functions. More specifically, it is our firm conviction that the enactment of so-called right-to-work legislation would be a great disservice not only to the labor movement as such but to the nation as a whole.

PROTESTANT

Excerpts from the Labor Sunday message of the Div. of Christian Life and Work, National Council of Churches, issued through the Dept. of the Church and Economic Life:

The cooperation of management and labor, acting through collective bargaining, has been an important factor in the vast changes in industry during the past 50 years.

In labor-management disputes or other economic tensions church people should guard against hasty judgments and move toward informed and thoughtful weighing of the rights and responsibilities of all involved.

In this connection, the National Council of Churches welcomes the continued and recently increased efforts made by the AFL-CIO leadership in opposition to racketeering, featherbedding and other corrupt and unethical practices shown to exist in several unions. We commend these leaders for this evidence of a sense of responsibility and for the progress already made. We support them in their resolve to find ways, within the ranks of organized labor itself, to complete the task of eliminating such practices. We call upon organized business groups also to subject themselves to similar self-analysis and corrective action.

Our churches in recent months have been deeply concerned with the difficulties and hardships suffered by a vast number of workers as a result of depressed economic conditions.

Perhaps the most urgent summons involved in unemployment is the call it sounds to Christian people to recover the vision of a man as a worker together with God at the unfinished task of creation and redemption.

JEWISH

Excerpts from the Labor Day statement of Rabbi Theodore L. Adams, president, Synagogue Council of America:

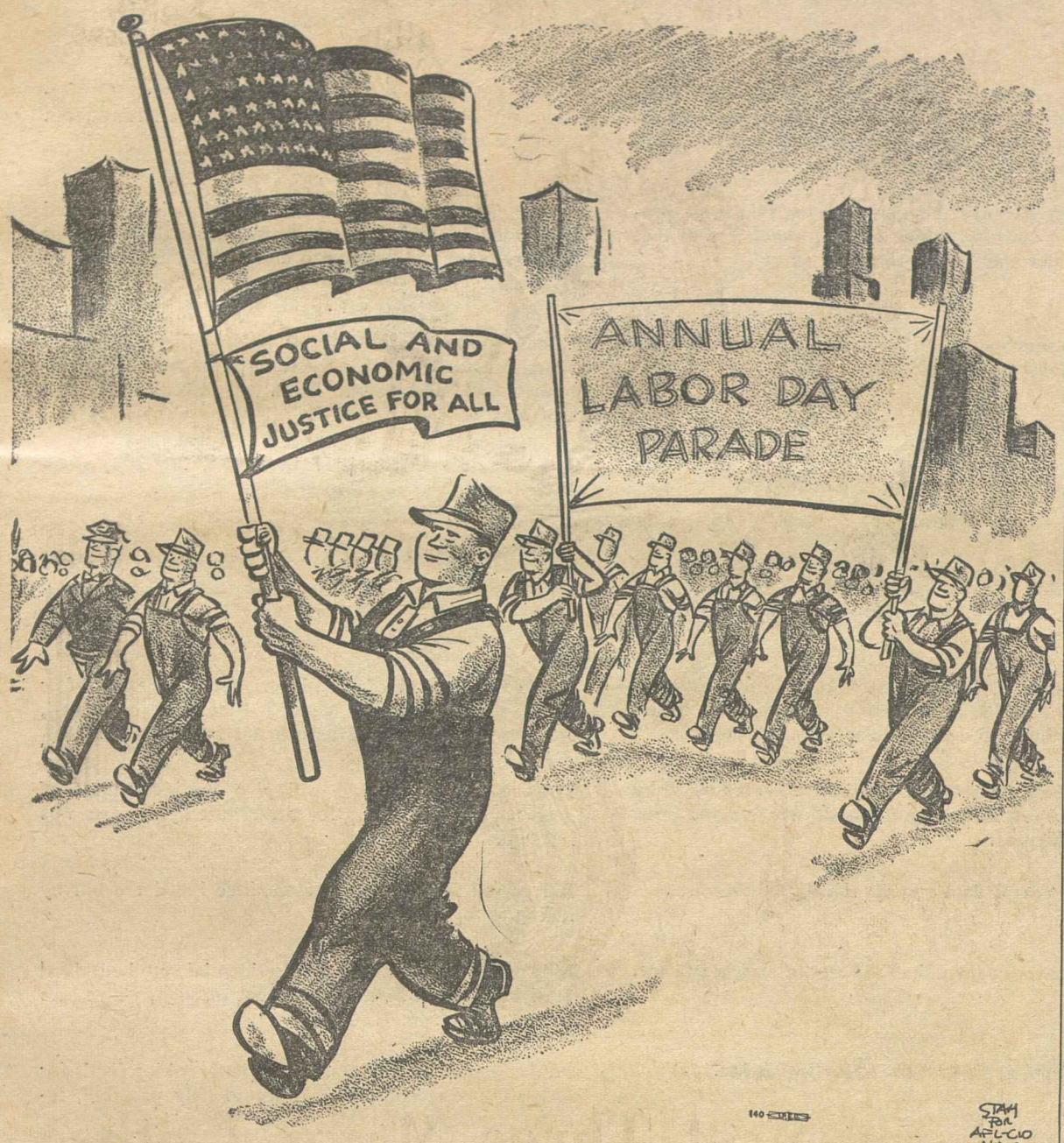
Today an assault is being launched upon the very existence of the unions and on the integrity of the collective bargaining process.

Under the misleading slogan of the "right to work," efforts are being made to enact laws prohibiting union security agreements between unions and employers.

The Synagogue Council opposes such laws as an unwarranted intrusion of government in the collective bargaining process and as oppressive restriction of the rights of labor and the freedom of individual workers to determine the policies of their unions. The Synagogue Council believes that the government should neither require nor prohibit security agreements between unions and employers. Decisions as to whether such agreements, regulating the relationship between unions and management, are entered into should be left entirely to the processes of free collective bargaining.

But while upholding the legitimate rights of labor, the Synagogue Council cannot refrain from speaking out in condemnation of certain acts of violence, of racketeering, or exploitation of individual workers by unions, of inter-union rivalry and warfare. The democratic leadership of organized labor must continue to exercise constant vigilance over the reprehensible malpractices of that small number of corrupt leaders within its ranks, and must press forward its own program of remedial action to eliminate acts of injustice which bring discredit to the labor movement.

What Labor Days Looked Like Yesterday



Press Associates Depict Flashback Through Years

ALWAYS COLORFUL, sometimes heavy with fateful oratory or gay with parades and picnics, Labor Day has been celebrated since 1882. What did Labor Day look like five years? Or 50 years ago?

LABOR DAY, 1885—New York City's fourth Labor Day parade, 14,000 in line, featured "an immense canvas picture which depicted a starving workman who opposed organized labor and tried to exist on $1 a day; and a prosperous craftsman who joined the union . . . and secured happiness on $5 a day."

LABOR DAY, 1890—Split into two rival factions, many cities saw two separate parades and celebrations.

LABOR DAY, 1895—Biggest celebrations ever in Washington, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Minneapolis, many other cities. Business and government offices closed. In Washington, "great crowds" heard reading of resolutions demanding freeing of rail union leader Debs and asking of Congress "such legislation as will make clear the powers and duties of the federal judiciary in all matters at issue between corporations on the one hand, and their employes on the other."

LABOR DAY, 1900—Chicago unionists heard Democratic Presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan and Republican Vice Presidential candidate Theodore Roosevelt laud organized labor with spectacular oratory. Bryan praised the unions for helping the secret ballot, lessening the evils of child labor, shortening hours of toil and advocating arbitration. Roosevelt told of the achievements of his New York State government in social legislation.

LABOR DAY, 1913—Employes at John D. Rockefeller's estate found that there was no Labor Day on his calendar. "Too much time is wasted, too much money spent foolishly on some of our American holidays," John D. told reporters as he entered his car to be driven to the golf links.

LABOR DAY, 1915—Bridgeport, Conn. paraders wore badges with figure "8," and the symbol was featured in floral pieces and on floats—to dramatize the new drive for the eight-hour day.

LABOR DAY, 1920—AFL urged its affiliates to celebrate labor's holiday by honoring Lafayette's birthday and remembering the Battle of the Marne, thus linking victories of the American Revolution and checking of the Germans in World War I.

LABOR DAY, 1925—Mine Workers' Vice Pres. Philip Murray charged a conspiracy of the four biggest coal companies "to crucify upon the altar of mammon the United Mine Workers of America" by cutting wages in defiance of the union's contract.

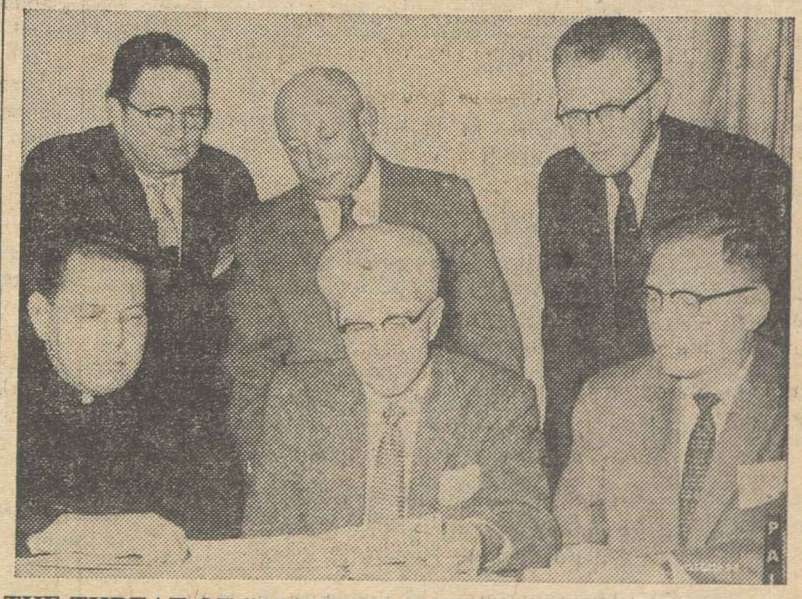
LABOR DAY, 1930—AFL Pres. William Green warned Philadelphia celebrants the overshadowing problem was unemployment; called for annual wage, increase of buying power, relief for unemployed.

LABOR DAY, 1935—Hailed by Labor Day speakers were four major New Deal measures enacted earlier in the year—the Wagner Act, Railway Pension Act, Guffey Coal Act, Social Security Act. AFL Sec.-Treas. Frank Morrison asserted many of 11 million jobless were "displaced by automatic processes yet in their infancy."

LABOR DAY, 1940—AFL Sec.-Treas. George Meany at Syracuse pledged labor's part of defense program "will be carried out as effectively and rapidly as possible," and hit at both Nazi and Stalin dictatorships.

LABOR DAY, 1945—New York's Mayor La Guardia in radio talk urged labor unity, suggesting as the new name "American Congress of Labor." William Green, at the Camden, N. J., grave of Peter McGuire, urged Congress to raise minimum wage to 65c.

LABOR DAY, 1956—The first Labor Day after the merger of the AFL and CIO saw renewed activity marking the day in many areas of the country. Highlight of the 1956 celebration was Democratic Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson marching with 75,000 unionists in the parade in Detroit and later addressing thousands of people in Cadillac Square. **(PAI)**



THE THREAT OF "RIGHT-TO-WORK" laws occupies the attention of unions and other groups on Labor Day. Shown discussing "work" efforts in Ohio, one of the states to vote on this issue in November, are, seated (left to right), Msgr. Francis Carney; Dean Leslie Brown of Cleveland College, Western Reserve University, and Dr. Clair Cook, executive secretary of the Religion and Labor Foundation. Standing, Dr. Dallas Young, professor of economics at Western Reserve; John Rooney, secretary-treasurer of the former Ohio Industrial Union Council; and Howard Metzenbaum, general counsel of the former Ohio State Federation of Labor. The IUC and the federation have since merged as the Ohio State AFL-CIO.

Workers Greeted in Labor Day Messages from World Leaders

Labor Day messages saluting workers in the United States and Canada have been issued by government officials and officers of international unions and international labor organizations throughout the world.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's statement lauded the AFL-CIO fight against corruption and said the Codes of Ethical Practices, the expulsion of unreformed unions and the blocking of agreements between member unions and expelled unions "deserve the highest commendation and support." Other greetings were received from the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovak Free Trade Union Federation, and Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress.

SEC. OF LABOR MITCHELL

The full text of Sec. Mitchell's message follows:

Labor Day is an observance of truly national significance. There are more than 65 million men and women at work in America, in a vast range of jobs and occupations—lawyers and tool makers, scientists and teachers and artists, bricklayers and mechanics and salesgirls—enjoying the highest personal income in our history. This holiday belongs to them all.

We can be thankful that the American worker enjoys the highest standard of living in history and that the fruit of his labor is more abundant than ever thought possible by older societies. We can be even more thankful that labor's share of our wealth is based upon an ideal of individual dignity and democratic right that is far more precious than any material product.

While we can look forward on this Labor Day to a time of general progress, the 17 million Americans organized into unions have particular and serious problems to face. A crucial reappraisal of their own duties and responsibilities must lead them to the conviction that their organizations can no longer tolerate the dishonest leaders who have taken dictatorial power in some areas.

I deeply regret that Congress did not provide these millions of working people with adequate legislation to help them achieve that end. I have every hope that the succeeding Congress will see fit to do so. Until such help is available, however, labor's own efforts must continue.

Those efforts, including the Codes of Ethical Practices, the expulsion of unreformed unions, and, most recently, the blocking of agreements between member unions of the AFL-CIO and expelled unions, deserve the highest commendation and support.

There is no stronger moral detergent to clean out the racketeers and hoodlums than a confederation of each and every honest union leader and union member aligned against the criminals in their midst. I have faith that such a confederation will succeed in its high purpose.

AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONS

The message of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, directed to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, is as follows:

On occasion of the approaching Labor Day the Austrian trade unionists convey to you and your organization the best wishes for successful work.

With great sympathy we are watching the efforts of the American trade unions to fight the effects of the recession on the daily life of the workers of the United States and to promote a new economic prosperity. We wish best success to your work in the wages field and in securing and improving the workers' social rights.

CZECHOSLOVAK FREE TRADE UNIONS

Excerpts from the Labor Day message of the Czechoslovak Free Trade Union follow:

The Czechoslovak worker would love to shake the hand of his American brother and tell him what the Communist government forbids him to utter. This is why we, the free Czechoslovak trade unionists in exile who know the way of thinking of the now muted and enslaved Czechoslovak workers behind the Iron Curtain, convey their greetings.

CLC PRES. CLAUDE JODOIN

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress noted in his message:

Our concern is not confined to affairs in Canada alone. We realize that solutions to our domestic problems depend to a large extent on the ever-changing world situation. Canadians cannot afford the doubtful luxury of isolationism in the era of artificial moons and intercontinental ballistic missiles. At a time when two-thirds of the world's people are undernourished and living in misery, when a frightful gap exists between the have and have-not nations of the world, Canadians must realize that an increase in the standard of living of people in other parts of the world would react favorably on our own living and working conditions, and would contribute to world peace and democracy.

Organized labor demands, therefore, a substantial increase in Canada's contribution to technical assistance and capital development programs for underdeveloped countries. We will also increase our own contribution to the world-wide organization of free labor, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Box Score of 85th Congress

BILL	AFL-CIO POSITION	ACTION
WELFARE FUND DISCLOSURE: Administration and Senate agreed on bill to require reporting of financial details of welfare and pension plans to federal government.	**Convention resolution strongly supported Senate's Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill, S. 2888. AFL-CIO opposed attempts to add anti-labor amendments, eliminate employer-run plans from coverage.**	Bill passed Senate 88-0, House by voice vote. Conference bill gives substantial protection to all funds, but weakens enforcement clauses.
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING: Kennedy-Ives bill to require union secret-ballot elections, union and management reports on financial and other matters, tighten bribery and collusion provisions, liberalize Taft-Hartley Act.	**Pres. George Meany, although charging that some provisions were "unwise, unfair or unworkable," said that bill on balance was "worthwhile."**	Passed Senate 88-1, after serious Administration and right-wing Republican amendments were defeated, but died in House when effort to obtain two-thirds majority failed.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Compromise bill to protect citizens' voting rights by giving Attorney General power to secure injunctions.	**Although a much stronger bill was supported, AFL-CIO urged Congress to pass the bill.**	Congress passed a civil rights bill for first time in 82 years, but Congress delayed funds, confirmation of administrators, and Justice Dept. has failed to use the new law.
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION: Bill would have authorized $1.5 billion in grants to states for critically-needed school construction.	**Strongly urged federal aid for schools as a "first order of business."**	Bill was defeated in 1957 in House, 208-203, when Pres. Eisenhower failed to give full support.
MINIMUM WAGE: Morse-Kelley bill extending coverage to about 9.6 million workers. Administration bill would cover 2.5 million. Subcommittee bill would cover 6 million.	**AFL-CIO strongly endorsed Morse-Kelley bill, opposed Administration bill as totally inadequate—particularly in denying overtime pay to most of newly covered workers.**	Hearings held in both Houses, and Senate subcommittee reported compromise bill, but no further action.
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Weakened, temporary Administration bill to advance funds to states to extend benefit payments half as long as existing period.	**Urged passage of Kennedy-McCarthy bill, substantial increases in benefits, other needed improvements by setting up minimum federal standards for all states.**	Weakened version of Administration bill passed after efforts to add parts of Kennedy-McCarthy bill failed, Administration deserted its original proposals.
RECIPROCAL TRADE: Four-year extension enabling President to cut tariff 20 percent.	**Passage of original five-year Administration bill asked by 1957 convention with program to aid workers and firms adversely affected.**	Four-year extension bill will give President most of needed power, but help for those hurt by imports was rejected.
HELLS CANYON: Bill authorized construction of federal, high-level Hells Canyon Dam. Opposed by Administration.	**High-level federal dam was specifically endorsed.**	Bill passed Senate; House committee killed the bill by failing to report it.
FEDERAL PAY: Bills offered in 1957 and in 1958 to raise both postal and civil service pay by at least 10 percent.	**Endorsed government unions' efforts to secure passage.**	Bills passed overwhelmingly; Presidential veto had killed 1957 bills, but 1958 measures went through, with raises retroactive to Jan. 1.
NATURAL GAS: "Grab" bill to kill federal price regulation would raise gas prices, give "windfall" to producers.	**Strongly opposed as anti-consumer legislation.**	Publication of Texas Republican's letter asking funds for GOP, implying contributions would help pass bill, resulted in killing bill.
TAXES: Many bills introduced to cut personal income and excise taxes.	**Urged cuts for low income groups, closing of loopholes to increase revenue and make laws equitable.**	Efforts to amend several bills to give tax cuts to low-income families were rejected in Senate.
ATOMIC ENERGY: 1957 and 1958 bills to speed U.S. development of power from atomic energy.	**Asked that federal government start large-scale program to forestall private monopoly, hasten progress.**	Bills passed authorizing construction of several reactors; President opposed, and hinted funds would not be spent.
IMMIGRATION: Several bills for fundamental revision of McCarran-Walter Act were introduced.	**Executive Council called for admission of 250,000 immigrants annually, liberalization of quota system.**	Legislation enacted granting relief in hardship cases and improving status of Hungarian refugees.
NIAGARA POWER: Bills authorizing development of power potential by N. Y. State Power Authority introduced.	**Supported bill with clause requiring power distribution according to long-standing federal power principles.**	Congress passed bill with compromise distribution formula.
LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS: Bill introduced to make loans to localities for public construction as anti-recession measure.	**Supported passage of bill with clause requiring minimum pay and conditions for workers.**	Passed Senate; House killed bill by voting against taking it up for debate after committee approval.
WELFARE PROGRAMS: President asked reduction or abandonment of federal programs for sewage disposal, school aid, vocational education, asked steps to turn programs over to the states.	**Opposed all such proposals, urged federal effort be increased instead of stopped.**	Congress rejected Presidential request in each case and increased appropriations for many.
HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION, HEALTH: Bills introduced to extend hospital construction program, provide federal grants for public health education.	**Testified for extension of hospital construction, increased funds; also supported public health grants.**	Five-year hospital construction, two-year public health grant program passed, with increased funds for medical research.
POULTRY INSPECTION: Bills would require inspection of poultry sold in interstate commerce before and after slaughter.	**Urged passage as protection both for consumers and workers in the industry.**	Congress passed bill requiring stiff inspection.
AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Bipartisan bill to rehabilitate areas of chronic unemployment sponsored by Senators Douglas and Payne; Administration backed weaker proposal.	**Strongly supported Douglas-Payne bill to aid urban and rural areas of continuing high unemployment.**	Major victory scored when compromise version was passed, marking first time both houses had approved principle.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Bill to increase social security payments by 7 percent, raise wage base and make other improvements.	**Asked 10 percent increase and health care program for benefit recipients, but supported passage of 7 percent increase.**	Passed after Congress refused to eliminate larger federal funds for public assistance despite open threat of White House veto.
RAIL PENSIONS, TAXES: Bills to increase railroad retirement benefits, make contributions to government retirement programs partially non-taxable.	**Increased rail pensions and tax offset favored to allow deduction for income tax purposes of rail pension payments above 3 percent of earnings.**	Tax offset died without vote. Senate approved rail pension boost as rider to longshoremen's act, but amendment failed in House.
SUPREME COURT: Several bills introduced to limit Supreme Court jurisdiction in important cases, change interpretation of federal legislation.	**Opposed every effort to reduce court's appellate jurisdiction, opposed H.R. 3 which limited court's power to interpret laws.**	All bills beaten. House approved H.R. 3, so-called "states' rights" bill. McClellan amendment to court-curbing bill, containing H.R. 3's provisions, died.
MUTUAL SECURITY: Administration bill asked $3.9 billion for technical assistance, economic and military aid to other countries.	**Reaffirmed historic support for mutual security program.**	House voted $3 billion for mutual security, Senate approved $3.5 billion, conference committee compromised on $3.3 billion.
TVA SELF-FINANCING: Bill introduced to permit TVA to sell bonds to finance construction needed to avert power shortage, prevent Administration from killing TVA.	**Urged preservation of TVA and passage of self-financing legislation.**	Passed by Senate, approved by House Public Works Committee on straight party-line vote, with Democrats favoring and Republicans opposed. Measure bottled up in House Rules Committee.
HOUSING: Bills to promote public housing, stimulate loans, encourage more home construction, provide housing for elderly.	**Support of comprehensive housing program repeated by Executive Council.**	$2.5 billion measure swept through Senate. Brought to House floor under suspension of rules, requiring two-thirds vote, and defeated by 17-vote margin.

Record of Congress Assessed by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

adequate" unemployment insurance measure, he declared, and refused to approve tax cuts for low and middle-income families, an "adequate" public works bill, extension of the minimum wage law to millions of workers "deprived of its protection," and improvement of the Railroad Retirement Act.

"Despite dire predictions to the contrary," Meany said, the nation's foreign aid and trade programs survived "major efforts" to destroy them. But reciprocal trade was "weakened by protectionist concessions made by the President and Congress," he said, and the economic development features of the mutual security program "are still below the levels needed to meet the challenges posed by Soviet economic penetration."

Asks 86th to Act

Meany called on the 86th Congress to give "the highest priority" to enactment of federal legislation "to help unions eradicate the last vestiges of corruption from the labor movement."

Failure of Congress to enact such legislation this year was "a deep disappointment," he said, but pledge that the AFL-CIO would "continue unabated" its own efforts to eliminate abuses.

Among other items of unfinished business which, he said, should occupy the attention of the next Congress, Meany listed the Hell's Canyon high dam, self-financing for TVA, basic revision of Taft-Hartley, amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for a higher minimum wage as well as extended coverage, a housing program providing for public and middle-income housing and urban renewal, school construction, immigration reform, improvements in teachers' salaries and a general scholarship program.

FAILURE OF CONGRESS to pass labor reform legislation and the omnibus housing bill were scored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) seated at left, and Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), seated at right. They expressed their opinions on the 85th Congress in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, by Harry W. Flannery (center).

Teachers Again Pick Megel as President

Milwaukee—The American Federation of Teachers is now a completely integrated international union.

It took the step at its 42nd annual convention here by voiding the charter of the white Chattanooga-Hamilton County, Tenn., Teachers Local 246, which clung to the old order in the South.

The vote on the action was about 3 to 1 following a plea of Willard Millsaps, Local 246 president, to allow the Chattanooga union to remain in the AFT and take a more leisurely procedure.

Pres. Carl J. Megel was reelected by a vote of 830 to 350 over William P. Swan, physical education teacher from Gary, Ind. Swan's nomination reflected criticism by some delegates over what they claimed was delay on southern white locals that had failed to integrate with Negro locals. Megel, a Chicagoan, has served six years as head of the AFT.

Millsaps contended that integration of his local with the Mountain City Teachers Association, Local 428, Negro, was "impossible at this time," although overtures had been previously made.

He contended that a nonwhite applicant had "never been refused membership" in Local 246, but said he did not know that such an application had ever been made. Delegates from Local 428 said their local was willing to integrate.

The Chattanooga - Hamilton County local is the fifth Old South unit to separate from the Federation of Teachers since the Pittsburgh convention four years ago told southern white locals to get "for white only" out of their charters and move toward integration in conformity with the Supreme Court decision for public school integration.

Atlanta Local Withdrew

The Atlanta Federation of Teachers, Local 89, largest in the South, withdrew about a year ago rather than follow the directive. Another local in Atlanta, one in Fulton County, Ga., and locals in Birmingham and New Orleans acted similarly.

The ouster of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County local was under the following clause in the federation constitution adopted by the Chicago convention two years ago:

"Sec. 8—Article IV: No charter of the American Federation of Teachers which defines or recognizes jurisdiction on a basis of race or color, or permits the practice of such jurisdiction, shall be recognized as valid, and the practice of any local in limiting its membership on account of race or color shall render its charter void."

The Federation of Teachers has pioneered for integration in the schools for more than 10 years. It filed briefs with the Supreme Court supporting integration prior to the Court's famous edict.

The AFT Convention opened Aug. 25 for a five-day assembly. The first three days of sessions were devoted to addresses, welcomes and a series of workshops. Action on most major resolutions was to follow.

'Work' Law Rapped By Cleveland Press

Cleveland—In an editorial headed "Not Needed in Ohio," this state's largest daily newspaper has come out against the "right-to-work" proposal that will appear on the Nov. 4 ballot as a proposed amendment to the state constitution.

"The public interest will be best served by the defeat of this so-called 'right-to-work' law," the Cleveland Press declared.

It cited four primary reasons in urging Ohio voters to reject the measure:

- **"Labor-management relations work out best when there's a minimum of government supervision."**
- **"Banning the union shop is neither an effective way nor a fair way to root out the racketeers and hoodlums who have wormed their way into the labor movement."**
- **"Banning the union shop would create confusion and turmoil, since hundreds of labor-management contracts now include this provision."**
- **" Success for this amendment might encourage aggressive anti-labor groups to launch sharper attacks, with resulting bitterness and hostility."**

House Kills Metal Prices Aid Measure

A bill creating a program of price supports and incentive payments to producers of minerals and metals died in the House by a 182 to 159 vote just before adjournment.

The measure had the support of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., Steelworkers, Chemical Workers and Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and went to the floor as an Administration bill. The Senate had passed it on July 11.

The bill would have established a federal stockpiling program under which the government would purchase 150,000 tons of copper from domestic producers during the next year at a price not to exceed 27.5 cents a pound.

In addition, it would have set up a five-year program to stabilize the prices of domestically-produced lead and zinc, with the federal government to pay the difference between market prices and stabilization prices under a schedule set out in the bill.

Unions supporting the bill argued it was needed to protect the industry against low-cost imports, to stabilize employment of their members and to assure that defense needs be met.

Its defeat poses a problem for Pres. Eisenhower. The Tariff Commission in April found that imports of lead and zinc were causing injury to U.S. producers. Republican members recommended that the President raise the import duty to the maximum possible and institute quota restrictions. Democratic members proposed a smaller tariff boost and no quotas.

The President has been waiting for Congress to act before making any decision.

New Pamphlet Helpful To Household Workers

Baltimore, Md.—An attractive new 16-page pamphlet, Good News for Household Workers, which is directed to household employes and incidentally to those who engage them, has been published by the Social Security Administration.

Printed in color with cartoon illustrations, it is intended to tell cooks, maids, laundresses, gardeners and other domestic workers about old age, survivors and disability insurance benefits. It points out that the Social Security Act covers private household employes who are paid $50 or more in wages in any calendar quarter of a year.

Individual copies may be had free of charge at any social security office. A limited number of copies also is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Student Aid Bill:

Congress Sends Ike Education Measure

A bill that for the first time recognizes the principle of comprehensive, broad-scale federal aid to education was passed by Congress and sent to the White House just before adjournment of Congress.

The bill sets up a program, estimated to cost about $900 million over a four-year period, aimed at meeting the needs of the space age principally by strengthening education in sciences and foreign languages and encouraging scholars to enter the teaching field.

It does not provide for any scholarships, which had been urged by the AFL-CIO, but sets up long-term, low-interest loans with partial forgiveness for students who become teachers. A Senate scholarship section was knocked out in conference committee.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), who sponsored the Senate bill, said the final version has "many good provisions." Rep. Carl Elliott, who fathered the House version, described the completed measure as "an excellent bill."

The bill has ten main provisions:

- A $295 million program of student loans, to be administered by institutions of higher learning. Students would be able to borrow up to $1,000 a year, with interest at 3 percent starting one year after graduation, and forgiveness of half the loan if the student serves five years as a teacher upon graduation.
- $300 million for grants to the states for buying scientific equipment; private schools would be eligible.
- An estimated $59.4 million for fellowships, with $2,000 to $2,400 stipends for teachers improving their skills.
- $60 million, at $15 million a year, for vocational education in skilled trades regarded as essential for defense.
- $29 million for institutes for training teachers of foreign languages.
- $32 million for centers for teaching the less-known modern languages.
- $28 million for institutes to train teachers in counseling.
- $60 million, at $15 million a year, as matching grants to the states for counseling, guidance and testing.
- $18 million for research and experimentation in the more effective use in education of television, radio and audio-visual aids.
- $6.5 million for improving the statistics of state educational systems.

The much broader AFL-CIO program called for 50,000 scholarships a year.

IUE Opens Talks On GE Contract

New York—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers opened crucial negotiations with the General Electric Co. on a broad program of job security goals.

Bargaining, restricted to employment security, is proceeding under a reopener in the current five-year contract between the company and the union, which represents 100,000 GE workers. Wages are not at issue.

The union negotiation committee is headed by IUE Pres. James B. Carey and John H. Callahan, chairman of the union's GE Conference Board. It presented formal proposals on the guaranteed annual wage, severance pay, protection of senority in plant movement, farming out of work, solving the problems of automation, improved scheduling of work, elimination of area and sex wage differentials, and the shorter workweek.

Meat Price Rise Not Caused by Labor

Chicago — Anybody who thinks labor costs are responsible for the high price of meat had better take a good look at the official figures—and change his mind.

The Packinghouse Workers Research Dept. did. It placed Agriculture Dept. statistics on pounds of meat produced in 1957 against wages paid production, and found out the packers paid their production employes an average of 3.5 cents per pound.

"It's clear that this small labor cost per pound is not responsible for the exorbitant prices charged for meat by the chain stores," the union researchers commented in their publication, "The Meat of It." "Equally important: for a number of years, this 3.5 cents labor cost per pound has stayed just about the same—in spite of wage rate increases won by the unions. This happened because labor productivity during each year also increased substantially."

A PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING SEPT. 1-7 as Union Label Week was signed by Gov. Averell Harriman (D) of New York (center). Shown with him at the ceremonies are Harry Avrutin (left), secretary-treasurer of the New York Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and Samuel J. Talarico (right) the department's president. Other governors signing similar proclamations included George Docking (D) of Kansas, Raymond Gary (D) of Oklahoma, Orville L. Freeman (D) of Minnesota, Theodore R. McKeldin (R) of Maryland, Albert D. Rossilini (D) of Washington and Foster Furcolo (D) of Massachusetts.

Politics Lifts Partisan Head At Letter Carriers Parley

San Francisco—The 41st biennial convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers opened here in an atmosphere charged with tension by a thinly-veiled warning against playing "partisan" politics.

The warning was sent to Pres. William C. Doherty by Chairman Harris Ellsworth (R) of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Ellsworth was named to this job after his defeat for re-election to Congress from an Oregon district.

In a telegram received by Doherty, Ellsworth said the Letter Carriers, all civil service employes, might find themselves in violation of the Hatch Act should Edmund G. Brown, California's attorney general and Democratic candidate for governor, act as grand marshal of the convention's big parade.

Brown was invited to head the marchers after invitations had been sent to and declined by Gov. Goodwin J. Knight and Senators William F. Knowland and Thomas Kuchel, all three Republicans.

"We invited Brown because he was the next ranking public official in the host state," a convention spokesman said. "Nothing political was intended."

Brown, when notified of Ellsworth's warning, bowed out of the parade picture but was to address the 2,000 convention delegates.

Union Leaders 'Shocked'

The association's top officials replied immediately to Ellsworth's telegram, stating that they were "shocked, chagrined and embarrased" by his warning.

In his wire, Ellsworth said: "Federal employes are prohibited by civil service rule and the Hatch Act from engaging in partisan political activities, which include marching in a partisan political parade.

"Have been advised the NALC in convention plans a parade of association members with Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Democratic candidate for governor, as grand marshall. You should be advised of the possibility that this parade led by a gubernatorial candidate could be construed as a political parade for the support of a particular partisan candidate and thus a violation of the Hatch Act."

The Letter Carriers' reply charged that Ellsworth had been "greviously misinformed" and pointed out that in 1952 Pres. Eisenhower spoke at the NALC convention when he was a candidate for the presidency.

"Only partisan zealots could contend the Hatch Act denudes citizen letter carriers of personal right to ordinary civilian status in their private convention proceedings carried on in a non-partisan spirit," the message said.

The opening session of the convention was cut short to allow delegates to attend the funeral of Daniel R. Sullivan, former vice president of the association, who died Aug. 22, at the age of 72. He had been active in the organization for 40 years.

The business sessions saw delegates get down to the job of considering 348 proposed resolutions which suggest everything from protection against dogs to a 30-hour workweek.

Summerfield Hailed on Dogs

They passed one resolution commending Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield for instructing them not to deliver mail to homes where "unruly dogs run loose."

One delegate, however, charged that Summerfield has not gone far enough and should seek greater protection, including making it a federal offense to own a dog that attacks the mailman on his route.

Also passed were resolutions seeking better pay and working conditions for mailmen; opposing "right-to-work" laws, and asking that letter carrying be classified as a "skilled profession" because it requires "keen reasoning, skilled processing and sanctity and protection of mails."

On the agenda for consideration in later sessions were proposals for a better hospitalization program, an improved retirement plan, and recognition of the association by the government as the official bargaining agency for mailmen.

There also were resolutions about the size of magazines carriers must deliver; uniform allowances; transportation of nuclear materials in the mails; coffee breaks; the start of the work day, and the number of steps a mailman should have to climb.

The resolutions have been screened from some 3,500 proposals made by the 110,000 members of the association. A Resolutions Committee worked for several days sifting out what it considered the valid proposals.

In the huge parade, the delegates and their auxiliary marched up famed Market St. garbed in their uniforms or in colorful costumes representing their home states.

Marching music was supplied by 13 letter carrier bands from all over the nation. Throughout the week, the bands, a hallmark of letter carrier meetings, were to play in various parts of the city.

N. Y. Picks Candidates For Senator, Governor

The New York Republican state convention picked Nelson A. Rockefeller as its gubernatorial candidate and, on direct intervention of Vice Pres. Nixon on behalf of the White House, chose Rep. Kenneth B. Keating to run for the Senate.

Rockefeller will square off against Gov. Averell Harriman, who won unanimous endorsement of the Democratic and Liberal parties in his bid for re-election as the state's chief executive.

In the race for the Senate seat left vacant by the retirement of Sen. Irving M. Ives (R), however, the Liberals and Democrats split, the former nominating former Air Force Sec. Thomas K. Finletter and the latter choosing Manhattan District Attorney Frank S. Hogan. Finletter did not indicate immediately whether he would run.

Keating, at first a reluctant candidate, joined the ticket after a telephone conversation with Nixon in which the latter gave a joint pledge from himself and Pres. Eisenhower in support of Keating. Through the Vice President, Eisenhower let it be known that he considered Keating a "fine candidate," and urged him not to "decline the nomination."

In Mississippi, Rep. William M. Colmer (D) won renomination—tantamount to re-election—for his 14th term in Congress. Pledging to continue leadership of a Southern House block fighting what he called "that wild, runaway Supreme Court," Colmer beat Atty. Boyce Holleman for the nomination by an almost 2-to-1 margin.

Alaska Votes Statehood

Alaska moved a step closer to becoming the nation's 49th state, as its voters, in a record-breaking balloting, approved a statehood referendum by a lopsided margin of 5-to-1. All that remains now is a formal proclamation by Pres. Eisenhower.

In primary elections for Congress, Alaska's Democrats nominated E. L. Bartlett and former territorial governor Ernest Gruening for the Senate without opposition, and the Republicans picked the present governor, Mike Stepovich, and R. E. Robertson as their senatorial choices.

In the only real primary fight for the lone House seat, Roy Plummer held a narrow margin over Ralph J. Rivers for the Democratic nomination. Henry Benson won the GOP nomination unopposed. Alaska's elections will be held Nov. 25.

GOP Starts Campaign

Sen. William F. Knowland (R) kicked off his 70-day campaign for the governorship of California with a series of meetings in Los Angeles, Fresno and San Francisco. He is running against Atty. Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D), who outpolled Knowland by more than half a million votes in the primaries.

In Chicago, the Republican high command held a strategy meeting that was marked by a sudden burst of optimism. GOP National Committee Chairman Meade Alcorn, who earlier this year almost had written off the November elections, suddenly changed his tune. Alcorn predicted that the Republicans would score "the greatest upset since Harry Truman stumped the experts in 1948."

Automation Causes Phone Job Nosedive

Automation, with a sharp drop in jobs, has hit telephone industry workers.

Bell System employment dropped by 22,000 jobs during the first five months of 1958 while the number of telephones in use increased by nearly 1 million, according to figures from industry sources cited by the Communications Workers.

Some operating companies have introduced part time work. One company, according to CWA, has offered early pensions to some older workers.

Hardest hit of Bell subsidiaries has been Western Electric, especially in installation work. More than 5,000 installers have been laid off, with more to go.

Merrimac Valley, Mass., has been hardest hit of Western Electric manufacturing plants represented by CWA, with 1,550 layoffs since late in 1957. Workers also have been furloughed at Duluth, Minn.; Lincoln, Nebr., and Queensboro, N. Y., and in sales. The new plant at Decatur, Ill., has been closed.

The union has a seven-member committee, headed by Dist. Dir. Mary Hanscom, studing the entire employment situation in the communications industry.

Rail Firemen Vote For Wage Increase

Chicago—General chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have voted that a 7-cent-an-hour increase due Nov. 1 will be taken as wages in lieu of applying the money to a health insurance program jointly administered by the railroads and the union.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert announced the action following a meeting of the union's chairmen with railroad representatives here.

AFGE Hears New Federal Wage Plan

San Diego—"We have lots to cheer about. But your local lodges didn't send you to San Diego to serve as a cheering squad."

That's what Pres. James A. Campbell told delegates in his keynote address to the Federation of Government Employes convention here.

Campbell traced the gains won through the legislative activities of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council—including a 10 percent retroactive pay raise this year. He reported also on considerable progress made through negotiations with government agencies on matters such as promotion policies and working conditions.

Speaks with Frankness

But with a frankness that the delegates appreciated, he expressed his disappointment that the AFGE's accomplishment of the past year had resulted in only a modest increase in membership.

He told the 500 delegates to regard pamphlets, handbills and the union's newspapers as tools to help convince federal employes of the importance of organization, but warned that these tools are wasted without a personal followup.

The AFGE president submitted two major legislative proposals to the convention.

Proposes Pay Adjustment

One was an entirely new approach to setting pay rates for the federal government's 1 million white collar employes.

Campbell proposed that government salaries be adjusted each year—on an anniversary date comparable to union contracts in private industry. He suggested the establishment of a joint congressional committee on pay, with five members each from the Post Office and Civil Service Committees of both the House and the Senate.

He said the committee should have a professional staff to gather facts relating to both changes in the cost of living and pay patterns in private industry. After open hearings at which both unions and government agencies would testify, the joint committee would report out legislation to Congress—to be effective as of the agreed-on anniversary date.

Voluntary Checkoff Asked

The AFGE president also proposed — and the convention endorsed unanimously in a resolution—a system of voluntary payroll deductions for union dues in the federal civil service.

"The checkoff is common practice in private industry. It is also being put into effect in a growing number of public jurisdictions without fuss or furor. I see no reason why the federal government should not follow suit," he told the convention delegates.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George Riley said that there would have been no pay raise this year if it hadn't been for the efforts of the AFGE and the AFL-CIO postal unions. He echoed Campbell's emphasis on membership building by calling on the delegates to sign up the free-riders in the government service—"the foot-dragging, non-union member who grabs everything you get for him and gives nothing."

Delegates heard from a number of prominent speakers—including Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.), chairman of the Civil Service Committee; Rocco C. Siciliano, special assistant to Pres. Eisenhower for personnel management, and Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, California attorney general and gubernatorial candidate.

By 41-to-40 Vote:

Senate Beats Bills to Hobble High Court

The Senate, in the waning days of the 85th Congress, killed all bills to curb the powers of the Supreme Court—one of which would have threatened the effectiveness of existing federal laws in the labor, civil rights and welfare fields.

The two-pronged assault on the Supreme Court and the basic concept of federal-state relationships was contained in an amendment by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), vigorously opposed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

McClellan's amendment—which died when the bill to which it was to be attached was returned to committee for burial—would have prevented federal law from taking precedent over state statutes in any field unless Congress specifically declared its intent to preempt the field. His amendment embodied the tough "states' rights" doctrine contained in a bill which had won earlier House approval.

From Unity House, Pa., where the Executive Council was holding its midsummer meeting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent telegrams to all members of the Senate urging defeat of the McClellan amendment, which was killed on a 41-to-40 roll call.

The McClellan "state's rights" amendment, Meany's telegram said, would "undermine the entire structure of federal-state relationships as established by our Constitution." The Executive Council characterized the legislation as a "wholly unjustified attack on the Supreme Court," and said passage of the amendment "would invalidate a great body of existing federal law and cause endless confusion."

Based on Sedition Case

Behind the "state's rights" effort to restrict the Supreme Court was its ruling, two years ago, nullifying state anti-sedition laws. In 1956, the court had received an appeal of Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania Communist, from a conviction in that state's courts for advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

At that time, the court ruled that the Smith Act of 1940 had preempted the sedition field, invalidating state laws because the existence of both federal and state laws on sedition would constitute double jeopardy.

In the three days of tense debate, two efforts were made to table the McClellan amendment. Both times—once by a vote of 46 to 39, and the other by a vote of 47 to 40—the Senate refused to table the "states' rights" amendments, giving rise to fears that the measure might win approval in the upper chamber similar to that given it in the House.

In a major parliamentary victory of Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), however, the Senate voted to reject the entire bill, burying all pending amendments.

Fire Safety Drive Opened By N. Y. Union

A New York city union local has launched an all-out effort to protect its 10,000 members from fire disasters by setting up its own policing operation to stamp out fire-breeding conditions in 500 plants in the metropolitan area.

Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Local 1 has elected 1,000 fire wardens from its membership, one for every 10 members, to carry out the fire prevention program. New York Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr., inaugurated the plan by giving a briefing and practical instruction to the wardens.

The two-pronged attack is aimed at eliminating fire hazards and at training union members to deal with emergency fire situations.

Philip Lubliner, union manager-secretary-treasurer, hopes the operation may become a pilot plan for industrial fire prevention in New York city.

Lubliner pointed to the March 19 fire in a Lower Manhattan factory where 24 garment workers lost their lives, declaring: "It is sad that many employers and working people alike need the shock of tragedy to realize the serious threat to human life and property which exists, for no reason whatsoever, in small factory buildings throughout the industrial sections of our city."

Since the fire, Lubliner said, the union local has taken "every possible precaution to insure against its duplication in any shop with which we have a contract agreement."

FEPC Working In Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, Pa.—Reporting on its second year of operation, the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practices Commission said that the public's growing interest had helped to create a better climate in which to adjust problems of discrimination in employment.

in 49 percent of the cases it closed, with discrimination because of race or color given as the reason in 46 percent.

Seventy-two percent of all cases were filed against employers and another 13 percent were directed against employment agencies. Labor organizations were charged in 1.5 percent of the complaints, and 13 percent were filed against newspapers charged with publishing unlawful employment advertisements.

Scholarships Given By California Fed

San Francisco—Two boys and a girl emerged victors from a field of 448 participants in the eighth annual high school scholarship contest sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor, Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty announced.

Winners of $500 awards, which may be applied at any college or university, were John J. Dolan, 17, Hillsdale High School; John F. Peterson, 16, St. Ignatius High School, San Francisco, and Barbara Woth, 17, Redlands Senior High School.

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION and business organizations were blamed for defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (standing) in his speech at the Boston convention of the Post Office Clerks. Seated is Pres. J. Cline House of the union.

Postal Clerks Applaud 'Recognition' Support

Boston—More than 1,000 delegates to the convention of the Post Office Clerks roundly cheered Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.), chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, when he unveiled a seven-point legislative program, including salary raises and better government employment practices, he will recommend to Congress.

They gave an equally enthusiastic reception as AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler charged that death of the Kennedy-Ives bill was the direct responsibility of big business organizations and the Eisenhower Administration.

The National Association of Manufacturers, U. S. Chamber of Commerce and American Retail Federation, Schnitzler declared, "couldn't stomach" Kennedy-Ives bill provisions requiring employers to report to the government funds spent for labor relations and for "strikebreaking, spying and other anti-union practices."

"For every crooked labor leader, there has been a crooked employer," he said, "because one can't live without the other." Labor generally supported the Kennedy-Ives measure because the "good" outweighed the "bad."

Raps Administration

"We were more than shocked," the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer declared, when the Eisenhower Administration "supported" business in opposing the bill. "It shows how they have tied themselves completely with the business community to the detriment of working people."

The delegates faced the hard job of tackling 1,002 resolutions on proposals ranging from abandonment of the union's constitutional bar against strikes to slashing the work week.

The major points in the legislative program Johnston revealed to the delegates were a further pay increase for both postal and classified workers on top of that enacted this year, and recognition of the right of employe organizations to represent their members and participate more fully in personnel policy-making.

In addition, Johnston would make permanent the temporary portion of the 1958 wage raises; provide health insurance for all federal employes at reasonable rates; liberalize group life insurance benefits; increase uniform and travel allowances, and permit optional retirement after 30 years' service regardless of age.

In one of its first actions, the convention defeated by 2⅔ votes an Administration-sponsored proposal to increase the per capita tax from $6 to $9 annually per member. The tally, taken after six hours of debate, was 550⅔ in favor of the increase to 278 against, with a two-thirds majority required for passage.

Previously the delegates had defeated the proposal in a standing vote by 18 votes. They also had rejected the amendments that would have made the raise either $7.80 or $8.40.

Among other resolutions was a proposal to elect officers by mailed ballot rather than by vote of convention delegates. The plan to cut the no-strike clause from the constitution would permit walkouts at the discretion of national officers.

ITU Delegates Roar Approval Of Short Week

San Francisco—Delegates to the 100th convention of the Typographical Union here returned to their home chapels with instructions to seek a 30-hour work week in all coming contract negotiations.

The proposal for a 30-hour week was given a rousing affirmative vote by the 500 convention members during the closing business sessions.

Throughout the week-long convention, the Progressive Party in the union-political structure easily won various tests of strength. Delegates strongly supported Pres. Elmer Brown and his officers, all Progressives, by defeating a large number of proposals made by the opposition party, the Independents.

Among other things, the union voted down a proposal by an Independent that would have required the sale of union-owned newspapers in Colorado Springs, Colo.; Jamestown, N. Y. and the Miami, Fla., area.

Pres. Brown said the papers would be disposed of when the union can sell at a "reasonable price to responsible persons."

Brown Praises Training

Attorney Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California, Democratic candidate for governor against Sen. William F. Knowland, addressed delegates and took a poke at incompetent craftsmen while praising the training program of the ITU.

"In this day and time," he said, "the Typographical Union's apprenticeship program stands out like a shining beacon."

Brown also touched on corruption in unions, saying that he believes there are no more "bad apples" in labor than there are in other segments of society.

"Too much of the public view of unions is confined to spotlighted misdeeds and too seldom is focused on the accomplishments of our unions," he added.

In its final action, the convention voted to meet next year in Philadelphia and in Denver in 1960.

Steelworkers Walk Out To Protect Pensions

Canton, O.—Some 9,000 members of the Steelworkers have been tramping picket lines for six weeks because the Timken Roller Bearing Co., one of Ohio's most notorious supporters of "right-to-work" laws, has been trying to chisel on the pension rights of veteran employes on lay-offs.

The walkout has almost completely stopped production at the firm's plants in Canton, Columbus and Zanesville despite a back-to-work campaign and wide-open gates at each operation.

A principal issue is refusal of the company to grant vested pension rights to employes of at least 15 years service who may be laid off and not recalled in two years. Under the pattern accepted by the rest of the industry, including U.S. Steel and other major producers, workers who are furloughed and not recalled after reaching the minimum senority level are entitled to reduced pension benefits upon retirement.

Union Proposal Rejected

When negotiations began under a reopening clause in the current contract, which expires next year, the union made every effort to avoid a strike. The company refused the union demand on the ground that agreement would violate its principle of not falling in with a steel industry pattern.

When the firm rejected the union's offer to extend the contract for 30 days while negotiations continued, USWA Dir. John S. Johns of Dist. 27 here accused it of forcing a walkout in the hope of smashing the union during a period of recession.

Johns and Pres. Robert McCauley of USWA Lodge 1123 here pointed out that Timken was "perfectly willing to accept the steel industry pattern of raising prices," but rejected "another industry pattern" which would have benefited its employes.

The workers are apprehensive about a $51 million "improvement" program under way at the plant. Automated machinery has been installed with the result that employes with as much as 25 years of service have been laid off and warned they probably would not be recalled.

The company for years has actively supported the long campaign for a "right-to-work" law in Ohio. It has ballyhooed the principle in ads and contributed financially in the drive to get the issue on the ballot here in November.

The USWA international executive board, at a meeting in Washington, offered use of the union's full resources to bring the strike to a fair and equitable settlement. It reiterated Johns' charge that the company forced the walkout in a move to break the union,

Management Bribery Charged:

McClellan Continues Teamsters Probe

The McClellan special Senate committee, continuing second-round hearings into activities of the Teamsters, heard testimony on events surrounding the entrance of Harold J. Gibbons, now an IBT vice president, into the union in 1949.

The committee, headed by Sen John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), also heard witnesses on alleged management bribery of a Teamster organizer to insure "labor peace," as well as charges of violence—prior to 1955—in the St. Louis taxicab field.

Gibbons, in addition to being an international vice-president, is head of a 9,000-member Teamsters local in St. Louis and is executive assistant to IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa. Gibbons' re-election as head of the Teamsters Joint Board in St. Louis is currently in dispute.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy charged that Gibbons "bought" control of a St. Louis warehouse workers' local union for $78,410 in 1949, at the time a former CIO Warehouse local he headed merged with a Teamsters local.

Lawrence J. Camie, one-time president of Teamsters Local 688 and now a trucking and real estate operator in St. Louis, flatly denied the charge. He said that at the time of merger, the Teamsters officers could have remained in the local. Seven officials resigned with full pay, he said, for the three years remaining in their terms.

"As a matter of fact, you and the rest of the executive board sold this union to Harold Gibbons, didn't you?" Kennedy asked.

"I didn't think I had the right to sell what belonged to someone else," Camie replied.

"That's why you're here," Kennedy said.

"I didn't sell this union," Camie insisted.

Payoff Charged

A committee investigator said Camie got $36,360 in the deal, two business agents received $18,355 each and six elected officers got $900 apiece. Camie conceded under questioning that the general membership of the local didn't vote on the payments.

A St. Louis police captain, Thomas L. Moran, testified that arson, shootings, beatings and other forms of violence were "common to Local 688 or unions dominated by Harold Gibbons." Much of his testimony dealt with a taxicab strike that began in 1953 and ran for many months.

The allegation of a payoff involved payments of $1,125 by George F. Callahan, Jr., operator of a Pennsylvania trucking firm, to Teamsters Organizer Barney Baker. Baker, scheduled for reappearance before the committee, suffered a heart attack and was confined to the Washington Hospital Center where his condition was described as "critical."

Callahan admitted he had paid the $1,125 to Baker — generally $100 to $200 at a time—but said "a few thousand isn't much" when compared to what he said was the $1 million which jurisdictional disputes between two Teamsters locals had cost him. He said the latest installment was paid as recently as six weeks ago.

Technically a 'Loan'

Callahan classified $900 of the money as being technically a "loan," although he conceded that "I didn't care too much whether he paid it back." He agreed with Sen. McClellan that he might have been "buying favors," declaring he thought that "if he (Baker) was in a position to help me, he would."

The committee also sought answers on $3,000—in $100 bills—which Callahan had transmitted to a salesman for his firm, Edward Weinheimer. The trucker said he had no idea who the money went to, although the transmittal of the funds coincided with labor disputes with the Teamsters which were later settled.

Weinheimer pleaded the Fifth Amendment when questioned as to whether the $3,000 went to Baker. An affidavit signed by the operators of a Des Moines motel where both Baker and Weinheimer were registered indicated that, on the day that Weinheimer received one of the envelopes full of $100 bills, Baker paid his own motel bill with a new $100 bill.

UNION LEADERS paid tribute to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, during his recent visit to this country. Pictured at a New York dinner are (left to right) Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City Industrial Union Council; Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Dr. Nkrumah; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Theodore Kheel, president of the Urban League. Dr. Nkrumah attended college in this country in his youth.

UAW, Kohler Ask NLRB for New Hearings

Both the Auto Workers and the Kohler Co. have asked the National Labor Relations Board to reopen hearings on their countercharges of unfair labor practices so they can present testimony unearthed at the McClellan committee's hearings earlier this year.

The UAW and Local 833 filed their motion on July 30. On Aug. 13, Lyman Conger, counsel and chief "negotiator" for the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing wares manufacturer, answered that the firm had no objection to the union petition, and filed one of his own.

The union is particularly anxious to present facts which came to light before the Senate investigating committee about "the extensive anti-union espionage carried on continuously from April 1954 to November 1957 by private detectives hired and directed" by Conger.

"The character and method of these detective operations are in most respects beyond controversy," the union petition said. "Hundreds of pages of reports from Conger's mercenaries to Conger, all part of the Select Committee's record, coldly document a dreary tale reminiscent of the systematic anti-union checks of pre-Wagner Act days.

"The relevance of this sorid activity to the issues now pending before this board is plain enough. Manifestly, this constitutes company restraint upon protected activities."

The union walked out in April 1954 when contract negotiations broke down because of the company's refusal to bargain realistically, and has been on strike since.

Story of Joe Hill Told in N.Y. Play

New York — "The Man Who Never Died," a play dramatizing the life and death of Joe Hill, one of the great heroes of the U.S. labor movement, will open Nov. 19 in the Jan Hus Theater, 351 E. 74th St.

Sponsoring it is a committee of education directors of 16 international unions and AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors.

The play was written by Barrie Stavis. It is based on newly-discovered facts about Hill, union organizer and composer of labor songs. During a campaign to unionize miners in Utah in 1914, he was framed on a murder charge and executed despite protests

Monitors Bid Hoffa Explain Commission

An issue involving the authority and function of the Teamsters Union Board of Monitors has been posed by a demand from the court-appointed monitors for an explanation of a new union-named "Anti-Racketeering Commission" of private citizens.

Previously a majority of the monitors had "recommended" that charges, looking to ouster from the union, be filed against four subordinate Teamsters officials including Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan, close friend and business associate of Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Any actual dispute between the Board of Monitors and the Teamsters executive board on the scope of authority of the court-named supervisors presumably might have to be settled by U. S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

Letts named the Board of Monitors as part of the out-of-court settlement that ended the injunction suit seeking to prevent Hoffa from taking office as president of the Teamsters.

Chairman of the monitors is Martin F. O'Donoghue, impartial member, who with Godfrey P. Schmidt, lawyer representing the plaintiffs who attacked the legality of Hoffa's election, forms the majority that "recommended" charges against Brennan and others.

L. N. D. Wells, Dallas lawyer representing the Teamsters, dissented from the majority recommendations on the filing of charges.

Hoffa announced appointment of the union's own Anti-Racketeering Commission in a letter to Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the special Senate committee investigating improper labor-management practices.

Its members are former Sen. George Bender (R-O.), F. Joseph Donohue, a former special prosecutor for the Justice Dept., and Ira W. Jayne, law professor at Wayne University, Detroit, and a former chief judge of the Michigan circuit court.

Jayne has been identified in Detroit news stories as board chairman of an insurance company in which associates of Hoffa have an interest.

Hoffa's letter to McClellan said that the Teamster-financed commission would be charged specifically with investigating the "question" of "infiltration" of the Teamsters by "racketeers or gangsters" and "any alliance with racketeers or gangsters at any level" of the international or subordinate locals.

The commission, Hoffa said, would "study all charges" made in McClellan committee hearings and "assure the membership a strong, honest leadership" while "preserving fairness and due process" for any person charged with offenses.

O'Donoghue in a letter for the Board of Monitors told Hoffa that the board had "learned through the public press" of creation of the union's own "Anti-Racketeering Commission."

The action, he said, has "serious implications," and Hoffa was asked to furnish a "detailed report" on the reasons for the commission's creation, its "powers, duties, proposed procedures and proposed relationship" to the Board of Monitors itself.

The monitors' earlier recommendations on the filing of charges against Teamsters officials included proposed action against Samuel Feldman, business agent of Local 929, Philadelphia, and Pres. Glenn W. Smith and Sec.-Treas. H. L. Boling of Local 515, Chattanooga.

The monitors also released publicly "recommendations" to Hoffa on "rules governing the conduct of local union nomination meetings and election of officers" and a "questionnaire" it prepared for use of all locals now or previously under trusteeship.

N. Y. Blue Cross Wins Rate Hike

New York—The cost of hospitalization for about 6 million men, women and children in the New York area took a sharp jump when State Supt. of Insurance Julius S. Wikler authorized a 22.3 percent average increase in Blue Cross premium rates.

Sec.-Treas. Morris Iuschewitz of the New York Industrial Union Council, speaking also for Sec.-Treas. James C. Quinn of the Greater New York Central Trades & Labor Council, voiced "disappointment at the extent of the raise granted." Blue Cross had asked a 40 percent rate boost. Organized labor and other groups opposed any increase pending completion of a study next year.

The new schedule is expected to become effective Sept. 15. It will raise family coverage, obtained on a group basis, from $4.36 to $5.34 a month under the standard plan of full payment for the first 21 days of hospitalization and a 50 percent discount on the next 180 days.

ABC Sweeps 24 Elections in Chicago Area

The AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers have completed a clean sweep of National Labor Relations Board representation contests with the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers in 24 shops in and near Chicago.

In the over-all tabulation, the ABC polled 2,627 votes to 89 for the BC&W, which was ousted from the AFL-CIO by the Atlantic City convention because of corrupt leadership.

First returns from the balloting were printed in last week's edition of the AFL-CIO News.

8-30-58

ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
PD ORG

The last tallies showed the ABC victorious by a 366 to 7 vote in the big A & P Bakery, and by 1,092 to 24 in one group of 13 shops voting as a unit. These included five Continental Baking Co. plants; three shops of the Schulze Baking Co.; two Ward Baking Co. operations; New Process Baking Co.; Gordon Baking Co., and Burny Brothers.

The ABC has won 12 recent elections in A & P bakeries in different parts of the country, all in which it appeared on the ballot.

Lodges of BRT Join Missouri State Body

St. Louis—Full affiliation of all lodges of the Railroad Trainmen with the Missouri State Labor Council has been announced by Council Pres. John I. Rollings. Missouri is the first state where all local organizations of the BRT, which recently affiliated with the AFL-CIO, have joined the state central body.

$1.30 Hourly Floor Proposed in Flour

A minimum wage determination of $1.30 an hour from the flour and related products industry has been proposed by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchel under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

AFL-CIO News

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Merger of Central Bodies Now Over 80% Completed

U.S. Honors Workers on Labor Day

By Gervase N. Love

American workers on Labor Day paid their traditional tribute to the founding fathers of the trade union movement and looked forward with confidence despite the twin clouds of unemployment and the Communist menace.

Union leaders, in broadcast speeches and addresses at rallies, rededicated the labor movement to the principles on which it was founded, and pledged themselves to keep it strong.

Labor Day messages also were issued by national leaders, including Pres. Eisenhower, who paid tribute to workers as having "met every challenge" and in a "supplemental" message apparently signaled an Administration labor law drive by asking for legislation against practices that he said result in "lawlessness and harmful abuses of power."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a nationwide NBC broadcast listed labor's problems as including the preservation and growth of the democratic trade union movement "free from any and all corrupt influences" and the termination of the recession and restoration of full employment. He cited also minimum standards against economic hazards of joblessness, illness and old age, the protection of civil liberties, "the fulfillment of the opportunity to learn," and the preservation of peace despite continuing Communist aggression.

"The corruption revealed in the labor movement is but a small part of—and a reflection of—the corruption which exists in business, government and most other segments of society," he said. "The trade union movement, however, must be devoted solely to human service and must of necessity be motivated by the highest ideals and moral standards."

In a separate address broadcast abroad by the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, Meany touched briefly on the history of Labor Day and outlined the accomplishments of organized workers, with emphasis on non-material gains.

Dignity of Labor

"Labor Day has been dedicated since its beginning to the dignity of labor," he said. "On Labor Day we celebrate the rights of man. We celebrate freedom, democracy and social justice. We celebrate human brotherhood, and the international solidarity of labor in the crusade for a better world."

He sent greetings to workers behind the iron curtain and renewed "our pledge of continued sympathy and solidarity in the endless and irrepressible struggle for freedom."

In his formal Labor Day statement, Pres. Eisenhower declared that in no other country have the

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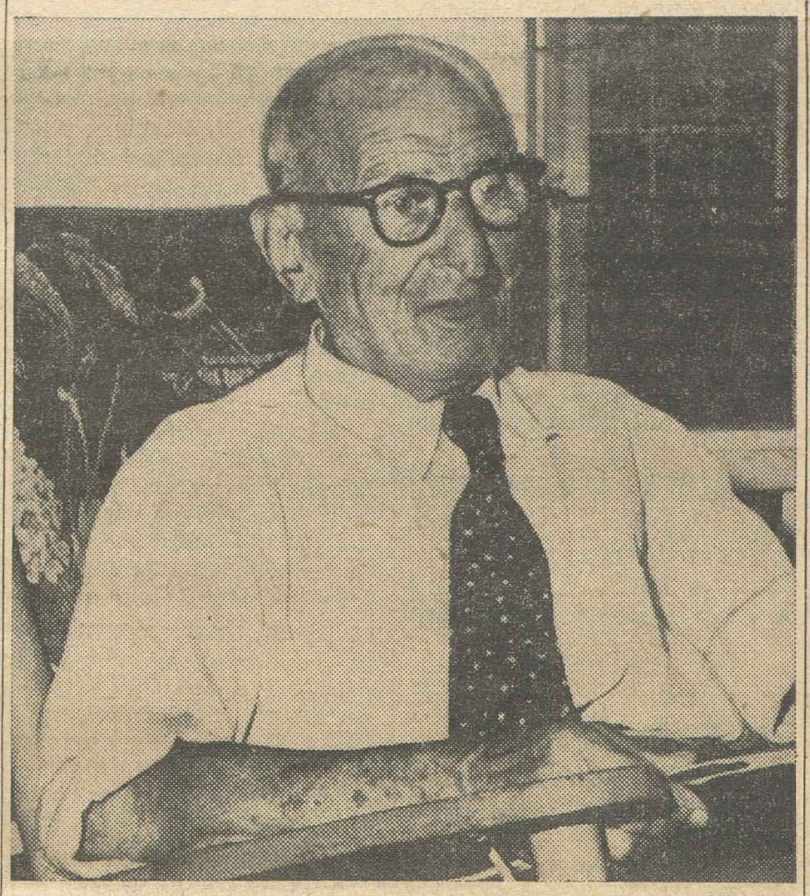

THE ONLY SURVIVOR of the little group of men who planned the first Labor Day in New York City in 1882 is Leo B. Bamberger, retired member of Photo Engravers Local 7 in Philadelphia, who is shown at his summer home in Ocean City, N. J., a few days before his 90th birthday on Sept. 2. As a boy of 14 associated with the Leader, New York Socialist newspaper, he was present when Peter Maguire, Samuel Gompers, Henry George and other famous pioneers of trade unionism met to plan the first Labor Day observance. He still has union membership cards going back to 1886.

579 Groups Receive AFL-CIO Charters

Merger of local central bodies, moving at a rapid pace across the nation, has now passed the 80 percent mark, a survey has revealed.

As of Labor Day, the AFL-CIO had issued charters to 579 unified central labor bodies, with only 98 mergers of these local arms of the federation still to be completed.

Without fanfare, 29 states plus Hawaii, Panama, Alaska and the District of Columbia have achieved complete consolidation at the local level, while in 10 other states only a handful of local mergers are still pending.

States which have achieved complete local unity include: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The 10 states where merger is virtually completed, and the number of consolidations remaining to be effected are: Alabama, 4; California, 3; Missouri, 1; Connecticut, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 2; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 2, and Wisconsin, 3.

98 Mergers Pending

Of the 98 mergers of central bodies still to be achieved, 61 are in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where unity at the state level has not yet been accomplished, plus the recently-merged states of Michigan and Ohio.

Progress toward consolidation at the local level has moved at a steady rate since December 1955 when the AFL and the CIO merged in the unity convention. At that time,

(Continued on Page 2)

Motormen and TWU Agree on Merger Terms

New York—Jurisdictional peace and stability on New York's sprawling subway system were assured as leaders of the Transport Workers Union and the Motormen's Benevolent Association agreed to merger terms.

Under the agreement, the 2,500-member MBA will become a separate division of the TWU's Local 100, and the local's structure will be revamped to permit other craft groups in the transit system to affiliate on a similar divisional basis.

The final terms are subject to ratification before October by the Motormen's membership and the 41-man executive board of Local 100. They were worked out with the help of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who stepped into the negotiations after the three-month-old talks between the two unions had bogged down.

Meany, who worked with a four-man harmony committee named by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to try to devise a peace formula, was a co-signer of the merger agreement. He will serve as a guarantor of the good faith of both sides in living up to their responsibilities and obligations.

The MBA was formed three

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Big 3 Decision Near:

UAW Board to Set Strike Target, Date

By Gene Zack

Detroit—The United Auto Workers summoned its executive board to an emergency session Sept. 10 to "select a strike target and set a strike deadline" in its stalled contract negotiations with the auto industry's "Big Three."

With General Motors, Ford and Chrysler approaching the start of full-scale production of their 1959 lines, the "day of decision" to which the UAW board referred last month when it deferred approval of strike action appeared to be at hand.

If the UAW is forced to strike to back up its demands for "a '58 contract in '58," the full strength of the united labor movement will be ranged solidly behind the union. In an unprecedented action, the AFL-CIO Executive Board late last month pledged the "full moral and financial support" of the 13.5-million-member federation to the UAW.

AFL-CIO Help Ready

A special committee of seven international presidents, appointed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, has been established on a standby basis "to raise funds and to give practical support organizationally and financially" to the UAW in the event of a strike or lockout.

The showdown meeting of the UAW executive board will follow by 24 hours special public meetings between union officials and community leaders in the key automo-

(Continued on Page 2)

No-Raid Agreement Enforceable in Court

A federal appellate court has ruled that the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement is enforceable in court under a section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The court so ruled in a case involving the Textile Workers Union and the United Textile Workers, both of which were signatories of the no-raiding pact that preceded merger of the former AFL and CIO.

The Textile Workers filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board on Oct. 2, 1957, seeking bargaining rights for workers at Personal Products Corp., Chicago, previously represented by a United Textile Workers local. The labor board ordered an election.

David L. Cole, impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement, after a hearing held that the Textile Workers had violated the agreement. His decision was not accepted.

The United Textile Workers, which had signed a new contract with the company, took the case to federal court, arguing that Sec. 301

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Administration Signals Renewed Labor Drive

Clear indications of a renewed Administration campaign on labor legislation came even as Pres. Eisenhower signed two bills that had been major objectives of the AFL-CIO in the just-adjourned Congress.

The bills that became law were the Douglas-Teller welfare-fund disclosure measure, which the President criticized as inadequate, and the Social Security Act amendments raising the level of benefits by an average of 7 percent.

Among other major bills of concern to labor, the President had not acted on the area redevelopment (distressed-area) measure as this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press. Deadline for a signature or written veto was Sept. 6, and failure to act by that day would have the effect of a pocket veto.

The Administration signals on labor legislation came both from Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, the latter of whom confirmed a House floor statement by Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn.), during the Kennedy-Ives debate, that he had branded the measure a "bad bill."

Mitchell on the NBC television program, Meet the Press, said Aug. 31 he would "press hard" in the next session for different labor legislation. He said the Kennedy-Ives bill, passed by the Senate by an 88-to-1 vote after anti-labor amendments offered by the Administration and by right-to-work Republicans were beaten would have "misled" the public.

The secretary avoided a direct answer as to why he sacrificed "an entire labor reform bill to get some relatively minor" changes. He "never had the opportunity" to accept" the bill or "sacrifice" it, he said. House Republicans voted overwhelmingly against it.

Eisenhower emphasized the Ad-

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Full Backing!

29 States Complete Local Level Mergers

(Continued from Page 1)

there were a total of 977 central bodies.

As of Labor Day, 1958, in addition to the 579 AFL-CIO central body charters which had been issued, merger plans were in the making in 25 other key cities.

Many of the mergers involved more than two central bodies. In Los Angeles, for example, where unity is near, merger will mean the issuance of one AFL-CIO charter in a metropolitan area which at present has seven central trades groups and one industrial union council.

Kinds of Merger

The granting of charters to AFL-CIO central bodies has fallen into three broad categories:

- The actual merger of two or more AFL and CIO bodies.
- Merger where one central body existed, but not the other, and all locals affiliated with the existing body.
- Merger where there was an AFL central labor body, but no CIO locals in the area.

State body mergers also reflect the drive for unity across the country. A total of 40 states have completed consolidation, and Rhode Island becomes the 41st with its merger convention set for Sept. 6-7. Plans for merger are moving toward final approval in California, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, while New Jersey and New York groups have exchanged drafts of proposed merger constitutions.

Desegregation Hearing Set By High Court

The U.S. Supreme Court will hear arguments Sept. 11 on whether it will permit a delay in carrying out its order for desegregation of Little Rock, Ark., Central High School. Opening of the school was twice delayed and was finally set for Sept. 15.

At a 3½-hour hearing on Aug. 28, followed by nearly two hours of deliberation, the court deferred action on an appeal from an order by District Court Judge Harry L. Lemley postponing the integration program in Little Rock for 2½ years. The technical issue before it was whether it should vacate a stay of an 8th Circuit Court order reversing Lemley.

The high court gave the Little Rock School Board until Sept. 8 to petition for review of the Circuit Court decision. It directed all sides, including the school board, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Dept. of Justice, to file briefs by Sept. 10 and to appear for oral argument the following day.

In his rebuttal argument on Aug. 28 Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin, after touching on the legal aspects, emphasized the moral element in the explosive situation and declared "this country cannot exist without recognizing that when the Supreme Court speaks, that is the law."

Must Have Start

"With due regard for the problems of the South," he added, "I believe there is no place in this country that cannot make at least a small start (toward integration). You must have a start."

Meantime, Gov. Orval E. Faubus held up action on an eight-point program passed by the state legislature to prevent enforcement of desegregation orders in Arkansas schools. He continued to insist that any effort to enforce integration would result in "bloodshed."

Plight of Women Workers Decried

Augusta, Ga.—Millions of working women are in a "tough spot" because of inadequate and outdated state laws plus the lack of unionism, Mrs. Esther Peterson, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told the Intl. Association of Government Labor Officials at a meeting here.

She sharply rapped so-called "right-to-work" laws, explaining they are making it practically impossible to organize workers who most need unionization.

"With only one-seventh of the 23 million working women in trade unions," she added, "it becomes more important than ever that state and federal laws be enacted and brought up to date to give protection in wages, hours and other benefits to this large group of our American working population."

Mrs. Peterson said the AFL-CIO does not want to see women driven to work because of low family income. It will continue to campaign, she stressed, to increase the earning capacity of all workers so women may work by choice and not from economic necessity.

UAW Board Called to Pick Strike Target as Firms Stall

(Continued from Page 1)

tive centers of southeastern Michigan and northwestern Ohio.

In a statement on the public sessions, Reuther said that before the UAW leadership decides on a "course of positive action," the union felt a "responsibility to make a full report to the public on our position . . . and to learn the opinions and attitudes of as many community leaders as possible."

Reuther cited the "months'-long record of fruitless negotiations" with the three leaders in the automotive field in announcing the emergency session of the general executive board. He reminded the industry that the UAW deferred action last month because it felt that "a strike is a serious matter and should be authorized only as a last resort."

The union gave the Big Three an opportunity to head off a strike, urging them to make an offer "which can provide the basis for a fair and honorable settlement." Failing such an offer before the Sept. 10 meeting, Reuther said, "the officers will recommend that the board select a strike target and set a strike deadline."

Cites Management Provocation

He detailed "the continued refusal of the three companies to engage in good faith collective bargaining" throughout four fruitless months at the bargaining table, and stressed the fact that more than half a million UAW members have worked without contracts with GM, Ford and Chrysler for three months.

During that time, the UAW president said, rank and file members "have displayed commendable restraint and self-discipline in the face of great provocation by management."

Reuther emphasized that the UAW had attempted to bargain with the Big Three, had accepted offers of federal mediation and had offered to submit the economic issues in dispute to impartial arbiters "with a clear stipulation that no economic concession would require a price increase."

"In sharp contrast," he said, "the companies have refused to bargain, have refused to permit federal mediators to intervene in negotiations, have refused to test their economic arguments before a panel of impartial arbitrators."

When the UAW executive board convenes here. it will be acting on unanimous requests from the General Motors, Ford and Chrysler National Councils for strike authorization against their respective companies. The requests for authorization, backed up by overwhelming 9-to-1 membership strike votes, were originally made on Aug. 9.

Action Was Deferred

Action was deferred until now, Reuther said, in hope that the three firms "would recognize the futility, short-sightedness and irresponsibility of their refusal to bargain in good faith and that they would at this late hour be willing to engage in practical give-and-take collective bargaining."

The UAW has presented an 11-point program aimed at increased job security and higher purchasing power. The companies made separate "take-it-or-leave-it" offers of a two-year extension of the contract negotiated in 1955.

Court Rules No-Raid Pact Is Enforceable

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Taft-Hartley Act gave unions the status to sue each other for alleged violations of contract.

Courts Order 'Withdrawal'

Both the district court and a three-judge panel of the appellate court have now ordered the Textile Workers to "withdraw" from the NLRB election and "to conform in all respects to the arbitration award" of Umpire Cole.

Cole had found, the appellate court said, that the Textile Workers "engaged in activity designed to disrupt" the United Textile Workers' "established bargaining relationship" with Personal Products.

Through Sec. 301 of Taft-Hartley, the court said, Congress "apparently realized" that enforcement power was necessary to prevent an inter-union agreement from becoming a "useless thing."

The Textile Workers, said the decision, urged "that despite its contractual commitment" not to engage in raids, "it is free to raid and capture members" belonging to the United Textile Workers on the theory that "federal courts are without jurisdiction to compel obedience to non-raiding contracts. We disagree."

Bond Drive Backed By Utah AFL-CIO

Salt Lake City—The Utah State AFL-CIO has endorsed the state's "Share in America Campaign" to push the sale of U.S. savings bonds and has circularized all member-locals with literature on their purchase, interest and redemption.

In letters to affiliates, Pres. La-Mar D. Gulbransen pointed out that savings bonds constitute an ideal investment for surplus union funds and at the same time assist the nation to raise the money necessary to place it "second to none in peace power."

Curran Raps Scuttling of U. S. Fleet

New York—Members of the Maritime Union are being rallied by Pres. Joseph Curran in a campaign to persuade Congress to demand that the Eisenhower Administration carry out the country's policies for a strong merchant marine.

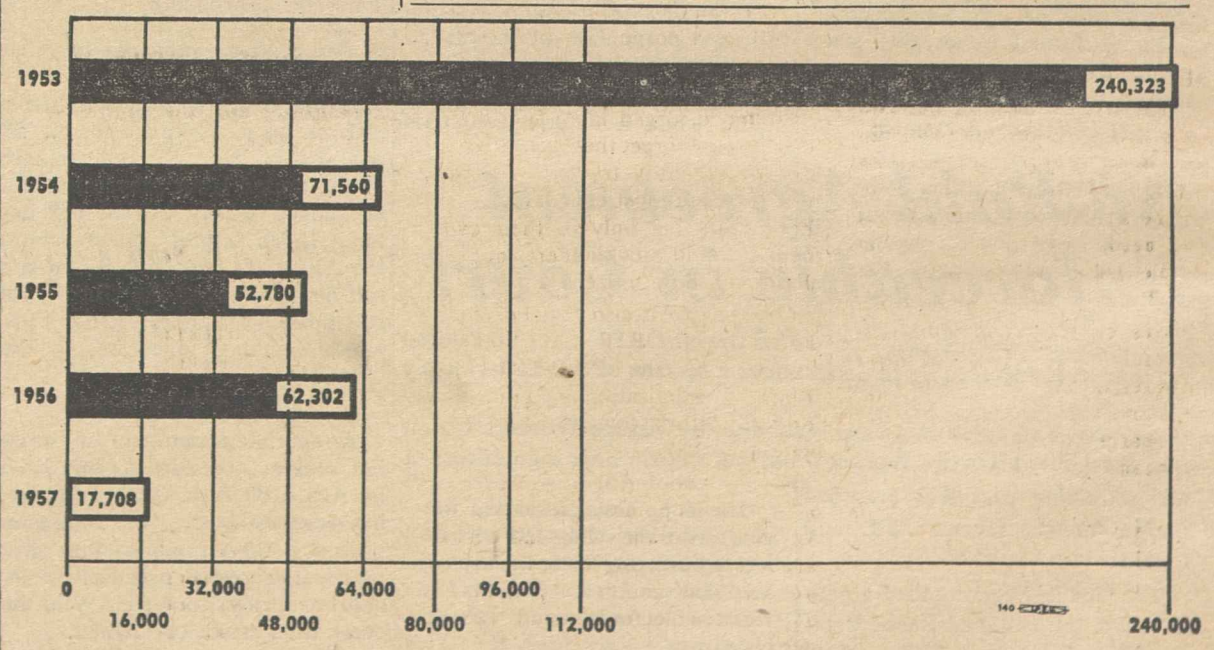
Curran has asked maritime workers to write their senators and congressmen urging that the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee take "appropriate steps" to see that the principle of an "adequate and well-balanced" merchant marine, established in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, is made a reality.

Charging "there is an official program to scuttle our merchant fleet," Curran pointed out that during the last 11 years the proportion of imports and exports carried in American flag ships has dropped year by year.

He cited the Bulletin of the American Bureau of Shipping to to show that in 1946 American ships carried 60.9 percent of all dry cargo exported, compared to 17.8 percent in 1957; U.S. ships carried 56.3 percent of dry cargo imports in 1946, and only 22.6 percent last year.

The trade has been going to the ships flying the so-called "Panlibhonco" flags, he asserted—those of Panama, Liberia, Honduras, Costa Rica "and other nations peddling flags of convenience." A decade ago their fleets totalled little more than one million tons, he said, compared with latest reports of nearly 16 million tons.

"The basic justification advanced by the Maritime Administration," he said, "is that these operators they let transfer would have to go out of business if they were not allowed to transfer to the 'flags of convenience.' No one in Maritime has yet realized that by letting these inefficient operators transfer, they are undermining efficient American flag operations."



RESULTS OF COOPERATION in ending inter-union raiding are depicted in this chart, which shows the number of workers involved in NLRB cases affected by such disputes since 1953, as reported to the Executive Council at its recent Unity House, Pa., meeting. The sharp contrast between 1953, when raiding cases involved 240,323 workers, and 1954, when but 71,560 were affected, is accounted for by the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, which became effective the latter year. Last year cases involving only 17,708 workers reached the NLRB.

American Workers Observe Labor Day

Challenges to Unions Outlined in Speeches

(Continued from Page 1)

people "so succeeded in using the resources of their land and the genius of their minds to provide such a high level of living for so large a population."

Working people, he said, now are faced with "the task of maintaining both the intricate equipment of national defense, which is the strong right arm of peace, and manning the constantly improving systems of national production, to which our standard of living is secured.

"It is my firm belief that they will meet these tasks with ability and stamina and pride."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in his Labor Day speech on the ABC network emphasized the part played by AFL-CIO unions and their members in making their communities better places in which to live.

He recounted as typical some of the steps taken locally to ease suffering, either individually or in the wake of disaster, or to improve community facilities, and concluded:

"At the collective bargaining table and in community endeavors, the unions of the AFL-CIO will continue well and truly to serve their members, their communities, their nation."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a CBS network address called for rededication "to the never-ending task of bringing to practical fulfillment man's ancient dream of a world of peace, freedom, justice and human brotherhood."

He stressed American labor's rejection of the Communist concept of the class struggle, stating that in a free society labor and management have the opportunity to create and share economic abundance.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison declared over the MBS network that the "most tragic fact" of the "grim" unemployment situation is that "too many of our public officials are smug and complacent."

"Too many of those in positions of power have deceived themselves and are misleading the public into believing that the possibility of slowly increasing industrial output and rapidly rising profits will quickly produce full employment," he said. "Nothing could be further from the truth."

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in a Labor Day statement called the unemployment situation "preposterous" in a country with the world's greatest and finest productive capacity.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne expressed the faith of the 300,000 members and officers of the Communications Workers in the future, and urged the world not judge the whole trade union movement by "a small number of crooked labor leaders" whose misdeeds have come to light.

Unemployment Held 'Crime'

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared that unemployment of American workers and resources "must, for all time, be branded a national crime and ended forever." It called on the incoming Congress to enact the "mountain of legislation" left untouched by the last Congress which must be passed if the nation is to go forward, and urged the election of "truly liberal" congressmen and senators.

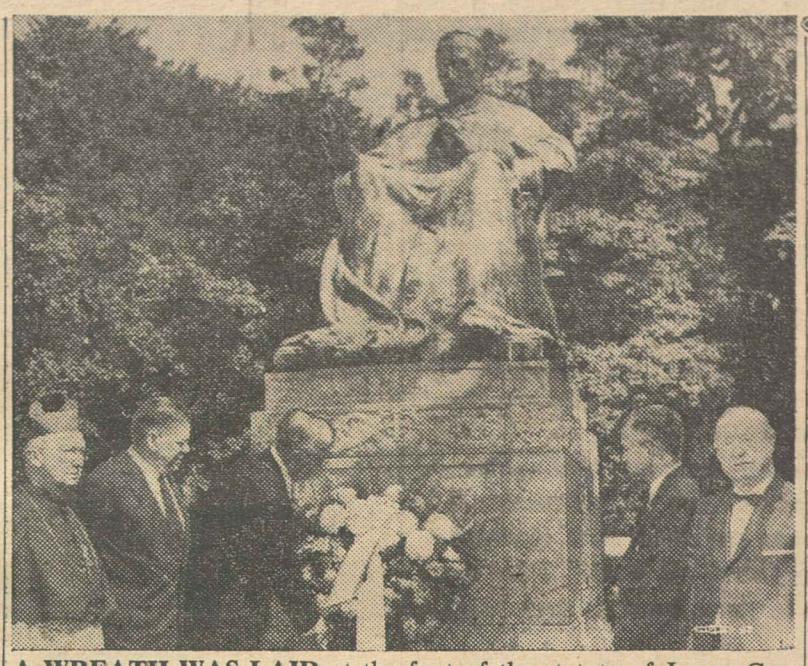
Following a mass in the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Washington, Sec. Joseph Keenan of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers laid a wreath at a statue of the late James Cardinal Gibbons and in a brief speech said that "in many respects the economic and social aims of organized labor and the Catholic Church are the same."

In a sermon at the mass in St. Francis de Sales Church, Toledo, O., Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, urged labor and management to "forget their petty differences and jointly try to figure out how they can most effectively serve the welfare not only of their own members and stockholders, but of all their fellow citizens."

Gen. Sec. Alfonso Sanchez Madariagara of ORIT sent "to our brothers of the AFL-CIO our friendship, admiration and gratitude for their efforts towards making a better world."

Sec. of Labor Angel M. Castano of the Philippines greeted "the American worker who has in a large measure contributed to the growth in our country of a militant and responsible trade union movement."

Pres. George M. Dimitrov of the Bulgarian National Committee sent best wishes in behalf of Bulgarian workers "who cannot send you greetings because they are slaves under Communist tyranny."



A WREATH WAS LAID at the foot of the statute of James Cardinal Gibbons, one of the pioneer friends of the American labor movement, by Sec. Joseph Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers following the traditional Labor Day mass in the nearby Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Washington. At the left are Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle of Washington and Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell. Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers are at the right.

Hayes Raps Kohler Co. as 'Throwback'

Sheboygan, Wis. — The people who control the Kohler Co. here, against which the Auto Workers have been striking for more than four years, "are a throwback to the dinosaur age of industrial relations," Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists told a Labor Day rally here.

Hayes, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee, is a native Wisconsonite who organized for the IAM in this area during the 1930s.

"Because I know this particular area so well," he said, "and because I can speak from first-hand experience and knowledge of its people, I wonder how it can be that the Kohlers—after having lived among you for three generations—can still fail to respect you as human beings, as workers and as free Americans.

"Apparently to them the clock has not moved forward a single second since the days of William McKinley.

"Apparently they do not consider that a worker had just claim to human rights and personal dignity. Otherwise they could not be so callously indifferent to the needs and desires of the people who work in their factory."

Hayes described the attitude of the family which owns the plumbing wares factory as "Kohler blindness," and voiced thanks that it "is not nearly so prevalent among American employers as it once was."

Not Natural Evolution

"I think it is important that we —and employers—both recognize that it was not natural evolution that made Kohlerism extinct in most industries," he added.

"It was the union movement—the combined strength of organized workers — that introduced decent regard for human rights into the workplace."

Meany Hits 'Politics' On Defense Budget

Chicago—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged some of the country's "politicians" with playing "budget politics" with the nation's defenses.

Addressing the national convention of the American Legion here, Meany said that instead of asking the question "how much defense can our economy stand?" the country should face up to the "real issue" of "how much economy can our total defense stand?"

America, he said, must be "strong enough to deter and, if need be, defeat Soviet aggression" before it can hope to meet the Communist challenge "in economic, educational, scientific and every other sphere of human development."

"Without total adequate defense," Meany said, "our economy will not be able to exist, let alone allow our politicians to play 'budget policitics.' We must think of the real problem in this light when we consider the attempt made by some congressmen to cut the nation's missiles program and to trim the nation's educational program."

The AFL-CIO president warned against a "head-in-sand attitude" and "half-way measures" on beefing up the nation's defenses, declaring that "never before was world peace menaced so gravely with a war of such terrible destruction."

He called specifically for a nationwide assault on unemployment and race discrimination, the dropping of "all support of colonialism," and the providing of "more adequate opportunities for our youth to receive higher training in science and in every other field of advanced learning."

Referring to Russia as "the tireless trouble-maker and subverter of peace and progress" around the globe, Meany deplored the fact that many of the leaders of the free world are guilty of "lack of realism."

Meany asserted that the western powers had "continuously underestimated the determination and readiness of the Communist powers to resort to armed aggression," and cited the "large-scale aggression" by China against the United Nations in Korea as an example of an instance in which the West was "caught by surprise."

"No intellectual gymnastics can hide or refute the fact that the primary motivation of all Communist policies, inside their own country no less than in respect to the western peoples, is hatred of freedom," he said. "This is the Red thread that runs through all Communist thought and action, dogma and deed."

Oldenbroek Sends Labor Day Message

Warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes for the coming year were sent to the AFL-CIO and its members on Labor Day by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"International labor admires your vigorous defense of the workers' interests at home and abroad," he cabled. "Your determined fight against the recession has been of real service to workers throughout the world. The ICFTU pledges full support in your continued struggle."

IUE Rejects GE's Proposed 'Savings' Plan

New York—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have flatly rejected the General Electric Co.'s offer to create an employe "savings and security program" and pressed negotiations on the union's eight-point job security plan.

The company's offer, made at a preliminary bargaining session, offered creation of a master fund into which employes would pay up to a maximum of 6 percent of their earnings, with the company adding 50 cents for each $1 invested by an employe. From the fund, to be invested in bonds or GE stock, the worker could draw in case of total disability, layoff, or a strike.

Rejected by Union

In a letter of rejection, IUE Pres. James B. Carey told the company the union was turning down the plan because it was detrimental to the worker, the community and the economy as a whole, and that in the final analysis the workers would be paying for it, through proposed wage cuts.

The offer was made subject to virtual scrapping of the present five-year agreement, which expires Oct. 31, 1960.

It was conditioned on reducing and delaying the 3.48 percent wage increase due Sept. 15 and the 3.46 percent hike scheduled for Sept. 15, 1959, to 2.5 percent each; on delaying company assumption of the 1 percent employes now contribute to the pension fund from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1959; on discontinuance of the present plan under which the company adds 15 percent to employes' savings for bond purchases, and on extension of the contract for three months.

Would Get Less

Carey told the company that under its plan those workers who committed themselves to saving 6 percent of their wages would receive less from the firm than it is now required to pay under the contract. Those who could afford less than 6 percent would suffer also, while those who could not participate at all would suffer a "substantial reduction" in wages and other benefits, he maintained.

The contract is open at this time only for negotiations of employment security matters.

Constructors' Pact Signed by Plumbers

A new national agreement, providing for 15-cent-an-hour wage increases in the minimum starting rate for 150,000 workers, has been announced by the Plumbers and Pipefitters Union and the National Constructors Association.

The rate for journeymen was lifted from $2.75 to $2.90 and for foremen from $3 to $3.15. Apprentice pay will be raised by a comparable percentage in accordance with local schedules. These minimum rates, however, do not apply when the prevailing wage standard set by local contracts in the area is higher.

The new agreement also revises hiring procedures to meet the requirements established by the National Labor Relations Board in the Brown-Olds case interpreting the Taft-Hartley Act. Under the revised rules, employers recognize the union as a source of qualified and experienced workers, rather than the exclusive source.

In another clause, employers agreed to increase contributions to the Intl. Training Fund from 2.5 to 3 cents per man-hour worked six months later if at that time a study being conducted by the ITF board of trustees shows present income is insufficient to support expansion of the union's educational and training programs.

The National Constructors Association comprises 26 of the largest construction firms in the country. The agreement, it is expected, will become a pattern for the union's national pacts with other employer associations and contractors.

Make Them Tell

THIS IS THE SEASON when every member of Congress seeking re-election is anxious to meet as many voters as possible. It is the season when the voters—partly because their attention is centered on such things—have their best chance to make up their minds on the issues and on the records the candidates have compiled.

The 85th Congress was an extremely hard-working assembly and it achieved a substantial amount of constructive legislation. It also compiled a list of notable failures.

In the House, for example, there was a key vote on an amendment that destroyed chances of a really liberal bill to supplement the jobless compensation of unemployed workers who had exhausted state benefits and still had no jobs.

There was a vote in the House in 1957 on a school construction bill, recommended originally by the President and then sabotaged by the White House when it came to a vote. There was a Senate vote on a school construction amendment this year.

There were key votes in the Senate on various right-wing amendments to the bipartisan Kennedy-Ives labor bill. Both the Administration and individual senators sponsored these destructive amendments and senators are on record on them. There were votes on right-wing amendments to water down the welfare plan disclosure bill.

There were no votes on minimum wage extension, but three bills attracted attention. The AFL-CIO endorsed the Morse-Kelley bill to grant wage-hour protection to 9.6 million workers not now covered. The Administration offered halfhearted protection for only 2.5 million and the Kennedy compromise bill, which finally reached the Senate Labor Committee, proposed coverage for 6 million. Minimum wages will be a key subject in the next session.

The candidates can be pinned down, courteously but firmly, on such matters. Members of unions, seeking an intelligent choice between candidates, have a right and a duty to know how the incumbents voted on specific issues that went to roll calls, how challengers feel about specific issues that are unfinished business for 1959.

How Merger Works

THIS ISSUE of The News carries the hitherto unheralded story of how local central labor groups, working quietly and largely on their own initiative, have carried out their part of the merger of the AFL-CIO.

There should be no feeling of surprise that merger of city and local central bodies has reached a point where it can be termed, on the actual count, approaching completion, with sound assurance that practically all groups will be merged under AFL-CIO charters within a short time.

People in unions have a natural tendency to work closely and cooperatively with each other on the local level, in the absence of complicating factors. Union people in localities know each other well. Formal unity is easy for them when divisions at other levels have been removed.

Nevertheless, it is a pleasant story to tell how merger has worked in the cities and counties in the less than three years since the founding AFL-CIO convention in December 1955.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'You Left Some Work Back Here, Too'

Will Tito Ever Learn?

Yugoslav Economy Squeezed By Broken Pledge of Soviets

By Arnold Beichman

BELGRADE—Once bitten, twice shy—but not Marshal Tito, whose economy has gotten itself into a Soviet trap from which there is no exit except with U.S. dollars. It's a trap which will not destroy Yugoslavia but will certainly hinder the development of its economy. The story is an instructive one for those people who have made East-West trade expansion an article of faith.

Even more importantly, it demonstrates once again that with all the "inside information" the Yugoslavs are reputed to possess about what goes on inside the Kremlin empire, and their ability presumably to analyze and forecast Kremlin actions, they really don't know much more than a newspaper reader.

All this is by way of preface to a recent article in Komunist, official organ of the Union of Communists of Yugoslavia, entitled "About the Abrogation of Agreements on Soviet Credits." It is a sad obituary on the death of $285 million worth of credits which Moscow had "pledged" in agreements on Jan. 12 and Aug. 1, 1956. The Yugoslav party organ really goes into details showing what a doublecross was there and how Yugoslavia couldn't do a thing about it.

The article reveals that Stalin's economic blockade of Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 cost her at least $200 million, which is real money to a poor country. Then came, what is called here, "normalization" of relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR with the Khrushchev-Bulganin visit to Belgrade in July 1955 and apologies all around. Tito presented a list of essential industrial projects for which Yugoslavia needed credits and Khrushchev said he'd be glad to oblige.

Soviet Credits Cancelled

The credits, just canceled, were to be used to build an aluminum plant and chemical fertilizer factories, the latter being a project of tremendous importance to Yugoslav agriculture which must import nitrates and phosphates. Since the Soviet Union had promised the credits to be repaid over a six-year period in one case, and a seven-year period in another, Yugoslavia prepared the industrial groundwork—blueprints, allocation of materials, surveys—for those credits.

According to Komunist, the government incorporated the Soviet credit program into its economic plan. In providing for distribution of Yugoslav national income throughout its economy, Soviet credits were counted in and, worst of all, the government actually put up "considerable forces and resources in the construction of those projects, rightly expecting the Soviet Union to respect the commitments which [illegible] undertaken."

So now, Yugoslavia is stuck—but good—and there is no getting out of it except through international loans which, in the last analysis, means the U.S. There is no way Yugoslavia can salvage its investment except by western assistance; if that assistance is not forthcoming, Tito can kiss these projects goodbye.

Having accused the Soviet Union of taking "unilateral steps," the Yugoslav magazine takes up the Soviet charge that Yugoslavia had refused "to open negotiations." But, says Komunist aggrievedly, "what would the nature of those 'negotiations' be if the two Soviet notes do little more than simply inform the Yugoslav government that it should accept a unilateral Soviet solution?"

But is Yugoslavia mad at the Soviet Union? *Au contraire.* Says Komunist:

"Yugoslavia does not try to misinterpret the Soviet Union as a country which does not fulfill her commitments arising out of international agreements. We only make note of facts, and it grieves us that we are forced to make note of such facts. But, if these facts arouse suspicions among others, then it is up to the Soviet Union to repudiate them by deeds."

What is significant is that Tito actually expected that the Soviet Union would live up to its agreements. Didn't he really know that after Yugoslavia's refusal to sign the Cominformist Declaration of Twelve Countries in Moscow in November 1957 and his insistence on pursuing an "independent" foreign policy that Moscow would necessarily have to exact a price for such intransigence? After all, if Moscow is ready to reward a Communist dissident with $285 million of Soviet credits designed to build up the dissident's economy, imagine the effect upon restive Soviet satellite states.

This is Tito's dilemma as it always was—he is still a Communist; his spokesmen even now feel called upon to defend the USSR's second intervention in Hungary—fearful of the consequences of any real liberalization of the regime.

Still Favors Non-Alignment

He still pursues a fictional policy of "non-alignment" with East and West (and he is now said to be having second thoughts over his decision to stop taking U.S. military aid). He has spent three years trying to appease the unappeasable without total submission. Result—Yugoslavia has been defined by Moscow as "a center of revisionism" and the USSR has done Yugoslavia a major injury to its economic development which no democracy would dare to do. The real question here is:

Can Marshal Tito ever learn? We'll have to wait and see.

Morgan Says:

Americans Still Aren't Softies

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A **HEADLINE** in the Washington Post cries that a psychobiologist fears that civilized life is turning Americans into softies. But a headline in the Denver Post said that the number of campers in Colorado mountains this season had broken all previous records. These were not just motel migrants, mind you, they were a million-odd nature-hungry citizens who pitched their tents or parked their trailers beside a rushing stream under the pines and the stars.

Morgan

There is a difference, I submit, between this kind of leisure and the empty time or boredom consumed, with cover charge, in some flossy nightery or absorbing the vacuous output of a home or portable television set. Having pursued the wily trout in the Rockies—and never mind how successful the pursuit—having watched cow elk graze in a forest clearing, having followed a beaver busy with his watery rounds. I am not prepared to say that we concede to the softies—yet.

On a holiday, I had an additional experience that was invigorating and reassuring. I sat in on a series of unusual conferences in Aspen, Colo., at which business leaders and labor leaders, scholars and salesmen take time out to examine basic values in what is called a course of humanistic studies.

In a stimulating alpine atmosphere, they discuss not cost-plus contracts or taxes but Socrates and natural rights and the great ideas of western man. It is a pause that is likely to embarrass them, at first, with the knowledge of how much they have forgotten.

NOTHING IS SETTLED at these Aspen conferences, no great problems solved, no grand conclusions reached. But something is proved, nonetheless. It is that the human mind improves with exercise. What we have done too little of in this country, individually and collectively, is to think.

We converse in cliches and react to circumstances with preconceived prejudices and make decisions without boldness of imagination. It is too bad that the spirit of the Aspen Institute cannot be transplanted to government itself under a new cabinet post that might be called the Dept. of Thinking.

Our potential for boldness, imagination and courage is there; it can be stimulated and refreshed by the hot noon smell of pine needles and the gurgle of clear water tumbling over smooth stones, and good night talk around a campfire. But to be of any sustained use, our potential—of strength and thoughtfulness—must be applied.

Vandercook Says:

Segregationists Are Mistaken

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE EXTREME pro-segregationists in the Deep South would have us believe that there is no way out of the dilemma in which we find ourselves. The racial prejudices of the majority of southern whites, they assure us, are too firmly established ever to be changed. The segregationist tradition, they say, is so fixed that outside efforts to alter it are forever doomed to failure.

Vandercook

Since time began that has been the cry of all fanatics. They have always been mistaken. The truth is more encouraging.

The fact is, the outer walls are falling. The ease and rapidity with which they fall seems to be largely a question of leadership. The States of Kentucky and of Tennessee are not greatly unlike Arkansas. In none of the three are the Negro populations overwhelmingly large. In each of them—as is demonstrated by the kind of men they've sent to the Senate—men like Gore and Cooper and Fulbright—there is a strong liberal tradition.

But there was this great difference: when there were pro-segregationist riots in Kentucky and in Tennessee, Governors Chandler and Clement put their foot down hard. As men, they made it clear that they had grave doubts as to the desirability of school desegregation. But neither had any doubts whatever about the undesirability of violence and of mob rule.

FAUBUS OF ARKANSAS followed a different track. Gov. Faubus took the astonishing position that it was his duty, instead of suppressing the mob, to remove the mob's temptation to defy authority. Instead of cracking down on Little Rock's hoodlum minority, he submitted to the mob's as yet unproved demands. From that feeble effort to placate the defiant have stemmed all of Arkansas' difficulties.

There is another fact of extreme importance which is frequently lost sight of. In almost no community is America's intelligent Negro leadership seeking total, all-at-once, integration of the races in public schools.

Actually, 900 Negro children are technically eligible to enroll at Little Rock's Central High School. Only seven now actually seek that token privilege.

Wiser than the rest of us, the majority of Negro leaders do not wish to see the dull, the average and the gifted children all thrown into the same pot inevitably to boil down to the lowest level. The inclusion of Negro children, as it is presently envisaged, promises to raise rather than to lower scholastic standards.

Washington Window:

Oil Keeps Its 'Golden Gimmick'

IN ITS FINAL mad plunge toward adjournment the Senate of the United States took the better part of one day debating one of the biggest and most significant loopholes in our entire tax structure—and by a vote of 58 to 31 refused to plug it up.

The loophole is the 27.5 percent depletion allowance enjoyed by the powerful oil companies. Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), proposed a reduction in this fantastic bonanza which, he says, costs the federal treasury $3 billion a year.

The debate consumed some 50 pages in the Congressional Record. It was directly related to the explosive and news-making Middle East situation since the Proxmire amendment would have included Mideast oil. Yet, all this received scant notice.

One fascinating aspect about the vote is that the greatest pennypinchers in the Senate, those who scream the loudest about balancing the budget, like Sen. Harry Byrd (D-Va.) and Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.) voted against the amendment.

The full meaning of the excessive tax break enjoyed by the oil companies was summed up during the debate by Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo.):

"Is there any doubt in the mind of anyone who has studied the subject that some of the greatest corporations in America are those in the oil industry? Is there any doubt of the extent of their influence in the executive branch of the government, when it comes to foreign policy? Is there any doubt that there is a tremendous concentration of power and wealth in their hands that is growing bigger and bigger and extending more and more? That is happening at a time when the government needs revenue."

One other point should be added. Oil money has become a major factor in countless political campaigns throughout the nation. Executives in this industry, through the depletion rate device, seem to have ample ready cash to aid conservative candidates. Our entire domestic political picture is clouded by oil.

Proxmire pointed out that "in the last 12 years the depletion allowance has increased four-fold."

Interestingly enough, one of the major companies in the center of the Mideast crisis has been one of the larger benefactors of the tax gimmick. This is Aramco, a combination of four U.S. oil companies.

It may be recalled that in 1950 former Pres. Truman cited an interesting case of a Texas oil millionaire who raked in a total net income of $14.3 million over a five-year span. He paid income taxes of only $80,000 for the period.

This meant that his tax rate was only about one-half of one percent. Compare this with the lowest rate of 20 percent set forth in the tax tables for a single man with less than $2,000 a year income.

"I know of no loophole in the tax law so inequitable as the excessive depletion exemptions enjoyed by oil and mining interests," Truman said.

Despite all this, however, the great influence and power of the oil interests was again asserted to protect their fabulous "golden gimmick."

—From Public Affairs Institute.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

NOBODY IS MORE FUN to argue with than a collection of judges, who have an occupational tendency to get above themselves when they are making speeches and passing resolutions. The assortment of state supreme court chief justices who recently took dirty cracks at the U.S. Supreme Court is an easier target than most.

The state chief justices—36 of them, count them—decided that the time had come to admonish the Supreme Court headed by Earl Warren about "our system of federalism."

They had much to say about "local self-government" and about the "fundamental purpose of having a written Constitution" and about how "sound" our federalism is and how under the U.S. Supreme Court it "should be more diligently preserved."

They suggested that Supreme Court members were voting on cases according to what they might think "desirable or undesirable" rather than merely following our "written Constitution." And they patronizingly urged the court to exercise "the greatest of all judicial powers —the power of judicial self-restraint."

★ ★ ★

THESE STATE SUPREME court justices, presumably, all went to law school and read how John Marshall interpreted the Constitution to establish the power of judicial review of laws passed by Congress. He didn't find it written there.

They are learned men, so they have, presumably, read smatterings of American political history—enough to learn that strong Presidents have scrounged around to find justices who, in addition to other talents, might have "correct" views about controversies of the moment. Theodore Roosevelt treated the great Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes as a White House buddy, after appointing him, but barred the door when Holmes maddeningly voted "wrong" in an anti-trust case about which Roosevelt felt deeply.

The state chief justices, being experienced men on the bench, presumably are familiar with the fundamental rule that a wise judge never hands down a decision on an issue not before him. They acted as if they had never heard of it.

It is not their business, when they have not specialized in the issues rising constantly before the U.S. high court—the preemption doctrine on the supremacy of federal law, the definition of interstate commerce for federal regulatory purposes, the meaning of due process and equal rights—to pretend superior competence on these issues.

They have never confronted such issues as the high court confronts them in heat and struggle, with sharpness of argument and the immediacy of impact, with a driving sense of our people's urge to become a nation.

Nobody seriously argues that the Supreme Court should not be "criticized" or that its decisions are not subject to being politically overridden.

That is the whole point—that the court can be overridden. Its appellate jurisdiction can be reduced as Congress dictates. Its preemption doctrine can be reversed by such a bill as the Smith "states' rights" measure that the House passed last session. Individual decisions can be reversed, as Congress actually reversed three of them in the law Pres. Eisenhower signed to hand over offshore oil reserves to the seaboard states.

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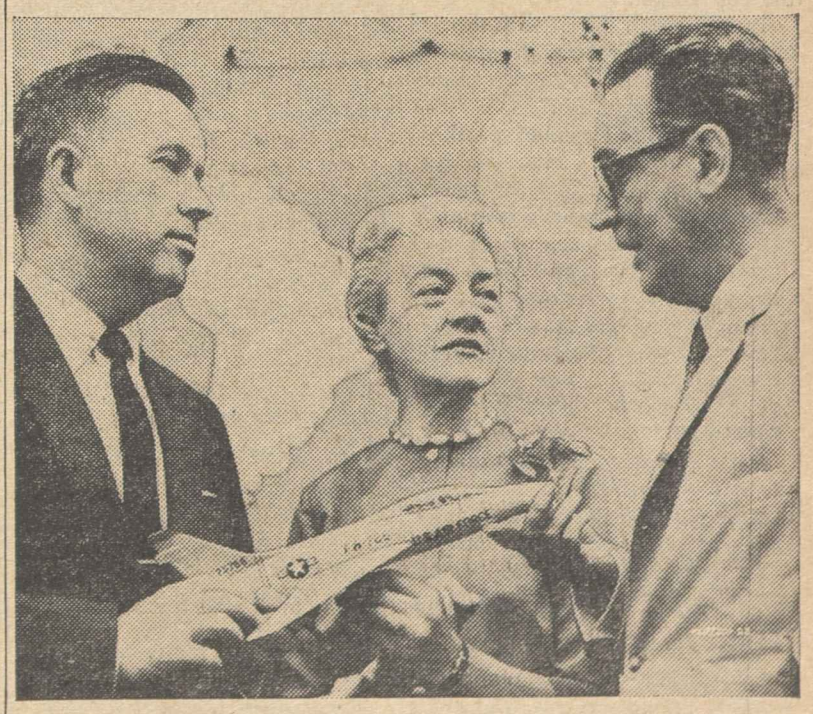
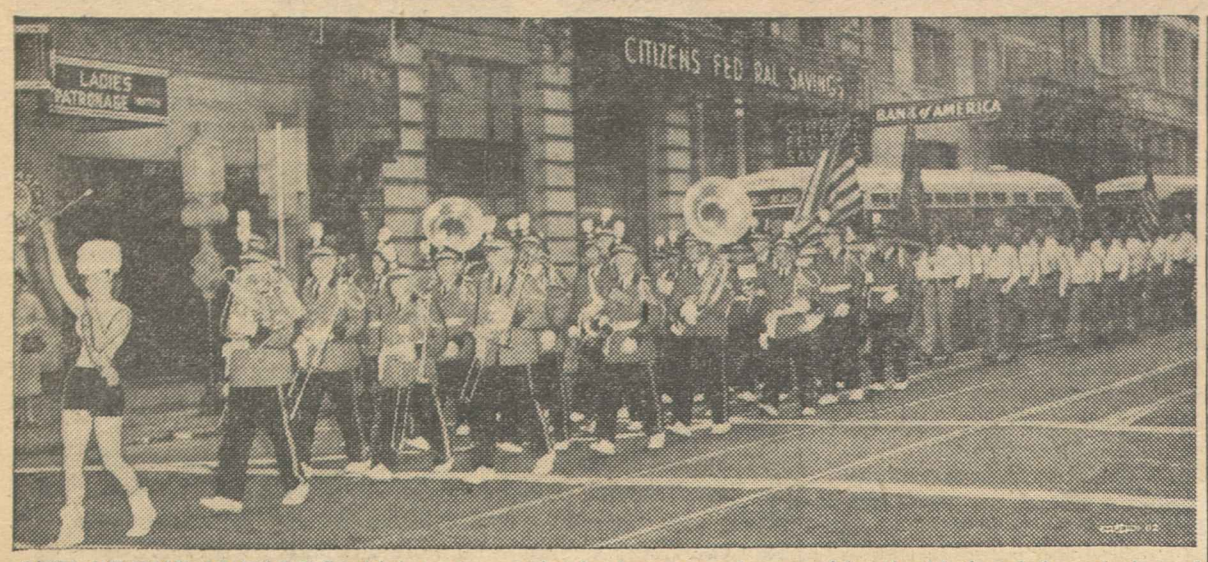
THE COURT IS NOT operating in a vacuum. This is a political country and the court's decisions cannot prevail if they are against the deeprooted, long-continued convictions of the people as reflected in Congress.

The fact that none of the court-curbing bills of the last Congress was passed offers a presumption that politically no demand was sensed to override decisions that the state chief justices blandly suggest reflected a lack of "judicial self-restraint." They should have set a better example of "self-restraint" on their own part.



AMERICA'S LAG in tankers and bombers was stressed by two members of the Senate Armed Services Committee as they were interviewed on Washington Reports, AFL-CIO public service program. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), left, and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), center, discuss the capabilities of a U.S. jet with Harry W. Flannery, moderator.



ONE OF THE 13 BANDS which took part in the huge parade staged by the National Association of Letter Carriers to open the union's 41st biennial convention in San Francisco is shown as it swings up San Francisco's Market St. California's Attorney Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Democratic candidate for governor, declined to head the parade after Chairman Harris Ellsworth (R) of the U.S. Civil Service Commission claimed this could expose the NALC to charges of playing "partisan" politics.

Letter Carriers Given Pledge of CSC Probe

San Francisco—The last has not been heard of an attempt by the chairman of the Civil Service Commission to "pressure" delegates to the 41st biennial convention of the Letter Carriers here.

The 2,000 mailmen delegates closed their weeklong meeting after hearing several congressional leaders promise investigations in January of the incident and of the Civil Service Commission's administration of the Hatch Act.

The pressure was applied early in the week when the chairman of the commission, Harris Ellsworth, warned the NALC that the scheduled appearance of California's Attorney Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown as grand marshal of the traditional convention parade might be considered a violation of the Hatch Act, which forbids partisan political activity by civil service employes.

Invited as State Official

Brown is Democratic candidate for governor of California, running against retiring Republican Sen. William F. Knowland. But, officials of the NALC said, the invitation to head the parade was extended to him in his capacity as attorney general of the host state.

"He was the highest ranking state official available," a spokesman said. "Sen. Knowland, Gov. Goodwin Knight and Sen. Thomas Kuchel all declined invitations to the convention—as did Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield." All of these officials are Republicans and Knight is a candidate for the Senate against Rep. Clair Engle (D-Calif.).

Brown declined the bid to serve as grand marshal to "avoid any embarrassment to the delegates and their officers" but he did address the convention.

In his speech, he praised the letter carriers for their independence in inviting him to talk despite "Washington pressure."

"I wanted to be grand marshal of your parade . . . I like parades . . . but somebody in Washington 'hatched' a plot to keep me out," he said. "I was successful in our primary election and I think I'll be successful in November. . . . And I'm confident the Hatch Act won't bar me from being grand-marshal when I am the next governor of the great state of California."

His appearance before the convention was greeted by a standing ovation from delegates and visitors. He was escorted into crowded Civic Auritorium by the Minneapolis Letter Carriers marching band.

His address paid tribute to the letter carriers as "devoted, hard-working public servants who are a part of the daily life of all of us . . . I think all of government has a responsibility to be as personalized and friendly as are most postmen."

NALC Pres. William Doherty took Brown's cue and formally invited him to preside over the mailmen's 1960 parade. The delegates voted to hold parade and convention in Cincinnati.

At an ealier session Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.) leveled a strong attack against the Civil Service Commission and promised an investigation of its tactics.

"I think Ellsworth should have known better," he said. "I don't know how anyone can be that misinformed." Ellsworth was appointed to the CSC by Pres. Eisenhower after being beaten for re-election to Congress in 1956.

Morrison added: "The time has come when everyone must realize that postal workers and other federal workers are human beings and that the Hatch Act should not be used as a club. First thing you know, they'll tell you you can't kiss your wife."

Other Solons Agree

Expressing similar sentiments were Sen. Olin Johnston (D-S. C.) and Representatives T. Ashton Thompson (D-La.), George P. Miller (D-Calif.) and John F. Shelley (D-Calif.).

During business sessions of the convention, the mailmen re-elected their slate of incumbent officers, with Doherty, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, remaining as president.

They also considered and approved resolutions seeking better pay scales and working conditions for letter carriers, opposing "right-to-work" and compulsory open shop laws, seeking extended medical and hospitalization programs, and asking recognition of the NALC by the federal government as the official collective bargaining agent for postal employes.

The delegates also resolved to seek an improved retirement plan and readjustment of pensions paid to retired mailmen under earlier programs.

Union Recognized at N.Y. Youth House

New York—State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1457 has been formally recognized as bargaining agent for employes of Youth House, quasi-public temporary detention facility for delinquent children, and immediately began negotiation of a first contract.

Recognition followed a check of dues authorization cards. The way was paved by the establishment earlier this year of the "Little Wagner Act," a procedure set up by Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), for the conduct of labor relations in city agencies.

Teachers Ask Improvement Of Standards

Milwaukee, Wis. — A positive program designed to improve both national educational standards and the economic lot of teachers was outlined as the 42nd annual convention of the Federation of Teachers wound up sessions here. About 600 delegates representing over 50,000 union teachers participated in the week-long parley.

One of the more important resolutions called on Pres. Eisenhower to establish federal schools in any state or community which may close its schools to avoid integration. The resolution suggested the government finance such schools, if needed, from the President's national emergency funds or that a special session of Congress be called.

Hit Term Extension

The delegates, in another resolution, opposed any extension of the traditional school year to four quarters embodying the full 12 months of each year.

The resolution said such experiments in some areas had proved disappointing. Among the objections cited were widespread parental opposition because families could not be together in the summer months.

In other action, the convention urged that teachers be given more voice in the planning of curricula, hiring and promotion of teachers and planning new school buildings. Delegates also asked that a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution be the minimum requirement for the certification of teachers. Opposition to merit rating plans was registered as "a threat to academic freedom."

Ask Higher Pay

Several resolutions called for higher pay for teachers. One such action approved by the convention asked that starting salary schedules be set at $6,000, with a maximum of $12,000 to be reached in eight years for those with bachelor degrees. Extra pay was recommended for those teachers possessing more than a bachelor's degree.

Highlight of the convention was the annual banquet with Wisconsin's Sen. William Proxmire (D), the featured speaker. Proxmire criticized the recent Congress for failure to enact "substantial" educational legislation.

He praised the Teachers' union for its "unceasing fight to improve the lot of the nation's school children" and lauded the AFL-CIO for its "yeoman work in this field."

Carl J. Megel of Chicago, president of the federation for six years, was re-elected by a vote of 830 to 350 over William P. Swan of Gary, Ind.

Still a 'No-Man's Land':

AFL-CIO Deplores NLRB Exclusions

The AFL-CIO has again called on the National Labor Relations Board to "abandon the use of jurisdictional standards" by which whole categories of Taft-Hartley Act violations are exempted from hearings and prosecution.

The sharp criticism of the perpetuation of a "no-man's land" in labor-management disputes was contained in an AFL-CIO memorandum in connection with NLRB proposals to broaden the jurisdiction it has accepted since setting "standards" in 1954.

The AFL-CIO charged that, in several instances, the NLRB is actually "narrowing" the scope of its jurisdiction and that major segments of the working force will continue to be denied protection against employer violation of the law.

The memorandum reminded the board that last May, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a Senate Labor subcommittee that "no law enforcement agency other than the NLRB has been so considerate of violators as to give public notice in advance that it will not prosecute certain categories of offenders."

Objections Stated

Submitted by General Counsel J. Albert Woll and Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, the memorandum conceded that if the board will not abandon the use of "standards," its proposed revisions embody a "considerable improvement over the old 1954 standards."

The AFL-CIO objections to the new designations of NLRB jurisdiction covered these general areas:

NON-RETAIL—NLRB proposals to make jurisdiction possible when firms handle more than $50,000 annually in interstate commerce still leave "too many" firms "untouchable." The figure should be reduced further to $25,000.

RETAIL—The board's proposed abandonment of a complex formula and substitution of a simple yardstick of $500,000 annual gross volume, would, said the AFL-CIO, benefit only an additional 15 percent of retail employes. It would leave "the majority of employes" in this field "still uncovered."

RADIO AND TELEVISION—The NLRB proposal to raise the required gross volume of firms from $200,000 to $250,000, the AFL-CIO said, is in "direct conflict" with the stated purpose of protecting more workers. The move would exempt most TV and radio stations with which unions negotiate. AFL-CIO recommended cutting the gross volume to $100,000.

TELEPHONE — The board's proposal to raise the gross volume here also would exempt more companies. At present, the AFL-CIO charged, no more than 100 of the nation's 4,000 independent telephone companies meet the current gross volume "standard."

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—NLRB was accused of having "refused" to assert jurisdiction. The AFL-CIO urged that "any standards finally arrived at" be "applied without discrimination" to employes in this field.

Ten AFL-CIO affiliates filed individual briefs on the proposed NLRB changes, dealing in detail with specific objections raised with respect to their own labor-management problems.

Seek to Avert Split on N. Y. Senate Race

Efforts were being made to prevent a wide-open split between New York State's Liberal and Democratic parties by obtaining Liberal party endorsement of Democratic nominee Frank S. Hogan for the Senate.

Thomas K. Finletter declined the Liberal nomination for the seat left vacant by retirement of Republican Sen. Irving M. Ives on the grounds that a three-cornered race might result in a Republican victory.

Gov. Averell Harriman, who had urged the Democratic convention to pick Finletter, has since made a spirited plea to leaders of the Liberal party to endorse Hogan.

In Massachusetts, the Republican State Committee took three ballots before selecting Charles F. Gibbons, former speaker of the Massachusetts House, as their candidate to oppose Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo.

Substitute Named

The Bay State GOP convention earlier had chosen Atty. Gen. George Fingold for the gubernatorial nomination, but Fingold died of a heart attack over the Labor Day weekend.

Nevada's primaries were marked by the surprising Democratic gubernatorial nomination of Grant Sawyer, district attorney of Elko County, who handed a thumping defeat to three fellow Democrats. Sawyer will seek to unseat Republican Gov. Charles H. Russell.

In Nevada's race for the Democratic nomination for the Senate, Dr. Fred Anderson, a surgeon from Reno, and Las Vegas City Attorney Howard Cannon waged a nip-and-tuck battle, with Cannon holding a shaky lead with virtually all of the votes counted.

Actors Equity Gift Aids Brussels Fair Workshop

New York—Thanks to a contribution by the Council of Actors' Equity, the San Francisco Actors Workshop will be able to keep its engagement at the Brussels World Fair and pay minimum union salaries to the members of its cast.

Funds allocated to the Workshop by the State Dept. through the fair's commissioner-general were not enough to meet the salary requirements. The gift from Actors' Equity makes it possible for the Workshop to fill its contractual obligations during the Brussels run, which begins Sept. 15.

The Equity contribution supplemented funds already raised in San Francisco. Mayor George Christopher of that city headed a citizens' committee which collected gifts, and the Theatrical Federation of San Francisco, composed of all theatrical craft unions, also gave a substantial donation.

Jules Irving, managing director of the Workshop, hailed the "gracious contribution" by the governing board of Equity as a sign of "its faith in and support of the American professional regional theater."

British, U.S. Union Cooperation Urged to Help Needy Nations

By Robert Cooney

Bournemouth, Eng.—American and British unions must work together to do more to aid the less fortunate peoples of the world, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George M. Harrison and Jacob Potofsky told the 90th annual conference of the British Trades Union Congress here.

Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, and Potofsky, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, attended as AFL-CIO fraternal delegates.

"Our peace will constantly be in danger until the problem of the underprivileged and the half-starved is solved," Harrison said.

Delegates, shocked by racial violence in England, applauded Potofsky when he said American labor is "appalled" at the actions of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, and is moving to eliminate all vestiges of racial discrimination within American unions.

A strong majority by a show of hands rejected a resolution proposing talks between the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

WFTU unions are "slaves of their own governments," TUC Gen. Sec. Vincent Tewson charged in opposing the resolution. The only basis for international labor unity, he declared, is affiliates which are "free and independent and not afraid to criticize the governments of their own countries."

The TUC urged renewed efforts by heads of governments aimed at ending the manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons, and to bring about disarmament and study the effects of radioactivity.

Harrison blamed the U.S. recession and unemployment on "slowdown economic policies imposed by industrialists and the government." He expressed agreement with Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers that there is a "well-settled plan" to have the auto industry "hold the brakes" against "any progress by unions."

The U.S. recently has entered upon "what we hope is a period of economic convalescence," he said, which finds the labor movement repeating its "urgent call for speed in turning the economy upward."

But the first signs of recovery have not affected "the indicator of most significance" to workers—total unemployment, he added. The unions consider "this stark economic fact of mass unemployment as intolerable and unnecessary," and have continued to demand action to speed the reversal of the downturn. The government by reinstituting its tight money policies, he said, "may well hamper the recovery."

Speaking frankly to British unionists as chairman of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Committee, Harrison said the abandonment of nuclear arms or nuclear tests will not assure peace and security.

"Those who butchered Budapest and murdered Nagy, those who took away independence from 10 European countries (there was a lone cry of 'No' from someone in the audience), those who deny even their own people every democratic right," he said, "will not hesitate to use non-atomic weapons of mass destruction."

The tremendous edge of Russia in conventional arms, Harrison declared, requires the shortcut of atomic weapons. The U.S. will abandon atomic arms, he said, if overall control of armaments becomes a reality, and hopes this will follow the Geneva agreement on detection of atomic explosions. He urged the principles of independence, self-government and free elections to resolve disputes.

Yearning for Freedom

"The next war will be the end of civilization," Harrison said. "Man yearns to be free. Man cannot exist alone on ideology. Man must have bread. Until that basic problem is solved, peace is endangered."

There has been much publicity on the doings of former Pres. Dave Beck and Pres. James R. Hoffa, of the Teamsters, in Great Britain, where honesty in union leaders is prized. Potofsky was applauded when he said the AFL-CIO "never will compromise with corruption." He struck a responsive chord, too, in saying member apathy is endangering union health.

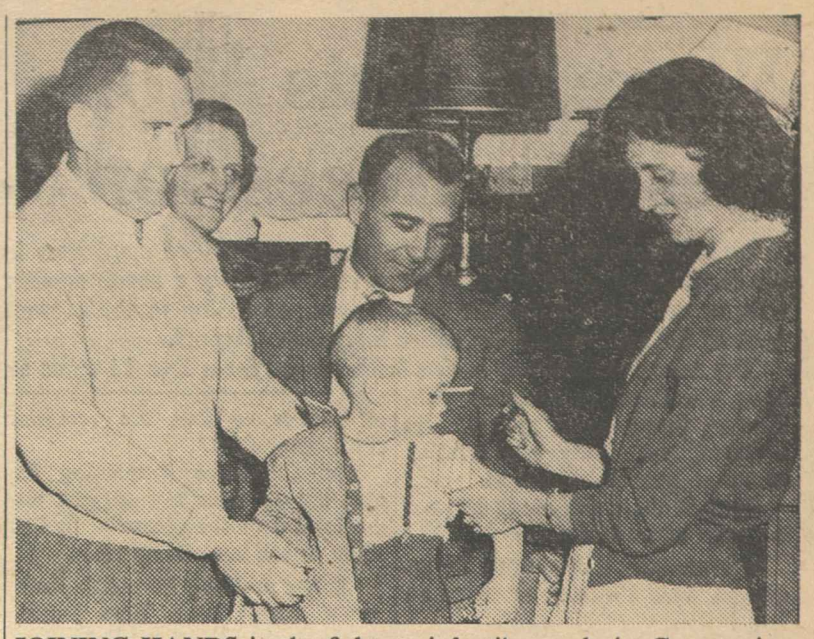
He urged the cooperation of free labor in fighting and winning the "hearts and minds of the mass of people in the uncommitted and less developed areas."

Harrison, Potofsky On Visit to Israel

Two AFL-CIO Executive Council members were scheduled to arrive in Israel Sept. 6 as a delegation of the American labor movement to Histadrut, the general federation of labor in Israel.

While in Israel, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers will dedicate the William Green Cultural Center in Haifa to serve that city's 160,000 trade unionists.

Harrison and Potofsky addressed the British Trade Unions Congress in Bournemouth, England, before leaving for Israel. Their visit coincides with the 10th anniversary of the founding of that nation.



JOINING HANDS in the fight on infantile paralysis, Communications Workers Local 1013 in Camden, N. J., and the county chapter of the Polio Foundation set up a clinic to administer first and second shots of Salk vaccine to union members and their dependents. While the husband and son of a CWA member receive their inoculations from the nurse, Ethel Frei, CWA Local 1013 president, and Frank Meloni, president of the South Jersey Industrial Union Council, look on.

Potter Caught By Backfire of Blast at COPE

A Republican senator running for re-election has been caught misstating his own voting record in a press release denouncing the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education for allegedly "running a lie factory" about him.

The senator is Charles E. Potter (R-Mich.), who charged that COPE in August "falsified" four of his recorded votes and "distorted" another. Potter is being challenged for his seat by Michigan's Lieut. Gov. Philip Hart (D).

In citing a COPE statement that in 1955 Potter voted "to support" an Eisenhower veto of a bill raising postal pay, the Michigan senator indignantly claimed that the Congressional Record showed that "Potter voted to override veto." Potter has "always voted to increase postal pay," his press release added.

But the Congressional Record for 1955 shows that Potter voted against the postal pay increase and voted to sustain the Eisenhower veto.

A spokesman for the senator conceded this to the AFL-CIO News and said Potter had "issued a statement correcting" his own press release about his own record.

In fact no "statement" of correction was issued, but Potter's office said he had acknowledged to the news services, in response to telephone calls, that he had been mistaken.

COPE National Dir. James L. McDevitt pointed out that COPE was "correct in every respect" in citing two votes by Potter—the only ones in the senator's list included in COPE's published records.

Potter's "intemperate language," McDevitt commented, "would seem to indicate that desperation has triumphed over reason."

Potter's accusations of "lies" against labor groups talking about his votes apparently swung, on other issues, on matters of interpretation of the content of bills and key amendments.

Government Employes Set Legislative Aims

San Diego—Delegates to the Federation of Government Employes convention hammered out a legislative program to be presented to the 86th Congress—and a union-building program to be put into effect immediately.

Pres. James A. Campbell—who had called on the delegates to face up to the fact that the union's membership gains hadn't kept pace with the AFGE's legislative accomplishments for federal workers—received a solid vote of confidence.

Campbell, who two years ago at the last AFGE convention had a close battle for re-election, this year was the unanimous choice of the delegates.

Also re-elected by acclamation was Mrs. Esther F. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, who starts her second two-year term.

Delegates voted a 10-cent increase in the AFGE's per capita tax—from 65 to 75 cents a month—with the extra amount earmarked for organizing activities. And the Executive Council, meeting immediately after the convention, approved plans for a nationwide education and steward-training program.

On the legislative agenda, delegates endorsed Campbell's plan for a Joint Congressional Committee on Pay to recommend annual adjustments in the salaries of government workers.

Other major legislative planks include:

- Recognition of the right of unions of government employes to represent their members.
- A health and hospitalization insurance program, to which the government would contribute.
- An independent board of appeals, with union representation, to make binding decisions on major grievances.
- Quicker adjustment of blue-collar wages on the basis of prevailing pay scales in private industry.
- Improved overtime and holiday pay.
- Establishment of a 35-hour workweek.

From two influential members of Congress, AFGE delegates heard praise of their union's accomplishments—plus a plea to back up their national headquarters by doing a more effective grass-roots organizing job.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.), chairman of the Civil Service Committee, told delegates government employes would not have received one-tenth the benefits they have were it not for union efforts.

"If you had a bigger membership, you would be even more effective," he said.

Rep. James Morrison (D-La.), ranking majority member of the House Civil Service Committee, made an even more forceful appeal to the delegates.

"Every pay raise you got was through blood, sweat and tears. In 16 years in Congress, I haven't seen one pay raise that came easy—without work, struggle and effort," Morrison said.

"Do this for yourselves, for your government and for your fellow-employes: Go back home and build your membership."

Campbell, urging delegates not to approve a motion to increase his salary from $11,000 a year to $15,000, said he didn't want the AFGE to become topheavy with administrative expenses.

The convention adopted a unanimous compromise—to increase the national president's salary to $12,500 and the secretary-treasurer's salary to $9,500—both retroactive to last January, which was the retroactivity won by classified government employes in the recent pay bill.

Postal Clerks Seek Recognition Of Federal Workers' Unions

Boston—Delegates to the 30th biennial convention of the Post Office Clerks called for government recognition of unions for collective bargaining purposes and urged repeal or amendment of the Hatch Act which restricts political activities by federal employes.

Winding up a sometimes turbulent convention at the Hotel Statler, they re-elected 15 of the union's 16 top administrative officers, approved a per capita tax increase, and worked out a 12-point legislative program to present to the 86th Congress.

The convention was marked by the walkout of a group of delegates who protested some of the convention actions and who threatened permanent secession from the union. Leader of this faction was John W. MacKay of Los Angeles, who was defeated in his attempt to unseat Pres. J. Cline House by a vote of 567 to 307.

Following the withdrawal of the dissident group, the convention adopted a resolution aimed at preventing the dissolution or secession of any local while three or more members desire to continue affiliation with the federation.

The convention erupted into a stormy session over resolutions calling for an increase in the per capita tax. At one time, it voted down separate proposals calling for increases of 15, 20 and 25 cents.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the convention that leadership of the Post Office Clerks "must have the tools to work with to gain desired congressional legislation."

The "cheapest investment" union members make is their dues, he said, in pointing to the gains in wages, working conditions and legislation for schools, hospitals and many other services.

"There is much more to be done," he said, and urged the postal clerks to help labor throw its enemies on the defensive again.

It was after Schnitzler's fighting speech that the convention reconsidered the subject of a dues increase, approving a hike of 20 cents in the per capita, effective Jan. 1, on a roll call vote of 604 to 268.

The union's 12-point legislative program included recommendations for a 35-hour workweek, merit promotions, wage increases, removal of salary inequities, elimination of work quotas, liberalization of retirement benefits, seniority and health and hospitalization coverage.

In other elections, John F. O'Connor of Washington defeated Bernard Schwartz of New York city for executive vice president by a vote of 599 to 271; E. C. Hallbeck and John F. Bowen were re-elected legislative director and secretary-treasurer, respectively, without opposition; and Don E. Dunn defeated Al Werner for assistant secretary-treasurer by a vote of 585 to 288.

The only top officer defeated for re-election was 11th Vice Pres. Carl Setje of St. Louis, who lost to Patrick H. Nilan of Minneapolis by a vote of 464 to 407.

In other action, the delegates:

- Approved formation of a political education committee.
- Endorsed setting up a program of public information.
- Opposed curtailment of postal services.
- Voted their support of the Office Employes Intl. Union.

Bargaining Report Says:

Wage Boosts Won Despite Recession

Union negotiators, despite the recession, persuaded employers in the first half of 1958 to grant wage increases only a shade smaller than in the first six months of last year, according to the current issue of the AFL-CIO's Collective Bargaining Report.

The most frequent pay boosts have ranged from 8 to 11 cents an hour, the Dept. of Research publication found in a survey. In addition, the steady liberalization of fringe benefits continued.

Here is what the study showed on wage hikes alone:

- More than a quarter of the increases were 13 cents or more an hour.
- Nearly 55 percent provided 10 cents or more.
- Only about 20 percent were at the 4 to 6 cents scale, and a scant 2 percent yielded token increases of 1 to 3 cents.
- About 7 percent of all settlements, mostly in long-depressed industries, provided for no increases.

"The most significant bargaining feature of the early 1958 period of economic recession," the report says, "is that neither unions nor employers have regarded the economic downturn as a signal for the abandonment or sharp limitation of wage increases."

The publication recalled employer propaganda for union "restraint" in demands, and editorial speculation that the year would be "tight" for bargaining because of the recession.

Not Key Factor

"But at the actual bargaining table," it continued, "the recession usually has not been the key factor. Most unions have not been led into abandoning reasonable wage demands. Except at the most sorely depressed companies, unions have insisted on, and employers have been prepared to provide, reasonable wage increases regardless of the general economic picture.

"The union view has been that if the employer's basic financial position has remained sound, a temporary slump in business is not an acceptable excuse for giving up or modifying warranted wage increases which can be taken in stride on the basis of long-run economic conditions."

Wage increases have benefited the economy as a whole, the publication points out, because they have helped maintain consumer buying power and offer evidence of confidence that the recession could be halted.

The Collective Bargaining Report survey does not suggest that the impact of the recession had no effect at the bargaining table.

It has probably served to limit what might have been larger wage increases, the publication points out. It has been a factor in the postponement of some negotiations, and there has been an increase, though relatively small, in the number of settlements where raises were either passed up or were nominal.

A U.S. Labor Dept. survey covering settlements involving 1,000 or more workers in the first three months of 1958, the report says, shows that 28 percent, affecting 39 percent of the workers, ranged from 9 to 11 cents, and that 60 percent, covering 77 percent of the workers, yielded 9 cents or more.

Bargaining on fringe benefits, the AFL-CIO survey shows, produced improvements in health and welfare benefits in more than one-third of the settlements; better pension plans in 15 to 20 percent of the agreements; improved vacations in more than 25 percent, and an additional one or two paid holidays in an estimated 20 percent.

Morgan to Address Cooperative League

Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Co. commentator whose news broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, will be one of the principal speakers at the 21st biennial congress of the Cooperative League of America here beginning Sept. 9.

The congress is expected to be the largest in the league's history, and with the aid of animated three-dimensional displays will demonstrate how various kinds of co-ops have grown in the last 20 years. Other speakers include Gov. Orville Freeman (D-FL) of Minnesota and Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan, who also is that Canadian province's minister of cooperatives.

ON THE DOTTED LINE went the signature of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (center, seated), as the merger of the AFL-CIO Transport Workers and the unaffiliated Motormen's Benevolent Association was completed. Others seated are Matthew Guinan (left), TWU secretary-treasurer and president of New York City Local 100, and MBA Pres. Theodore Loos (right). Standing is a committee named by Mayor Robert Wagner to help work out unity (left to right): Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council; Pres. Louis Hollander, New York State CIO Council, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale and Sec.-Treas. James C. Quinn, New York City Central Trades & Labor Council.

New Labor Law Drive Seen Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration drive on labor legislation in an unprecedented second Labor Day statement—called "supplemental" to his original one—saying that "guarantees" were needed to enforce "honesty, integrity, trustworthiness and loyalty" from leaders of "employer and employe organization."

Neither the President nor Mitchell mentioned the "states' rights" amendment they had previously supported to abandon federal jurisdiction by the NLRB in many cases affecting interstate commerce.

The President's criticisms of the Douglas-Teller bill, accompanying his signature, pointed out that the measure gave the Labor Dept. neither power nor money to investigate the accuracy of reports filed by administrators of the vast welfare and pension plans created to protect workers.

N. Y. Motormen, TWU Set Terms of Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

years ago, in an effort to win craft representation for the 3,100 motormen employed by the Transit Authority. The union staged two subway strikes in its unsuccessful attempts to win representation. The TWU is recognized as the exclusive bargaining agent for all employes of the city's rapid transit system.

The merger agreement provides that the MBA will become the United Motormen's Division of Local 100. The projected revision of the local's structure will provide for similar divisions for towermen, conductors and line equipment employes.

Each division will represent its members directly in processing grievances and in administering the contract, and will have proportional representation on the collective bargaining negotiating committee, on the local's executive board and on delegations to central labor bodies and to the TWU's international convention.

The harmony pact also permits each division to have its own officers, by-laws, meetings and organizers, and specifies that the motormen will be permitted to retain their present counsel, Louis Waldman.

Taking part in the peace talks called by Meany were Waldman and an eight-man MBA committee headed by Pres. Theodore Loos.

The TWU was represented by its special counsel, Arthur J. Goldberg; John F. O'Donnell, general counsel, and a four-man committee headed by Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president.

Meany said he had reported the merger agreement to Mayor Wagner who, he said, was "very much pleased and certain the agreement will make a real contribution to the welfare of the members of both organizations and to the citizens of New York."

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ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
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'Zip-Vitality' Claim Surrendered to FTC

The Sunway Vitamin Co. of Chicago has agreed to stop advertising that its "Super Sunway Vitamin Tablets with Iron" restore "zip-vitality" and bring "relief from nervousness and restlessness."

It has signed a consent agreement with the Federal Trade Commission following a hearing based on an FTC complaint that the tablets are of no value in providing any benefits or relieving any condition except in case of a vitamin deficiency.

Award Committee Appoints Ehrhardt

St. Louis—Sec. Oscar Ehrhardt of the St. Louis Labor Council has been appointed to the Freund Youth Service Award Committee, which annually selects the winner of a $1,000 award in recognition of outstanding leadership and service to the young people of the area.

Idaho Labor Acts to Bar 'Work' Vote

Boise, Ida.—Labor union attorneys have turned to a double-barreled action seeking to remove a "right-to-work" initiative from the November ballot here.

The fight against the anti-labor proposal saw these moves:

- George Greenfield, acting as attorney for United Labor of Idaho, appealed an adverse lower court decision to the state Supreme Court asking that the initiative be removed from the ballot on grounds that the petition was faulty.
- Greenfield and Joseph Leggat, chairman of the Idaho Council for Industrial Peace, made a demand on the state's attorney-general to bring suit to block the "right-to-work" initiative.

The labor attorneys acted after an initial suit to remove the initiative from the ballot was thrown out of court by District Judge Oliver M. Koelsch.

Koelsch ruled that such a suit must be brought by the attorney general, and not by a private citizen.

Gibbons Denies 'Buying' Control Of St. Louis Teamsters Local 688

Teamsters Vice Pres. Harold J. Gibbons vigorously denied that he "bought" control of Local 688, St. Louis, in 1949 and told the McClellan special Senate committee that it was not true there was a "pattern of violence" in his union activities.

Gibbons, executive assistant to IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa, also answered charges that there is a high percentage of ex-criminals in the union by asserting: "If employers hire these people, I'm stuck with 'em in the union." He later said he gets ex-convicts put in warehouse jobs "literally every day," adding: "We take them right out of a jail cell."

Making a long-heralded appearance before the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Gibbons maintained that the merger of his one-time St. Louis CIO Warehouse local with the Teamsters local was strictly legal. "At no point did I have a feeling, concept or intent of purchasing the local union," he said.

He conceded, as had earlier witnesses, that seven Teamsters officials received a total of $78,410 when they resigned their jobs as the result of the merger. Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy contended this constituted "selling this union."

Answering charges by St. Louis Police Capt. Thomas L. Moran that he had set up a "goon squad," the IBT vice president told the committee that he is "opposed to any kind of violence in labor disputes."

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N.Y.), the committee's ranking GOP member, told Gibbons, "You invite violence." The witness countered that St. Louis police complained of trouble in only 10 of 250 Teamsters strikes, adding: "It seems to me that hardly constitutes a pattern."

The committee was scheduled to question Gibbons about his disputed re-election as head of Teamsters Joint Council 13 in St. Louis, in which the "appointed" officers of a Carnival Workers local under trusteeship had cast the votes which decided the election.

Vernon F. Korhn, president, and Harold Brocies, secretary-treasurer, of the Carnival Workers local said they and four other officers had been flown from Tampa to St. Louis, staying just long enough for the balloting, and then returned home. They said they were paid $150 each for the trip.

The two officers said they had been "appointed" to their posts by Harry Karsh, who, they said, ran the local which Gibbons supervised as a union-appointed trustee. Karsh pleaded the Fifth Amendment when called to testify about the election.

Counsel Kennedy introduced documents showing that Karsh worked for Local 688; gave up his job for $18,355 after Gibbons became secretary-treasurer during the 1949 merger; worked briefly for Nathan Shefferman as a "labor relations consultant;" got a charter for a carnival workers local from the Jewelry Workers in 1952 which was rescinded on demand of the former AFL; ran the local as an independent for three years, and then, in 1955, got a Teamster charter.

'Fraud' Hit in California 'Work' Drive

AFL-CIO News

Vol. III | Entered as Second Class Matter. Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, September 13, 1958 | No. 37

Rank-and-File Hold Key To Clean-Up, Meany Says

Truman, Mrs. FDR Rap Claims

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt have sharply denounced California "right-to-work" forces for published claims that Truman and the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt supported the principles of the compulsory open shop.

The ex-president said in a letter to California's secretary of state that he had opposed "right-to-work" laws in his own state, and "I do not see how I could be for them in another."

Mrs. Roosevelt issued a bristling statement branding the effort to link FDR to the "right-to-work" proposal as a "shameful fraud" and an attempt to "subvert the truth." Roosevelt signed the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which wrote into federal law a legal recognition of both the union shop and the closed shop.

The attempt to tie the names of Truman and Roosevelt to California's "right-to-work" proposition was contained in the official argument which backers of the referendum filed with California's secretary of state. The state publishes the official arguments for and against each referendum, mailing them to all registered voters as part of an "educational" campaign.

Claimed Endorsement

The literature filed by proponents of the compulsory open shop called on voters to "support the principle of freedom of choice guaranteed in the U. S. Constitution and the United Nations Code, and endorsed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman . . . and all leaders of liberal thought."

Truman's letter to the California secretary of state said:

"A copy of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California has just been received here.

"On page 25 the proponents of so-called 'right-to-work' legislation have stated, in effect, that I am in favor of this legislation.

"I never have made any statement on the California matter.

"I do not intend to make one, but I have been against 'right-to-work' measures in Missouri, my own state, and do not see how I could be for them in another.

"The accuracy of statements to be printed in an official publication should, I think, be carefully checked. Obviously it was not done in this case."

(*Continued on Page 7*)

KANSAS LABOR went "back to the farm" over Labor Day to enlist support in its drive to defeat the "right-to-work" referendum. Here Francis Webb (left), a member of Local 304 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, joins his brother, Loren D. Webb, pitching hay on the latter's farm in Saxman. In addition to discussing the compulsory open shop issue, the Webb brothers reminisced on the numerous 4-H activities they had enjoyed together while they were growing up on the farm. (See story, page 7.)

Lauds Gains At 1st ABC Convention

By Gervase N. Love

Atlantic City, N. J.—A challenge to rank-and-file workers to complete the rout of corruption from the labor movement was laid down by top AFL-CIO officers at the first constitutional convention of one of trade unionism's sturdiest and youngest international unions, the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The call to a new crusade was cheered by the nearly 300 delegates, most of them from the baking and candy plants of the nation.

They represented about 77,000 members who, in an explosion of resentment and distaste against the corrupt leadership that forced the AFL-CIO to expel the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, had built their own structure of integrity and decency since they received their charter less than nine months earlier.

Meany Stresses Attendance

Taking the position that neither legislation nor law enforcement can do the full clean-up job, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said:

"What we have to do in order to find a complete answer to this question is to find some way to bring about attendance of the workers at the meetings of their union.

"You know what happens. You get into a local of 3,500 or 4,000 or 5,000 members and you get 150 people at a meeting, or 125. The officers are there. They have to be

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Choice Up to Company:

UAW Gives Ford Strike Deadline

By Gene Zack

Detroit—The United Auto Workers gave the Ford Motor Co. the choice of reaching agreement on a new contract or facing a strike on Sept. 17.

The strike decision climaxed what the union's executive board termed "five months of fruitless negotiations"—three of them without contracts—with the auto industry's "Big Three." It came as the industry headed toward full-scale production of 1959 model cars.

The union called for round-the-clock sessions at Ford in a determined effort to reach a "just and honorable" settlement before the strike deadline. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther promptly joined the union negotiating team at the Ford bargaining table.

If the union is forced to strike to back up its 11-point contract proposal, it will be armed with the full moral, organizational and financial backing of the 13.5-million-member united labor movement. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at the direction of the Executive Council, has set up a seven-member standby committee to coordinate the federation's support of the UAW.

The decision to single out Ford as the target for strike action was made after the executive board, in an all-day session at Solidarity House, heard reports from the bargaining committees negotiating with Ford, General Motors and Chrysler.

The board said that "the atmosphere of negotiations has improved

(*Continued on Page 2*)

State Merger Count Up to 41 As R. I. Unites

Providence, R. I.—The Rhode Island state AFL and state CIO have merged to become the 41st unified state organization.

Representing 52,000 workers, the 552 delegates unanimously elected officers and adopted a new constitution as the framework for their united labor movement.

R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presided over the founding convention and installed the newly-elected officers.

Thomas F. Policastro, former CIO president, was elected president of the united federation. Edwin C. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the former AFL, was chosen secretary-treasurer. The delegates also elected a 30-man executive board and a three-man board of trustees.

The 35 officers had been selected at separate special conventions of the state AFL and CIO.

Speaking on a motion to adopt the new constitution, Lawrence N. Spitz, subregional director for the Steelworkers and a member of the former state CIO's merger committee, said there were "dark and dim" moments in the unity negotiations but agreement was reached because of a "deep-rooted conviction" that merger was badly needed.

Among other things, the new con-

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Democrats Jolt GOP In 'Earlybird' Maine

The Democrats scored a resounding and unexpectedly broad victory in the opening round of the 1958 congressional elections, taking four of five major offices at stake in the Maine elections.

The stunning defeat for the Republicans, who lost a Senate seat and a House seat in Maine's last "earlybird" election, brought Democratic claims that the vote represented a lack of confidence in the Eisenhower Administration.

The Maine election was the major event in a busy political week that included primaries in 10 states with results in many areas supporting the apparent trend in Maine—a heavy Democratic vote for liberal candidates.

Republican leaders admitted they had suffered a severe defeat in Maine and generally pledged to redouble their efforts for the November showdown. White House Press Sec. James A. Hagerty said the President felt that his party had taking a bad beating and "there is no use disguising it."

Here's what happened in Maine:

Democratic Gov. Edmund S. Muskie easily defeated Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R-Me.) by a 3 to 2 margin and gave the Democrats their first popularly-elected senator in the state's history.

Clinton Clauson defeated former GOP Gov. Horace A. Hildreth for the governorship

Democrat James C. Oliver, who lost in 1956 by 29 votes, unseated veteran Republican Rep. Robert

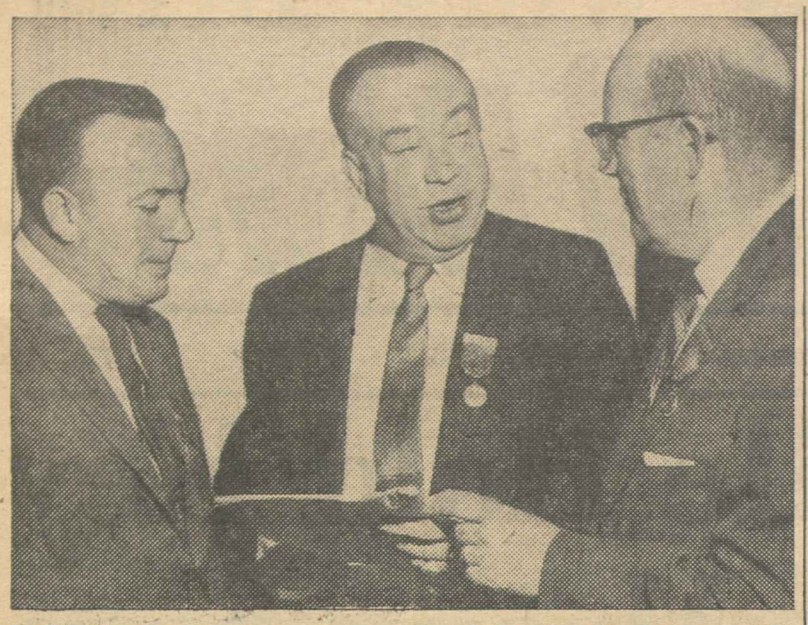
(*Continued on Page 6*)

Community Services Pays Off in Jobs

Los Angeles — The Community Services Committee of Communications Workers Local 9590 provided quick and dramatic service for the majority of nearly 150 members faced with a layoff at a Western Electric installation here.

Informed of the pending layoffs, Local Pres. E. A. King and Committee Chairman E. C. Betts contacted the state employment department and set up a meeting with seven California employer groups in the electronics field. Over 115 of the installers who were about to lose their jobs attended the meeting, and 91 were offered immediate employment with at least comparable wages.

King said the job-finding project was typical of the progressive Community Services program carried out by the local in the past 10 years.



TOP OFFICERS of the newly-merged Rhode Island State AFL-CIO—41st state to achieve unity—are shown with R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at the founding convention at Providence. With Thomas are Thomas F. Policastro (left), president of the merged organization and former State IUC president, and Edwin C. Brown (right), secretary-treasurer of the united labor movement in Rhode Island, who held the same position with the former state Federation of Labor.

Rhode Island Labor Completes Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

stitution bars political appointees whose main salary comes from a political job from holding office in the merged federation. The proviso does not apply to members of affiliated unions that directly represent government employes.

The constitution also provides for the establishment of a general council consisting of at least one representative from some 65 affiliates. This council will consider problems referred to it by the executive board.

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) in a convention address told the delegates that sometimes in Washington people ask him if he is a lawyer and he invariably replies, "Hell, no, I'm a bricklayer and proud of it." Fogarty said he has not stopped paying dues to the Bricklayers' union since he was elected to Congress 18 years ago.

Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) told the delegates that Rhode Island is sometimes called "a labor state" and that he himself is sometimes called "pro-labor."

"What's wrong with that?" he asked.

The Rev. Charles B. Quirk, chairman of the economics department at Providence College, said it was unfortunate that a few people in labor have given the impression that the trade union movement is corrupt. "You and I know," he told the delegates, that that is not the American labor movement. He described the malpractices of the few as literally putting U.S. labor's back to the wall.

Thomas told the state AFL-CIO to "go on from here and build bigger and better unions in Rhode Island." He pointed out that only seven states have yet to merge — Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and Idaho— and that in four the dates for merger conventions have already been set.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, the former state AFL, because of its greater numbers, named 17 men to the executive board and the former state CIO 13. The unity agreement also provided that the AFL name two of the three members on the board of trustees.

Commencing Oct. 1, all affiliates will pay 5 cents per capita monthly on each member. CIO unions formerly paid 5 cents per capita to their state organization, AFL unions previously paid 3 cents.

Under the new unity set-up the post of secretary-treasurer will be full-time. The president's job will be part-time and non-salaried.

Symington Pledges To Fight 'Work' Law

Kansas City—The "right-to-work" drive and detractors of organized labor were scored by Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) before a crowd of 1,200 delegates and their wives at a banquet during the third annual convention of the Missouri State Labor Council.

Symington noted that a vote was impending on the compulsory open-shop proposal in Kansas, which, he said was outside his province.

"But I will work my heart out," he declared, "to see there is no 'right-to-work' law in Missouri, or in the United States either. I say that as an ex-businessman, not as a politician."

The senator derided those who claim that organized labor is some way at fault in what he described as the "worst economic recession since the 1930's" He said that the key to success of American economy is purchasing power at the base and cited figures to show it was not wage costs which were causing increased prices during a period of declining business volume.

The merger of AFL and CIO in Missouri in 1956 was one of the first in the nation. The 800 delegates to the convention heard many reports proving the soundness of that action.

John I. Rollings, president of the state body, pointed with particular pride to Missouri's representation in Congress. The state has only one congressman with a particularly bad record and two outstanding senators in Symington and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D). The composition of the Missouri Legislature is such that "right-to-work" exponents have had no success in planting their proposals there.

William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, told the convention the national organization was proud of the way the Missouri council had been operating. He told the convention that despite the troubled times workers were proving that they want union organization as shown by the continued growth of most AFL-CIO unions.

Meany Deplores Ike's Veto Of Aid to Depressed Areas

Pres. Eisenhower—ignoring the recommendations of the AFL-CIO, the urgent pleas of his secretary of labor, and the appeals of numerous Republicans facing major battles for reelection — vetoed the $279.5 million area redevelopment bill.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "deplored" the White House action and promptly called on the next Congress to give "concrete help" to the nation's "industrial dust bowl."

Eisenhower's veto of the first depressed areas bill to clear both houses of Congress was regarded as a factor in the crushing defeat suffered two days later by Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R-Me.), one of the bill's chief sponsors.

Maine's voters gave Democrats a sweeping victory in the traditionally-Republican state, one of the states hardest hit by chronic unemployment and under-employment. Payne was a principal casualty.

Meany issued the following statement on the heels of the White House refusal to approve the measure:

"Pres. Eisenhower's pocket veto of the Douglas-Payne bill to aid chronically depressed areas can only be deplored. The measure was sound and sensible and, while not the complete answer, it would have materially aided these areas which can rightly be called America's 'industrial dust bowl.'

"These people deserve more than political promises. They deserve concrete help and the next Congress must provide it."

Rejected Mitchell Plea

Eisenhower rejected the bill in the face of what was reliably reported to have been a vigorous plea for approval by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. Mitchell was said to have made the appeal at a lengthy conference at the White House, to which the President had returned briefly from his Newport, R. I., vacation retreat to attend a reception for 150 educational executives and to issue the depressed areas veto statement.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting last month at Unity House, Pa., sent an urgent wire to Eisenhower calling for approval of the bill and reminding him that both he and the GOP had given solemn pledges "to eradicate the spreading cancer of chronic area distress."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), the bills' other sponsor, said he was "shocked" by the veto, describing it as "another example of the President and the Republican Administration promising one thing but doing another."

Douglas Pledges New Effort

Eisenhower, he said, had repeatedly called for a "home Point Four program to designed to help extend good times to those American communities depressed by chronic unemployment in the midst of general prosperity." Douglas pledged that he would give top priority to pressing for passage of a similar bill by the 86th Congress.

In a "memorandum of disapproval" of the $279.5 million measure, Eisenhower termed it "unsound," attacking the bill for placing too much reliance on federal participation and for providing too little of what he felt should be "significent local contributions."

By contrast, he claimed, the modest $50 million Administration bill was geared to the principle that "the major responsibility for planning and financing the economic redevelopment of communities of chronic unemployment must remain with local citizens if federal programs are to be effective."

Mediators Called In IUE-GE Talks

New York—Federal mediators have stepped in to try and speed up bargaining on the eight-point job security program demanded by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of the General Electric Co.

Negotiations, which opened Sept. 2, had been stalled for several days when the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service sent in Commissioners John Murray and John A. Burke at the request of the parties.

The IUE also is bargaining with the Westinghouse Electric Co. in Pittsburgh on the same program, and with the General Motors Corp. in Detroit.

Virginia AFL-CIO Endorses Wensel

Roanoke, Va. — The Virginia State AFL-CIO has endorsed Dr. Louise Wensel, an independent, who is seeking to unseat Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D) this November.

The board issued a blistering denunciation of Byrd's conservative policies in the Senate, scoring him for having "consistently opposed humanitarian legislation which organized labor has vigorously supported."

TWUA Pickets Stores Selling Hanes Product

New York—Members of the Textile Workers Union of America have begun nationwide picketing of stores selling the products of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., in support of more than 500 Hanes workers now on strike in Winston-Salem, N.C.

William Pollock, TWUA president, said the strike by members of Local 694 began Aug. 14, following refusal of the company to renew a contract in effect since 1944. The Hanes workers, he said, made no new demands, seeking nothing more than extension of the old terms.

He charged that, by contrast, the company demanded an end to arbitration, an end to union security, and insertion of a stringent no-strike clause which would have left the workers open to "ruinous damage suits."

Pollock said the demonstrations of retail stores was not directed against the stores themselves but would seek to draw public attention to Hanes' attempt to "break the union."

Auto Workers Hand Ford Strike Deadline

(Continued from Page 1)

somewhat" in the past few days. This appeared to mark a step forward from the companies' previous position of standing on their original "take-it-or-leave-it" proposal of a two-year extension of the expired contracts.

The union said that the "Big Three" have "for the first time" indicated "a willingness to discuss the pressing human problems of the workers." In order neither to "exaggerate the results thus far of this change in management's attitude nor to minimize its importance," the statement set out this analysis of the situation:

"The discussion from the corporation side of the table has taken on a more serious tone. The hope has been held out that consideration of some sort will be given to the human problems the union has raised. No commitments or specific proposals have been made. No tentative agreements have been reached on any of these problems. For the first time in five months, we can begin to see a possibility of honorable and equitable agreement on a new contract without the necessity of strike action."

The UAW leadership indicated the change stemmed from the fact that "time has finally wiped out the tactical advantage" which Ford, GM and Chrysler held when they terminated the contracts over the Memorial Day weekend. At that time, the industry had huge inventories of new cars.

"With those inventories reduced," the statement continued, "and with the beginning of the new model at hand, they (the companies) recognize that they have no alternative now but to begin at long last to face up to the realities of collective bargaining."

The change in attitude was credited to the UAW rank-and-file who in the face of "harassment and insecurity of working without the protection of contracts," have "demonstrated remarkable self-discipline and by their overwhelming secret ballot strike votes have reaffirmed their determination to find solutions to their pressing problems."

The board said that the restoration to the UAW members of the protection of a collective bargaining agreement is "long overdue." It added: "We cannot ask them to continue to work without contracts indefinitely. The best assurance of the expeditious conclusion of new contracts appears now to be to confront the companies with the alternatives of an honorable settlement or the withholding by the workers of their labor power through strike action."

The UAW said that during the period that it concentrates on winning agreement at Ford, "neither of Ford's two major competitors will be faced with a strike deadline," adding: "This should dispel once and for all the false charge that the UAW relies on or intends to engage in 'whipsaw' tactics."

AFL-CIO to Mark Constitution Day

The AFL-CIO called for a rededication to the ideals of the U.S. Constitution in a statement marking the anniversary of Constitution Day, Sept. 17.

"This single document," said the statement, "has been the bedrock of the American way of life. It has withstood attacks from despots abroad, from ill-informed and ignorant men at home, from those who would destroy the democratic rights upon which this great nation has been built."

The basic American document was adopted by a constitutional convention on Sept. 18, 1787.

Unemployment Problem Continues:

Jobless Rate Hits New Postwar High

A less than normal drop in unemployment in August has sent the joblessness rate to the highest point of the year-old recession.

The government's new job figures showing 4.7 million unemployed came a few days after another government report indicating a pickup in business plans for new plant and equipment in the last three months of the year.

The two reports spotlighted the continuing unemployment problem in the face of indications of recovery in other sectors of the economy.

Jobless Down 600,000

The joint Commerce - Labor Dept. report on jobs showed a drop of 600,000 in unemployment from mid-July to mid-August, with nearly all of the drop reflecting younger workers and students dropping out of the job market. Unemployment in the 25-and-over age bracket remained unchanged.

The less than normal drop in unemployment sent the joblessness rate from 7.3 percent in July to 7.6 percent in August, the highest rate since the end of World War II.

In August of 1957 the rate of unemployment was 4.3 percent and the actual number of unemployed about 2.7 million.

There were some indications in the job report of improvement, although employment at 65.4 million was 1 million below the 1957 figure.

Manufacturing employment rose 300,000 to 15.5 million and the work week increased by two-tenths of an hour to 39.4 hours in mid-August. In mid-April of 1958 it was 38.3 hours.

Earnings Unchanged

Average weekly earnings of factory worker remained unchanged at $83.53 per week.

In the plant and equipment spending area, the Commerce Dept. and the Securities & Exchange Commission reported a survey of spending plans indicated some sort of upswing in the final quarter of 1958.

Since the third quarter of 1957, spending for new plant and equipment at an annual rate dropped from a record $37.7 billion to $30.3 billion in the third quarter of this year.

The report says that the third quarter of 1958 was the bottom and that the final three months will show an improvement to an annual rate of $31 billion, still $6 billion below 1957 outlays.

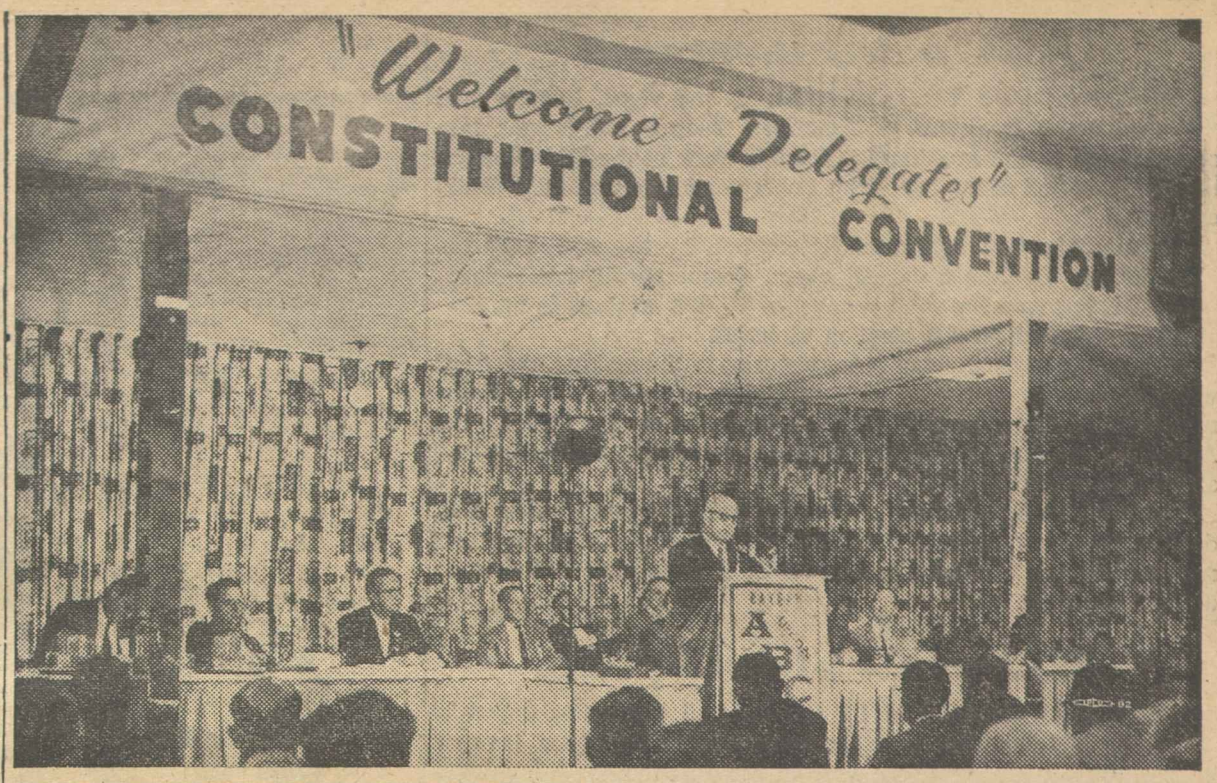
The decline in spending for new plant and equipment is considered by some economists to have been a key cause of the recession.

Non-Farm Jobs Nosedive in N. Y.

New York—Non-farm employment in this state took an unprecented nosedive in July, falling 218,000 from the July, 1957 level, according to Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin.

Lubin said it was the largest year-to-year employment drop on record for the month of July. In eight of the past ten years, he said, July employment has been larger each year than for the same month in the previous year. Drops occurred only in 1949 and 1954—the two earlier postwar recession years.

The report showed 187,000 fewer factory jobs than a year ago. The total of non-farm jobs stood at 5.9 million.



FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany call upon workers to take more interest and activity in their unions if corruption is to be driven from the labor movement. At the head table, left of Meany, are Daniel E. Conway (right), ABC president and secretary-treasurer, and his assistant, Curtis Sims. Seated at the right of Meany is ABC Vice Pres. Amos Miller.

Meany Says Members Must Help If Clean-Up Is To Be Successful

(Continued from Page 1)

there. That is their job. So after a while they get the idea, 'Well, we are the only ones really interested in this union. This is ours. Nobody else cares about it.'

"Then, if they have a little larceny in their hearts, why bang! They dip in and your money starts to go. They can't if the membership stays close to the union and attends meetings."

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who holds the No. 1 card in the ABC, spoke in parallel lines.

"We are going to have to devise means and methods of stimulating a greater interest by the membership in the operations and welfare of their own organization," he said.

"Unless the workers take sufficient interest and responsibility in operating their organization, somebody else is going to do it for them."

The major task before the convention was the adoption of the constitution. A constitution committee headed by Edward Kemmett of Local 24, San Francisco, for a week before the convention studied and debated a draft constitution.

Protects Individual Member

Both the original draft and changes proposed by the committee were directed at preventing the excesses that developed in the expelled BCW under the leadership of Pres. James G. Cross. By the time it reached the floor for convention consideration, it represented a deliberate attempt to provide maximum protection for the individual member and his local union without sacrificing administrative efficiency at the top.

Meany devoted most of his speech to corruption in the labor movement, pointing out that "this is the one union that will understand above all other unions just what this problem is and how serious it is."

He took time out to compliment, for the job that has been done, both the members and their officers—Daniel G. Conway, president and secretary-treasurer; Curtis Sims, his assistant; Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini, and Vice Presidents Archie E. Goodman and Amos Miller. He particularly singled out Sims, who as secretary-treasurer of the BCW exposed loose practices in that union.

"What would it have meant if Cross had been allowed to go on without the trade union movement making any attempt to check him?" Meany asked. "There is no telling how far his imagination and your money would have led him."

He also expressed concern unless something is done to check the "mobsters, and I use the word advisedly, who now control the Teamsters."

"Not a single union that came under the control of this man," he said in what was interpreted as a reference to Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa, "that he didn't in some way dip into its treasury and use its money for some purpose other than a trade union purpose. And in using this money there was always some little gimmick there for himself and the hoodlums connected with him."

Unless the labor movement and the workers stop corruption, "and in the final analysis I think they are the only ones who can," he said, "it means undoing the work of 75 years of the American trade union movement."

Schnitzler Welcomed Warmly

Schnitzler received a particularly affectionate welcome from his fellow union members.

"There have been difficulties in other international unions," he said, "and there have been expulsions. There have been some unions before the Ethical Practices Committee which made corrections so they remained within the AFL-CIO.

"But you are the only ones, up to this moment, who used your own initiative to clean your own house and sought the help of the AFL-CIO to get it done. There is no laziness on the part of this membership that you represent. There was no hiding of heads in the sand. You did the thing that we expected all trade unionists to do if they were faced with a like condition."

He pointed out that while the AFL-CIO has been dealing in a forthright manner with corruption, "there has not been one single instance of where an employer association at national, state or local level has dealt with employers who were exposed by the McClellan committee."

Instead, he said, the "combined opposition" of the National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Federation brought about the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill in the House because it would have forced them to report on the money they spend for labor relations.

Stresses Legislative Need

"If, whatever the reason may be, we come out of this serious problem without the proper kind of corrective legislation," he said, "the trade union movement will be the loser. It will only be another year or two or three and you will have the same kind of corruption but with a different set of names."

Schnitzler reported that despite corruption and the attendant publicity, the labor movement has continued to grow. Most international unions have reported membership increases, he said, with losses reported only by those in basic industries which have suffered heavy layoffs. He also said that all 71 international unions which have held conventions have adopted the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices codes.

Henry W. Kaiser, the union's attorney, reported that the ABC has been victorious in every court case involving the BCW.

Other speakers included Pres. Louis B. Marciante of the New Jersey Federation of Labor; Pres. Paul Krebs of the New Jersey State CIO Council; Pres. John Moretti of the Atlantic City Central Labor Union, and Mayor Joseph Altman of Atlantic City.

New Bakery Union Praised by Kennedy

Atlantic City, N. J.—The success the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers have achieved in a short lifetime is "solid evidence of the vitality of the American labor movement when integrity and honesty are substituted for corruption and self-dealing," Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a member of the McClellan Committee, wired the union's convention here.

"Your accomplishments are already a source of inspiration to American workers," he said in congratulating ABC members. "For refusing to compromise with corruption, you have established a foundation for a strong democratic union of which all Americans can be proud.

"I hope you will continue your drive to give all bakery and confectionery workers an opportunity to join a truly representative and decent international union."

William Green Center Dedicated in Israel

Haifa, Israel—The existence of a strong and democratic labor movement in Israel has given American workers confidence in the future of the Jewish national homeland, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison said in an address dedicating the new William Green Cultural Center here.

Harrison, who is also president of the Railway Clerks and chairman of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Committee, stressed that American workers have always "extended the hand of labor fellowship" to new nations moving toward independence and sovereignty.

"We do not believe that imperialism or colonialist policies can possibly produce the sort of world we want for our children and grandchildren," he declared.

"But in the case of the new state of Israel, we had no doubt as to the course of its future development—because we knew that in Histadrut, a strong and democratically-minded labor organization, the new state had a built-in foundation that would tend to keep this young republic oriented towards the rest of the democratic world. Events in the last ten years, and in the six years since William Green's death, have more than borne out our faith in your progress."

AFL-CIO Undertakings

Recounting the success of the AFL-CIO merger in the United States, Harrison said that both the center at Haifa, erected by the William Green Memorial Fund originally created by the former AFL, and the Philip Murray Memorial Center at Elath, dedicated in 1953 as the result of a similar fund set up by the former CIO, clearly "now both stand as AFL-CIO undertakings."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, also representing the AFL-CIO at the Haifa dedication, two days later delivered the major address at special ceremonies at the Philip Murray Memorial Center in Elath. Harrison was forced to cancel plans to accompany Potofsky when called back to the United States to assume his duties as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

Hailing Israel as "a permanent reality for our generation and those that follow," Potofsky, who is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, added:

"American workers want to see peace in the Middle East but they do not want to see a peace in which the Nasser imperialists build an exploiting dominance over other Arab peoples. And equally, American workers will tolerate no aggression, direct or indirect, by any force on the people and the state of Israel."

He said the time is "long overdue" for peace between Israel and the surrounding Arab states and predicted a "future day when Israel and its neighbors will work and plan together to improve the lot of the common people in this great region."

ABC's Achievement

A **TREMENDOUS TESTIMONIAL** to the vigor, honesty and democratic traditions of American trade unionists was presented to the nation at Atlantic City this week at the first constitutional convention of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union.

In nine short months after its creation by the AFL-CIO to give bakery workers a decent, clean, democratically-run union, the ABC has won the solid support of 77,000 workers in an unbroken series of NLRB election victories.

With strong indications of more victories in the making, the ABC will complete its first year with substantially more than half the membership of the Bakery Workers organization expelled by the AFL-CIO convention for domination by corrupt leadership and anti-democratic elements.

The ABC convention has proved resoundingly that given a free, democratic atmosphere, workers will trample down corruption and racketeering and eliminate the traces of it remaining in the trade union movement.

Maine's Voters Speak

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY has suffered a stunning defeat in the Maine elections, a defeat made doubly important because it constituted a no-confidence vote in the Eisenhower Administration.

The issues in the Maine campaign were national issues—the Administration's handling of the nation's worst postwar recession, foreign policy, big business morality in government and a steady whittling away at federal-state welfare programs.

The no-confidence vote in Maine was documented in one congressional district where the Democratic candidate who lost in 1956 by 29 votes was the winner in 1958 by about 4,000 votes.

If the Maine election results reflect to any great degree the temper of the rest of the nation, the Democratic Party may be on its way to its greatest congressional majorities since 1936.

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The Administration invited the no-confidence vote it reaped in Maine by its handling of economic and welfare issues. The latest example is the President's veto of the aid for depressed areas bill, a measure drafted and put through Congress by a bipartisan coalition.

The man Pres. Eisenhower supported for the Senate in Maine, Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R), was an author of the depressed area bill. But on the economic issue the President deserted his candidate and displayed a complete unconcern for the suffering and misery of workers and communities—victims of chronic and severe unemployment through no fault of their own.

The President blithely urged the depressed areas scattered throughout the country to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, and said his veto was based in part on the belief that the interest rates on proposed loans were too low.

The President's veto violated a flat pledge made in his several campaigns and his reports to Congress to provide federal aid for distressed areas.

In the face of this action, culminating the Administration's refusal to take vitally needed action to stem and ease the impact of the recession, it is little wonder that the nation's voters are reported in a mood to file their protests in November by rejecting Administration-supported candidates.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Dispelling the Shadows

Greater Role for Labor Press:

Machinists' President Suggests Union-Run Community Papers

The need for a stronger and more influential labor press brought the following proposal from Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists in an address to a Cincinnati labor conference recently. The address was entitled "The Challenge Today: Communicating to Society the Need for a Strong Labor Movement." The labor press proposal was one of several made by Hayes to achieve this goal.

THE LABOR PRESS HAS long played an honorable role in our movement, but today that role needs to be enlarged and expanded. For one thing, because of television and similar distractions, we cannot count on all our members to come to local lodge meetings. Outside of the workplace, the only regular channel we have to such members is the union newspaper.

For another thing, in more and more communities the labor paper is the only remaining challenge to the news monopoly of the daily commercial press. It is alarming that there are so many cities and towns in the United States today where one man—the newspaper publisher—and he is generally the same man who owns the important radio or television outlets—determines what news people shall have and what news they shall not have.

This monopoly of news and ideas does not make for a healthy democracy. It is a monopoly that labor must combat.

The problem is complicated, of course, by the fact that our members have learned to look for entertainment in their newspapers, for comic strips and pictures. And, too often, unfortunately, they find little to attract them in our somewhat sober and serious labor press.

The fault, of course, is our own. For too long we have expected too much for too little. In this field we have not recognized that devotion alone is not enough—and that editorial skill and talent costs money.

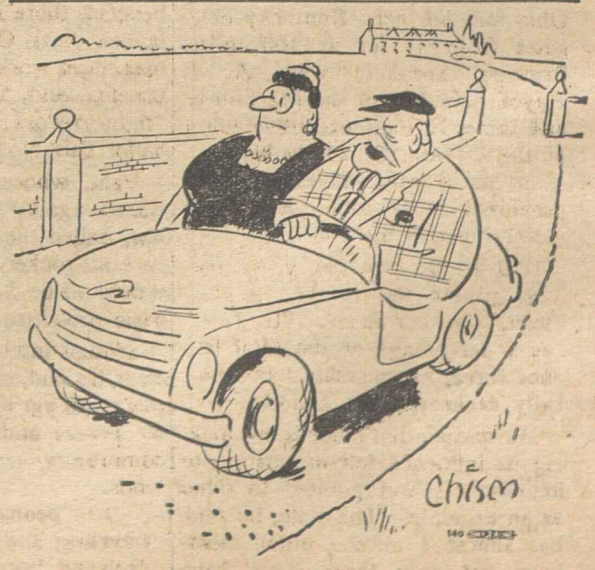
But since we know from bitter experience that the commercial press will seldom tell our side of the story, since we know that our present labor papers are not designed to attract a general readership our instinct should tell us that the logical thing to do is to develop, in as many communities as possible, a labor-owned weekly or daily with the kind of features, news and readability that will tell our side of the story and that will interest people both in and out of the labor movement.

I am not, incidentally, proposing that local community labor papers supplant the AFL-CIO News, the Federationist or the various international union newspapers. Many of these are excellent and serve a valuable function. What I am proposing is a labor-sponsored press dealing in local news and local issues. It is these issues, in the final analysis, that are the most interesting to most people.

THE RECENT MERGING of the labor movement in many communities offers us a splendid opportunity at this time for a re-evaluation—and an expansion of the labor press. And though such an expansion will cost money, the members, through their central labor bodies or their local unions, should be willing to spend 5 or 10 cents a week for a paper that will set the record straight when they are willing to spend that much each day for one that too often distorts it.

Perhaps the AFL-CIO will have to consider subsidies to permit this transition from labor papers of limited appeal, to labor-sponsored community papers of broad appeal. But somewhere we must find the funds that will permit the labor press to expand its staff, to enlarge its pages and pictorial coverage, to develop comics, if you please, and to include all the other features that make a family eager for the arrival of the paper boy.

Somehow, we must get our side of the story—as it pertains to wages, hours, working conditions and legislation—before the American people. We must do this not as a matter of patting ourselves on the back—but because we must have public understanding of our aims, objectives and contributions if we are to prevent the further spread of restrictive laws—including the compulsory open-shop laws—that are meant to weaken the trade union movement.



"We'll be getting out soon, Emily, so begin to exhale."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

VICE PRES. NIXON'S Sept. 6 speech at the Harvard Business School Association signaled a new part of his independent drive to win the Republican presidential nomination in 1960. The unmistakable departures from the familiar timidities of the Eisenhower "team" reflect Nixon's comprehension that he must make his own campaign and not wait for a laying on of hands by Ike—which might or might not be forthcoming or wholly effective.

Both the content and the style deserve attention. The worst mistake anyone can make about Nixon is to underrate him.

Nixon did not, it must be observed, take any departures from the Administration in the immediately critical foreign areas where the President has involved our military forces—Lebanon and the Chinese offshore islands.

But on the domestic front, he proposed extension of unemployment compensation to 12 million workers now not covered, with an increase in both benefits and length of protection. He recommended immediate tax changes—all in the direction of reductions for corporations and wealthy individuals, increases in the form of a general sales tax for the ordinary consumer. He favored business expansion even at the expense of government deficits.

He made his suggestions, he said, not as a spokesman for the Administration but as recommendations for "top priority consideration by the Administration and Congress."

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THIS IS NOT INTENDED, obviously, as a comprehensive program, but Nixon may well consider it as not a bad beginning for the unfolding of what he may term his own type of program.

He was speaking to a business audience, alumni of a famous university school of management and therefore to be presumed not totally lacking in common sense.

The big money forces that control Republican conventions are by no means shocked by the idea of unemployment compensation, nor by government service programs providing they are sponsored by politicians prepared as Nixon was to say we must "levy the taxes to pay for them."

They share the interest of most other well-heeled people in getting the tax burden further shifted from themselves to somebody else. It is not difficult to find wealthy men who think it more fair and better democracy to have a socially responsible tax policy, but such people are likely to be Democrats.

There was nothing to upset the businessmen in the Harvard speech, just enough affirmative to make them think that Nixon, very possibly, is "maturing" about as they had hoped—becoming a solid, sensible fellow who is past his "wild" period and without being too liberal might get the GOP off the dead center where it wallows with Eisenhower.

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NOW THIS, CLEARLY, is precisely the impression that Nixon must create among Republicans who count in order to win his first objective—the nomination, without which all his spectacular career would prove half-empty and perhaps even faintly ludicrous. Boy wonders who collapse are not generously treated in American politics.

It is of relatively little importance to argue about the details of Nixon's program now. The significant thing is that he is breaking out on his own, well in advance of the fall election that will decide what kind of Congress Eisenhower has for his final two years.

He is making his gentle move with unexceptionable politeness, even jesting a bit about how foolish it may be for a politician to talk as he did about tax policy. But he is seeking to be on his way—waiting not for Eisenhower, nor for Nelson Rockefeller in New York, nor his rival and colleague, the somber Knowland of California.

Unions Held Deficient At Reaching Public

Cincinnati—More than 450 union delegates met almost 12 continuous hours here Sept. 6 to plan ways to get labor's story to the public.

Entitled "Improved Communications and Community Relations in Time of Crisis," the meeting was arranged by the American Labor Education Service and drew Ohio and northern Kentucky delegates from as far as 100 miles. Principal speakers were A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, and James E. Fain, executive editor of the Dayton, O., Daily News.

In his speech, Hayes said that organized labor today is fighting merely to hold the line.

"Over the past few years union growth has reached a plateau," he continued. "In fact, as a percentage of the total labor force, membership has actually declined since 1953."

He warned that labor is not making its influence felt in relation to its numbers and pointed to Ohio as an example. The state, he said, has almost 1 million union members, yet only three states have lower unemployment compensation benefits, there is no basic labor relations law, Ohio ranks 15th in maximum workmen's compensation benefits, and, above all, a so-called "right-to-work" law will be on the ballot this November.

Fain, whose newspaper has declared against the "right-to-work" law, called the proposed legislation "a boat-rocker at a time when we should all be doing something about basic problems."

Mutual interests of labor and society, he said, include better schools, roads, playgrounds and parks, better sewers and water systems, and community service groups of all kinds.

"Let people see that you are traveling the same road," Fain declared, "and your good citizenship will be difficult to question."

Trades Union Congress Raps Tory Failures on Employment

By Robert Cooney

Bournemouth, England—The 8.3 million-member British Trades Union Congress has called for "an expansionist economic policy" to stop increasing unemployment and fire up a stagnating economy.

The 1,000 delegates to the TUC's 90th annual meeting unanimously adopted an economic policy resolution which condemned the Tory government for failing to maintain full employment. The TUC urged a high level of investment, including more capital for publicly-owned industries, and pledged itself to work for a Labor government and a planned economy.

In a resolution on wage policy, the TUC reaffirmed its position of rejecting the government's appeal for wage "restraint" as long as prices and profits go uncontrolled. The congress also expressed lack of confidence in the government's Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes and ordered a TUC report on Britain's economic condition.

The dilemma over a wage policy which confronted the TUC at the opening of the congress was still there at the end, though a glimmer broke through. This was in a suggestion which could move British unions in the direction of the aggressive, broader bargaining approach followed by many American unions.

The approach of united militancy stated by Frank Cousins of the 1.2 million-member Transport and General Workers. Recalling the London bus strike, when the government pressured the publicly-owned London Transport into resisting the union, Cousins declared ". . . the busmen were fighting the battle for all of us." He said his union did not like strikes but would resort to that final weapon if the alternative was no wage increase.

Better Management Asked

One different approach was proposed by Alan Birch, chairman of the TUC's Economic Committee, in opening the economic policy debate. He heads the Shop and Distributive Workers' Union.

"We should use our organizations," he said, "to demand efficient organization and management, to demand a say in prices, investment and profits policy and to obtain a fair share in remuneration and conditions of work.

The TUC congress took action on these issues:

● "Recent Disturbances"—Delegates unanimously declared they were "shocked and deeply disturbed" by the outbreaks of "vicious hooliganism" (largely involving Negroes and small bands of white toughs). The TUC urged authorities to crack down on those (Mosley's Fascist group was singled out) who are once more "fanning the flames of violence."

● Nuclear Weapons—Delegates defeated a resolution calling for unilateral nuclear disarmament and the banning of American missile bases; they passed a resolution calling for a stronger TUC-Labor Party effort to secure a "summit" meeting to end the testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Soviets Cast 85 Of 89 UN Vetoes

An itemized report of the Soviet Union's 85 vetoes cast in the United Nations Security Council is contained in the September issue of the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

The tabulation shows that of the 89 vetoes cast in the Security Council since its founding, 85 were cast by the Soviet Union, the latest during the Middle East debate.

The Free Trade Union News comments that in recent weeks the Soviets have launched a campaign charging the free world with "being hostile to and misusing the UN. The truth is that the Kremlin has abused the UN and sought to undermine its authority . . ." especially in the area of the Security Council veto.

● Radiation Hazards—The TUC called for laws requiring employers to meet safety codes where workers are exposed to radiation.

● Old-Age Pensions—Delegates adopted a resolution urging unions "to follow the example set by trade unions in the U.S.A." and consider pensions as bargainable as wages and to pay special attention to vesting rights. In backing increased pensions, W. Paynter of the Mineworkers called the condition of the aged "the greatest social scandal of our time."

● East-West Trade—The TUC also approved "a policy of trading with all nations and the removal of embargoes on trade with the Soviet Union, China and other such countries."

● Middle East—Delegates passed a resolution urging a development plan under the United Nations; disarmament and guaranteed boundaries; resettlement of refugees and the building of unions through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

● Coal Crisis—The Mineworkers Union again called for a national fuels policy and "maximum use of our indigenous resourses" as the industrial recession cut the demand for coal, stockpiles grew to record levels and oil consumption mounted.

The problem of "runaway" ships, which has plagued American seamen's unions as well, was discussed here. Tom Yates, head of the National Union of Seamen and the past year's TUC president, in his opening address attacked the "flags-of-convenience" fleets as a menace to British shipping. In later discussion, Ted Hill of the Boilermakers' Society hit them as "pirates and racketeers."

Hill pointed out that the maritime nations spent many millions charting the seas and training seamen and now "pirate" owners share the benefits and escape responsibility by registering in Panama, Honduras and Liberia.

The ICFTU and its work received wholehearted support. Delegates backed a resolution of the 135,000-member Agricultural workers Union which paid tribute to the formation of a Plantation Workers' Intl. through the joint effort of the ICFTU and the Intl. Landworkers' Federation.

George Harrison and Jacob Potofsky, for the AFL-CIO, declared "peace will constantly be in danger until the problem of the less privileged peoples is solved.

Arne Geijer, president both of the ICFTU and the Swedish labor federation, discussed the European free trade area and problems of new industry techniques. He said the first aim must be full employment and pointed out unions must prepare to retrain their members to match industrial development.

Canada Pledges Aid

William Dodge, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, said the CLC is striving to increase its contributions to the ICFTU Solidarity Fund, realizing Canadian workers could not enjoy peace or prosperity at home without improvement for workers elsewhere.

Tom Driberg, chairman of the Labor Party, recalled British labor's aim to commit 1 percent of the national income to help Asians and Africans secure both food and freedom.

"We ought to do it primarily because it is right to do it . . . as a simple act of human solidarity and making amends."

In other actions, the delegates called for protection and extension of health and welfare services dealing with children and old people and the mentally and physically handicapped; urged more teacher and technical training facilities; rejected a multi-million dollar "fighting fund," fearing the movement would be committed to irresponsible strikes or conflicting claims.

AMERICAN, CANADIAN AND BRITISH trade union leaders joined forces during the British Trade Unions Congress at Bournemouth, England. From left to right are Jacob S. Potosfky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Tom Yates, president of the TUC; Vincent Tewson, TUC general secretary; George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks; Thomas Williamson, TUC vice chairman, and William Dodge, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress. Potofsky and Harrison, AFL-CIO vice presidents, were fraternal delegates to the TUC convention.

Voters Show Democratic, Liberal Trend

(Continued from Page 1)

Hale by about 4,000 votes; Democrat Rep. Frank M. Coffin was re-elected; Republican Rep. Clifford G. McIntyre retained his seat but his winning margin was cut from 60 to 56 percent.

The Democrats campaigned on the inability of the Eisenhower Administration to stem or ease the recession, its action on welfare issues—Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the depressed areas aid bill was of top importance in Maine—and on foreign policy.

In the primary elections around the nation these were the results:

ARIZONA: Gov. Ernest W. McFarland (D) won the Democratic senatorial nomination and will face Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) in November. Goldwater defeated McFarland six years ago. In the gubernatorial race, Democrat Robert Morrison will face Republican Paul Fannin in November.

FLORIDA: Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla.) defeated former Sen. Claude Pepper in the Democratic senatorial primary and was virtually assured of re-election to a third term.

VERMONT: Rep. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) won the GOP senatorial nomination for the seat vacated by Sen. Ralph Flanders. His Democratic opponent will be Frederick J. Fayette.

WISCONSIN: The Democrats scored their largest primary vote since 1912 in nominating Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) for the Senate race. He will be opposed in November by Republican Roland Steinle. Democratic State Sen. Gaylord Nelson won the gubernatorial nomination and will face incumbent Gov. Vernon Thompson (R.).

MINNESOTA: Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) won the senatorial nomination to oppose Sen. Edward J. Thye (R-Minn.) in the fall. Democratic Gov. Orville L. Freeman easily won renomination to face GOPer George MacKinnon.

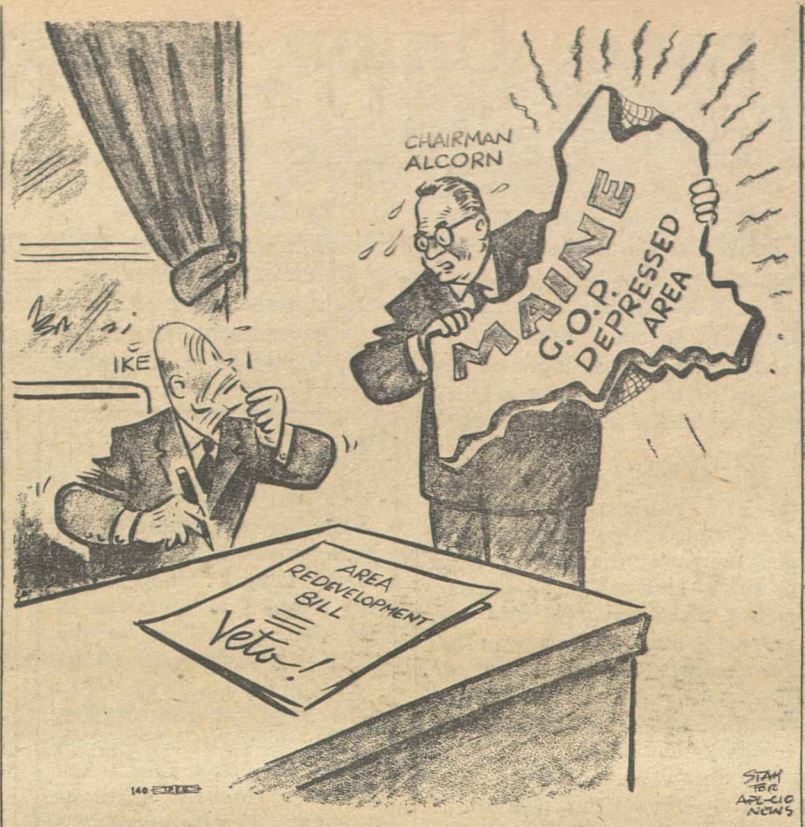
WASHINGTON: Democratic Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) easily won renomination and will face Republican William B. Bantz.

MASSACHUSETTS: Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was unopposed for renomination and will face Vincent J. Celeste in the fall. The GOP nominated Charles Gibbons to face Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo.

UTAH: Republican Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah) and Democrat Frank E. Moss won the senatorial nominations. Former Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R) will run as an independent to make it a three-way race.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Wesley Powell apparently squeezed into the Republican gubernatorial nomination over former Gov. Hugh Gregg, who is demanding a recount. The Democrates nominated Bernard L. Boutin for the post.

In Colorado, primary contests were limited to a pair of congressional seats.



Carmen Warn of Peril In Railroad Cutbacks

Kansas City, Mo.—Concern over reductions in the work force and curtailed passenger schedules on the nation's railroads was reflected at the 22nd convention of the Railway Carmen, largest of the rail "shop craft" unions, whose 180,000 members construct, repair and maintain the nation's rolling stock.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, a first-day speaker, had scant comfort to give the delegates on employment, pointing out the nation had to provide about 1.4 million new jobs annually to take up the slack caused by the entry of 700,000 new workers into the labor force each year, and the elimination of an estimated 700,000 jobs annually due to productivity increases.

"Whatever pickup has occurred in the economy has been due to the efforts of trade unionists through contract negotiations," Schnitzler asserted.

Tracing the legislative history of the Kennedy-Ives bill to its demise in the House, Schnitzler told the 980 delegates, "While we favor corrective legislation we will never agree to governmental control of the labor movement."

"The trade union movement has been good for the workers of this country," the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer said.

Election Opportunity Seen

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) said progressives had an unusual opportunity in November to get the kind of Congress they wanted by re-electing their friends and winning 50 new seats in the House and eight in the Senate.

"We have a real opportunity to do this," he said. The smear of the reactionaries in the coming campaign would be an attack on liberals as "kowtowing" to labor leaders, Bolling predicted.

The delegates were scheduled to consider more than 300 resolutions, many aimed at starting a campaign to stabilize employment on the rails. The union contends that reduction of employes has endangered the safety of the public, the employes and the goods moved by the railroads.

The convention also was to act on a requested 25 percent increase in the brotherhood's per capita tax. It is needed, Pres. Arthur J. Bernhardt said, to offset rising costs of affiliations and to make up convention deficits. The cost of the 1958 convention was put at $800,000, while there was less than $600,000 in the convention fund.

The grand lodge, which pays the convention expenses of all delegates, has many small local lodges whose per capita payments total considerably less than the convention expenses of their delegates.

Employer Resistance Noted

In his convention report, Bernhardt declared that the organization has been faced with difficult situations since the 1954 convention.

"Not only have we been confronted with increased resistance on the part of the carriers to our efforts to improve the welfare of the employes we represent, but litigation has been used extensively by railroad managements to delay and forestall the satisfactory settlement of collective bargaining disputes," he said.

Establishment of the legality of the union shop in the railroad industry, after long and difficult litigation, was one of the major achievements of the rail unions, he noted.

Rail Jobless Pay Reaches $1 Billion

Rail labor marked a milestone on Sept. 5 as the one billionth dollar in unemployment benefits was paid out under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act since the program went into effect in July 1939.

The Railroad Retirement Board, which administers the program, reported that total payments in a single year have ranged from a low of $547,000 in 1943-44 to a record $169 million in 1957-58. The average weekly payment has risen from the original level of $8.40 to the present $40.

Benefits for sick or injured railroaders were added to the law in July 1947, and since that time these payments have exceeded $432 million.

AFL-CIO Unions to Make Special Christmas Film

Members of nine AFL-CIO unions in the television industry are contributing their time and talents to produce a 90-minute film "spectacular" for exclusive showing to armed forces audiences overseas at Christmas time.

The unprecedented project, in which more than 150 entertainment personalities—all AFL-CIO members—will participate, is one of the community service activities of the trade union movement, undertaken in cooperation with the national USO.

Cooperating AFL-CIO unions are TV and Radio Artists, Variety Artists, Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, Screen Actors, Actors Equity, Musical Artists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Theatrical Stage Employes and the Musicians.

Headquarters Shift Beaten:

Birthright Reports Gains by Barbers

Indianapolis, Ind.—Delegates to the 21st convention of the Barbers Intl. Union here heard from Pres. William C. Birthright a report indicating substantial gains in membership, in financial assets, and in the economic condition of the union's members since the last convention in 1953.

In early convention action the delegates:

1. Voted down a proposition to separate the offices of international president and international secretary-treasurer. Birthright has occupied both posts since 1936.

2. Defeated a proposal to move the international headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C.

3. Established within the international a Dept. of Beauty Culture.

Membership of 72,565

Birthright's report showed that the union now has a membership of 72,565, a gain of slightly over 10,000 since the 1953 convention, and an increase of approximately $1 million in assets.

He recommended adoption of the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices with the exception of a provision in Code Four which requires that AFL-CIO affiliates subscribing to the codes hold elections at least once every four years. The Barbers International meets quintennially.

Among the prominent labor officials who addressed the convention were George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Joseph Lewis, director of the AFL-CIO Union Label Dept., and John Rollins, president of the Missouri State Labor Council, who told the delegates that every Barbers' local in that state is affiliated with the state AFL-CIO.

For the first time in the 22 years he has occupied the dual position of president and secretary-treasurer, Birthright faced opposition for re-election at the convention.

His opponent, George Husk of Detroit, is sixth vice-president of the union. It was Husk supporters who sponsored the proposals to separate the union's two top offices and to transfer its headquarters to the nation's capital.

The separation proposal was defeated by a substantial margin after an animated, day-long debate, and the headquarters removal plan was shouted down after Birthright told the delegates it would cost the union over a million dollars and would place a heavy burden of increased dues on the membership.

The intense competition between Birthright and Husk supporters was one of the highlights of the convention. Each group had headquarters in separate hotels. The hotel lobbies were liberally plastered with huge sign and placards for both sides.

Husk's backers wore white shirts carrying advertisements for him and the lobbies and convention hall were filled with balloons bearing Husk's name.

The election of officers was set for Sept. 12. Action on ethical practices and other major resolutions also was to come late in the week.

Ohio Fighting 'Work' Drive at Grass Roots

Columbus, O.—Nearly 4,000 Ohio trade union officials packed the Veterans Memorial Auditorium here at a Sept. 7 rally called by United Organized Labor of Ohio to "intensify the grass roots effort" to defeat the "right-to-work" proposition.

The union officers descended on Columbus in 22 chartered busses and at least 50 motor caravans such as the "40 for 40" operation which saw 40 cars along Route 40 from Springfield.

Busses and cars featured large placards calling on Ohioans to defeat the so-called "right-to-work" amendment—Proposition 2 on the ballot.

Michel Lyden, Ohio AFL-CIO president, told the audience that "this turnout is a good sign that we will defeat this issue. All we have to do is carry the enthusiasm registered here back home. If people understand the issue, they will vote against it."

Featured speaker was John Owens, secretary-treasurer of the Mine Workers and leader of the Little Steel strike in Ohio in 1937.

"They are trying to turn back the clock to the old days when the boss had absolute say and there was misery in the workingmen's neighborhoods all over the state," Owens said.

"We have made a lot of progress since then. We have achieved the highest standard of living ever achieved by man. Now a selfish few want to tear up the thousands of union shop contracts in this state and force us to start all over."

Matt DeMore, Cleveland, president of District 54, Machinists, warned unionists that "a relative handful of reactionary corporations" is pouring an enormous amount of money into the campaign. He cited General Electric, Timken Roller Bearing and Armco Steel as the biggest backers.

Chairman of the rally was Ray Ross, director of Auto Workers Region 2A. Ross warned, "Expect to be hit by a multi-million dollar campaign. We must raise at least a dollar for each of Ohio's 1.25 million trade union members if we are to have one dollar for every five they will spend."

Walt Davis, UOLO director, told the audience, "We don't have their money, but they certainly don't have our manpower. They couldn't possibly hold a rally such as this."

Urge States, Families To Spur GI Vote

Defense Sec. Neil H. McElroy has appealed to the nation's 48 governors to proclaim Sept. 15-22 as "Armed Forces Voters Week," to help encourage members of the military services to exercise their voting rights.

McElroy, acting at the direction of Pres. Eisenhower, said that the world-wide absentee voting program for members of the armed forces administered by the Defense Dept. needs the assistance of parents and wives at home to stimulate the servicemen's interest in local issues and candidates.

State proclamations, followed up by reminders from home, the Defense Secretary said, will help promote "greater participation" by servicemen in the November congressional elections.

Kansas 'Work' Fight Carried to Farms

Labor Enlists Support Of Rural Neighbors

Wichita—Thousands of Kansas trade unionists participated in a spectacular Labor Day "back to the farm" movement as the first step toward building a strong farmer-labor coalition to defeat the state's "right-to-work" proposal.

Representing the 250,000 members of more than 450 local unions in the state, these unionists—all of them former farm people now working in urban jobs—fanned out into every rural community in Kansas to visit old friends, neighbors and relatives.

Initial reports to the merged state federation here, which sponsored the Labor Day project, indicated a friendly reception and substantial pledges of farmer support in the fight against the proposed "right-to-work" amendment which will appear on the ballot in November.

William S. Holly, state AFL-CIO president, hailed the results as "a dramatic demonstration that the farmers and ranchers of today are as interested in the working problems of their friends and relatives in the towns and cities as they were from the beginning of the labor movement in Kansas back before the turn of the century."

Typical of the reactions of Kansas' farmers to the appeal for support against the "right-to-work" referendum was that of T. E. Rupp of Halstead, who has lived on the same farm in that rural community since 1898.

Have 'Gotten Along'

He said: "I certainly do not think Kansas needs a 'right-to-work' law of any kind. Farmers and laborers in Kansas have gotten along without any such law for over 100 years. I think we will continue to get along in our usual cooperative manner."

Rupp had been visited on Labor Day by Jake Flickinger, a former farm neighbor who is now a member of Machinists Lodge 733.

Participating in farm chores ranging from milking cows to pitching hay was the order of the day for the thousands of trade unionists who returned to the farm for person-to-person campaigning for a clearer understanding of labor's opposition to the proposal to force a compulsory open shop in the state.

"Most of the people who belong to Kansas labor unions are from farm stock themselves," Holly said. "The bulk of them are a farm born-and-bred generation. Their ties to the farms and ranches are still strong and their emotional relationships are strong.

"In this sort of relationship, both sides can speak freely and receive respect for what they say."

Broadcast Special Program

In addition to the "back to the farm" campaign, organized labor broadcast a special hour-long Labor Day radio program over a 19-station state-wide network.

The program, in which a dozen trade union members from across the state took part, was aimed at presenting an intimate picture of Kansas labor. The broadcast emphasized the manner in which labor is meeting its organizational, civic, cultural, religious and educational responsibilities in the community.

Praising the "awakening of interest" created by the farm visits, the state AFL-CIO has called on all union members to continue their contacts with rural voters between now and November, with special emphasis on the dangers of the compulsory open shop question.

HOMEY FARM CHORES like feeding the hogs is nothing new to L. L. Flickinger (right) of Machinists Lodge 733, one of the thousands of Kansas trade unionists participating in labor's statewide "back to the farm" campaign. Here Flickinger performs the ritual he learned during his youth on the farm while a former neighbor, M. J. Dettweiller of Halstead, looks on.

AN OLD-FASHIONED FARM DINNER was enjoyed by two Kansas families—one from the farm, the other from the city—during the state AFL-CIO's Labor Day "back to the farm" campaign. Sitting around the dinner table, where they discussed the need to defeat the "right-to-work" referendum, are Herbert Wash (second from left) of Chemical Workers Local 5558; Erland Larson (top of picture), a member of the Kansas Farmers Union; Mrs. Larson (back to camera), a former member of the Communications Workers, and their families.

Idaho 'Open Shoppers' Fail to Bulldoze Labor

Filer, Ida.—"Right-to-work" forces tried unsuccessfully to muzzle their opponents when they attempted to shut down a booth at the Twin Falls County Fair from which United Labor of Idaho was distributing literature against a compulsory open-shop proposal on this state's ballot.

The attempt at closing the booth, and denying ULI access to the people attending the four-day-long fair, was made by Thomas Parks, secretary-manager of the fair's board. He told Darrell H. Dorman, ULI secretary, that "pressure" was applied by the Farm Bureau.

Within an hour after the fair was opened, Dorman reported, Parks challenged the use of the labor display space to distribute literature opposing the "right-to-work" proposal. Dorman quoted Parks as saying that he would be "discharged" unless United Labor withdrew its exhibit.

Robert Lenaghan, president of the Idaho State Federation of Labor, said United Labor had "cleared the fair booth" with Parks, and had "even changed some of the wording on the booth at his request" in advance of the fair opening.

Demand Withdrawal

When ULI officials refused to close the booth, Parks first ordered it covered with canvas. Dorman and other officers consulted with a lawyer and then removed the canvas and resumed distribution of the literature.

Backed up by a sheriff, five deputies and several fair officials and employes, Parks again demanded that the display be withdrawn. When United Labor officials refused to comply, Parks threatened to run a bulldozer through the exhibit and the sheriff ordered Dorman and other labor officials from the fairgrounds.

They agreed to leave only if they were placed under arrest, but fair officials declined to sign a request and the sheriff declined to take them into custody.

Continued to Operate

ULI officials continued to operate the booth, without incident, for the remainder of the four-day period. Parks contended to reporters later that there was "insufficient time" to get a court order to remove the display. He added that arrest of Dorman and the other ULI representatives might have made them "martyrs to a cause."

The Idaho Farm Bureau Federation is on record as supporting the "right-to-work" proposition, but Niles Taylor, Farm Bureau director, denied his group had made any formal complaint about the booth.

In commenting on the attempt to close the booth, Lenaghan said "it's obvious to us that the Farm Bureau organization will go to any lengths to keep the people from getting facts on the 'right-to-work' bill."

Truman, Mrs. Roosevelt Denounce California 'Work' Backers' Claim

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Roosevelt indignantly denied the imputation that Roosevelt favored the proposition or would have favored it. She said in a special statement:

"My husband could not have been for 'right-to-work' legislation.

"A check of my husband's papers, in his library at Hyde Park, will show that no tortured phrase or out-of-context quote can substantiate such an allegation.

"In California, proponents of the 'right-to-work' constitutional amendment to be voted on in that state in November have by the use of 'weasel words' sought to give the impression that my husband did, during his lifetime, support the concept embodied in so-called 'right-to-work' legislation.

"Such a maneuver is a shameful fraud on the public. I am surprised that the State of California, in issuing the official document in which this attempt to subvert the truth is made, apparently made no attempt to ascertain the facts."

In an effort to justify the use of Roosevelt's name in California, William T. Harrison, executive secretary of the National Right-to-Work Committee, cited a statement the New Deal president made in connection with a 1941 coal strike.

The FDR quote was concerned solely with a government "dictated" closed shop. It had nothing to do with a legislative proposal—such as California's—to forbid labor and management from signing a voluntary contract to provide union security.

Mrs. Roosevelt is co-chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace. She heads the non-partisan national organization with former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.)

Mitchell Won't Give Nixon 'Work' Advice

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell declines to advise Vice Pres. Nixon as to what position Nixon should take on California's compulsory open-shop proposition but Mitchell is against it himself.

Interviewed on the NBC radio and television program, Meet the Press, Mitchell was asked by reporters what "advice" he would give Nixon, who has avoided any direct commitment on the proposition to date.

Mitchell, who said it is "up to him (Nixon) to do what he wants to do," added that "if I were voting in the state of California, I would vote against 'right-to-work' legislation."

County 'Work' Laws Killed In California

San Francisco—The California District Court of Appeals has ruled that county "right-to-work" ordinances are unconstitutional and that they violate a public policy of the state which encourages voluntary associations of workers to bargain with their employers.

The three-member court handed down its unanimous ruling against a 1957 ordinance adopted by the San Benito County Board of Supervisors.

Under "right-to-work" ordinances, the court asserted, "a large portion of the labor force necessarily would become non-union." It said this would lead to "significant" weakening of the power of unions to bargain on terms of equality with their employers.

Michigan Teamster Loan Probed:

Committee Counsel Sees $700,000 Loss

The McClellan select Senate committee has delved into details surrounding a $1 million loan made to real estate promoters by the welfare fund of the Teamsters Union's Michigan Conference.

Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel for the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), contended that the three-year-old loan has since gone sour and that the Teamsters may end up losing more than $700,000 on the deal.

At the same time, it questioned the propriety of a $35,000 fee which the real estate promoters paid George Fitzgerald, Teamster attorney, and two lawyers associated with him. Fitzgerald admitted getting $15,750 as his share of the fee which the promoters described as being a "finder's fee" for locating the loan and which the lawyer insisted was for handling the legal work.

When the loan was made in October 1955, the minutes of the welfare fund's trustees showed, James R. Hoffa, then president of the Michigan Conference and an IBT vice president and now Teamsters president, was in attendance although he had no official position with the welfare fund.

Officers of Winchester Village Land Co., which obtained the loan, claimed they had spent $1.2 million on land and engineering of the tract for housing, according to the minutes of the trustees meeting. Staff members of the McClellan committee said records showed they had spent less than $60,000 for this work.

No Payments on Loan

The promoters made no payments against the $1 million loan and have paid only $104,000 in interest. In three years, they sold 350 parcels of property in the development, which, under the loan agreement, should have returned $1.3 million — enough, Kennedy contended, to pay both loan and interest.

The $35,000 fee was paid, a committee staff investigator said, through a complex deal involving an option on a piece of land, assignment of the profits to Fitzgerald and his associate, Max Klayman, and the issuance of cashier's checks. No record of the fee was found in the real estate company's books.

Fitzgerald said the fee was "standard practice," and insisted it was "adequate and not oppressive." He denied Kennedy's claim that the manner of the payment was intended to keep the transaction "secret." But the Teamsters' lawyer conceded that if he had it to do over again, "I would submit the bill (for legal services) to the welfare fund" rather than take the money directly from the borrowers.

McClellan Hits Handling

McClellan was critical of the handling of the loan, the unexplained manner in which the land developers got "releases" to sell parcels of real estate without repayment of the loan, and the use of funds to pay bills unrelated to developing the tract of land on which the union had given the loan.

"This loan would have been repaid if it had proper supervision," the committee chairman declared.

The committee dug into some $270,000 in legal fees which Fitzgerald has received from Teamsters groups over the past five years. It showed particular interest in charges for "telephone and telegraph" tolls which totaled $46,000 during that period.

The lawyer said the $46,000 represented legal charges as well as actual telephone and telegraph charges. "They (Teamster officials) understood that," Fitzgerald told the committee. "If there was anything wrong, they would have complained."

Clashes with Kennedy

Fitzgerald clashed with Kennedy over the latter's suggestion that he had received a percentage of fees from other lawyers to whom he referred Teamsters business. He said he merely charged a "forwarding fee."

Asked by Kennedy if Hoffa, who was in the hearing room, knew he was getting such fees, Fitzgerald snapped at him: "You tell him. If he doesn't like it he can get another boy."

The hearings were marked by a partisan row which flared briefly over the question of union contributions to political candidates in Michigan. When the committee questioned Fitzgerald about $47,807 in Teamsters contributions to his unsuccessful Democratic campaign for lieutenant governor in 1954, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.), protested against singling out Fitzgerald. Mundt demanded that the committee get records on all union contributions to all candidates in the campaign.

IBT Official Suspended on Monitors' Bid

Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa announced the suspension of Samuel Feldman, business agent of Local 929, Philadelphia, and a preliminary hearing on charges involving Ray Cohen of Local 107, Philadelphia.

The suspension of Feldman followed a "recommendation" by the court-appointed Board of Monitors. The monitors also had recommended action affecting Cohen, a trustee of the union who invoked the Fifth Amendment in declining to answer questions before the McClellan committee. Hoffa did not say that his action on Cohen was in response to the monitors' bid.

The Board of Monitors on Sept. 5 "recommended" to Hoffa that he revoke the "purported approval" given by the union's executive board last December to a merger of two Alaska locals. They recommended that the books of Local 183, Alaska, be audited by a certified public accountant and that Local 183 be "restored to self-government" by an election under democratic procedures between Dec. 1, 1958 and Jan. 1, 1959.

L. N. D. Wells, Teamsters representative on the Board of Monitors, dissented on the Alaska order and had dissented also on the recommended suspension of Feldman.

New Law Provides Jobless Pay for GIs

All peacetime veterans will become eligible for unemployment compensation pay the last week in October, under a bill quietly passed by both houses of Congress and signed into law by Pres. Eisenhower.

Until now, former servicemen—except those who had served in World War II or Korea—had to establish a civilian job record before being eligible for jobless pay.

Under the new law, the veteran will benefit according to the law of the state in which he files, with federal government repaying the state from the federal budget.

REGISTRATION DRIVE by labor in Philadelphia brings a conference between (left to right): Edward F. Toohey, director of the state Labor's League for Political Education; Joseph T. Kelly, president of the state Political Action Committee; Brig. Gen. Brenton G. Wallace of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; Leon Sacks, chairman of the city's Registration Committee, and Mayor Richardson Dilworth, who issued a proclamation designating Aug. 15 to Sept. 15 as "Registration Month."

Chemical Unions Chart Merger Steps

Akron, O.—Details of the agreement in which the Chemical Workers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers outlined steps to be followed in moving toward possible merger have been made public following their approval by the ICWA executive board and merger committee.

The OCAW was expected to consider the program at a board meeting in Long Beach, Calif., beginning Sept. 15, the week prior to the union's convention.

Major points in the "memorandum of understanding" worked out in recent conferences in Cleveland were:

1. Establishment of a committee by the respective executive boards to draft a proposed constitution for a merged organization which would be considered at a meeting of the full merger committee between Mar. 15 and May 15, 1959.

2. Agreement that the two unions hold their next regular conventions, after this year, in the same city at the same time.

3. Intensified cooperation between the two unions, particularly in organizing, the functioning of companywide councils, and the holding of joint labor education schools and conferences.

"Furthermore," the agreement added, "we should give very careful consideration to any other area of cooperation that would benefit the members of our organizations.

"We believe the above-outlined program provides a progressive timetable for the constructive achievement of merger. We are, therefore, prepared to recommend through proper channels to our forthcoming conventions this program of positive action in order to achieve our jointly expressed desire for organic unity."

Wood, Pulp Unions Agree on Alliance

Chicago—Committees representing the Woodworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers have agreed on a two-year working alliance with possible merger as its ultimate objective.

A 10-point program of mutual assistance was worked out which will be presented to the respective executive boards before it becomes effective. Pres. A. F. Hartung, chairman of the IWA committee, and Vice Pres. John Sherman, who led the Pulp-Sulphite group, said they were "highly pleased" with the meeting.

Free World Prosperity Conference Urged

Chicago—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the United States to provide the leadership required to organize a "free world prosperity conference" as a major step toward meeting the economic challenge of the Soviet Union.

Such a conference, Meany told business leaders attending a meeting of the Executive Club here, should be aimed primarily at establishment of a "substantial consumers' credit fund" to facilitate the buying of goods by the peoples of Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

The free world, Meany said, faces a "multiple threat" from the Communist world with "serious economic and political ramifications to it." An "all-out deterrent military capacity is an absolute necessity" to meet the military threat, he said, but warned that this would not constitute an "all-sufficient deterrent to Soviet aggression." America, he said, "must meet the economic and political challenge with the same urgency."

He pointed out that the current recession in America "has greatly helped the Communists, especially in the underdeveloped countries, to put over the Kremlin line that the Soviet economy is superior to ours," adding:

"The recession has hurt American prestige at a most critical moment in our international relations. It has accelerated the decline of prices for certain basic raw materials—copper, rubber, tin—on the sale of which the economy of many countries is largely dependent."

Business Should Do More

Meany told the business leaders in his audience that "American businessmen should do much more than they are doing to enlighten businessmen of other countries about our free economy." He recommended that they take a lesson from "the activities and experience of American labor in its relations with the free trade union movement overseas."

Specifically, he called on American business to "train some of its best people to become experts in the economic development of the industrially underdeveloped countries." Such action, said Meany, would demonstrate "how much free enterprise can offer and perform as against the glowing promises so often made by Moscow."

The AFL-CIO president conceded that some U.S. firms overseas "have done well in building schools, hospitals and playgrounds and in providing scholarships," but said much more should be done along these lines.

"We should encourage them in building up their own voluntary organizations," he continued, "for these are the best instruments for generating their self-respect and self-reliance."

Meany pointed out that, since water is the most urgent need confronting many African and Asian nations, America could demonstrate its capacity to serve mankind by helping finance and construct great water projects in the Middle East.

He said that American establishment of a pilot irrigation and power project in a country like the Sudan would "dramatize before the world the great benefits that water developments can bring to mankind."

"Such American efforts," he said, "will promote economic strength, stability and prosperity throughout the free world. And once the economies of the under-developed countries are expanded, they will provide expanded markets for the entire free world."

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Teachers' Woes Due to Shortages

New York—The problems facing America's teachers can be summed up in one word—"shortages" according to Pres. Charles Cogen of New York Teachers Guild Local 2, American Federation of Teachers.

He listed shortages of teachers, classrooms, remedial and guidance service and the "teachers' shortages of money" among the pressing problems.

Cogen said the union's executive board was pressing for a program calling for the right of voluntary deduction of organization dues and "other organizational privileges which have been granted to employes in other city departments."

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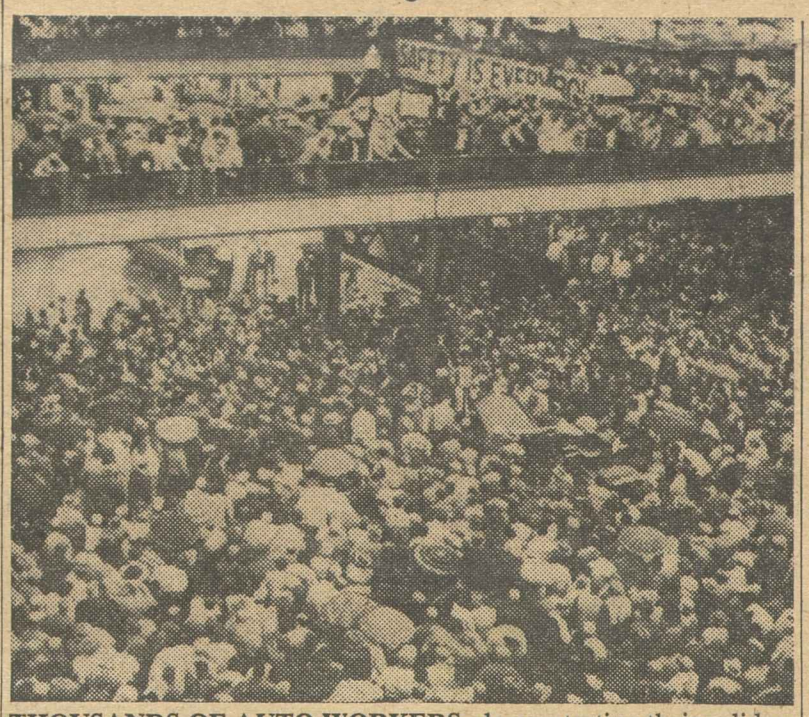
30-Cent Hourly Package Won by UAW in Ford Pact



THOUSANDS OF AUTO WORKERS, demonstrating their solidarity behind union negotiators who were hammering out a contract settlement with Ford Motor Co., hold a mass meeting outside the main gate of Ford's Rouge plant in Dearborn, Mich., while negotiations were in progress. The pact was hailed by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther as meeting some of the "pressing human needs" of the 98,000 UAW members at Ford.

Settlement Called 'Non-Inflationary'

Detroit—The United Auto Workers won major contract concessions totaling 30 cents an hour from Ford Motor Co. to head off a nationwide auto strike virtually on the eve of full-scale production of 1959 cars.

The three-year pact, described by both UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Ford Vice Pres. John S. Bugas as "non-inflationary," was agreed to six hours after a strike deadline set by the union. Almost all of the 98,000 UAW members at Ford plants across the nation already had halted production.

The contract was expected to set a pattern for General Motors and Chrysler, which, with Ford, comprise the industry's "Big Three." In five months of negotiation, the companies had acted in concert in their offers to the union. A scant 24 hours before the Ford strike deadline, all three companies had made identical proposals.

In the final hours of the marathon negotiations, however, Ford stepped out on its own with the offer which finally provided the basis for the settlement. Reuther hailed the pact as meeting some of the "pressing human needs" of UAW members.

Highlighting the contract are these gains:

- Major liberalization of jobless payments so that the amount paid from state compensation programs and the union's supplementary unemployment benefits will add up to 65 percent of straight time take-home pay.
- Extension of SUB up to 39 weeks in those states in which the jobless pay program has been extended.
- Granting of SUB benefits to employes on a short workweek to guarantee them 65 percent of straight time take-home pay.
- Continuation of the annual improvement factor of 2.5 percent of the base hourly rate, or 6 cents per hour, whichever is greater. This will mean an average 7-cent

(Continued on Page 3)

Kamp-GOP Tie Erupts As Issue

Republican endorsement and financial support for pro-Fascist Joseph Kamp's attack on organized labor became an overriding issue in the 1958 political campaigns this week.

Appearing unexpectedly in Sen. William F. Knowland's gubernatorial campaign in California, the issue spread across the nation as reports piled up that Kamp's "poison pen" attack on Auto Pres. Walter P. Reuther had the support of some top rightwing leaders of the GOP.

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn repudiated the anti-labor pamphlet in reply to a request from Democratic National Chairman Paul A. Butler to disown the "fraudulent campaign technique."

But as the AFL-CIO News went to press there was no indication that Knowland or the chairmen of the GOP Senate and House campaign committees were contemplating similar repudiations of Kamp whose writings were described by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft as "particularly disgusting."

Rep. Richard M. Simpson, chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee, was reported by the New York Times, which unearthed the Kamp-Knowland hookup in California, to have endorsed and encouraged distribution of the Kamp pamphlets.

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R-Kan.), chairman of the GOP Senate Policy Committee, had not indicated his stand on the Kamp pamphlet as this paper went to press.

Labor Prime Target

The use of the Kamp material in the California campaign—and an unsuccessful attempt to use it in Colorado—came against a backdrop of Republican plans to make organized labor a prime target in the congressional elections. The GOP Senate Policy Committee has issued a "staff" report for which members of the committee disclaimed responsibility entitled "The Labor Bosses: America's Third Party."

Knowland particularly has singled out union security and other labor matters as top targets for his gubernatorial race against Democrat Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, who has the support of trade unions in the state.

Mrs. Knowland said that her husband had stopped distribution of the Kamp pamphlet when he noted that it did not carry a printing trades union label.

(Continued on Page 3)

McDonald Leadership Approved:

Steelworkers Pledge Fight for Demands

By Gene Zack

Atlantic City, N. J.—Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald put the industry's giant producers on notice that the union was prepared for a "long strike," if necessary, to enforce contract demands next year.

The union's ninth constitutional convention was highlighted by a rousing demonstration for McDonald and unanimous adoption of a resolution voicing "confidence" in his leadership.

In a fighting keynote speech, McDonald said local unions already were calling for presentation of a major package to the steel companies next year, including substantial wage hikes, a shorter workweek, earlier retirement and beefed-up supplementary unemployment benefits.

He reminded the 3,500 delegates that Iron Age, authoritative trade publication of the industry, was quoting management representatives as forecasting a "long and bitter strike" at contract time next year.

"I prefer peace through collective bargaining," the USWA president thundered, "but if the industry wants a long strike, I guarantee that the Steelworkers will give it to them."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a militant speech interrupted more than a score of times by applause, pledged that organized labor would continue to fight for "a better share of the wealth that we help create."

"We have other interests," Meany said, "but the number one job is to improve the standards of work and of the life of the membership of the union. The 'right-to-work' laws are not going to stop the advance."

The AFL-CIO leader declared: "We don't like strikes. No intelligent labor leader likes strikes. But there is one thing he likes less, and that is the idea that he can't

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ABC Steps Up Drive to Defeat Ousted Union

By Gervase N. Love

Atlantic City, N. J.—With formal organization of the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers completed, nearly 300 delegates to the union's first convention headed back to their homes eager for the next round in the fight to bring honest trade unionism to their industry.

In five work-packed days, they adopted their first constitution—hailed as a model of democratic protections and guarantees—chose their first elected officers and drew inspiration from distinguished speakers for the tough campaigns that lie ahead.

These campaigns will be directed against the dwindling remnants of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and will be waged in every corner of the country. For the ABC was set up by a group of BCW's own leaders, who called themselves the Integrity Committee and with AFL-CIO blessing started out to

(Continued on Page 2)

Merger Conventions Set in 3 More States

Mergers of state bodies moved a giant stride closer to completion as three of the seven remaining unmerged states set dates for their unity conventions.

Announcing dates for their merger conventions were the highly-industrialized states of California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. They joined with Illinois, which previously had set a time and place for its harmony convention.

In the three remaining states—New York, New Jersey and Idaho—talks are going forward between committees from the two state bodies and final decisions are reported near.

With merger completed in 41 states, here is a summary of the situation in the seven states still to achieve unity:

CALIFORNIA — Merger convention scheduled for Dec. 8 in San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS — Merger convention to be held Dec. 4-6 in Boston.

PENNSYLVANIA—Unity convention scheduled for Philadelphia on Dec. 15.

ILLINOIS—Merger convention to be held in Peoria on Oct. 6.

NEW YORK—Committees to two state bodies to meet Sept. 26, at which time they are expected to ratify terms of a constitution and set a merger date.

NEW JERSEY — Committees from state federation and state industrial union council have exchanged drafts of a proposed constitution.

IDAHO—Expected to set a November date for the merger convention.

Production Soars But Jobs Fail to Increase

By Saul Miller

Chronic high unemployment was again revealed as the nation's major economic headache as the government reported a continuing rise in industrial production with almost no pickup in jobs.

The apparent paradox spotlighted what economists termed an amazing increase in productivity (output per man hour), with the current rate for all employes in manufacturing estimated at 8 percent above last year's and moving upward, in contrast to a normal increase of 3 to 4 percent per year.

The result: fewer workers are turning out more goods and chronic unemployment of about 5 million may plague the nation for the next several years.

The Federal Reserve Board directed attention to the unique situation in its report on industrial production in August. It showed a 2 percent increase to an index figure of 137, or a recovery of more than half of the decline suffered between August 1957 and April 1958.

The August production figures were issued a few days after the government reported that unemployment in mid-August was at the rate of 7.6 percent of the labor force—the highest level of the post-war period.

Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said the production figures, while encouraging, were "not as encouraging as first indications may imply."

He noted that during the drop in production non-farm employment had dropped 2.4 million and that although half the de-

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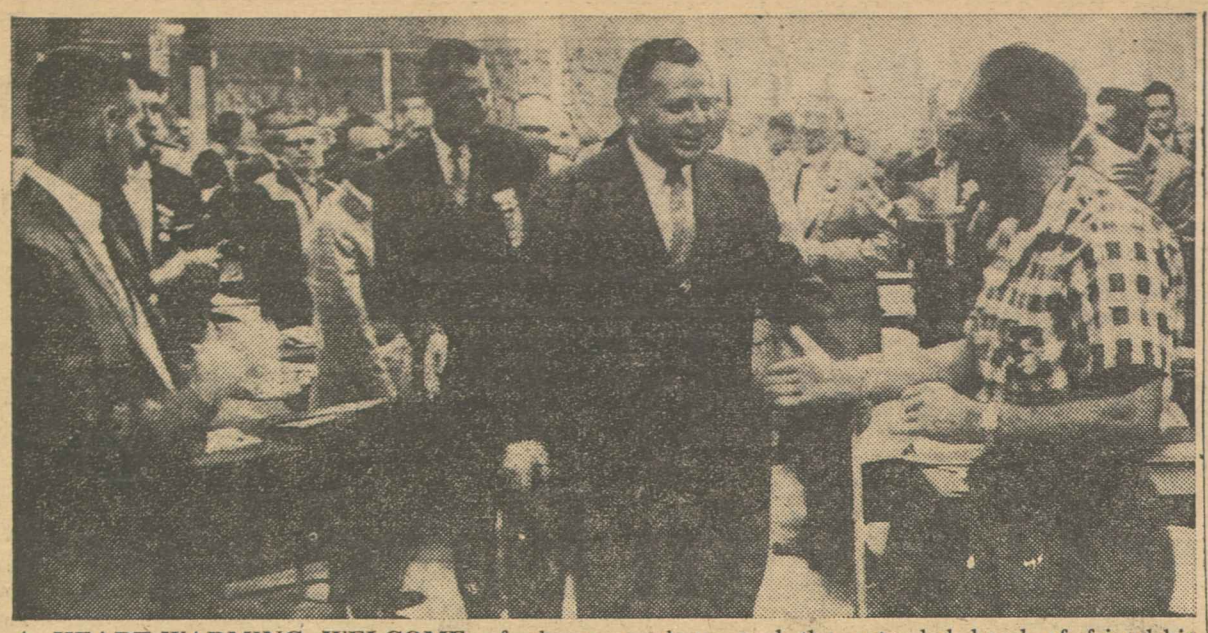


A HEART-WARMING WELCOME of cheers, applause and the extended hand of friendship was given AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler when he walked up the aisle to the platform at the convention of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers in Atlantic City. Schnitzler, who holds the No. 1 card in the union, made one of the major convention speeches and spent a lot of time greeting old friends.

AFL-CIO Bakery Union Prepared To Push Ethical Unionism Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

take the place of the BCW after it was expelled from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt leadership.

In nine months it hacked away 77,000 of BCW's original 142,000 members. It has won practically every NLRB representation contest with the BCW and has yet to lose its first court case.

The keynote of a fighting future was struck by Pres. Daniel J. Conway in his closing remarks.

"In adjourning this convention," he said, "we are actually making a start. It is not the end of something but the beginning. . . .

"We have before us the task of rescuing those who still remain under the domination of a corrupt organization — many, many against their will. We have the responsibility to organize those who yet remain unorganized.

"These responsibilities we will face up to."

The constitution hammered out by a committee contains iron-clad safeguards against the excesses that enabled some BCW officers to abuse the trust placed in them. And it contains a clause that it shall be interpreted and applied so as to "effectuate and enforce" at all levels "the codes and standards, whether heretofore or hereafter adopted, of the AFL-CIO."

The document was hailed as "a model constitution for all unions" by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a member of the McClellan committee, who called the convention "the most important labor meeting I have attended" since becoming a senator.

He agreed with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, previous speakers, that the job of cleaning up corruption in trade unions "will not be done, in the final analysis, unless the rank-and-file do it themselves."

"You have shown how it can be done," he added. "You have drawn the blueprint. You have set up the procedural steps under which an honest union's members in a local may get out from under the control of these people in a strong union . . . The work you are doing deserves the thanks not only of the working people of this country but of all of us."

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston urged the delegates to complete their job of organizing their industry and putting the BCW out of business so the ABC can make "even more of an over-all contribution to the labor movement" by carrying on more intensive political action.

McDonald Urges Militancy

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers took time out from a meeting of his union's executive board in Atlantic City to warn the delegates that while "cleanliness is a virtue, cleanliness in itself is not enough to make a union strong and great." He counseled militancy in representing the workers and loyalty to union leadership, for without them "all the cleanliness which you exhibit will certainly come to naught."

Other speakers included Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Wesley Reedy, administrative assistant to Schnitzler; Franz Daniel of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, and Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The delegates formally thanked the members of the Integrity Committee — which included the pre-convention acting officers—and presented them with scrolls.

Then with Schnitzler, who holds the union's No. 1 card, as the presiding officer, they elected their new officers.

In addition to Conway, who had been acting president, they named Curtis R. Sims, Conway's assistant, as secretary-treasurer, the post he occupied in the BCW. John De Concini was chosen executive vice president, the temporary office he had held. Five regional vice presidents also were elected.

Carey Likens New Bakery Union to IUE 9 Years Ago

Atlantic City, N. J. — A comparison between the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers of today and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of nine years ago was drawn by IUE Pres. James B. Carey in a telegram of greetings to the ABC convention.

Carey recalled that the IUE was chartered to replace another union expelled from labor's ranks because of corruption by Communist leadership. "Like your union," he said, "IUE came into existence with no resources except the devotion and determination of a small group of leaders and the irrepressible militant democratic convictions of the rank-and-file." Despite all difficulties, it has become the dominant organization in its industry, he added.

"Your union is on the threshold of a similarly successful and bountiful career," he said. "You will win primarily because of the democratic convictions of American workers. And you will win because you are ethically and morally right, and because corruption has never been able to flourish for overlong.

"We of the IUE therefore salute the ABC not only for what you have already done and for what you are today, but for what we know you will be tomorrow."

Clean Bakery Union Wins NLRB Tests

Cincinnati, O.—The AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers routed the corruption-dominated Bakery & Confectionery Workers in a series of NLRB representation elections covering 12 plants here.

The ABC scored sweeping victories in each contest. It piled up a total vote of 1,004 to 392, with 20 votes for no union.

Seven of the shops, members of the Cincinnati Bakers Club, voted as a unit. Among journeyman bakers, the tally was 218 for the ABC and 9 for BCW. Among the auxiliary workers—all job classifications other than journeyman—it was 262 to 190.

In the group were two plants each of the Continental Baking Co. and Interstate Baking Co.; the American Baking Co., Rubel Baking Co. and Rainbo Baking Co.

Other Tallies Told

At the big Strietmann Biscuit Co., which is organized separately as ABC Local 253, the count was 377 to 177.

In the remaining plants, the vote was divided between journeymen and auxiliary workers. Tallies were: Fischer Baking Co., ABC 29, BCW 0 among bakers, ABC 12, BCW 0 among auxiliaries; Midwest Doughnut Co., ABC 22, BCW 13 among bakers, ABC 7, BCW 0 among auxiliaries; Klosterman Baking Co., ABC 12, BCW 2 among bakers, ABC 17, BCW 0 among auxiliaries; Kroger Stores, ABC 42, BCW 0 among bakers, ABC 46, BCW 1 among auxiliaries.

Under the BCW, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO because of its corrupt domination, the workers were scattered among several locals. With the exception of Strietmann employes, they are now members of ABC Local 213.

Chemical Workers To Weigh Merger

Representatives of the Operating Engineers and the Chemical Workers will meet in Washington on Oct. 1 to begin exploration of possible merger.

The meeting will be held at the invitation of the Operating Engineers, which proposed that leaders of the two AFL-CIO affiliates get together for a discussion of the "possibility of amalgamation."

The Chemical Workers also have been discussing prospects of unity with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. Agreement has been reached on a "memorandum of understanding" which outlines steps to be taken in working toward possible merger. The memorandum, to become effective when acted upon by the respective executive boards, has already been approved by the Chemical Workers.

The Operating Engineers have about 283,000 members, some of whom are production workers in chemical plants. The Chemical Workers have some 80,000 members.

Rank-and-File Control:

Corruption Barred In ABC Constitution

Atlantic City—A demonstration of the fact that a group of workers fired by devotion, decency and common sense can build their own protections against corruption of their union was given by the convention of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers..

Sparked by a unanimous report from a committee that labored long and hard over a draft, the convention without a dissenting vote adopted a constitution that reflects not only the sometimes hidden idealism of the American worker, but also the practicality that has made him the world's best producer.

It reflect, too, the bitterness they suffered when the sordid story of how corruption had eaten into their old union, the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, was being bared before the McClellan Committee — and their determination after the BCW had been expelled from the AFL-CIO to erect their own union structure in such a way that greedy, unprincipled men would never be able to manipulate it to their own ends.

The document they came out with gives them, in fact, a union based on rank-and-file control in accordance with the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, but without hampering restrictions on top leadership which might handicap day-to-day administration.

It provides for an 18-member general executive board of which 10 members, none of whom may be on the international payroll, must be nominated and elected by referendum vote in and for specified geographical regions.

Workers Retain Control

Thus the men and women in the bread bakeries, the biscuit shops and the candy factories, through elected representatives free of any control by the international, are assured of a majority on the board.

Under the BCW, a majority of board members held appointments as international representatives and depended on the BCW president, James G. Cross, for their incomes and their jobs.

The BCW board had the power to set the salary of the president who controlled it, and also those of other officers. In the new union, the salaries are spelled out in the constitution, ranging downward from $22,500 a year for Pres. Daniel E. Conway to $11,000 for the five vice presidents.

Another sore point among the delegates was the problem of trusteeships over local unions. This is a power an international union must have, as a practical matter, for use when the welfare of a local or its members is threatened, but has sometimes been misused as a political weapon.

Guarantees Against Abuse

The delegates set up built-in guarantees against such abuse.

They authorized the president, subject to convention confirmation, to set up a trusteeship hearing panel of 20 local union officers—the people who may suffer most from trusteeships—who cannot be on any international payroll and who elect their own chairman.

When the general executive board finds that a situation in a local union requires a trusteeship, it names a special trustee. The president notifies the local union and the chairman of the hearing panel, who appoints three members, none of whom may be from the union region of the involved local.

The panel must hold a hearing, and only if it decides a trusteeship is in order does one become effective. Not until then may the special trustee take over.

The special trustee must be bonded. He is subject to supervision by the general executive board, and must make monthly reports both to the board and to the local. A trusteeship cannot last more than six months without another hearing before a hearing panel.

Ethics Code Applied

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices codes were applied throughout the constitution in a practical manner. The executive board, for example, was directed to make rules and regulations to "execute and be consistent with" the codes, and the secretary-treasurer is required to "conduct the fiscal affairs of this union in accordance with the codes and standards of the AFL-CIO."

Finally, the delegates decreed that all provisions of their constitution "shall be so interpreted and applied as to effectuate and enforce" the codes and standards "whether heretofore or hereafter adopted, of the AFL-CIO."

The draft constitution, carrying the principles of rank-and-file control, adherence to AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices and safeguards against the misuse of trusteeships, originated in the pre-convention executive board, which prepared it with the aid of Henry J. Kaiser, ABC general counsel.

Meany Urges Labor Back Bible Week

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all union members to participate in the observance of National Bible Week, which will be held the week of Oct. 20 under the Laymen's National Committee.

"These are days of concern for everyone," Meany said. "Some of us have personal worries. Some are alarmed by conditions within their industry, their organization, state. All of us are disturbed by the world situation. And more of us need to find guidance and hope in the Book of Books, the Bible."

Hate Monger Linked to GOP Campaign

Anti-Labor Smears By Kamp Circulated

(Continued from Page 1)

The New York Times, in its first story on the Kamp-Knowland tie-up, said the senator's wife, Mrs. Helen Knowland, had endorsed and sought wide distribution of the Kamp pamphlet, at least partly financed by wealthy eastern Republican industrialists and businessmen.

The Times described Kamp—twice cited and once jailed for contempt of Congress for refusing to turn over to a congressional committee a list of contributors to his Constitutional Educational League—as a "veteran pamphleteer of extreme rightwing causes."

Mrs. Knowland described the pamphlet, "Meet the Man Who Plans to Rule America," as a powerful message which could "actually swing the pendulum in California if it could be gotten into the hands of millions of people."

She asked Kamp for help in obtaining thousands of additional copies and Kamp used her appeal to collect money from eastern industrialists. Among those the Times listed as having contributed were Donaldson Brown, a former vice chairman of the board of General Motors; Pierre S. du Pont 3d, a director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Charles M. White, chairman of the board of Republic Steel.

Reuther, informed of the Kamp pamphlet, said in Detroit where he was negotiating a new contract with the Ford Motor Co.:

"Mr. Kamp's attack against me places me in very distinguished company for he has used his poison pen in vicious attacks against Pres. Eisenhower, Chief Justice Warren and other distinguished Americans in the field of government, religion and education.

"I read with considerable interest the sad fact that prominent American industrialists are financing and promoting the efforts of America's most notorious peddler of hate and slander. It is most unfortunate that these industrialists have learned nothing from the tragic experience of Fritz Thyssen and other German industrialists who financed Hitler's campaign of hatred."

Denounced by Bugas

John S. Bugas, Ford vice president in charge of industrial relations, told newsmen in Detroit:

"I think Joe Kamp is one of the worst men in the United States."

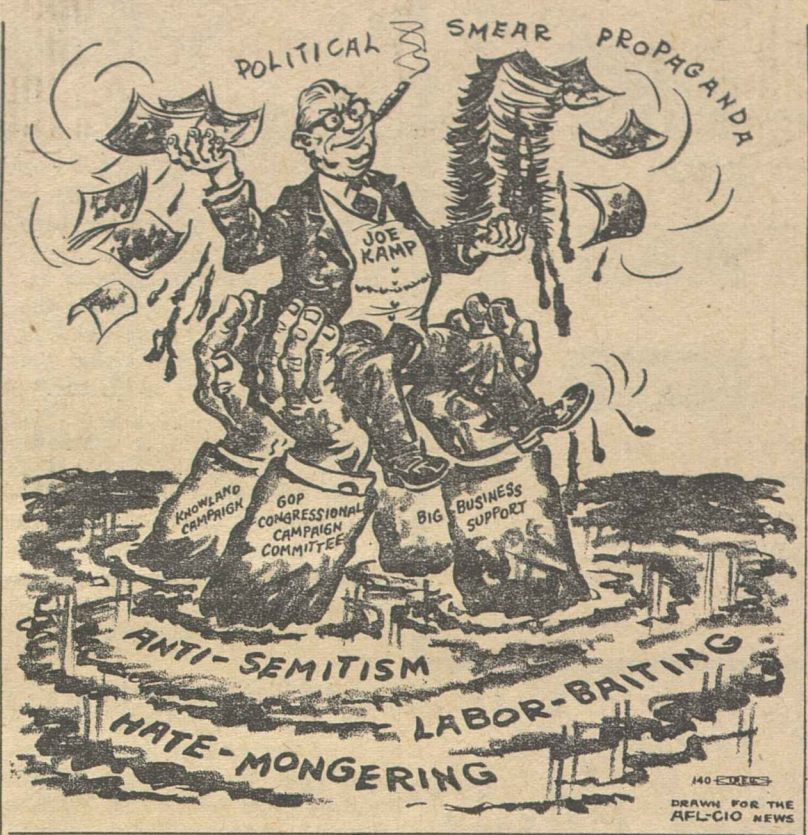
In California, Brown challenged Knowland to "renounce his alliance with the forces of fascism and anti-Semitism." He charged that Kamp got money in Knowland's name from the "highest officers of billion-dollar eastern corporations set on electing as governor a man who will put their program into effect here and in Washington next."

The Times reported that Kamp, in an attempt to win new financial support, was circulating a letter from Simpson dated July 2 and addressed to M. M. Hall, executive director of Kamp's publication, "Headlines." Simpson wrote:

"Your booklet was brought to my attention some time ago and I think it is excellent. I am encouraged that so many of our finance people are ordering copies for distribution. In my opinion it deserves the widest possible dissemination. You may be assured that I will do what I can along this line."

Butler, in his letter to Alcorn, and in a similar letter to Charles P. Taft, chairman of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee, cited the fair practices code signed by both parties and charged the Kamp pamphlet's use violated this agreement. He called on Alcorn "to publicly denounce and repudiate" the pamphlet and Kamp.

Alcorn, in his reply, told Butler that "neither you nor I can control the utterances or the writings of an (Sen. James O.) Eastland (D-Miss.) a (Gov. Orval) Faubus of Arkansas, or a Kamp."



Record Shows Kamp Veteran Pro-Fascist

Joseph P. Kamp, author of a vicious attack on Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther supported by rightwing Republicans, is an anti-Semitic hate-monger with a decades-long record of supporting pro-Fascist causes.

During the 1930's Kamp was editor of a publication called the Awakener. The paper was labeled the "journalistic spearhead in the national fight against Rooseveltism." It was held in such high esteem in Nazi circles that in 1935 it was recommended in the Nazi's World Service as one of the "newspapers and reviews against Jewish imperialism."

After two years of severe criticism, Kamp was forced to close up his sheet but quickly reopened Constitutional Educational League.

In one of the folders published by the league, "The Fifth Column Conspiracy," Kamp urged "patriots" to withhold information "regarding Communist activities" from J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI and submit it instead to Martin Dies or to him.

Kamp has always been in the forefront of the anti-labor movement. In 1938 the Nazi's World Service urged Nazi sympathizers to read the Kamp booklet, "Join the CIO and Help Built a Soviet America."

He has been closely associated with Gerald L. K. Smith, probably the foremost anti-Semite in this country. Smith sells and distributes many of Kamp's pamphlets.

Kamp operates elaborate headquarters in New York and fights social progress through his publication called "Headlines." He has long had a number of wealthy businessmen on the string who finance his work.

Among the people and organizations he has denounced are Pres. Eisenhower, Chief Justice Warren, Congregationalist Council for Social Action, YWCA, National Council of Methodist Youth, and so on.

During the 1952 political campaign he opposed both Stevenson and Eisenhower. A special 16-page edition of his paper carried the headline, "Reds, New Dealers Use Ike in Plot to Hold Power."

Kamp spent four months in prison in 1950 for contempt of Congress through his refusal to reveal the officers and contributors to his Constitutional Educational League.

Auto Workers, Ford Sign Three-Year Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

hourly wage boost retroactive to July 1, plus automatic raises of the same amount on Aug. 1, 1959 and Sept. 1, 1960.

- A 2-cent-an-hour cost of living allowance retroactive to July 1, and an additional one cent living cost adjustment retroactive to Sept. 1.
- An additional 8-cent-an-hour wage increase for certain skilled classifications in the tool and die, maintenance, construction and powerhouse groups.
- A separation pay program, effective after a year's layoff, providing lump sum payments ranging from 40 hours' pay for a person with two years of seniority to 1,200 hours' pay for a person with 30 or more years' seniority. With the average UAW wage currently at $2.51 an hour, this would mean lump sum payments ranging from approximately $100 to more than $3,000.
- Increased retirement benefits, under which the monthly payments to present retirees will go from $2.25 for each year of service to $2.35. For future retirees, benefits will be computed on the basis of $2.40 for each year of service prior to Sept. 1, 1958 and $2.50 for each year of service after that.
- Earlier retirement, with company approval, under which an employe can retire at age 60 and draw double his normal pension until he is eligible for social security.
- Boosts in group life insurance benefits and hospitalization and surgical benefits. The contract also improves midnight shift premiums and provides overtime pay for Saturday and jury duty pay.

The settlement climaxed summer-long negotiations during three and one-half months of which UAW members worked without contracts at the industry's "Big Three."

Until the last few days, GM, Ford and Chrysler had stood pat on a "take-it-or-leave-it" offer to extend the old contract, without change, for another two years. The companies had terminated the previous agreements when they expired over the Memorial Day weekend.

UAW negotiators went into the crucial sessions backed by overwhelming secret strike votes taken at Big Three plants across the country. Their position was further bolstered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which had pledged the full moral and financial support of the united labor movement in the event of a strike or lockout.

Unions on Cyprus Agree on Peace

Brussels — All Greek and Turkish trade unions on the strife-torn island of Cyprus have reached an agreement in favor of communal peace, Zev Levin, of the Israeli labor federation Histadrut, has reported to the Intl. Federation of Free Trade Unions.

Levin was sent to Cyprus by the ICFTU following rioting and mass arrests which seriously affected the labor movement there. He had meetings with the governor, Sir Hugh Foot, which led to the release of some of the 17 union leaders who had been seized by police and soldiers.

Swedish Labor Marks 60th Anniversary

Stockholm—Special ceremonies, presided over by Sweden's Prime Minister Tage Erlander, marked the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Swedish Labor Federation here.

J. Oldenbroek, secretary general of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said the Swedish trade union movement has proved a "force of benefit to the entire nation." He said the election of Swedish Labor Federation Pres. Arne Geijer as ICFTU president last year was in recognition of the Swedish trade union movement as a whole, as well as of Geijer's personal qualifications.

Bertil Kugleberg, managing director of the Swedish Employers Association, paid tribute to the trade union movement's contribution to the nation's economic progress, based on a 20-year-old agreement signed by the labor federation and employers.

Canadian 'Guardian' Ceases Publication

Windsor, Ont.—The Guardian, one of Canada's best-known labor weeklies, has ceased publication "at least for a while," according to an editorial in the final issue.

It was founded in 1950 as the organ of one Auto Workers local, and later became the voice of two additional UAW locals and of Windsor affiliates of several other international unions.

Kamp Booklet Draws Fire In Colorado

Denver, Colo. — The notorious anti-Reuther pamphlets by Joseph P. Kamp which now are making news in the California election campaign bobbed up nearly two months ago in Colorado's "right-to-work" controversy.

J. Frank Dawson, executive director of the Colorado Right-to-Work Committee, confirmed to the Denver Post on July 25 that he had circulated 75 copies of the pamphlets to Colorado trade associations.

Covering letters on the committee's letterhead, and signed by Dawson, read in part, "After reading this pamphlet you may conclude that each of your members would like to have a copy."

The story, including copious background on Kamp, was dug out by the Colorado Committee for Freedom to Bargain.

The Denver Post editorialized on July 27 that "the Colorado Right-to-Work Committee will only compromise its own integrity and lose supporters by distributing an extremist pamphlet written by Joseph A. Kamp, a racist and propagandist."

The editorial also said:

"Many Americans disagree and many agree with (Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P.) Reuther's philosophy and actions, but he has been proven to be one of the nation's most forthright and honest labor leaders. Thinking citizens will only be revolted when they read Kamp's diatribe.

Who Supports It?

"This is only the latest of a series of strange moves by the Right-to-Work Committee, which seems deeply infected with the virus of deviousness. We do not yet know who supports it or how it pays its bills.

"The movement's backers must either repudiate or take the responsibility for the Kamp pamphlet. Otherwise, we can assume they are ashamed to have their names linked with it but are still in hopes it will do its dirty work." The editorial was headlined, "right - to - workers stoop low."

Circulation of the pamphlet in Colorado Went no farther than the 75 original addressees, Dawson said this week. "We just had a limited quantity," he said by way of explanation.

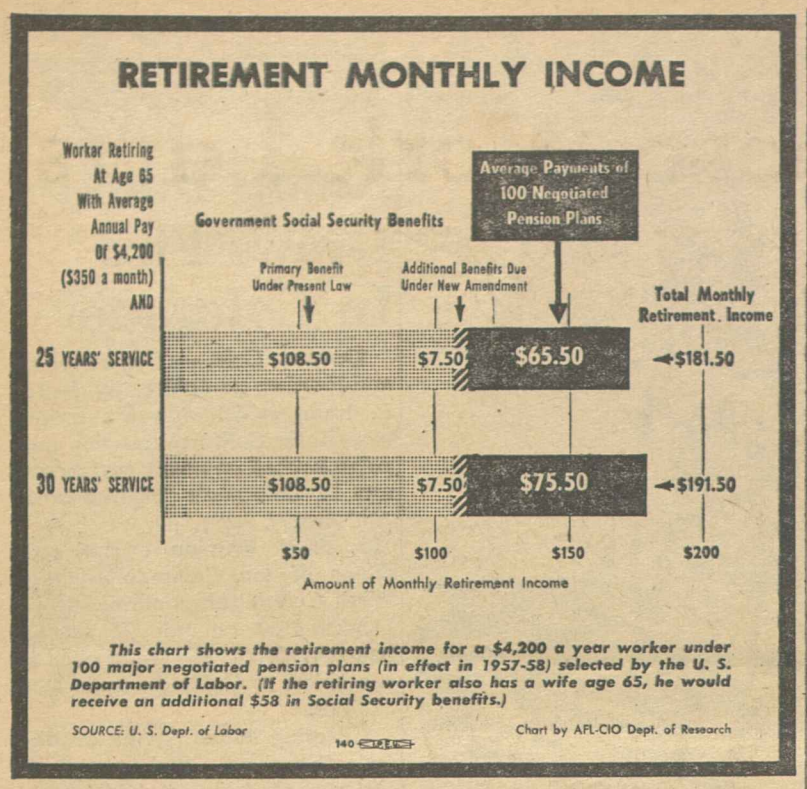
Asked if the pamphlets came from the National Right-to-Work Committee, Dawson said, "No, no, no. It came direct from—well, so many of these things come in, it's hard to remember—it might have come from the publisher direct. We didn't order any. They were too expensive for us."

85,000 Jobs Go To Puerto Ricans

New York—More than 85,000 Puerto Ricans in the United States have been placed in jobs since 1949 through the efforts of the Migration Div. of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Labor Dept.

Now celebrating its tenth anniversary of service, the division noted in a special statement that the bulk of recent placements have been in manufacturing industries rather than farm jobs.

Although some 15,000 seasonal migrant workers from Puerto Rico are now placed annually on mainland farms, the division said that employment of Puerto Ricans in manufacturing industries increased from 29 percent of total placements in 1949-50 to about 69 percent in 1957-58.



Study Tells Benefit Under Pension Plans

A worker who retires after 25 years of service during which he averaged $3,600 a year in earnings would receive average benefits of $57.50 a month under 100 private pension plans recently studied by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

The calculation of average monthly payment was made by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in its publication, Collective Bargaining Report, on the basis of details disclosed in the federal agency's study.

Augments Social Security

If the worker's average earnings were $4,200, he would receive $65.50 a month from the average private pension plan, AFL-CIO computations showed. If he worked 30 years instead of 25, average earnings of $3,600 would give him $69.50 a month; an average of $4,200 would yield $75.50.

The publication pointed out that these average benefits would be in addition to social security payments to retired workers—$98.50 a month under the present schedule based on average earnings of $3,600 plus another $6.50 effective in February. If he has a wife also 65 years of age, she would get an additional $49.30 a month with another $3.20 beginning in February.

A retired worker who averaged earnings of $4,200 a year would get a primary social security benefit of $108.50 with $7.50 more in February. His wife's benefit would be $54.30, with an additional $3.70 due in February.

Most Give Vested Right

One of the significant facts turned up by the Labor Dept. study is that 54 of the 100 plans give the worker covered a vested right to some form of benefit should he leave before retirement age. A major complaint against many pension programs is that a worker loses all his equity if he quits or is discharged before reaching retirement age.

The retained rights, based on minimum service requirements with 10 years the most common, include the right to a reduced pension on reaching retirement age; cash payment upon leaving of all employer contributions to the individual's pension account, or whichever the departing employe prefers.

Meany Hails Supreme Court On School Integration Ruling

The Supreme Court's rejection of the Little Rock, Ark., school board's appeal for a delay in ending segregation in that city's Central High School "merits the applause and wholehearted acceptance of all citizens of good will," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

"The decision proves that the doctrine of equal justice has real meaning in this country," he said in a statement hailing the high court's action.

"Now that the court has spoken, America has the right to expect all its citizens—from the governor down to the child in the school—to abide by the meaning and letter of the law."

The decision, reversing a lower court ruling ordering a two and a half year delay in Little Rock school integration, touched off a new series of legal skirmishes in many parts of the South and another spate of jockeying between the federal government and some states—with the emphasis on Arkansas.

Decision Is Unanimous

The decision was made known in a brief per curiam order—unanimous but unsigned—which was read by Chief Justice Earl Warren. It wrote, temporarily, the finale to a series of petitions, rulings and appeals that had worked its way up from the federal district court in Arkansas.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas promptly issued a proclamation closing all four senior public high schools in Little Rock.

He acted, he said, because "I have determined that domestic violence within the Little Rock School District is impending, and that a general, suitable, and efficient educational system cannot be maintained in the senior high schools of the Little Rock School District because of integration of the races in our schools."

He also ordered a special election on Oct. 4 for a vote "for or against the proposition of racial integration of all schools within the school district." Later, he advanced the date to Sept. 27.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced it would make no effort to force the reopening of the schools, but would leave it up to the federal government.

Civic Responsibility Cited

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, after conferring with Pres. Eisenhower, said the Justice Dept. would make no immediate move. Reports from the scene, he said, indicated efforts by both parents and children "to prevail upon the responsible state officials to reopen the public schools." Such efforts, he added, indicate that "the important human factors of good judgment and civic responsibility," which the President has mentioned in the past, "are beginning to play a much more important role."

In Virginia, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., ordered the Warren County High School in Front Royal closed when Judge John Paul in U.S. District Court at Harrisonville ordered the admission of 12 Negro applicants. The county has no high school for Negroes, but has been sending students to Negro schools as much as 40 miles away.

The law under which Almond acted also authorizes the state to pay tuition grants for the education in private schools of pupils assigned to integrated schools. A test of this law was promptly filed in Virginia's Supreme Court by State Atty. Gen. Albertis S. Harrison, but eventual federal review seemed certain.

In Norfolk, the school board asked the U.S. District Court to set aside a State Supreme Court injunction barring it from assigning 17 Negro students to all-white schools. The same federal court last year directed the board to make the assignments. Should the injunction be set aside, Almond was expected to close the schools as he did in Front Royal.

Civil Rights Unit Probes Vote Denial

The Civil Rights Commission created by Congress in September 1957, has orderd its first investigations into Negro complaints of denial of the right to vote.

Chairman John A. Hannah said the probes will cover counties, which he refused to name, in Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. He added the commission is making "real progress" on its main function, which is to study and report to Congress on the status of civil rights in the areas of voting, public housing and education. It has received "rather complete reports" on the school integration crises in Arkansas and Virginia, he said.

The commission's term is scheduled to expire a year from now.

Hanes' Union Busting Tactics Bring Strike

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Striking members of Textile Workers Local 684 who are picketing the yarn plant of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. in suburban Hanes spend a lot of their time trying to figure out why their employer, after 14 years of amicable relations, is trying to destroy their union.

It isn't a matter of money. When the last contract expired in December 1957, the union didn't ask for a wage increase. Instead, it merely asked that the old agreement be renewed. And the company did not demand that its 575 employes take a wage cut.

But it did demand that the contract be turned into a meaningless document that would leave the union powerless and sooner or later would have killed it off.

It demanded that the checkoff and arbitration clauses—in all contracts since the first was negotiated in 1946—be cut out of any new pact. In addition, it adamantly insisted on a no-strike clause which would give it the right to sue the union in case of a walkout.

Union leaders pointed out that a no-arbitration, no-strike contract would completely disarm them in case of even the simplest grievance. They also pointed out that in the last six years just one dispute has been carried to arbitration—and the company won that. The company negotiators insisted, however, that no "outsider" should be called on to "rule" on an internal matter.

Had No Protection

The union continued negotiations until early in August. Then the firm boosted workloads — a practice described behind the Iron Curtain as "raising the norm." The workers, with no grievance machinery to protect their rights and no arbitration to assure them, walked out in disgust—the first authorized strike since the first contract was signed.

The strikers are so convinced of the justice of their cause they are asking their union to campaign to enlist consumer support by picketing retail outlets selling Hanes products.

Already pickets have marched in front of stores in Winston-Salem, Durham, Charlotte, Gastonia, Salisbury, High Point and Greensboro, N. C., and Rock Hill, S. C. Additional picketing is planned for other cities where Hanes' knitted underwear, hosiery and T-shirts are sold.

Employment Rise Fails to Match Increase in Industrial Production

(Continued from Page 1)

cline in output has been recovered in four months, according to government reports, non-farm jobs have increased only 475,000 or less than 20 percent of the job loss.

He continued:

"In manufacturing industries, where a rapid increase in production has been reported, employment has risen only 111,000 since April, an increase of less than one percent after a decline of more than 9 percent.

Grave Problem Cited

"A comparison of these government reports on production and employment indicates a continuing and grave problem concerning job opportunities for the millions of unemployed."

Ruttenberg asserted that productivity increasing by "at least 8 percent or more this year—the highest rate of productivity advance in recent decades—portends much for the future."

Unemployment in mid-August was 4.7 million. Joblessness normally drops in September and reaches a low in October. Economists are speculating that the October figure may be about 4.3 million, seasonally adjusted, which would mean unemployment of at least 5.5 million next February.

In contrast to the unyielding unemployment situation, other sectors of the economy were doing well. Housing starts in August were reported as the best since 1956 at an annual rate of 1,170,000.

The Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission reported that profits after taxes for the second quarter of 1958 were 15 percent higher than in the first three months of the year.

The gap between increasing productivity and employment is expected to send profit figures upward for the second half of the year and even higher in 1959.

The unemployment problem was reflected, however, in the latest Commerce Dept. figures on personal income, showing wage and salary payments for the first eight months of the year running at an annual rate of $2.6 billion below the 1957 figures.

All other income sectors of the economy were ahead of 1957 figures.

Federal Deficit Grows

The Administration, meanwhile, sharply revised upward its figures on the federal deficit. Facing a drastic revenue drop in the form of personal and corporate taxes and an increase in government spending, the Budget Bureau estimated a deficit of $12.2 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.

The bureau estimated that spending, some of it attributable to the recession, would be $5.3 billion above the January estimate when the budget was submitted.

But, more importantly, revenues were estimated at $7.4 billion less than at the beginning of the year when the Administration, banking on a short and mild recession, forecast a budget surplus of $500 million.

According to the bureau's figures, 60 percent of the largest prospective deficit in peacetime stems directly from the effects of the recession on government revenues.

Meat Cutters Told Veto Is Election Issue

Chicago—Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the Area Redevelopment bill is "one of the important issues of the coming elections," Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters have advised the legislative representatives of all local unions.

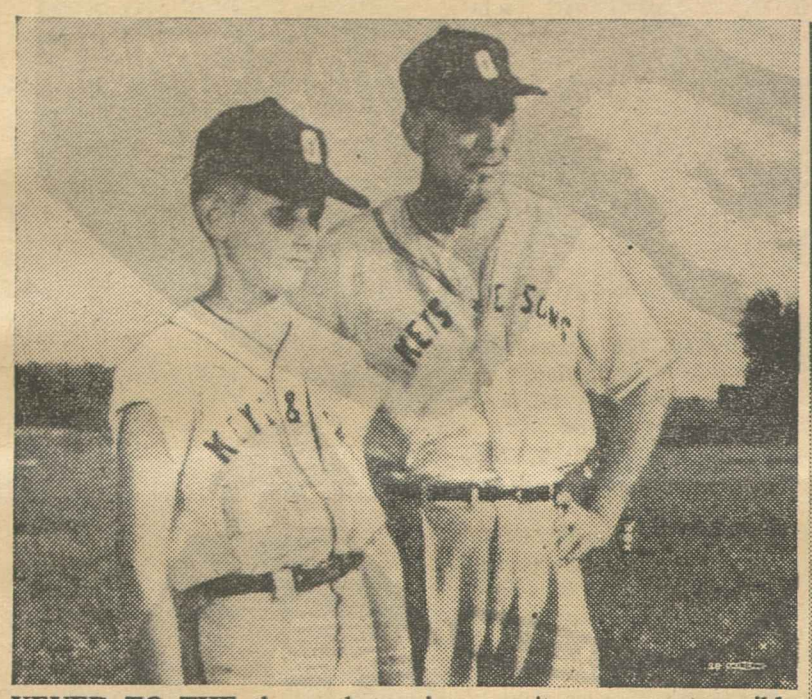
The bill would have provided assistance to distressed areas with chronic unemployment. Lloyd and Gorman called it "probably the most important bill passed by Congress in a decade to fight unemployment and chronic recession."

"It is shocking and unbelievable that the President would show such a lack of sympathy for the problems of men and women who have suffered from chronic unemployment," they said.

"The veto follows the same pattern as when Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration backed a hoax of an unemployment compensation bill in April."

Non-Partisan Group's Film Says:

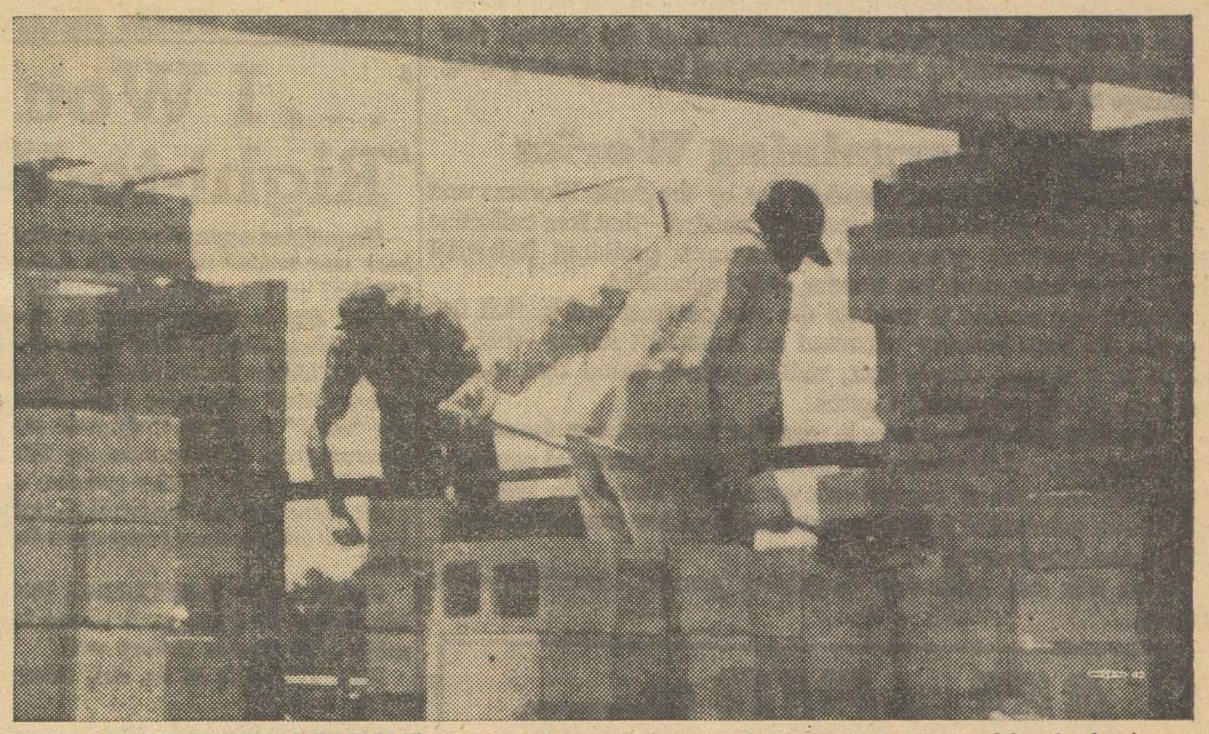
'It's Good Business' to Oppose 'Work' Laws



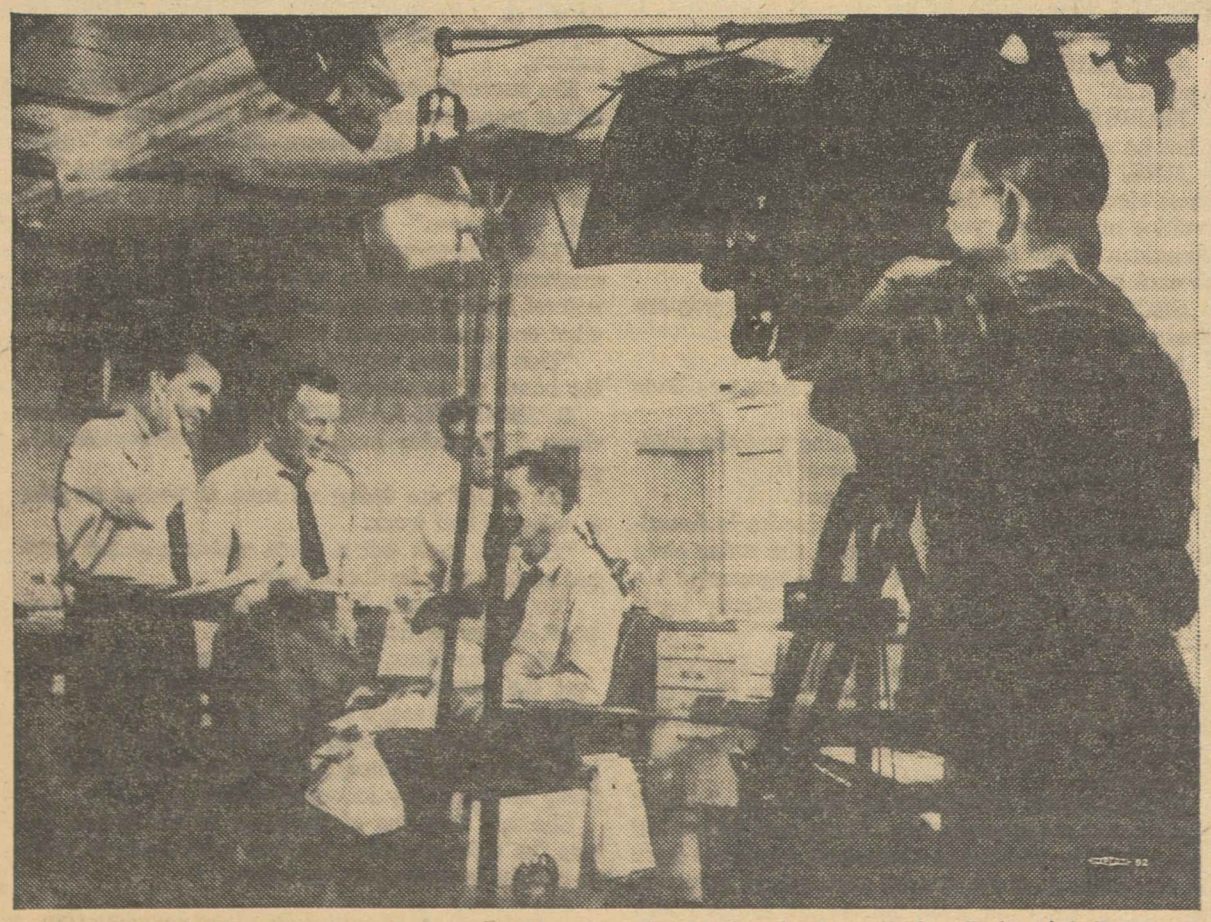
KEYED TO THE theme that union security means responsible unions and responsible unions are good for the community, the film shifts from the barber shop to shots of the close relationship between unions and a typical American town. One of the scenes shows the strong union recreational programs for youngsters through sports and other activities.

TWO BUSINESSMEN and the editor in a typical American town debate the "right-to-work" issue in the traditional barber shop forum in a new film produced by the National Council for Industrial Peace, "It's Good Business." The film is available in black and white for TV use and in a slightly longer color version for meetings.

THE FILM EXPOSING the phony, shallow arguments of "right-to-work" law supporters was produced by Norwood Studios of Washington for the National Council for Industrial Peace. The AFL-CIO has purchased copies of the film. They can be rented from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education for $2.50.



THE CONTRIBUTION UNIONS make to a town's prosperity is strongly stressed by the businessman and editor who oppose "right-to-work" laws. They point out the numerous construction projects manned by union men who through their wages stimulate business in the community. The film portrays also how strong, responsible unions contribute to smooth and efficient production.



AN ALL-UNION CREW produced the film for the National Council for Industrial Peace, a non-partisan group headed up by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman to combat the "work" law drive.

UNION MEMBERS' role in the community is stressed in shots of blood bank contributions, Boy Scout and other community service activities. The editor and pro-union businessman carry the argument against the "right-to-work" campaign because they are convinced that unions are "good business" for the town.

The GOP and Kamp

AFTER YEARS of isolation in the rightwing lunatic fringe, hatemonger Joseph Kamp has popped up in the California gubernatorial campaign. The revelation that Knowland leaders were using Kamp's vicious materials in a smear attack on labor brought also the information that a top GOP campaign leader had endorsed Kamp on a national level.

The superb reporting job by the New York Times points up the desperate campaign by the dominant rightwing elements in the Republican Party to create a phony issue in the 1958 congressional elections—the role of organized labor in political activity and around the bargaining table.

The use of Kamp's Fascist mouthings is the logical conclusion to such a campaign, for a campaign designed to destroy labor is a campaign to destroy our country's democratic foundations.

To those Republicans who may have been unaware of the party's "line" on labor, this is an opportunity to stand up and be counted for decency, to get the 1958 campaign back on the track and debate the real issues: continuing high unemployment, badly overcrowded schools and underpaid teachers, compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions, the crises in the Middle East and Formosa.

These are some of the questions in the congressional and state elections, not a phony, contrived "labor" issue using the slime and muck dredged up by a Joseph Kamp whose writings the late Sen. Robert A. Taft—"Mr. Republican"—ticked off as "particularly disgusting."

Children vs. the Mob

AMERICAN CHILDREN, both Negro and white, are being deprived of a basic democratic right to a free education by the governors of Virginia and Arkansas, who have ordered public schools closed rather than comply with federal court orders to enroll Negro students in formerly all-white schools.

In the case of Arkansas, the governor is openly defying a Supreme Court decision, handed down after years of litigation, that the time has come when integration can no longer be stalled, that the law of the land must be obeyed.

The issue has grown beyond that of school integration. Defiance of the Supreme Court decision is defiance of the basic structure of the American form of government, of the concept that America is governed by law and courts, not by ugly mobs paying homage to demagogues.

How Bargaining Works

THE NEW CONTRACT worked out by the Auto Workers and Ford is new proof—if any were ever needed—that free collective bargaining without government interference produces industrial peace when both sides are mature and responsible.

It took five months to produce the new contract and in that five months the auto industry relearned an important lesson—that the UAW is a strong, closely-knit, well-organized union that doesn't fall apart when a contract expires.

Now that the auto industry is wiser for its experience the nation can look forward to three years of stability and industrial peace in this vital segment of the nation's economy. The Auto Workers have won substantial improvements and Ford has termed the contract non-inflationary.

From this free collective bargaining process, America is the gainer.

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'The Law Must Be Obeyed'

Mitchell Tells Nation:

'. . . I Would Vote Against "Right-to-Work" Legislation'

Unqualified opposition to so-called "right-to-work" laws was voiced recently by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell on the NBC television program "Meet the Press." His statement came in reply to a question from Edwin Lahey, chief of the Washington bureau of the Chicago Daily News, on what advice the secretary would give Vice Pres. Nixon on voting on the "work" issue in California this fall. Here are excerpts from the discussion by Mitchell, Lahey and Mrs. May Craig, another panelist, as issued in pamphlet form by the National Council for Industrial Peace, a non-partisan group opposing "right-to-work" laws.

SECRETARY MITCHELL: Well, I don't think Mr. Nixon needs to come to me for advice on this subject. He knows it very well.

MR. LAHEY: If he did, what would you tell him?

SECRETARY MITCHELL: He would only have to read what I have said in the past, Mr. Lahey, and that is that in terms of federal right-to-work legislation, I am opposed to it. That the matter is, under the Taft-Hartley law, a matter for the states to decide. If I were voting in the state of California, I would vote against right-to-work legislation.

MR. LAHEY: You would advise him to vote against it?

SECRETARY MITCHELL: It is up to him to do what he wants to do.

MRS. MAY CRAIG (of the Portland, Me., Press-Herald): Well, Mr. Secretary, aside from the politics of this, do you think it is right that any American should have to belong to a union in order to earn a living?

SECRETARY MITCHELL: Mrs. Craig, you are a member of a union that has a union shop.

MRS. CRAIG: Yes, sir.

SECRETARY MITCHELL: What have you done about it?

MRS. CRAIG: Well, I was asking you the question. I would like to have you answer it.

SECRETARY MITCHELL: I see.

Well, certainly I believe that the practice in American industrial relations is such that the union shop which, after all, comes about from an agreement between management and labor, is a perfectly legal, a perfectly moral arrangement.

MRS. CRAIG: May I ask you this: Don't you think it is the closed shop and the union shop that has made it possible for the corruption and the exploitation of members revealed in the McClellan Committee?

SECRETARY MITCHELL: No, I don't think there is any relationship, Mrs. Craig, and let me tell you why: The McClellan Committee exposures have in the main revolved around such things as arson, gun-toting, extortion, even murder, all things which are now illegal under federal, state and local laws. A great deal of the material which comes before the McClellan Committee has to do with the violation of existing laws, violence, for example.

In the state of Tennessee, which is a right-to-work state, the McClellan Committee discovered 173 cases of violence, gangsterism and hoodlumism. Some of the most violent reactions we have had in labor strife—and I will give you the names of the strikes—the Southern Bell strike of two years ago. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad strike of a couple of years ago incited violence, rioting and all the other things which are bad. These are all right-to-work states.

Mrs. FDR Exposes Employers' Goals In Work Law Drive

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT has termed so-called "right-to-work" laws "simply a political maneuver by employers" to gain power over America's workers.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who is co-chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, devoted her nationally-syndicated column "My Day" recently to exposing the real aim of the "right-to-work" promoters.

She wrote the column from Brussels, Belgium, one of her stopovers on an extensive European tour.

In her column, Mrs. Roosevelt branded the "right-to-work" label as a "misnomer" and added that "all the explanations given in relation to these laws are only partly true." She wrote in "My Day":

"The right-to-work laws are simply a political maneuver of employers who have played on man's natural feeling that no man should be forced to do what one does not want to do.

"This is a nice way of putting the power back in the hands of employers."

DEFENDING LABOR'S NEED of a union shop through collective bargaining, Mrs. Roosevelt declared:

"As things are today no man is forced to join a union to find work.

"He may seek out a place where a union does not require that he should join.

"Or he may work in a place that is not organized at all by any particular trade.

"In these cases, however, he cannot expect to get the benefits of the union without paying for them, and this seems to me quite fair."

Mrs. Roosevelt wrote that unions learned in a half-century uphill struggle for recognition that their "only strength" lay in organization.

She said that one of the gains unions fought for was the right to make everyone who came to work in certain factories join the union.

She wrote:

"This strengthened the unions and as their dues grew they could help their people during a strike. They had a better chance to win the things they wanted to gain."

Gradually But Effectively:

Southern Workers Accept Integration of Unions

A TWO-YEAR STUDY based on the experience of 16 labor unions reveals that southern workers are moving gradually, but steadily, toward an effectively integrated labor movement.

The 64-page survey, entitled "We Open The Gates: Labor's Fight For Equality," has been published by eight AFL-CIO unions in cooperation with the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee.

Its principal emphasis is placed on "success stories" in combating job discrimination throughout the country. Since "the most widespread form of bias is racial discrimination," the study pays particular attention to developments in the South.

David McDonald, president of the Steelworkers, one of the unions issuing the handbook, declared: "Our union is encouraged by the fact that unions in the South, and even some management, have been able to produce concrete evidence that Negro and white workers can belong to the same union and work together harmoniously in the same plants." He said that "these advances should help illustrate to millions of southerners of good will that it is possible to achieve peaceful and fair solutions of tensions and problems arising out of segregation."

OF RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE the study says that while less common in factory jobs, it "takes its toll in the white collar field, both clerical and professional." Citing recent surveys, the study said that 1,500 Chicago firms—27 percent of the 5,500 studied—specifically asked for non-Jewish applicants.

The contrast between integration problems in education and labor in the South was pointed up in a situation which arose in Tuscaloosa, Ala., home of a Goodrich Rubber Co. plant, not far from Alabama University where rioting protested the enrollment of the university's first Negro student, Autherine Lucy. The executive board of the Rubber Workers' Union local there "promptly codemned the riot."

Earlier, the same local was on strike for a week because management had fired a Negro. "When the union won at arbitration, the whites carried their Negro fellow-worker back into the plant on their shoulders," the study reported.

The Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has gained 25,000 new southern members and substantial anti-bias victories during the past few years. In a plant election at Jackson, Miss., a flood of anti-Negro leaflets failed to defeat the union.

An IEU local in Tennessee won a non-discrimination clause in its new contract in the face of attempts to stress "communism" as a big issue. In Alabama, an IUE local helped reinstate a discharged Negro unionist, while in Texas, the union was instrumental in helping a Negro member get a job for which he was qualified "despite the fact that no colored workers held that job before."

The study cites the Auto Workers as an example of a union which "has no Jim Crow locals" although a substantial part of the membership is south of the Mason-Dixon line. "Union meetings are unsegregated. Negro members hold leadership offices and serve as chairmen, committeemen, bargaining-unit representatives and members of local union executive boards. UAW's local in Rome, Ga., for example, elected a Negro as chairman of a predominantly white bargaining committee."

THE SURVEY NOTES that labor unions oppose discrimination "first because it is morally wrong and second because it endangers the very standards which unions have worked so hard to win." Unions recognize: "if any group of wage earners is barred from union membership, those workers must usually work below union standards. Before long, the lower standard is bound to undercut the higher level won by the union. That's why discrimination in union membership hurts not only excluded workers, but also those unionists who favor the exclusions."

Generally, the survey said that a high proportion of local discrimination grievances are handled successfully by the unions themselves on a local level.

"We Open The Gates" was written by James Rorty and Harry Fleischman, director of the American Jewish Committee's National Labor Service, and published in cooperation with the following AFL-CIO unions: Auto Workers, Steelworkers, American Newspaper Guild, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Food and Allied Workers Union Local 56, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Hotel and Club Employes Union Local 6, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, and Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

"We Open The Gates" is available at 35 cents per copy from the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

Secret Police Clubbed to Death Top Venezuelan Labor Leader

FOR OVER FOUR YEARS the fate of Luis Hurtado, leader of Venezuela's organized workers, remained a mystery.

He was taken from his home in Caracas, at 2 a. m. on the morning of Mar. 13, 1954, by agents of the Venezuelan security police. His family was refused any information concerning his whereabouts. At first he was believed held in some prison, but careful checks conducted by the trade union underground failed to locate him.

The world labor movement joined Venezuelan labor leaders in exile in demanding from the Venezuelan government definite information; but the Perez Jimenez dictatorship refused to answer. The same attitude was maintained when the disappearance of Luis Hurtado was brought to the attention of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Hurtado had left Venezuela following the overthrow of the democratic regime in 1948. After living for a while in Colombia and other South American countries, he re-entered his country clandestinely in order to be near his fellow trade unionists who were active in the underground.

WHEN PROTESTS from all parts of the world failed to evoke an answer, Luis Hurtado's friends began to fear the worst. When the dictatorship was overthrown and political and labor prisoners liberated, Luis Hurtado was not among them. Furthermore, no one seemed to have seen him, at any time, since he was taken from his home.

Finally, last March, Daniel Colmenares, a secret service agent known as "Suelespuma," while under investigation at the La Planta barracks, told all he knew of the fate of Luis Hurtado. This led to other confessions which have permitted reconstruction of the story of how this trade union leader met his martyrdom.

Luis Hurtado was taken from his wife and seven children by a group of 11 agents of the Political Division of the National Secret Service, commanded by "Loco Hernandez" and "Pachequito," the latter known for his angel face and bestial instincts. They put Hurtado in a black Chevrolet and took him to the dreaded building of the National Security. Miguel Silvio Sanz, chief of the Political Division, was waiting. Seeing Hurtado, he exclaimed with relish: "Finally, I got you!" Then, as he was accustomed to do before "processing" the new arrivals, he went to the bar and started drinking.

The 11 men began the "routine" performance of beating the prisoner with clubs, until he lost consciousness and fell to the floor. He was revived, beaten again, while Sanz, screaming, demanded to know the whereabouts of Conrado and Vargas Acosta, underground leaders.

BUT LUIS HURTADO, although beaten almost to death refused to talk. Sanz then ordered his men to take Hurtado to a place called "El Junquito."

"If he does not talk up there, I don't want him to come back," he shouted. In the secret police lingo, that was the equivalent to a death sentence. And so it was.

The agents beat Hurtado until he died. Then, they brought his body back to the Security Police headquarters for instructions as to its disposal. Braulio Barreto, a police handyman, volunteered to bury him.

The body was hastily thrown into a small truck which was sped to the cemetery. Braulio did not know the identity of the dead man. But when he was about to lower the body into the ground, Braulio looked at the face, and then almost choking with emotion and terror, screamed:

"Luis Hurtado!".

Braulio was his friend. Seized by panic and horror, he abandoned the macabre task and ran away. Someone else eventually buried Luis Hurtado. But as of this moment nobody knows where.

"Watch out for the tomatoes on your right. There's a guy coming down on the left. Careful of that jar of pickles on the floor . . ."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

HARRY S. TRUMAN never made more sense than when he told a New York Advertising Club meeting that the public has been given by newspapers "a number of fantastic myths" about federal expenditures and the value or evil thereof.

The speech was devoted partly to debunking the legend that "all" Democratic administrations spend recklessly and "all" Republican administrations practice sensible budget-balancing.

Actually both Administrations since the Communists struck in June 1950 at South Korea have been compelled to spend enormous but vital sums for security and our defense policies. No fiscal budget since then has been a "peacetime" budget.

The legitimate beef at Pres. Eisenhower is that after coming up in January 1957 with a sensible $72 billion budget based soundly on the needs and demands of our people and the growth of our economy, he ran away from it under the assaults of George Humphrey, then his Treasury secretary, and the organized businessmen's lobbies.

This invited Democrats, goaded by "spending" allegations, to go through the solemn business of budget-slashing. We ended up spending $74 billion and are heading this fiscal year toward more, with a $12 billion deficit in sight because the recession is cutting government revenues.

★ ★ ★

TRUMAN SUGGESTED that editors should explain that federal budget-making is not a "simple game of the bad guys in public office who spend money and the good guys who don't."

If the press should try to inform itself adequately on this one fact, he said, "it is my feeling that it would have to look into the whole question of public spending and taxing, and its place in our economy."

Editors, he added, could then no longer indulge their "automatic reflex" and "implicit point of view" that private spending is always good and public—or federal—spending is bad.

Need should certainly be a factor. The mayors of cities are constantly seeking higher federal contributions and grants—for urban redevelopment, slum clearance, schools, hospitals, airports, housing. Why is that? Well, the cities are hedged around with restrictions under state constitutions and state legislatures. Without financial aid from some other source the municipalities will strangle and rot, and they cannot be allowed to continue rotting.

Capacity to support expenditures is a proper factor in federal budget-making. It sounds absurd to recall today that responsible people during the Roosevelt New Deal cried chaos if the federal debt should pass $45 billion, and that an $8.5 billion annual budget was called wastrel.

Eisenhower himself, before backing down, defended his January 1957 proposals by pointing out that they meant less per capita spending, because of increased business activity, than earlier budgets. He should have stuck to his guns.

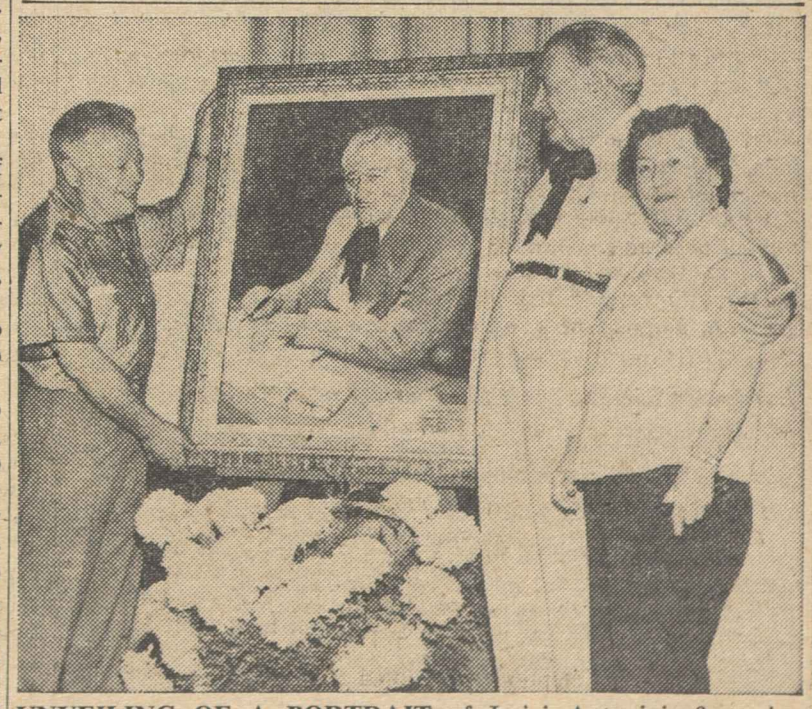
★ ★ ★

THE U.S. CONFERENCE of Mayors, meeting in Miami Beach, turned thumbs down on more recent Eisenhower proposals that the federal government "give back to the states" various functions and services.

The mayors want no part of anything that knocks out federal aid and "gives it back" to the states. They represent tens of millions of people, whose primary interests and needs are those of city dwellers, and they don't trust the states.

Each of the states has a governor and two powerful members of the Senate. But for the functional purposes of government the state structures no longer meet many needs of the majority—or close to a majority—of their people who live in cities.

This is the kind of factor that Truman keeps in mind even when city newspapers, that should know better, continue to reflect "fantastic myths" about the federal budget.



UNVEILING OF A PORTRAIT of Luigi Antonini, first vice president of the Ladies Garment Workers, climaxed a celebration of the union leader's 75th birthday at Unity House, the ILGWU vacation resort. The unveiling of the portrait by artist Michael Loeb came after tributes from U.S. and Italian leaders to Antonini's role in building the ILGWU. Holding the painting is ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky. Antonini has his arm around his wife Jenny.

How to Buy:

Food Prices Lower Than Summer Highs

By Sidney Margolius

OCTOBER IS A MONTH a moderate-income family starts figuring how many coats and other warm clothing it has to buy and how much money it has to buy them with. It's also a month the stores start offering sales of coats, starting with the Columbus Day sales.

For women and girls, the standout buy this fall is the tweed coat with detachable liner, featured by many stores for less than $40. Tweed not only is fashionable this year but is a versatile, highly useful style. There are other encouraging developments this fall that can be helpful to your family:

NYLON CARPETING, one of the most useful types, is getting cheaper as the result of a cut in the price of carpet-type nylon yarn.

FOOD PRICES are retreating from their lofty levels of last summer. In general you can count on stable living costs for the rest of 1958, with inflation at least temporarily in check.

WASH - AND - WEAR CORDUROY dresses for women and girls now are available. Corduroy always has been a warm, durable fabric and reasonably priced this year, but difficult to clean. If washed, it fades a little each time. If dry-cleaned, it loses body and tends to become limp. Now a velvet-like corduroy treated with a finish of nylon flakes, silicones and resins has been developed. It's not only easily washable, but water-repellent. The new "cultured cord" is available so far only in women's and chidren's dresses, jumpers and suits, but has great promise for men's and boys' trousers and jackets.

ORLON and orlon-and-wool blankets are cheaper this year too. Such synthetic-fiber blankets are easier to machine-wash without shrinking.

You'll find it easier to compare prices on new cars and to know the true list prices. Effective Oct. 1, new cars must carry a windshield label stating the model, final assembly point and total retail price suggested by the manufacturers. Purpose is to stop dealers from inflating the "list" price to allow for an exaggerated discount or trade-in allowance. Prices of 1958 models will be under pressure this month as dealers try to unload the last of this year's production before the 1959 models arrive.

Pork and some grades of beef are getting cheaper, but poultry is still an outstanding buy this month. However, you'll lose out on this value if you buy poultry in parts as many stores now offer.

In chopped meat, another dinner staple this year, ordinary chopped beef, even though it does have more fat than ground chuck or round, is enough cheaper so it still costs less per pound of lean meat.

Chopped beef is 72 percent lean meat, ground boneless chuck is 84 percent, and ground round, 89. At recent prices of 49c, 85c and $1.15 a pound respectively, the cost per pound of lean meat is 68 cents for the chopped beef, $1.01 for the ground chuck and $1.29 for the ground round.

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N. Y. Printers to Build 700-Family Apartment

New York—The 106-year-old Typographical Union Local 6 here has announced it will build "Big Six Towers," an $11.7 million non-profit cooperative apartment development for 700 families to be constructed in Woodside, Queens.

Members of the union, who work in the composing rooms of the city's newspapers and commercial printing plants, provided the initial working capital. The city will finance the mortgage under the Limited Profit Housing Companies Act.

The project will consist of eight buildings of varying heights to fit the rolling contours of the 12-acre site. Each will be Y-shaped, with six apartments on a floor served by high-speed elevators. A shopping center, to be owned by the cooperative and financed without city aid, will be included.

The apartments will be somewhat larger than those in recent large housing projects, averaging 4.8 rooms. Down payments will average $500 a room, with carrying charges of less than $22 a month per room.

"Our members, earning approximately $7,000 a year, are in that middle income group which cannot afford conventional housing and is not eligible for subsidized housing," said Pres. Francis G. Barrett of Local 6.

Morgan Says:

Knowland's Integrity Put to Test

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND left behind him in the U.S. Senate an enviable reputation for honesty, uprightness and fair play. The senior senator from California may have grazed in the most right-wing Republican pastures but when he charged it was almost invariably on principle and in a straight line.

Morgan

Now it develops, through a carefully documented exposé in the New York Times, that part of Knowland's campaign for the governorship has been devoted to distributing thousands of pamphlets attacking Walter Reuther. This might not be noteworthy except for the fact that the booklet, "Meet the Man Who Plans to Rule America," was prepared by one Joseph Kamp, an anti-Semitic, pro-Fascist pamphleteer who has attacked a number of American notables with fine non-partisan viciousness.

In the early stages of the 1952 campaign his villifications of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Chief Justice Warren, then California's governor, were so lurid that their opponent, the late Sen. Taft, denounced his material as "disgusting." Kamp was twice held in contempt of Congess for refusing to name contributors to his pro-Nazi Constitutional Education League and, on one of those actions, was jailed.

Sen. Knowland's hard-working, frenetically ambitious wife passionately endorsed Kamp's anti-Reuther work as just the thing to turn the tide of California's election if distributed widely enough. The latest polls say the tide is still running against Knowland in favor of his Democratic opponent, Atty. Gen. Pat Brown. Paradoxically, similar polls give an edge to a union - busting "right - to - work" proposition on the ballot which Brown opposes and which the Knowland forces largely endorse.

A number of rich eastern Republican businessmen, according to the Times, including the board chairman of Republic Steel, a director of DuPont and an ex-vice chairman of the board of General Motors, helped finance the distribution. Mrs. Knowland interrupted the pamphlet's circulation when the senator discovered it did not carry a union printer's label.

It is unclear whether Sen. Knowland will, as Taft did, denounce and disassociate himself from the Kamp material or return the funds paying for it. So far, he has contented himself with a statement accusing Brown of drawing a red herring across the issues with his charge that Knowland's campaign is now linked with "Fascist and anti-Semitic forces in the East."

Perhaps Kamp's own comment is the most revealing of all. To a man in Colorado he wrote he really had no use for Knowland because of his successful fight for the civil rights bill last year, but he was working against Reuther "and his goons." "It's a mighty funny situation," Kamp wrote, "The anti-Semitic smear just isn't working any more. The Republican Party isn't so choosy about getting help from Joe Kamp either these days. We have an avalanche of orders from GOP organizations all over the country."

New Teenagers' Labor History Honest, Exciting Story of Unions

AT LONG LAST a book about the labor movement has been written for teenagers, from 12-16 years of age. It is exciting, simple, and accurate. It can serve not only to acquaint young people with the moving story of the growth of organized labor, but can also provide perspective for the newcomers in labor who have taken all its gains for granted.

It is a reminder of the courage and the sacrifice of nameless thousands of men and women who led the way from the industrial autocracy of the 1880's to the more democratic labor-management relations of today.

The book's most valuable contribution, probably, is that it makes clear to young people that the rise of the labor movement, its struggles and its aspirations, are part and parcel of the growth of our country, the result and the reaction to the powerful economic, social and political forces which molded it, and in no wise an alien growth without roots and meaning in the fabric of American society.

IN A CHAPTER called "the ugly face of violence" Miss Shippen retells the shameful stories of employer-resistance, with the aid of Pinkertons and hired thugs, to organization in mine and mill, in railroad, in sweatshop and in factories which produced Homestead, Republic Steel, Pullman, and Haymarket among other brutal incidents in American industrial history.

For many today who blame labor for bringing thugs and racketeers into labor relations, the real source of infection might be a revelation.

The changing role of government and the influence of enlightened presidents is clearly seen as the story takes the reader along from the Norris-LaGuardia Act, through the Wagner Act, to Taft-Hartley. Simultaneously, the changing structure and goals of the labor movement itself unroll from the time of Gompers through industrial organization to united labor today.

"This Union Cause," though a small book, is full of information, and never talks down to its audience. It may at times overestimate the wealth of unions, and underestimate the destructiveness of the Taft-Hartley Act but these are minor flaws more than compensated for by the very real recognition of the idealism and faith in democracy on which the labor movement was founded. This idealism and faith, despite corruption which has erupted in some parts of the union movement, still constitutes the solid bedrock of American unionism.

"This Union Cause" would make a fine birthday or Christmas gift to youngsters of union parents and it would be an excellent addition to the book shelves of high schools and public library branches.

This Union Cause: The Growth of Organized Labor in America. By Katherine B. Shippen. 180 pp. New York; Harper & Brothers. $2.50

175 Yrs. of America Wrapped In Meany's Plane Seat Story

TWO AFL-CIO LEADERS are contributors to "The Day I Was Proudest To Be An American," an anthology of stories that light up the America of helpful, friendly, decent people.

The book, compiled by Donald Robinson, has just been published by Doubleday and contains brief sketches by 69 Americans of little incidents that made them feel the real greatness of their country.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has an anecdote called "The Private and The Colonel," an incident that, as Meany said, "took merely a split second," but yet "contained 175 years of the best kind of American democracy wrapped up in it."

The anecdote concerns an army private who found his seat on an airplane taken by a colonel during a brief stop at an airport. The private hesitated a moment and then stepped forward, tapped the colonel on the shoulder to tell him that the seat was occupied.

"The colonel rose," said Meany, "and apologized and gave the private back his seat."

"At that moment," Meany concluded, "I caught the spirit that makes America what it is. It could only happen here in the United States. Thank heaven, it can."

The second story came from Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists to illustrate an act of "Justice On The Assembly Line." The story went back to the days when Hayes was a young organizer and had to defend a German anti-Nazi immigrant who was fired on the grounds that he had claimed big piece work records to make more money than he was entitled to. The worker claimed he had actually turned out the work but got nowhere.

Perhaps he can't turn out that much work, Hayes told the foreman, "but in this country everyone is entitled to a fair trial."

Struck by Hayes' remark, the foreman set up a trial run and much to everyone's astonishment the immigrant worker produced as much as he had claimed and even more.

"It was merely a minor incident involving little people," Hayes commented, "but it invoked a major principle, a principle which is one of the distinguishing differences between a free, democratic form of government and the many variations of quasi-democratic and totalitarian systems. A country can remain free and democratic only if all its people are governed by just laws and not by men's whims."

Convention Re-elects Mashburn

Lathers Overhaul Union Constitution

Long Beach, Calif.—Lloyd Mashburn, former undersecretary of labor, was unanimously re-elected without opposition to his second three-year term of office as president of the Intl. Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers Union during its triennial convention here.

The 450 delegates also elected C. J. Haggerty, former second vice president of the international, to the first vice presidency. Haggerty is secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

Haggerty replaced retiring H. J. Hagen, of St. Louis. Reelected secretary was John J. Langen, of New York, while former Pres. William J. McSorley remains in his post as president emeritus.

The 18,000-member union revised its constitution and by-laws in what officials termed the first major overhaul in more than 50 years.

The revisions were designed to bring the constitution and by-laws into line with recent rulings of the National Labor Relations Board and the courts on hiring procedures and other issues, and to "spell out the due processes of our organization on hearings and appeals from individual members and locals."

The union's laws were also revised to "implement the codes of ethics of the AFL-CIO, and bring our organization's constitution into conformity with those codes."

The constitution now makes direct reference to the ethical codes of the AFL-CIO "so that members will know exactly what may be used as the basis of charges if the occasion ever arises."

Another major change came when the union's general fund and funeral benefit fund were separated to avoid possible taxation of the funeral fund on the basis of a ruling of Apr. 17, 1958, from the Internal Revenue Service.

The IRS held that unions with funeral, pension or other benefit programs were liable to taxation if the funds for such benefits were not in separate trusts.

While the ruling is being appealed, the Lathers decided to avoid any possibility of taxation by establishing separate funds.

Per Capita Hiked

To finance the newly established fund, the per capita payments to the international were increased from $2.40 monthly to $2.75 monthly.

Approximately 75 cents of the new per capita payments will be used for the funeral benefits fund.

President Mashburn warned the delegates of dangers to all of organized labor from the current drive in California and other states to pass compulsory open shop laws.

Boos at Mitchell Followed by Ovation

Atlantic City, N. J. — Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell drew scattered boos when he appeared on the platform at the Steelworkers convention here and a standing ovation at the end of his speech.

The Administration official told the 3,500 delegates that the boos were something "that never happened to me before at any labor convention." Then he added:

"As your secretary of labor, I am concerned and interested and devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the workers of this country whether they are organized or unorganized, and I don't care if a few people, because of a political bias, question that."

Optical Workers Win 10-Cent Hike

Chicago — A 10-cent-an-hour wage increase and improved fringe benefits are included in a new contract between United Optical Workers Union 853 and the Ritholz Optical Co.

The two-year contract calls for a 5-cent pay hike retroactive to June 1958 and another 5 cents in 1959. It contains a union shop agreement.

The Ritholz company also operates the King Optical Co. which runs about 50 retail optical stores in Chicago and throughout the country.

IN-PLANT REGISTRATION at the Parish Pressed Steel Co., Reading, Pa., in two days produced 112 new registrations of the Steelworkers employed there and made them eligible to vote in the November election. The volunteer registrars were members of the League of Women Voters.

Management Attacks Hit by Steelworkers

Atlantic City, N. J.—An "intensive war" on the labor movement, combined with the continuing recession, has left 250,000 members of the Steelworkers totally unemployed and an additional 150,000 on short workweeks, the union's ninth constitutional convention was told.

The USWA leadership, in a 187-page report to the 3,500 delegates, warned that this mounting "frontal attack" on trade unions seriously threatens the doctrine of "mutual trusteeship" proposed by Pres. David J. McDonald in 1956. This was a program pledging the union's willingness to share with management the "responsibility for keeping the machinery of our free enterprise economy moving."

Signed by McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague, the report accused the "vast majority" of steel management of having "betrayed our acts of good faith either by open participation in the campaign to destroy labor or by tacit compliance."

"The war on unions," the report said, "has been waged both within and from outside our union." It charged that the objective was "to weaken our union into submissive acceptance of substandard contracts in future negotiations, or by use of internal sabotage to spread dissension within our ranks so that we will destroy ourselves."

The report was sharply critical of the Eisenhower Administration's "wait and see" attitude on the recession, declaring that if the type of anti-recession program spelled out by the labor movement for more than a year had been adopted at the outset, "the economic problems which we have today would have been largely resolved."

As the convention opened, McDonald sent a letter to Pres. Eisenhower dealing with the critical economic situation and calling for establishment of an advisory committee of labor and industry leaders to work out programs to spur the economy to higher prosperity and full employment.

McDonald's letter said there was no justification for the conclusion that "the recession is licked" or that "the need for corrective action no longer exists."

The letter restated labor's nine-point anti-recession program, which includes tax cuts for low and middle-income families, an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, adoption of federal standards to improve unemployment compensation, and a wide-ranging program of distressed areas aid, public aid, public works, public housing and school construction.

Vested Pension Rights Won in Timken Strike

Canton, O.—Some 9,000 members of the Steelworkers are back on their jobs at plants of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. in Canton, Columbus and Zanesville, O., after a 38-day strike that won them vested pension rights.

The settlement brought the company into line with other firms under contract to the USWA despite its bitter fight for its own pension plan. Under the company's program, workers with up to 25 years of service who were laid off could be denied any company-paid pension upon reaching retirement age.

Under the strike settlement, workers with pension rights who are laid off and not recalled after two years, when their rights to reinstatement end, would receive in cash all money paid into the pension fund on their accounts. The union estimates this would run from $2,000 to $10,000 depending on earnings and length of service.

Vested pension rights are an issue of considerable importance at Timken, which is one of Ohio's foremost industrial backers of so-called "right-to-work" laws. The company has a $51 million improvement plan under way which has already cost some layoffs, and the workers are concerned lest more jobs be wiped out by automation.

The one-year contract also increased the minimum pension by $2.50 a month for each year of service, and included improvements in the disability pension plan.

ORIT Assails United Fruit Study by NPA

Mexico City—The Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers has assailed a report on the United Fruit Co.'s labor relations in Latin America, published by the National Planning Association, and has demanded a supplementary study to get at the facts.

The study painted a generally favorable picture of the company's labor relations and ORIT said "the facts are quite different."

In a letter to Charles J. Symington, chairman of the policy committee for NPA case studies, Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, general secretary of ORIT, said that the published study "comes at a time when ORIT and its organizations are the object of a concerted campaign of discredit, and even slander by the United Fruit Co. and its affiliated companies."

Citing several instance of unfair labor practices by United Fruit Co., Sanchez Madariaga said the company's actions showed that the firm "has made up its mind to keep ORIT, and particularly its North American affiliate, the AFL-CIO, out of its domain, at all costs."

Convention Votes McDonald 'Full Support'

(Continued from Page 1)

strike. So there will be strikes, if necessary."

Meany said that America's high standard of living "did not come as a gift from government or from the employers," but resulted from organized labor's "courage, its determination and its willingness to sacrifice that compelled management to give America's workers a better share of the wealth that is produced."

Faced with an open floor battle with a dissident element, the convention majority erupted into a noisy, half-hour-long demonstration of support for McDonald. The revolt has smouldered for two years, dating back to the previous convention's action in raising dues from $3 to $5 a month.

Recalls Murray Warning

McDonald, who received a prolonged ovation from the delegates interspersed with vigorous shouts of "give 'em hell, Dave," issued an impassioned appeal for unity. He recalled that the late Philip Murray, in his last speech as USWA president, had warned that the union could be destroyed "only from within." Then he pledged to the 1.25 million members:

"I will not permit the enemies from within to destroy this union of yours."

The opposition to McDonald's leadership—spearheaded by Donald C. Rarick of McKeesport, Pa.—decided not to fight the resolution of confidence in the union president but 48 hours later sought to have the convention restrict McDonald's appointive powers.

Rarick, who heads the self-styled Dues Protest Committee, pleaded with the convention to strip the USWA president of his authority to appoint staff members. He urged that staffers be made subject to election.

In what his supporters defined as a "showdown," Rarick—who lost a bid for the USWA presidency in 1957—said that the power to appoint staff members threatened the union's democratic structure and left the way open to "dictatorship."

Rarick spoke for 40 minutes, and debate raged for another three hours. When it was over, the delegates overwhelmingly rejected the dissidents' revolt.

In his keynote address, McDonald took note of numerous newspaper and magazine articles which spotlighted internal opposition, declaring these attacks on his leadership were part of management's "skullduggery," aimed at undermining the union in advance of next year's contract negotiations.

"You cannot be weak and divided if you want a retirement plan after 20 years of service," McDonald warned. "You cannot be weak and divided if you want to enjoy fewer hours of work per day and per week. You cannot be weak and divided if you want better pension plans, better insurance plans, better supplemental unemployment plans, if you want to increase premium pay for weekends, if you want longer vacations, if you want to solve the problems of automation, if you want to have more take-home pay."

McDonald Endorsement

The demonstration preceded approval—without a dissenting vote—of the resolution pledging McDonald the convention's "unified support and confidence," and endorsing his five-year-old administration. In two hours of speechmaking on the resolution, submitted by 93 local unions, only one member of the rump group took the floor. His speech was directed at seeking a settlement of the differences, and did not attack McDonald.

The demonstration started out to be a parade by several score of McDonald's supporters, carrying huge banners which proclaimed "we're with you, Dave." Virtually all of the delegates joined in the procession, which wound through the huge auditorium and then surged onto the stage. There, delegates thronged around McDonald, vigorously pumping his hand and then grabbing the micrphone to shout their support of the union president.

McDonald charged the dissident group with "dual unionism" and urged the convention to "rip this cancer out of your bowels" so that the Steelworkers could face the "tough road" ahead without disunity. In a press conference he emphasized that "due process" must be followed in any action against the Rarick group, including the filing of charges at the local union level.

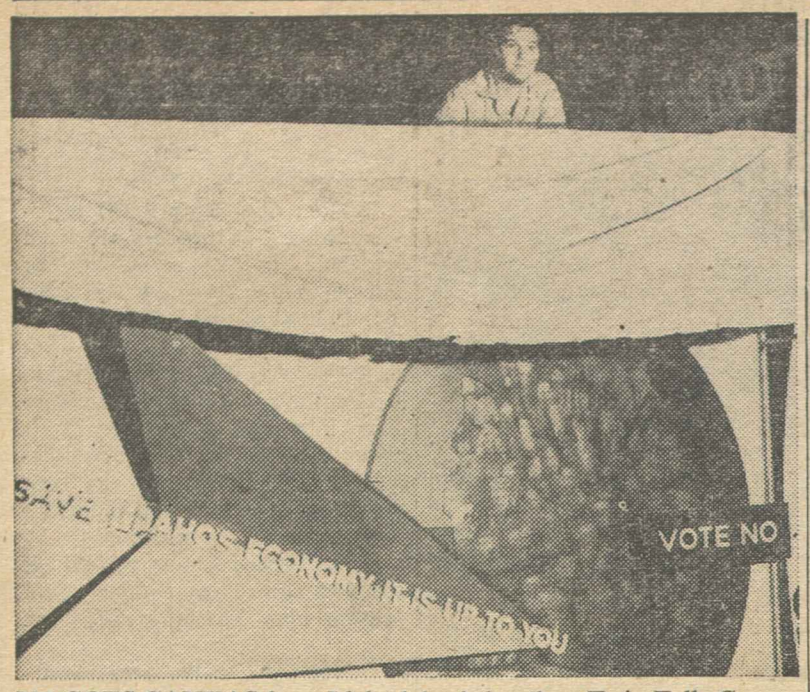
The USWA president described "dual unionism" as the setting up of a group within the union, with its own set of officers, dedicated to thwarting the will of the convention.

Meyner Denounces 'Right to Freeload'

Atlantic City, N. J.—Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D-N. J.), has coined a new phrase to describe so-called "right-to-work" laws.

According to the governor, a more accurate description would be "right-to-freeload" laws.

These statutes, Meyner told the Steelworkers ninth constitutional convention, "would permit people to reap all of the benefits won by organized labor without assuming any of the obligations of union membership."



UP GOES CANVAS from Idaho labor's booth at Twin Falls County fair after union members defy pressure from fair official, at instigation of hostile state Farm Bureau spokesmen, to remove exhibit attacking "right-to-work" proposal on November ballot. Canvas was placed to hide appeal during workers' temporary absence. Jack Swish, apprentice in Typographical Union, helps other union members end the blackout. Another Idaho farm group, Farmers Union, helped kill "work" bill in state legislature, opposes proposal in this year's referendum.

New Mexico Labor Sees Open Shop Fight

Albuquerque, N. M.—The New Mexico State AFL-CIO, meeting in its third annual convention here, prepared to fight off any "right-to-work" proposal and endorsed Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) and Rep. Joseph Montoya (D) for re-election in November.

At a session devoted to activities of the Committee on Political Education, addressed by COPE Assistant Dir. Al Barkan and Area Dir. Don Ellinger, the delegates withheld endorsement in the race for governor. A statement declared that both gubernatorial candidates have anti-labor records and that labor could find "no comfort" in the state platforms of either party.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D), Montoya, and Chavez were among convention speakers. The latter, departing from his prepared text, lambasted the backers of a renewed effort to enact a "right-to-work" law here.

"We licked them in 1948 and we'll lick them again," Chavez predicted.

Taking note of the activities of the recently established New Mexico "Right-to-Work" Committee, the convention adopted a program to meet any threat of compulsory open shop legislation.

Prepare For Battle

It directed the officers to contact all candidates for the state legislature between now and the elections to explain the issues and seek commitments that they will not vote for a "work" statute but will, at least, insist upon a referendum to bring the issue before the people.

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, addressed the convention on the issues and key actions of the recent session of Congress.

The convention adopted a resolution commending the leadership of the national AFL-CIO for its fight to stamp out racketeering in the labor movement. It pointed to AFL-CIO support of the Kennedy-Ives bill and the welfare fund disclosure legislation as evidence of a sincere desire to wipe out corruption.

Tom E. Robles, executive secretary-treasurer of the state body, hailed the accomplishments of merger, declaring, "Labor in New Mexico has never been more united than it is today."

Robles and Pres. James A. Price were elected last year to two-year terms, but 17 vice presidents' posts were voted upon by the convention. Robles pointed to the fact that all of the latter were filled by unanimous votes and without opposition as evidence of the "real unity" of New Mexico labor.

Claim FDR Backed 'Work' Laws Derided

Washington—John M. Redding, director of the National Council for Industrial Peace, scoffed at claims by William T. Harrison, executive secretary of the National Right-to-Work Committee, that remarks by former Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a 1941 coal strike controversy indicated that he would have supported "right-to-work" laws.

Harrison quoted Roosevelt as having said that "the government of the United States will not order nor will Congress pass legislation ordering a so-called closed shop. That would be too much like Hitler methods toward labor."

In his rebuttal, Redding declared:

"The 1941 statement of Pres. Roosevelt opposed government imposition of the closed shop. He opposed, in other words, government dictation of the terms of a labor-management agreement.

"It follows, then, that he would oppose government imposition of the open shop, in total disregard of the desires of the union and employer."

Noting that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has accused California "work" supporters of perpetrating a "shameful fraud" in implying that her husband approved the principle of their proposal, Redding added:

"Of course, as Mr. Harrison conveniently forgets, Pres. Roosevelt enthusiastically signed the Wagner Act in 1935, granting unions and employers the right to negotiate not only a union shop but even a closed shop agreement."

Birthright Wins Re-election As Head of Barbers Union

Indianapolis, Ind.—In a full-scale election contest at the closing session of the 21st convention of the Barbers Intl. Union here, William C. Birthright was re-elected general president and secretary-treasurer over George Husk, sixth vice-president, by a vote of 614 to 287.

The election marked the first time Birthright has faced opposition since he was elected to the dual post in 1936. Regulation voting machines were used in the balloting.

The victory for Birthright, an AFL-CIO vice-president and member of the Executive Council, was complete. Every member of the union's executive board who favored his candidacy was re-elected; those who did not were defeated.

Earlier in the convention, Birthright supporters succeeded in defeating two major propositions made by Husk backers, one to separate the union's top offices and one to move its headquarters to Washington.

The successful candidates for the 15 vice-presidential posts and membership on the international executive board were, in order: Nelson Cox, unopposed; Frank DeRango, unopposed; Frank W. Weibel; George E. McKenna, unopposed; John B. Robinson, James Coon, Mrs. J. B. Anderson; Charles Whitman, unopposed; Thomas Chapman, unopposed; D. Aleman; Raymond H. Ellis; Frank Blazina, unopposed; Joseph Honey; Vincent Pace; and W. H. Masson.

Approve Officers' Report

The delegates approved a report of the committee on officers' reports, which included a recommendation from Birthright for adoption of the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, with the exception of a section in Code Four, which requires AFL-CIO affiliates to hold elections of officers at least once every four years. The barbers hold their conventions and election of officers every five years.

Explaining his opposition to the section, Birthright pointed out that the Barbers Intl. Union pays the expenses of delegates to conventions, and for them to meet every four years would increase the cost by 20 percent. This would force an increase in the dues of the members, he said.

One of the warmest issues before the convention was the subject of barber shops located in suburban shopping centers. A number of delegates reported that the owners of these shops were seeking special dispensation, such as longer and later hours and other conditions contrary to those established by local unions for shops in central business district locations.

Unfair Competition Charged

To yield to such requests, they contended, would create unfair competition, eventually would destroy the morale of the locals and cause them to loose members.

The delegates approved the recommendation of a special committee that the problem of shopping center barber shops was peculiarly one for local settlement.

A number of proposals for strengthening the union's sick benefit fund were referred to the top officers for study.

A resolution strongly backed by Birthright and unanimously approved by the convention called on all locals to affiliate with state and local AFL-CIO councils.

A total of 918 delegates, including 14 general officers and 32 organizers, were registered for the convention.

California 'Work' Drive Hit by Craig

San Francisco — Another California Republican leader has broken with Sen. William F. Knowland, GOP candidate for governor, over the latter's support of "right-to-work" legislation.

Robert Fenton Craig, a member of the board of directors of 29 corporations and formerly president of the California Republican Assembly, announced that he will serve as co-chairman of the Southern California Citizens' Committee against Proposition 18, as the "work" measure is called on this state's ballot.

In a statement with co-chairman John Anson Ford, long-time Democratic leader, Craig charged "work" backers with using "misleading slogans designed to conceal the facts about this dangerous measure."

Sheet Metal Union Stresses Organizing

Detroit—Delegates to the Sheet Metal union's 30th convention here heard Pres. Robert Byron call "opposition to the exercise of our chartered jurisdiction" one of the union's "special problems which have been intensified since the AFL-CIO merger of 1955."

The more than 700 delegates—who set a new convention attendance record for the union—were to act on a proposal to boost per capita payments to finance an intensified organizing drive.

Byron warned that the union must be prepared to ward off a rash of anti-labor legislation on both state and national levels and be prepared to meet the challenges of technological advances in the trade.

The delegates were presented a bright picture of business activity in the future. Walter Limbach, president of the National Association of Air Conditioning and Sheet Metal Contractors, predicted that America will experience its biggest peacetime construction boom in history by 1962. And AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. Pres. James Brownlow saw a greater acceleration of U.S. shipbuilding activity now that the country's yards had moved from 11th to 6th place in the world production.

McNamara Raps GOP

Sen. Pat McNamara, Michigan Democrat who was a building trades official in Detroit, castigated the Republican Administration for allowing the country to slither into a recession and urged effective political action to elect a Congress that will reverse the trend.

McNamara derided GOP claims that the recession is "bottoming out."

"That's like reassuring the passengers that their ship has sunk as far as it is going to because it's on the bottom," he said.

"No matter if the economic situation does not become one bit worse, we would be very lucky to pull out of this recession by a year from now, and many economists agree that we won't see full recovery even in 1960."

The Michigan senator's plea for vigorous political action was strongly supported by James L. McDevitt, director of AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. He especially urged concerted action to defeat so-called "right-to-work" proposals which will be on the ballot in five states next November.

Industry War Chests

McDevitt pointed out that corporations throughout the country have amassed huge war chests for a legislative onslaught against unions. To combat this, he said, the union political action program has had contributions that averaged only four cents per member.

Commending the Sheet Metal Workers for exceeding their COPE quota in previous campaigns, McDevitt urged greater efforts to meet the greater challenges confronting organized labor.

"We pointed out three years ago that we were in danger of losing jurisdiction," Byron said in discussing jurisdictional problems, "yet we find other unions poaching on our jurisdiction and signing agreements at wages substantially below those of the Sheet Metal Workers."

The jurisdiction question was also spotlighted in addresses by presidents of two AFL-CIO departments. Brownlow urged the union to organize sheet metal workers not only in production and fabrication shops but in industrial plants as well. Pres. Richard J. Gray, of the Building and Construction Trades Dept., told the delegates they must take definite steps to maintain craft jurisdiction.

First ILGWU Scholarships Are Awarded

New York—The sons or daughters of 10 members of the Ladies Garment Workers are entering colleges this month as first winners of four-year scholarships awarded by the union.

Ten students, the children of ILG members, will be picked for scholarships each year, Pres. David Dubinsky said. Awards of $500 a year for each of the four college years are being financed by investment of $500,000 of ILG general funds in FHA-guaranteed mortgages and U.S. bonds.

Four of the initial winners are the children of members of New York Local 10. They are Jerome Fliegenspan, son of Jack Fliegenspan; Eleanor Halper, daughter of Nathan Halper; Richard Klutch, son of Abraham Klutch, and Jonathan Kogan, son of Eric Kogan.

The other winners are Norina Carnevale, daughter of Virginia Carnevale of Local 89, New York; Charles Piltch, son of Shirley M. Piltch of Local 99, New York; Judith E. Christian, daughter of Bernice V. Christian of Local 75, Worcester, Mass.; Gerard Lacroix, son of Jeanette Lacroix of Local 281, Lowell, Mass.; Phyllis Pressman, daughter of Maurice H. Pressman of Local 24, Boston; Emile State, son of Samuel State of Local 92, Toronto, Ont.

Printers Protest N. J. State Shops

Trenton, N. J.—The Union Printers League of New Jersey, in a protest to Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D), has asked for investigation of the establishment of print shops by branches of the state government.

The protest was filed by Joseph H. Johnson, Camden, president of the league.

Carmen Hear Symington:

Rail Union Jobs Hit by Automation

Kansas City, Mo.—Pounding down the home stretch, the 980 delegates to the 22nd convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen reelected the principal officers, voted a 25-cent increase in the per capita tax, voted salary increases for officers, and selected Montreal over three other cities for the 1962 convention.

Pres. Arthur J. Bernhardt cited rising costs and reduced income as the need for the additional per capita tax to the Grand Lodge. The reduced income has been caused by drastic reductions in rail employment; partly reflecting a trend, in Bernhardt's words, "for fewer employes because of automation."

Bernhardt, Assistant Pres. George L. O'Brien, and Secy.-Treas. Thomas S. Howieson were unopposed for office.

Contests developed in two posts for the general executive board and for two posts in the list of general vice presidents. R. H. Jamison, editor and manager of the Railway Carmen's Journal, was returned to office, defeating T. F. Hobble of Needles, Calif.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) received standing applause when he told the Carmen:

"In this country, thanks to collective bargaining, a man can do more than just buy food and clothes and pay the rent. He can have a car; he can save his wife tedious hours in the kitchen with appliances; he can take a vacation. Nobody is fooling me how that happened. That happened through unionism and collective bargaining."

The difference between the American system and that of nearly every other country in the world is that the U.S. system provides "purchasing power at the base," Symington said.

Railroad Layoffs Mount

Reflecting layoffs in the railroad industry, Retirement Board Chairman Howard Habermeyer reported that in the last fiscal year $169 million had been paid in benefits to 312,000 unemployed workers.

While many of the resolutions before the convention reflected the special problems of the railroad industry, others were typical of resolutions coming before other international unions.

One, calling for $5 a day payments by the Grand Lodge to any member reporting for picket line work, was voted down. The committee stated that "picketing is a duty and a moral obligation" of all members.

Another, calling for increase in the death benefit from $300 to $1,300, was likewise voted down. The committee noted that the brotherhood's present obligation to retired members totaled $7.5 million.

Another, which was adopted, called for the carriers to supply suitable equipment to members engaged in cutting and welding operations.

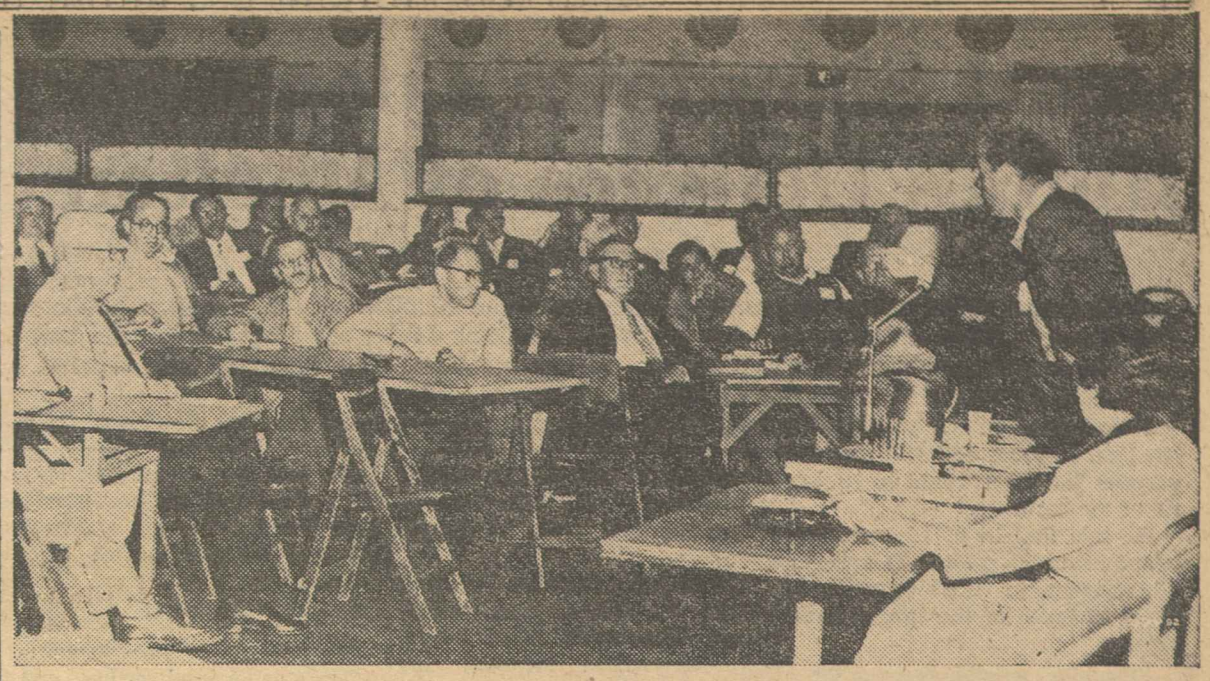
Another, adopted, asks for railroad pass privileges on "foreign lines." A "foreign line" is any on which the member is not employed.

Another, adopted, asks the Grand Lodge officers to continue to keep "a close watch to see that piece work is not introduced under a new name."

'Work' Laws Opposed

Another called on the Grand Lodge to continue its vigorous battle against "right-to-work" laws and to preserve the union shop in the railroad industry.

In balloting for their 1962 convention city, the delegates selected Montreal over Kansas City, Denver, and Seattle.



PUTTING THE PROBLEM of adequate medical care in perspective, Gus Tyler, director of the Ladies Garment Workers Training Institute, addresses the ILGWU Medical Conference at Unity House, Pa. He gave more than 50 doctors, some from organized medicine, who participated in the conference with officials of union health plans, a background report on the nature of the garment industry, the problems of its workers and the objectives of their union.

AMA, Union Health Officials Meet, Clash Over Group Medical Care

Unity House, Pa.—A spokesman for the American Medical Association and officials connected with union health plans clashed sharply on some aspects of group medical care at the first conference on medical services sponsored by the Ladies Garment Workers here.

Despite conflicting viewpoints all participants—which included some 50-odd physicians representing various state and county medical societies as well as the AMA and union health plans—agreed that continuing meetings of this kind would help bring about a resolution of differences.

Dr. James Z. Appel, who was officially designated to represent the AMA at the conference, asserted that, contrary to widespread impressions, "the AMA has never been opposed to health insurance or third parties." It objects, he said, only to medical plans which fail to measure up to three criteria in the association's principles of "ethics."

These include, he said, safeguards for the quality of medical care, the sanctity of the private relationship between doctor and patient, and the protection of the "fee for service" concept.

These standards, he contended, can be defined and applied only by the AMA. "Non-physicians" cannot be regarded as qualified to police the profession, he asserted.

Appel declared that "third parties" represented by union or industry-sponsored medical plans must not disturb the essentially personal relationship between doctor and patient. He declared that "any differences of opinion between medicine and third parties can be worked out when those concerned strive to achieve agreement to further the objectives of both groups—best quality medical care at a price they can afford to pay."

Union spokesmen explained the problems workers face in meeting the high costs of medical care and the reasons which led to the establishment of union health centers.

John Tomayko, director of the Steelworkers Welfare and Pension Dept., contended the time has come "to arrange different methods of providing medical services." Labor wants to do this with the cooperation of organized medicine, he said, but will do it alone if need be.

Dr. William Sawyer, medical consultant to the Machinists, criticized the AMA for seeking to restrict union health centers to diagnostic services alone. Labor, he said, recognizes the need to develop fully comprehensive services "easily available and broad enough to cover normal needs."

Dr. Herbert Adams, secretary of the American Labor Health Association, called on the AMA to heed its own declarations and "give union health centers sufficient opportunity to prove or disprove their merit."

Bill Posters Get Plea For Political Effort

New York—An appeal to union members to rid themselves of complacency in political affairs was sounded here by Richard F. Walsh, AFL-CIO vice president, at the 32nd biennial convention of the Intl. Alliance of Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors.

Walsh warned that anti-labor forces have forced this country's unions into the political arena. He held that proposed federal and state laws to oversee union funds, restrictive legislation like "right-to-work" laws and other measures that weaken union security provisions "have made it imperative that we give more thought to how we vote, how we elect our representatives and how we keep informed on the records of our political office holders."

Walsh characterized the AFL-CIO as a "going organization" whose interest is the constant betterment of working people. "We will not be defeated from within or without," he told the delegates. "We shall continue to make progress and be a main force in this country in spite of the misrepresentation we have suffered at the hands of anti-labor elements."

Delegates from some 40 local unions attended the convention.

In an officers' report, Pres. Loyal H. Gilmour said that the union was seeking greater participation by its local unions in negotiations involving master agreements, with a view towards achieving greater unity of action in this area.

Chief business to be taken up at the convention was amending the bill posters' constitution to make it conform with the codes of ethical practices adopted by the AFL-CIO. The convention was also to vote for a president, since Gilmour was elected to this post by the union's executive board last November to fill an unexpired term created by the death of the late president, Michael Noch.

Other speakers who addressed the sessions included James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the central trades and labor council of New York, and Burr L. Robbins, president of the General Outdoor Advertising Co., with which the union has a master contract covering approximately 1,000 of its 1,600 members.

Swerdlow to Have Manila Seminar Role

Ottawa, Ont. — Max Swerdlow, Canadian Congress of Labor education director, will participate in a seminar on adult and labor education to be held in Manila Oct. 17 to 31.

The seminar is being organized by the Labor Education Center of the University of Manila, and has the collaboration of UNESCO, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Labor Organization.

Community Fund Aid Planned by RWDSU

New York—Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union has opened its annual community fund campaign with a goal of $30,000 to be raised by voluntary gifts among its 30,00 members.

Donors to the fund designate the agency which will receive it. Distribution will be made as part of the union's 25th anniversary celebration scheduled for Oct. 21 in Madison Square Garden.

Delaware AFL-CIO Sets 'Work' Law Fight

Wilmington, Del.—The State Labor Council, holding its first convention since merger in 1957, placed major emphasis on the political campaigns this year and prepared for a hard fight to beat off "right-to-work" forces considered certain to raise their proposal in the state legislature in 1959.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler was warmly received for a wide-ranging report on the accomplishments of the federation since merger.

He cited the highly-praised ethical practice codes and the generally healthy situation among affiliated unions. He lashed the National Association of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce as responsible for defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill, but warned that even with corrective legislation such as the AFL-CIO endorses, "union members will bear the responsibility" for seeing that requirements of the law are followed.

The convention, meeting in one session as the state's AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, endorsed the Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate, former Gov. Elbert Carvel, and former Rep. Harris D. McDowell, Jr. (D), for Delaware's single seat in the House.

Carvel is seeking to unseat incumbent Sen. John J. Williams (R), who is running for a third six-year term. McDowell, who served in the 84th Congress, is running against Rep. Harry G. Haskell, Jr. (R), who beat him in 1956.

No Legislative Endorsements

The COPE session declined to make endorsements in races for the legislature and referred the question for decision to the executive committee.

Pres. Clement J. Lemon pointed out that neither Democratic nor Republican state platforms carried planks for or against a "work" proposal and said, bluntly, "I don't like it."

Referring to the sharp fight in the recent legislative session in which a "work" bill was barely beaten in committee, Lemon said:

"I know it may be considered a hot potato, but they should have taken a stand against it."

A resolution denouncing "right-to-work" proposals as a threat to Delaware's industrial peace and to the security of the labor movement was the leading policy declaration of the convention among 34 actions on a wide variety of issues.

Sec.-Treas. Charles X. Ryan appealed for widespread contributions to COPE's voluntary "dollars" fund to make labor's political activities effective.

Vice Pres. James J. Le Penta made the officers' report.

Auto Crash Kills Mary Gaegler

Mrs. Mary Catherine Gaegler, a secretary in the office of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzer, died in Prince Georges County, Md., Hospital of injuries received in a head-on auto crash near Largo, Md. She was 32.

Her husband, Francis X. Gaegler, Jr., a lawyer, and their son, Francis X., 3d, also were injured.

Mrs. Gaegler was an employe of the AFL-CIO and the predecessor AFL for 10 years. A sister, Dolores Scanlon, works in the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Their father, Edward A. Scanlon, is a member of the Bricklayers.

Mrs. Gaegler in addition is survived by her mother, another sister and three brothers. She was buried in Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Silver Spring, Md., following requiem mass in St. James Church, Mt. Rainier, Md.

Court Showdown Looms on Hoffa's Defiance of Monitors

By Willard Shelton

A showdown battle between the court-appointed Board of Monitors of the Teamsters Union and Pres. James R. Hoffa shaped up as the monitors asked federal district court to spell out the board's power to compel compliance with its "clean-up" recommendations. The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO after Hoffa's election on findings of corrupt leadership.

Forewarned of the monitors' action, Hoffa announced a special convention and election of the union Feb. 1, 1959, and said that its purpose "in effect would be to get rid of the monitors."

He said that 14 of 15 executive board members present at a Sept. 17 meeting in Washington had voted in favor of the special convention.

The bitter struggle between the majority members of the monitors and Hoffa, previously revealed in the board's Aug. 6 interim report to U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, thus broke wide open.

The majority petitioned Letts to make any date for a new union convention specifically subject to approval of the monitors and asked clear-cut authority to compel advance reforms in election, trusteeship, financial and auditing procedures.

It also sought sweeping authority to require Hoffa to follow recommendations for charges against and suspension, trial and possible expulsion of strong Hoffa supporters in the union hierarchy, including Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan of Detroit. The court on petition should "compel compliance," the board said, with orders that are not "unreasonable."

The Board of Monitors, appointed last January under a consent decree temporarily ending court action in a "rank-and-file" suit seeking to void Hoffa's election as president at the Miami Beach convention last year, is sharply split.

The majority includes Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue, widely known Washington labor lawyer and non-partisan member, and Godfrey P. Schmidt, New York attorney for the "rank-and-file" Hoffa opponents.

The minority consists of L. N. D. Wells, Jr., Dallas attorney named to represent the Teamsters.

Wells joined the majority in asking "interpretation, construction and instructions" from Judge Letts, but said the "only instruction necessary" is one directing both monitors and union to follow the "amended constitution" of the union approved at the challenged convention that elected Hoffa.

The request from the majority for amending the consent decree to spell out the board's authority was not "proper," Wells said, and he urged that the decree allowed a new convention and "election of officers" after Jan. 31, 1959.

Wells has consistently dissociated himself from the majority's orders recommending that Hoffa undertake specific and drastic action in regard to both procedures and individuals within the union.

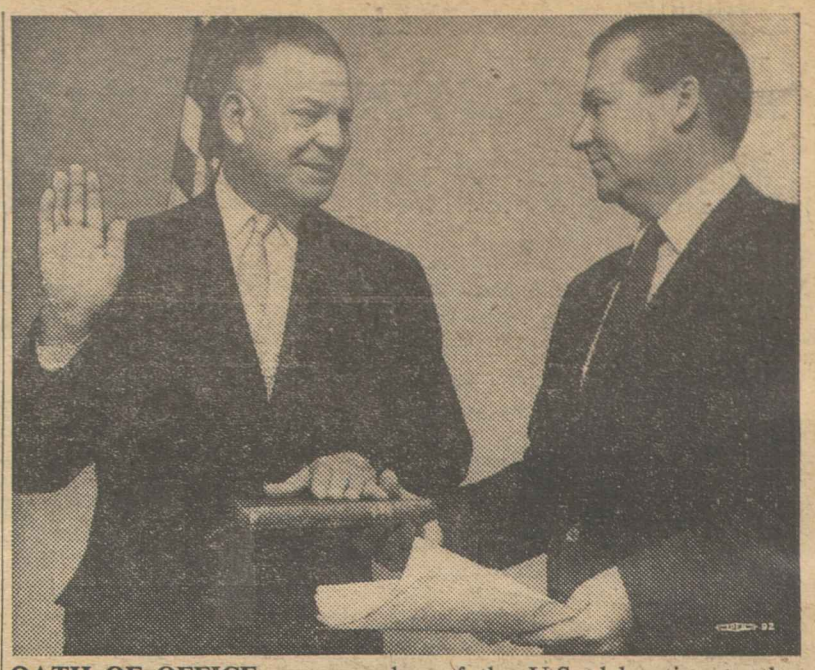
The majority petition informed Letts that the union "challenges the authority of the monitors" to issue "clean-up" orders and to recommend charges against officers accused of "wrongdoing, corruption and racketeering."

Gibbons' Election Challenged

The court was informed of a lack of compliance with orders involving Brennan, trusteeships, records and auditing. The majority also challenged executive board approval of the Joint Council 13, St. Louis, election in which Harold Gibbons, Hoffa's executive assistant, won the council presidency by counting as valid seven challenged votes cast in behalf of a corruption-tainted carnival workers' local.

The majority argued that the consent decree under which the monitors were appointed involved the "definite understanding" that Judge Letts would compel compliance with recommendations and that some reforms were "absolutely necessary," before a convention, to achieve the "basic objectives and purposes" sought in court supervision.

Wells responded that the consent decree ended all "adversary" aspects of the court case and that the decree could not be amended without "the consent of all the parties," unless "fraud or mutual mistake" was alleged.



OATH OF OFFICE as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly is administered to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison (left), president of the Railway Clerks, by Wiley Buchanan, State Dept. chief of protocol. The assembly opened its session Sept. 16.

Meany Lauds World Role of U. S. Worker

New York—France, Italy and Germany today would be under the domination of Communist unions were it not for the hard work and actual dollars contributed by American trade unionists in the interest of free world labor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told an audience of more than 1,000 leaders of labor, industry and government at a luncheon rally marking the opening of the fall campaign of the Greater New York Fund.

The AFL-CIO president was guest of honor at the luncheon, which marked the half-way point in the fund's 20th anniversary appeal in behalf of 425 affiliated health and welfare agencies.

Noting their historical concern with matters affecting the welfare of working people, Meany held that this country's unions have reached out beyond bread-and-butter considerations and have crossed class lines in an effort to make their voices heard in the interests of social justice.

He cited the role of the American labor movement in combatting the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, and singled out the effective work of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its expenditure of millions of dollars abroad.

He asserted that anything the United States could do to keep the rest of the workers in the outside world free is a contribution to workers in this nation.

"This would not be a democratic nation if it were controlled by labor unions, by bankers or by those who invest money in financial enterprises," he said.

No Class Lines Here

Asserting that there is no such thing as a proletariat in this country, Meany pointed out that labor's concept of its part in community life involves its conviction that there are no class, religious or color lines dividing workers from other citizens.

"Here in America we do not think in terms of separate classes," he said. "We consider ourselves an integral part of community life, and we seek progress with the rest of the community as it advances." He characterized the Greater New York Fund as a typical American activity that affects the lives of many millions of people.

Every segment of the organized labor movement in New York City was represented at the campaign luncheon. The fund announced that with its drive at the halfway mark, a total of $5,484,000 has been raised. Last year, the most successful campaign year in the fund's history, contributions totaled $7,107,000.

Meany expressed the opinion that the guiding spirit of American labor could be summed up by the words of Samuel Gompers, "to be a good trade unionist you must be a good citizen." He praised American workers for their awareness of the need for social responsibility.

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McClellan Investigator Charges IBT Election Vote Was 56% 'Illegal'

The McClellan select Senate committee heard testimony that at least 56.2 percent of the vote by which James R. Hoffa was elected Teamsters president last October was "illegal" under the union's constitiution.

Pierre Salinger, a committee investigator, said his figure was based on "informative replies" received to a questionaire sent to more than 1,000 IBT locals across the nation. The questionaire covered the procedure by which delegates were chosen to attend the October convention in Miami Beach.

Near End of Hearings

As the committee neared the end of its "second-round" hearings into the Teamsters and headed toward a two-month recess, there were these other developments:

- Evidence was introduced that "George H. Bender" accepted a $1,000 check from the Ohio Conference of Teamsters on Aug. 15. Eight days later, former Republican Sen. George H. Bender of Ohio was appointed by Hoffa to a three-man commission to investigate alleged racketeering in the IBT.
- Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) issued a blistering denunciation of Teamster Vice Pres. Harold J. Gibbons, Hoffa's executive assistant. Gibbons promptly assailed the charges as "dishonest, prejudiced and unfair."
- Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N.Y.), in a heated exchange with Hoffa, told the union president that "you haven't done really one effective thing to clean up this mess" in the union.
- Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy criticized the Justice Dept. for what he called its failure to prosecute at least 20 witnesses for suspected perjury. He called the lack of action "the most disappointing thing" and said the committee would refer no more cases to Attorney Gen. William P. Rogers. A Justice Dept. spokesman promptly rejected the criticism.

Salinger told the committee that 437 locals provided information to the staff on the selection of convention delegates, that the remainder of the local unions made no reply. On this basis, he said, the committee was able to find only 59 of Hoffa's votes—4.8 percent of his total—to be legal under the union's constitution.

McClellan commented that the failure of many locals to respond to the inquiry left nearly 40 percent of the total vote in a "twilight zone."

Salinger testified that locals in the Central States Conference, formerly headed by Hoffa, and the Southern States Conference were numerous among those not furnishing detailed replies.

Fifth Amendment Invoked

William Presser, president of the Ohio Conference of Teamsters, pleaded possible self-incrimination in declining to testify on the purpose of the $1,000 check to Bender. A photostatic copy of the check offered by the committee in questioning Presser carried a notation that it was drawn for "public relations and professional services." It bore stamps indicating it had been cashed and moved through bank clearing house procedures.

Former Sen. Bender told reporters, 24 hours before the committee produced the check at the hearings, that he had been asked by the Ohio Conference of Teamsters to study a state transportation law. He said he told the conference he could not do that job while holding the chairmanship of the Anti-Racketeering commission. Later Bender said that he returned the $1,000 previously sent him.

McClellan's closing statement on Gibbons focused, in particular, on his disputed election as president of Joint Council 13, St. Louis. He declared that Gibbons would not have won had the election "been carried out as provided in the international constitution." The chairman said this was in "marked contrast" to the way Gibbons handled local elections in Springfield and Joplin, Mo.

In those instances, McClellan said, the Teamsters Constitution was "interpreted in the narrowest possible context to eliminate opposition by declaring most members ineligible to hold office, and thus to entrench in office, according to the testimony, corrupt incumbent officials."

The statement contended that "the testimony shows, and he (Gibbons) did not deny, that he was present and assisted in the planning of specific acts of violence, and that he used his position and power to protect and actually to reward those individuals who engaged in such violence."

The committee record, as reported in the Sept. 6 issue of the AFL-CIO News, showed that Gibbons denied charges by St. Louis Police Capt. Thomas L. Moran that he had set up a "goon squad," and that he contended he was "opposed to any kind of violence in labor disputes."

Gibbons' reply to McClellan said the committee was trying to "defame and destroy" the labor movement, and charged that "a major share of the responsibility" for this attack "must fall upon Committee Counsel Robert Kennedy."

Rail Retirees Win Benefits Increase

New amendments to the Social Security Act, passed by the 85th Congress and signed into law last month by Pres. Eisenhower, will mean increased benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act as well, the Railroad Retirement Board has announced.

A special provision of the Railroad Retirement Act guarantees that in no case will monthly benefits payable to retired railroaders and their wives, or to the families of deceased workers, be less than the amounts payable under social security.

$3,550 Collected In Wage-Hour Fines

New York—Fines totaling $3,550 were imposed on three criminal violators of the Federal Wage-Hour Act in the New York area during August and $2,820 in back wages was collected for 37 employes, according to Acting Reg. Dir. Frank B. Mercurio of the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div.

The firms and their fines were: Aida Pizzitola and C & P Dress Co., Brooklyn, $450; Nat and Gerald I. Abrams, trading as the White Swan Clothing Co., Corona, L.I., $600; and National Offset, Inc. (Harry Siskind, Paul Loewinger and William D'Agastaro), New York City, $2,500.

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Ex-GOP Governor Blasts 'Work' Laws

"MISS UNION MAID OF 1959" title was bestowed on pretty 16-year-old Phyllis Hendrix at the annual outing and picnic of Local 251, United Textile Workers, Cooleemee, N. C. Miss Hendrix was the winner of the only "Miss Union Maid" contest staged this year in North Carolina.

Auto Workers Nearing Strike Deadline at GM

Detroit—Top leaders of the Auto Workers started marathon negotiations with General Motors in an effort to head off a scheduled Sept. 30 strike deadline at the nation's wealthiest manufacturer.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther—fresh from the union's major contract victory last week at Ford Motor Co., but unable to achieve quick settlement at Chrysler,—joined the union negotiating team at GM.

Reuther, leaving the Chrysler bargaining table after round-the-clock sessions had failed to produce a contract, said the UAW had hoped it could "reach agreement without setting a strike deadline" at the smallest of the "Big Three" manufacturers.

"Chrysler is now on the back burner as far as I am concerned," Reuther said. "We will not set a strike deadline at Chrysler until after GM is out of the way at least. We still hope we can work without a deadline."

Several thousand Chrysler workers, informed that the talks had been recessed, walked off their jobs. The UAW leadership immediately issued an appeal to them to "go back to work." Talks were scheduled to continue with Chrysler management in an effort to hammer out a settlement while Reuther and other leaders were negotiating at GM.

UAW leaders published a statement declaring that the union and Chrysler were still far apart on five major issues—seniority, job security, shorter workweeks, job transfers and union representation on grievances.

The contract which the union

(Continued on Page 2)

Echoes Extremist Line:

Alcorn Sees Labor As Election Target

The Republican Party has officially moved in behind the carefully-coordinated right-wing attack on unions and selected organized labor as a major target in the 1958 elections.

The attack on "power hungry and sometimes corrupt politico-labor bosses" launched by Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn indicated that the anti-labor elements in the GOP had won power in the 1958 campaign.

The attack echoed almost exactly, though less viciously, the campaign touched off by pro-Fascist Joseph Kamp and the extremist right-wing Committee for Constitutional Government.

Alcorn, in a speech to the National Press Club, bracketed civil rights in the South and the "politico-labor bosses" everywhere as the "issues" in 1958. He specifically singled out as a target Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, charging that "recent developments" have given "new substance to fears" that Reuther and others are "primarily" seeking "political power" to remake and reshape American life.

"I sense a very deep distrust by many people of the actions and motives of the politico-labor bosses," said Alcorn, and predicted that this issue "could prove decisive" for the GOP.

Gets Alcorn's Blessing

Alcorn's official blessing on the "labor-is-the-target" campaign supports the stand taken by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) and numerous other GOP candidates for the Senate, House and governorships.

It supports also the use of a vitriolic smear attack on Reuther by Kamp endorsed by Knowland's wife, used for awhile in the California campaign and

(Continued on Page 3)

Court Bars Union-Busting By NLRB

The Retail Clerks won a major victory when a federal court issued a permanent injunction barring the National Labor Relations Board from handing down a "union-busting" interpretation of Taft-Hartley.

U.S. District Judge Edward M. Curran overturned a board ruling which would have forced Clerks' Local 128 into a single union representation election at three Toledo, O., department stores.

The court upheld the RCIA's contention that the union was being deprived of its right to withdraw from joint store negotiations at a time when the NLRB was permitting employers to take similar withdrawal steps.

Strikebreakers Hired

The battle between the NLRB and the union dates back to last November, when the union went on strike against LaSalle's department store in Toledo, an affiliate of Macy's in New York. The store immediately hired 350 strikebreakers.

Prior to the strike the union had been negotiating with LaSalle's and two other stores through Retail Associates, which once employed the "labor relations" services of Nathan Shefferman whose union-busting activities have been criticized by the McClellan select Senate committee.

The three stores then demanded a single representation election apparently counting on the 350 strikebreakers in the struck store to guarantee a "no union" vote. The RCIA objected and withdrew from the joint negotiations. The union called for individual elections in each shop.

Suffridge Hails Action

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge issued the following statement after the court ordered the injunction:

"This decision will make it more difficult for big retail firms to destroy unions through the use of strikebreakers. We hope management will now give up a lost cause.

"The strike has already cost Macy's far more than a fair settlement with the union representing its workers. We are not interested in perpetuating a feud. We are ready, as we always have been, to sit down with management and negotiate an equitable agreement."

Campaigns Heat Up in Six States

The campaign against "right-to-work" laws moved into high gear in the six states where it will appear on the ballot this November, in a week which saw these major developments:

- Six prominent Americans—three Republicans, two Democrats and one independent—were named to the executive board of the non-partisan National Council for Industrial Peace, which is dedicated to defeating the compusory open shop proposition.
- One of the six—former Republican Gov. Fred Hall of Kansas—specifically called for defeat of candidates of either party who favor "right-to-work" laws, declaring their aim is to "destroy" the trade union movement.
- The General Electric Co. threw its full financial weight behind the California compulsory open shop amendment.
- Ohio's Republican Gov. C. William O'Neill announced his support of "right-to-work" laws. He joined GOP Sen. William F. Knowland, whose platform for the California governorship is based principally on the anti-union proposal.
- The AFL-CIO issued a 133-page book entitled Union Security—The Case Against the "Right-to-Work" Laws. Writing in the foreword of the book, Pres. George Meany said these laws "create strife, bitterness and destroy sound and mature labor-management relations" (See story, Page 3).

Named to the NCIP board, besides Hall, were former Democratic Sen. Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado; Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College in

(Continued on Page 3)

Alcorn Says R-T-W 'Bad for Country'

"Right-to-work" laws are "bad for the country," and all-out Republican support of them could boomerang and cost the party votes in November, Republican National Committee Chairman Meade Alcorn has warned.

Speaking at a National Press Club luncheon in Washington, the GOP chief said many union members who voted Republican in 1952 and 1956 are "thinking our way," but could be driven away by support of anti-union laws.

Alcorn said he had practical "political reservations" about endorsing the compulsory open shop propositions, adding:

"I believe that aggressive advocacy of that kind of legislation is doing something bad for labor and bad for the country."

IUE Votes Stepped-Up Organizing Drive; Carey Lashes GE Tactics

By Gervase N. Love

Philadelphia—A major organizing campaign aimed at completing the rout of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers from the electrical manufacturing industry and unionizing four major geographical areas won unanimous approval from 700 delegates to the eighth constitutional convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers here.

The program was adopted after the delegates heard IUE Pres. James B. Carey, in his keynote speech, vigorously denounce the General Electric Co. for blocking union progress throughout the industry and for being "behind the attack on all unions."

The convention re-elected Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett after passing, without dissent, a resolution expressing "deep and abiding gratitude" for "their vision in guiding our growth from a mere handful of members less than 10 years ago to one of America's largest unions, 400,000 strong." Carey and Hartnett were unopposed.

The organizing resolution proposed by a Resolutions Committee headed by John H. Callahan, chairman of the union's GE Conference Board, recalled that UE membership has been slashed from more than 400,000 to about 50,000 since the IUE was established nine years ago. The UE was expelled from the CIO at that time because of Communist control.

The drive for UE membership will be directed against "holdouts" mainly in New England, the Midwest and Canada. Even during the convention some 40 lower-echelon officials of the 6,000-member UE Local 107, at a Westinghouse plant in nearby Lester, Pa., had a friendly discussion with IUE officers on affiliation.

The other organizing goals are the growing number of shops in the South, including Puerto Rico, the Middle West, the Pacific Coast and Canada.

The resolution cited the difficulties organizers face as industry decentralizes and spreads into so-

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FORMER PRES. TRUMAN smilingly acknowledges a thundering ovation from the 3,500 delegates to the ninth constitutional convention of the Steelworkers at Atlantic City. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald is shown pinning a special badge on the former "Fair Deal" President, whose address to the convention was a denunciation of the economic and labor policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

Steelworkers' Convention Cheers Truman, Blasts Ike

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Eisenhower Administration's economic policies were hit from two directions—for causing the recession and adopting a "do-nothing policy" on ending it—as the Steelworkers wound up their ninth constitutional convention here.

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman, in a free-swinging speech which received a rousing reception, accused Republicans of having "deliberately" caused the recession, at the dictates of Big Business, in order to curb the effectiveness of trade unions.

The 3,500 convention delegates put their unanimous stamp of approval on a resolution criticizing Eisenhower for having failed to "forge proposals to combat lingering widespread unemployment." The resolution declared that "the people will not tolerate a state of permanent unemployment."

The convention, which earlier had overwhelmingly voted confidence in Pres. David J. McDonald, moved against an internal group that has been protesting a two-year-old convention decision to raise dues $2 a month.

With two dissenting votes, the convention adopted a resolution calling on local unions to bring charges against the leaders for practicing "dual unionism."

Truman charged that "the Republicans in Washington are following economic policies designed to prevent full production," and added, "they have done this deliberately."

The former "Fair Deal" President presented a full-scale bill of particulars against the Eisenhower Administration:

"They want a little unemployment—they say it keeps labor in its place. They want to hold wages down—they think it makes prices higher.

"They don't like strong labor unions because strong labor unions mean higher wages.

"They don't come out and say all these things publicly—but they say them privately. Then they act to put them into effect. This is what Big Business wants, so this is what the Republican politicians in Washington do."

Dancing to the tune of business leaders, he said, the Administration raised interest rates to "increase the burden on the working man" and "packed" the National Labor Relations Board "with anti-labor members." It lowered the purchasing power of the farmer by 24 percent since 1952, and "sabotaged" the Kennedy-Ives bill because "they wanted an excuse to keep on attacking labor unions."

The convention adopted a militant resolution on negotiations next year for a new contract with the nation's giant steel producers. It called on the USWA's wage policy committee to present a package demand that would include "substantial improvements" in wages, shorter hours, increased supplemental unemployment benefits, and better pensions, insurance and vacation pay.

A heated debate preceded adoption of the resolution calling for trial of the leaders of the Dues Protest Committee, the dissident group which earlier had lost a floor battle aimed at restricting McDonald's appointive powers.

Donald C. Rarick, leader of the group and an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency of the Steelworkers in 1957, spoke at length in defense of the formation of the group to fight the 1956 convention action on increased dues. Nicholas Mamula, secretary-treasurer of the DPC, also attacked McDonald's administration.

The resolution calling for charges against the group noted that the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices and the USWA constitution advocate "the right of an individual to criticize the policies and personalities of his union officers," but condemn the use of this right "to undermine the union as an institution, to advocate dual unionism, to destroy or weaken the union as a collective bargaining agency, or to carry on slander or libel."

In other action, the USWA delegates approved resolutions:

- Endorsing the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, adopted by the union executive board in May 1957, and authorizing the board to adopt other codes which the federation deems necessary.
- Urging rank-and-file support of union label campaigns, declaring the union label policy "an effective tool" in collective bargaining.
- Calling on all locals to establish community services committees and to expand existing committees, declaring their work particularly important in "times of economic upheaval."
- Stressing the importance of expanding organization campaigns among office and technical employes.

TV Made It Easy At Steel Convention

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Steelworkers used closed-circuit television to give all 3,500 delegates a close-up view of proceedings at its ninth constitutional convention here.

For the benefit of delegates jammed into the barn-like convention hall in this resort city, the union set up special television cameras trained on the platform and transmitted the picture to more than a score of receivers spotted throughout the auditorium.

Other receivers were set up in the balcony for the convenience of visitors.

Auto Workers Fight Strike Deadline at GM

(Continued from Page 1)

won at Ford, in sessions that stretched six hours past the strike deadline, was expected to form the basis for the pacts with the remaining two members of the "Big Three," although Reuther indicated he would press for a bigger package from General Motors.

The Ford settlement was highlighted by major liberalization of jobless payments, including the granting of supplementary unemployment benefits to UAW members on a short workweek to guarantee them 65 percent of straight-time take-home pay. It also includes continuation of the annual improvement factor calling for 7-cent raises each year of the three-year agreement.

Ford Nearly Normal

Ford production was nearly back to normal. Virtually all of the 98,000 UAW members had walked off the job when the strike deadline was reached, and a high percentage of them stayed on strike until local issues were settled.

The Ford Council was scheduled to meet with the union negotiating team to hear a formal report on the agreement. Council members then will take the contract back to their rank-and-file membership for formal ratification.

Canadian Law Sets Vacation Standards

Ottawa, Ont.—A new Canadian Annual Vacations Act, which gives all employes under federal jurisdiction minimum vacations of one week after one year and two weeks after two years, becomes effective Oct. 1.

Business operations that are interprovincial or international in nature are covered. This category includes all phases of communications, ranging from railroads and shipping to telephones and pipelines; also banks and banking, and operations declared to be to the general advantage of Canada, such as grain elevators, flour mills and uranium mines.

The new law does not affect collective bargaining agreements already in force even though they may not meet its standards.

Living Costs Decrease First Time in 2 Years

Living costs dropped in August for the first time in two years as seasonally lower prices for meats, fruits and vegetables drove down the Labor Dept.'s consumer price index two-tenths of one percent.

But Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague warned "this is no downward trend, the index is not tending to stabilize."

The Labor Dept., in another report, said that while purchasing power had risen 3 percent in the past four months, it was still 1.5 percent below the August 1957 figure despite weekly earnings 60 cents higher than a year ago.

The index drop was due almost entirely to lower food cost and a slight dip in apparel prices. All other price areas moved upward—transportation, housing, medical care and recreation.

Clague said that food prices would decline a bit further in September and then level off. The index, despite its first drop in two years, was still 2.2 percent higher than in August 1957.

Seasonal marketings dropped the price of fruits and vegetables 5.3 percent; meat was nine-tenths of one percent lower.

Transportation costs were up six-tenths of one percent because of price increases in used cars, gasoline, tires and auto insurance.

Housing rose two-tenths of one percent and medical care three-tenths of one percent. Medical care costs were 4.6 percent higher than a year ago.

The department's report on net spendable earnings showed that a factory worker with three dependents received an average of $75.90 a week in August after taxes and social security. A worker without dependents was estimated to have after-tax income of $68.48.

Plumb Joins RLEA In Publicity Post

The appointment of Milton Plumb, assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, as director of publicity of the Railway Labor Executives' Association was announced by A. E. Lyon, RLEA executive secretary-treasurer.

A charter member of the Newspaper Guild, Plumb began his career on the Detroit Free Press in 1931, later becoming managing editor of the Detroit Daily Abendpost and associated weekly newspapers. In 1939 he joined the staff of the Library of Congress, where he served 12 years as information and publications officer.

His employment with the labor movement dates from 1951, when he was appointed assistant publicity director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He has been a member of the United States Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee and continues to serve as its director of publicity.

In his new post, Plumb will be in charge of the publicity and public relations activities of the RLEA, an organization comprised of the presidents of the 22 labor unions with membership in the railroad industry.

Cubans, SIU Reach Accord On 'Runaways'

Cuban labor leaders have agreed temporarily not to man "runaway" ships from Canada involved in a 14-month-old Seafarer's strike.

The agreement was reached at a meeting in the AFL-CIO headquarters between representatives of the SIU, the Cuban Confederation of Labor and the National Maritime Labor Federation of Cuba. Also taking part in the talks were representatives of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Inter-American Affairs.

The talks involved eight ships owned by the Canadian government and operated by the Canadian National Steamship Co., which were sold to the Bank of Foreign Commerce of Cuba in what the SIU declared was a maneuver to break the strike which began in July 1957.

The final question of the right to man the ships is being referred to the Intl. Transport Workers Federation and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Sheet Metal Workers Plan Wider Organizing

Detroit—In a solid show of unity and purpose, the Sheet Metal Workers union unanimously re-elected officers and armed them with additional funds to carry out a program of stepped-up service and organization.

Delegates to the union's 30th convention elected Pres. Robert Byron and Sec.-Treas. Edward F. Carlough for new four-year terms. Also returned to office without opposition were 11 vice presidents.

The quadrennial convention voted to increase per capita payments to the international union from $1.25 to $1.75. The 50-cent boost goes into effect Jan. 1.

Earlier the 700 delegates mandated an organizing program to include industrial plants as well as production and fabrication shops. They also amended their constitution specifically to include jurisdiction over work done in plastics and other materials used in lieu of sheet metal.

The convention defeated a series of proposals to eliminate or reduce dues of members who are unemployed, sick, retired or on strike.

Approved was a Railway Employes Dept. resolution setting a 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay as that group's top demand in coming contract negotiations.

The union's concern with unemployment was underscored by Gov. G. Mennen Williams when the Michigan Democrat addressed the convention. Charging that America's rate of economic growth is shrinking, Williams asserted employment can be stimulated only "by changing the point of view and the philosophy of the Administration in Washington."

The Michigan governor said that economic growth during the Truman Administration had averaged 4.7 percent, skidded to 2.3 percent during the first five years of the Eisenhower Administration and skidded to zero in the early months of 1958.

Meany on Union Security:

Assault on Labor Saps Democracy

"Democracy, economic progress and human dignity flourish where trade unionism is strong, and one of the keystones of a strong trade union movement is union security," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in his foreword to a new AFL-CIO book on union security.

The book, Union Security—The Case Against the "Right-to-Work" Laws, was prepared by headquarters departments of the AFL-CIO and is a full-scale argument against the principle of "work" laws, which will be a referendum issue in six states in November.

The book, which may be ordered from the AFL-CIO at $1.50 a copy, traces the history of employer-sponsored drives on union security.

It gives thorough documentation of economic, legal and moral arguments against "right-to-work" laws and includes quotations from Americans in many walks of life, plus editorials from major newspapers, opposing such measures.

In his foreword, Meany said that "glamorous claims made by propagandists" for "work" measures are "all false" in their implications that the laws provide a "bill of rights" for workers, a "statutory defense against mass unemployment" or a "means of building a strong and prosperous economy."

"The plain fact is that a 'right-to-work' law simply destroys union security," he wrote.

"The shoddy proposition conveys neither rights nor work. It will not create one new job. It will not restore one worker now unemployed. It will not save the job of a single person who now faces a layoff.

"In no meaningful way will it enhance or improve the rights of employes in relation to their employers or their jobs. By weakening the ability of their unions to defend them, it can only deprive workers of their genuine rights. It holds only the promise of weaker unions, and weaker unions can only mean lower wages and living standards, lower purchasing power, shrunken markets, depressed communities and fewer jobs and profit opportunities, to the mutual detriment of all.

"Where trade unionism is strong in the world, there democracy flourishes, economic progress is the order of the day, human dignity is a fact, not a political slogan.

And one of the keystones of a strong trade union movement is union security, the very foundation which the so-called 'right-to-work' laws would destroy. We in the AFL-CIO are convinced that when the voting public recognizes this truth, the campaign of mass deception fostered by the 'right-to-work' proponents will once again fail."

Churches, AFL-CIO Plan Joint Action

New York—A new program of direct cooperation between the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities and social welfare agencies sponsored by church groups was announced at a meeting attended by CSA staff members and representatives of a score of religious groups.

CSA Assistant Dir. Robert A. Rosekrans expressed the hope that through continuing cooperation "we can help to strengthen and improve social welfare services in American communities." Other speakers included Rev. Charles Webber, AFL-CIO director of religious relations, and John D. Carney and Julius F. Rothman of the CSA staff.

DEFEAT OF CANDIDATES of either party who endorse "right-to-work" laws was called for by Fred Hall (right) former Republican governor of Kansas. Hall is shown at press conference at which the National Council for Industrial Peace announced his appointment as a member of its executive board. At left is John M. Redding, NCIP's national director. The council is fighting compulsory open shop proposals on the November ballot in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington.

Hall Urges Defeat of Candidates Backing 'Right-to-Work' Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

New York City; Bernard I. Schub, manager of the Connecticut Dress Manufacturers Association; J. N. Legatt, attorney and prominent Republican of Boise, Idaho; and Dr. T. L. Hawkins, secretary of the Montana Board of Medical Examiners and a leading Republican in that state.

The council—created under the leadership of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Democratic Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York to promote good labor management relations—has dedicated itself to defeating the "right-to-work" proposition which will be on the ballot in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington.

Former Gov. Hall—who vetoed a "right-to-work" law in Kansas in 1955—declared at a Washington press conference that "it is a mistake for either party to nominate or elect candidates who support 'right-to-work' laws."

The proposed amendments, he said, have only one real purpose and that is to "ultimately destroy the right of labor to organize and for management and labor to bargain collectively." Hall emphasized that such laws are both "morally and legally wrong" and are "contrary to the expressed policies of both political parties" which have supported the principle of collective bargaining "for over 50 years."

General Electric Co. became the first major industrial organization to give its public blessing to California's "right-to-work" proposal, when the San Francisco regional office of the multi-million-dollar company announced it would back the amendment with a newspaper advertising campaign.

C. C. Walker, GE vice president, gave no indication of how much money the company would spend to support the compulsory open shop proposal. He said the decision was reached on the basis of state-wide discussions among General Electric managers. He said their consensus was that such laws have helped, rather than hurt, unions in the 18 states where "right-to-work" laws now are on the statute books.

In Ohio, Gov. O'Neill endorsed the proposed constitutional amendment but said he was expressing his opinion only as a private citizen and added he would not campaign for the issue. O'Neill, opposed for re-election by Democrat Michael V. DiSalle, said he favored the law because of McClellan committee disclosures of "the growing cancer of corruption" in some labor unions.

Three of the new members of the NCIP executive board issued these statements denouncing the "work" proposals which will appear on the six state ballots in November:

Johnson Hits 'Quacks'

Former Sen. Johnson: "High-powered agitators who are neither employers nor employes in industry are out to turn the clock back and stop industrial collective bargaining. These busybody quacks, through use of trick symbols and hysterical appeal, are urging the voters to say to industry 'thou shalt not.' If management and labor in an industry want a union shop, why should voters, not familiar with such problems, prohibit it by constitutional action?"

Schub, a management representative: " 'Right-to-work' laws discriminate against any worker who is active in unions, and would give an employer an opportunity to fire him . . . Trade unions are a bulwark of democracy against dictatorship in any form. Before a dictatorship can be established, trade unions must first be abolished . . . 'Right-to-work' laws, if enacted, are paving the way to dictatorship."

Dr. Hawkins, former president of the Montana Medical Assn.: "Any weakening of either labor or management at the collective bargaining table can only result in chaos. Destroying unions, which I suspect is the real aim of 'right-to-work' promoters, would bring about all of the evils of the past—industrial unrest, jurisdictional problems, lower wages, and would hurt the general economy."

GOP Echoes Extremists' Line, Picks Unions As Election 'Target'

(Continued from Page 1)

still not publicly repudiated by Knowland.

Alcorn had walked away from the Kamp publication, but his Press Club speech indicated the somewhat similar approach would be used in a more restrained manner.

The CCG jumped into the fray with a full-page advertisement in the Wall Street Journal headlined "Will You Let Reuther Get Away With It?" Its attack was pegged on an alleged "letter from Moscow" and the usual anti-labor line of the organization that represents the extreme ultra-conservative position on all social, political and economic questions.

Calls Reuther 'Peril'

The CCG claimed that the only way to stop the "peril of Reuther" is to distribute statements under congressional frank in the "most critical of the 300 districts" where Reuther allegedly is "working" and "widespread reprinting" of the full-page ad and two others to follow in "100 or if possible 1,000 newspapers."

The ad declared that if checks were made payable to the "Constitution and Free Enterprise Foundation, Inc." they would be tax deductible for individuals and corporations.

The use of the congressional frank means free mailing privileges at the taxpayers' expense to spread the vicious anti-labor message. The tax deductiblity offered to support the newspaper ads would also come out of other people's tax funds.

While the CCG blast moved into the limelight, the Kamp incident simmered in the background. The New York Post published a letter to Kamp from Goldwater saying he "enjoyed reading" the attack on Reuther and offering to make available to Kamp a transcript of Reuther's testimony before the McClellan committee on the Kohler strike.

The distribution of the Kamp pamphlet drew editorial blasts around the country. Typical was the Denver Post which said Knowland had "compromised (his) integrity" in allowing distribution of the tract.

The credibility of the CCG attack on Reuther and the use of the "letter" alleged to have been written by "the Reuther brothers" (Walter and Victor) in 1933 while they were in the Soviet Union to a Melvin Bishop in Detroit was brought into the picture by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Humphrey wrote Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) chairman of the Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Relations, requesting information on the letter's authenticity.

Letter Held 'Questionable'

McClellan replied that the "existence and text of the letter were so questionable (that) no member of the committee saw fit to ask Mr. Reuther questions about it when he testified before the committee in public hearings."

Humphrey, who serves also as vice chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, issued a national appeal to "get the campaign back on the right track" of discussing issues vital to the country instead of deliberately stirring up false charges against responsible leaders of organized labor.

Humphrey declared the Republicans should be called upon to explain "why they took the lead in the House in defeating the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill, designed to protect the rights of workers and clean out the last vestiges of hoodlumism and racketeering in organized labor."

Knowland Backer Gags on 'Work' Law

Santa Rosa, Calif.—"Right-to-work" may be a principal plank in the gubernatorial campaign of Republican Sen. William F. Knowland, but some of his campaign people are in violent disagreement with him.

Latest to defect from Knowland's anti-labor position is Karl F. Stotling, his Sonoma County campaign manager. Stotling, owner of an electrical firm employing 20 workers under a union contract, said he hopes the compulsory open shop measure is defeated in November.

"Right-to-work" laws, said Stotling, "would weaken unions and their bargaining power. . . . As an employer I am against 'right-to-work.' "

FRF Given Charter, Contract by AFL-CIO

A charter has been issued by the AFL-CIO to the Field Representatives Federation, made up of organizers employed by the AFL-CIO.

An initial contract has also been signed by the AFL-CIO and the FRF covering wages and other standard matters and containing a union-shop clause.

Weaker Unions Goal of R-T-W

Findlay, O.—One of the leading Ohio proponents of a so-called "right-to-work" law has finally admitted in public the real intent of the bill.

Prof. Russell Decker of Bowling Green University, who is supporting the "work" proposal which will appear on this state's ballot in November, was asked this question from the floor following a public debate here: "Do you feel a 'right-to-work' law would weaken trade unions at the bargaining table?"

Replied the professor: "Yes, it would weaken unions at the collective bargaining table. That is one of the purposes of the 'right-to-work' proposal."

The Target Is Democracy

THE EMERGING CAMPAIGN strategy of the dominant elements in the Republican Party raises some strong doubts as to whether this group can be entrusted with responsibility of government in the next two years.

They have pegged their hopes for victory in November on an irresponsible attack on organized labor, an attack that testifies in part to the party's desperate straits politically and to its control by elements in direct conflict with the views of the Eisenhower Administration.

Given the nature of American political parties, there is of course a minority group in the GOP that understands the role of organized labor in a free society, that understands the insiduous nature of the "right-to-work" law drive and its dangers to the nation.

But the most important fact of the 1958 political campaign at this moment is that this minority group does not have a real voice in determining the policies of the GOP.

A free, strong, responsible labor movement operating in a framework of minimum governmental controls is the hallmark of of a truly democratic nation. Where the free labor movement has been curbed or hampered in the exercise of its economic, social or political rights democracy has been fatally weakened and totalitarianism has gained strength and importance.

Yet the attacks launched by dominant elements of the GOP in the 1958 campaign have as their objective a weakened and crippled labor movement.

In the Democratic Party, also, there is a group that is raising the phony labor issue, that is using every strategem to prevent the extension of civil rights to all American citizens, that endorses "right-to-work" laws.

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THE SPLIT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY is partly reflected in the "right-to-work" law campaign. In California and Ohio, two major industrial states, the GOP candidates for governor are supporting the attack on union security and responsible labor-management relations.

On the national level, however, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has strongly denounced "right-to-work" laws, and the former Republican governor of Kansas, Fred Hall, has called for defeat of candidates in both parties who support the "work" laws.

Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has just thrown his advice against the "work" law Republicans, warning in candid political terms that they may cost the party votes.

But these voices cannot silence the powerful clamor of actual candidates who are plugging attacks on unions as their principal plan of campaign. In this Alcorn himself has joined.

The right-wing, dominant elements in the Republican Party—raging about "right-to-work" and "politico-labor bosses" and supported by the pro-Fascist Kamps and the discredited Committee for Constitutional Government—successfully forced the resignation of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams.

But even a Sherman Adams, whose "imprudence" borders on outright hypocrisy, could not in former days as governor of New Hampshire buy the misleading fraud of "right-to-work."

In 1949, in his inaugural address, Adams recommended repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law on the grounds that it would be "beneficial to future relations."

Labor and the nation can only hope that the minority group in the GOP that has displayed an understanding of labor's role can put the party back on the track.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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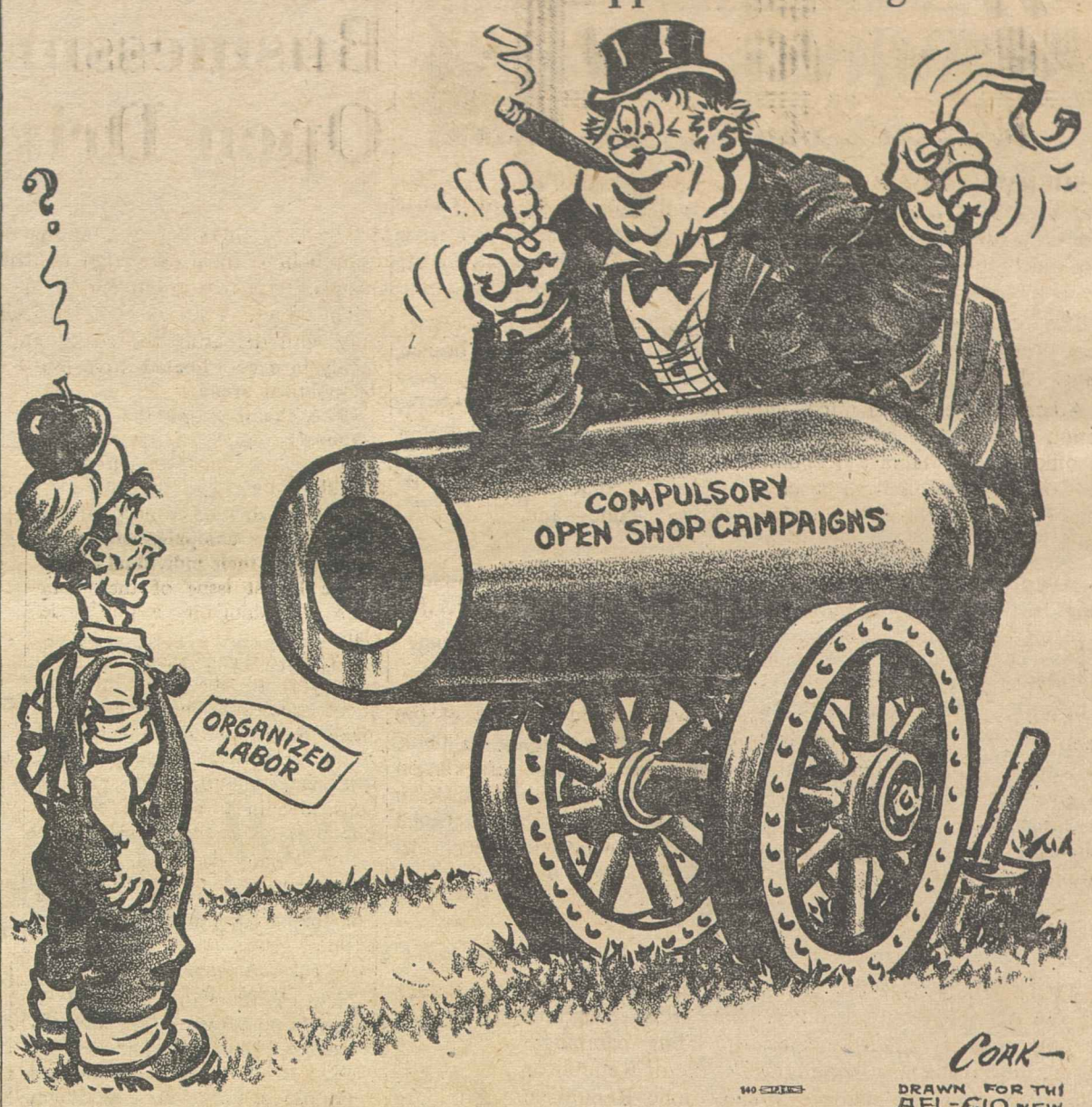

Ah, for the Good Old Days:

Third Largest U.S. Bank Laments Labor's 'Superior' Way of Life

By Arnold Beichman

THE FIRST NATIONAL City Bank of New York, one of the greatest repositories of economic and financial power in America, has uncovered the menace of American trade unionism.

Apart from the usual anti-labor cliches, its August monthly market letter discloses a nostalgic yearning for the good old days when you could recognize a worker or a trade union organizer by the hole in his shoes, his shiny jacket, his cap—and no bank account.

Says the First National City Bank:

"Union leaders have learned to know and enjoy superior living standards formerly reserved to successful men in business, the arts, science and politics." (Modestly, the First National City Bank omits "banking.")

THIS IS WHAT happens when you let the rabble get a little influence on their economic destinies. Instead of being satisfied with pride in their work regardless of money, they and their union leaders are enjoying "superior living standards" formerly assigned to the deserving few.

The First National City Bank is the third biggest bank in America with more than $7 billion in deposits because a trade union movement has seen to it that wages have been raised from the sweatshop category to something a little more meaningful to a worker and his family. The reason there is an automobile industry, a steel industry, a television and radio industry, a furniture industry, an electrical industry is because we have developed a consumer market without parallel in the free world.

There is something unreal in reading lamentations about "superior living standards" in the mid-20th century. One can expect such a sad remembrance of things past from some duke or count who, misty-eyed, recalls the good old days of 18th Century industrial feudalism. But here are flinty, hard-headed bankers, whose system depends on mass purchasing power, being as wistful about the past as a penniless royalist.

This particularly tasteless kind of class propaganda comes from a bank whose power over the economic life and death over a businessman is without de facto control or supervision. A bank is an institution which makes money with your money. Yet while complaining about the purportedly vast monopoly power of trade unions, it maintains its own tight monopoly over credit and finances. Try and make a bank give you a loan if it doesn't like the color of your eyes. Try to bargain for a lower interest rate if you haven't the right contact.

There is something weird in reading such an attack by a bank with thousands upon thousands of depositors, many of them workers and trade unions. True, the biggest depositors are the tremendous corporations but for how long would they be big depositors if there were millions of low-paid workers in America or millions and millions of more unemployed than we have today?

Has the First National City Bank—product, by the way, of a merger of the First National and the National City Banks—forgotten 1933 when the banking system of America collapsed only to be bailed out by Pres. Roosevelt?

THE TIME IS COMING when American labor ought to consider quite seriously who's managing and banking its treasuries. Investment of those "employe pension funds (which) run into the billions" is managed by banks like the First National City Bank, preaching that a "right-to-work" law is a national necessity if we're going to save America from those labor leaders who "have learned to know and enjoy superior living standards."

First National City Bank ought to wake up to the facts of life. This is America, in 1958 and all men are created equal, even union leaders, and what's good enough for Howard Sheperd, chairman of the board, and James Rockefeller, president, is good enough for workers and labor leaders.

"The Bossy Wossy is out to Lunchy Wunchy"

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SHERMAN ADAMS was in one sense a victim of circumstances that may have looked worse than they actually were. But it is at least possible that the episode in which he was entangled exposed a moral blindness in the Administration that makes it incapable of seeing unpleasant facts about itself.

The evidence is abundant that the President and Adams together were prepared to sacrifice almost anything to an attempt to brazen things through.

Adams confessed as much when he acknowledged in his resignation speech that one reason he quit was that his continuation in office might damage Republican chances of regaining control of Congress. This was a clear admission that he was blown out of office by the election returns from Maine—and by nothing else.

His resignation speech itself, the arrogant routine of "explaining" to the country all about the "vilification" and "contrived" efforts to "destroy me," was a calculated effort to brazen things through.

Adams held no office to which he was elected by vote of the people. His tasks did not include high policy-making in fields of foreign affairs, defense and security. He had no information to give the people on an overriding issue such as rightly allows a President, of whatever party, to preempt time on the national television and radio networks to fulfill his function as the constitutional Chief of State.

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THE WHITE HOUSE requested free time for Adams, tossing off the air regularly scheduled commercial programs, to let the parting assistant make a special-pleading campaign speech extolling the President in Eisenhower's role of Republican leader, and seeking to limit the damage already done Republican candidates by his own blunder of trying to hang on.

It was a misuse and debasement of the preemption privilege. And it is no answer to say that the networks were not "compelled" to respond favorably to the invitation, or that thereafter they showed themselves fairminded enough to give Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, equal time to answer Adams.

The equal time they handed over free to Butler was simply the networks' acknowledgment that they had, at White House request, provided invaluable time-and-place to Adams to make a pro-Eisenhower campaign speech in the guise of "explaining" what wicked people his enemies were.

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AMONG THE THINGS he did not seek to explain was why he and the White House thought he was entitled to such a privilege, while a couple of men named Matthew Connally and Lamar Caudle are still confined to telling their story to a federal judge.

Caudle and Connally served former Pres. Truman, and for overt improprieties rather limited in scope, they have been hounded and vindictively prosecuted by an Eisenhower Administration which apparently believes that part of a great moral crusade consists of putting beaten political enemies in jail.

Mr. Adams was correct, of course, in charging that many blows against him were aimed at Eisenhower. It is a familiar fact that in American political life the occupant of the White House is hit, by partisans, through attacks on his subordinates.

Most politicians are thick-skinned enough to ignore purely partisan assaults. When their facade of usefulness is broken, they decently depart. If Adams had been morally sensitive to damage to Mr. Eisenhower, he would long ago have removed himself from a position that was indefensible.

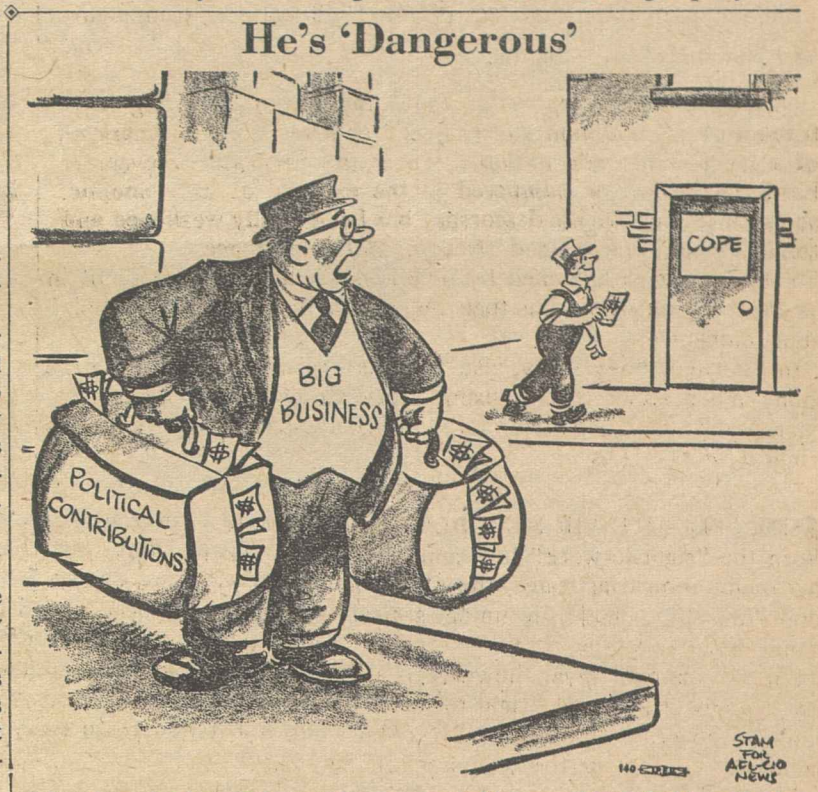
Call to Arms Sounded:

Businessmen Drop Pretense, Open Drive to Win Congress

By Saul Miller

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has sounded the call to arms for all businessmen to come out from behind their campaign contributions and get to work in the wards and precincts to elect a pro-business Congress in November.

The chamber's call coincided with reports that major American corporations, concerned basically with defeating the social and economic objectives of organized labor, are moving rapidly and openly in a coordinated drive into the political arena.



The chamber and the corporations it represents are shaping their all-out business offensive politics along two lines—active open participation at all political levels and a campaign aimed at workers of their individual firms.

The lastest issue of the chamber's "Washington Report" declares:

"And you can encourage your employes to become informed about issues and candidates and to make their opinions effective by voting. Use every available means—lettters, bulletin boards, publications, meetings, personal contact. There's a lot at stake."

Gulf Oil Letter

Latest corporation to sound the call for direct political action by business—as compared to its historic role of financing campaigns on an under-the-table basis—is Gulf Oil, one of the nation's richest and most powerful corporate businesses.

Gulf's senior vice president, Archie D. Gray, in a letter to the firm's 161,000 employes, stockholders and dealers, said, "If we are to survive, labor's political power must now be opposed by matching force and there is no place in the United States where such a force can be generated except among corporations that make up American business."

General Electric, General Dynamics and other major corporations have taken similar steps, urging direct participation by its executives and employes on behalf of business.

McDevitt Cites Figures

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, declared "it comes with poor grace for the vice president of the Gulf Oil Co. to suggest that labor is swinging overwhelming power.

"According to the records of the Senate Privileges and Elections subcommittee, officers and/or their wives of the Gulf Oil Co. contributed $87,550 in sums of $500 or more, in the 1956 political campaign; that according to the subcommittee, 12 officers and directors of Gulf contributed in $500 sums, $58,755 in the 1952 campaign; and that the Mellon family, which controls Gulf, contributed $100,150 in the '56 campaign and $50,183 in the '52 campaign."

MeDevitt added that "a mere dozen families spent $212,464 more in the 1956 political campaign than did 15 million trade unionists, according to the Senate Elections subcommittee."

Business Week Spots Trend

Indicative of the nature of the business political offensive is a story in a recent issue of Business Week on a meeting of the American Management Association at Colgate University. The magazine quoted one anonymous business executive:

"It isn't enough to slip a little money to a political party, especially when you have to do it surreptitously."

The magazine said on its own:

"To a degree, the executives would have liked an easy way out—a federal law permitting political contributions to be made openly and directly by corporations. A surprising percentage hinted that they do so under-the-table by calling it, say, a business trip on the expense account books. At the same time, they argued the practice was immoral as well as probably illegal. But many agreed that stockholders probably wouldn't hold still for political contributions even if the government would, and, as one said, 'I have little personal appetite for putting out my own after-tax money.' "

COPE Dollar Drive Spurred by Attack

A special "Give a Buck to COPE" campaign is under way across the nation to help provide funds for the congressional elections and offset the business-in-politics offensive.

COPE leaders note that in the 1956 national political campaign organized labor spent less than $1 out of every $33 reported spent, according to the Senate Elections subcommittee.

Out of the total of $33,185,725 spent, 17 trade union political groups spent a net of $941,271, according to the committee.

Prevention, Early Care Necessary In Health Insurance, Hayes Holds

Chicago—The health needs of the nation would be better met by emphasizing health insurance that covers prevention and early treatment of disease, Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes told Blue Cross and Blue Shield executives here.

Emphasis on this type of health insurance would tend to keep hospital costs down, Hayes said. "It is high time," he added, "that we stopped emphasizing insurance against the high cost of neglected health and devoted more of our efforts to developing a system of insurance or prepayment which will give the American people greater access to the kind of health care which prevents illness or nips it in the bud."

He pointed out that persons who want to take advantage of their insurance coverage are often driven to hospitals for care that could be provided elsewhere, in the home or in the doctor's office.

"In view of the strain on our hospitals, this is folly of the worst type," Hayes said.

He cited recent surveys which show that health insurance plans providing preventive care and early treatment reduce the need for hospitalization.

The IAM president, who served on former Pres. Truman's Commission on Health Needs of the Nation, said the basic problem is "our backward approach to the whole problem of prepaid medical care."

Medical Profession Underpays Employes

The medical profession is underpaying its employes.

The average doctor, according to a survey in the magazine Medical Economics of some 600 physicians' offices, pays his nurse and technican a median salary of $65 a week; his medical secretary, if he has one, $62, and his bookkeeper, receptionist and typist $60. Workers who fall into those categories can do a lot better for themselves by applying their abilities in other fields, a comparision of the Medical Economics report with a Labor Dept. survey of salaries in 17 cities in 1956-57 shows.

The Labor Dept. study disclosed that most industrial nurses get more than $80 a week in 11 of the cities surveyed. The lowest average salary was $73 in Boston and the highest was $89 in Los Angeles.

In industry, secretaries are typically paid $10 or $15 a week more than the doctors slip into the pay envelope. The lowest average turned up in the federal survey was $65.50 in Memphis, Tenn. In five of the 17 cities secretaries averaged more than $80 a week; in 15 cities they got more than $70.

The Medical Economics study showed that physicians in the West paid their aides more than those in other parts of the country. "Typical" salaries for nurses ranged from $60 in the southeastern states through $65 in the Northeast and $67 in the Midwest to $69 in the West.

Specialists as a rule pay more than general practitioners, the survey disclosed. Rural salaries are lower than those in cities or suburbs.

Physicians' wage standards apparently cover a wide field. The magazine's survey disclosed a country general practitioner in Oklahoma whose one employe started in 10 years ago at $10 a week and has now worked herself up to $25 for a 45-hour week. On the other hand a New Orleans surgeon who started his aide two years earlier at $165 now pays $200 for a 40-hour week.

Ethics Codes Adopted by Doll Workers

New York—The Intl. Union of Doll & Toy Workers became one of more than 60 AFL-CIO affiliates to adopt AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices when they were approved by unanimous vote of some 170 delegates attending the union's convention here.

Michael Mann, AFL-CIO regional director for the New York and New Jersey area, told the delegates that unions need money, manpower, materials and moral support if they hope to keep labor unchained by forces of reaction.

"We've got some homework to do on the legislative and political front because on the other side of the fence there are reactionary forces bent on destroying us," he said. He urged Doll and Toy Workers to render concrete assistance so that the policies "held high by the AFL-CIO" would not be weakened.

Convention delegates moved toward adoption of a constitutional amendment that would have called for a lifetime salary for the international president upon retirement, but Pres. Harry O. Damino urged them to defeat this measure in favor of a substitute providing severance pay for one year when the union's chief executive retires for any reason.

TWO AFL-CIO VICE PRESIDENTS—George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers—are shown following special ceremonies dedicating the William Green Cultural Center in Haifa. The two trade union leaders were an official delegation from the AFL-CIO to Histadrut, the general labor federation in Israel. The William Green Memorial Foundation donated $50,000 toward the building to serve Haifa's 160,000 trade unionists.

URW Convention Opens:

Buckmaster Hits '20-Year Sleep'

Miami Beach—Rubber Workers Pres. L. S. Buckmaster excoriated the Eisenhower Administration, including Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, for "trying to cut labor's throat," and scored the "complacency" of union members under attack.

In an unusually fiery speech at the union's 21st convention, Buckmaster charged that the "Rip Van Winkle" attitude of labor members had led to corruption within and "right-to-work" assaults from without.

The 581 URW delegates gave AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany a five-minute round of applause, then heard him criticize the lack of prosecutions by local district attorneys when union corruption is disclosed.

"It must only be a crime to steal from business," he said, "not to dip into the pockets of working men."

'Blame Is Ours'

The AFL-CIO president said some lawyers and businessmen share some of the guilt for corrupt leaders in organized labor, but acknowledged that the problem primarily belonged to the trade union movement.

"We are most to blame. These crooks are ours," Meany asserted. "We have a problem and we are going to meet it. This may bring us a smaller federation, but a clean one."

Meany said that the present outlook for an upturn in the recession is not due to any actions of the Eisenhower Administration. He cautioned that the nation must not treat recessions as something from which the country will recover automatically because of the "soundness of our economy."

"We must never fall into the trap of believing that we should let nature take its course," Meany said. "We might not always be this fortunate."

Buckmaster said the revelations by the McClellan committee of trade union corruption had led the public to believe that "all labor leaders are crooked." But unionists must take a share of the blame, he added. "We went to sleep for 20 years and when we woke up Franklin D. Roosevelt was not there any more."

He assailed McClellan's hearings as partly a "big holy roller show" and Mitchell as one of Eisenhower's "big business guys."

The special interest groups, he cautioned, stay awake all the the time. He pointed to proposed "right-to-work" legislation as proof. Buckmaster, whose 200,000-member union includes 145,000 working under full union-shop agreements, declared:

" 'Right-to-work' is not the ultimate goal of anti-labor interests, it is only the beginning . . . We will only see the end of it if we wake up and do something about the political situation in this country."

The URW delegates were scheduled to tackle a formidable series of constitutional amendments, including an increase of 50 cents in the per capita tax, and pay raises for the union's top officers. Another resolution due for consideration recommends establishment of a 30-hour workweek with no loss in wages.

IUE Intensifies Drive to Complete Ouster of Communist-Led UE

(Continued from Page 1)

called "right-to-work" states and to Puerto Rico, the "New South."

"This is no job for the disinterested or the weak of heart," it said.

". . . It is no longer a question of whether the job should be done. It must be done if we are to protect the wages, the hours and the working and living conditions of all IUE members."

In his opening address Carey warned the union not to permit itself to be divided by GE over current negotiations on the IUE eight-point employment security program. The company has countered with what Carey called a "Ponzi program of stocks and bonds" involving employe savings, to which the company would add a contribution, and which would be invested in the firm's stock.

"All of you have monkey wrenches," he told the delegates. "Watch out you don't throw them in the wrong direction."

He told a press conference the company refuses to bargain on employment security, which it is required to do at this time under the contract.

"I've no doubt," he added, "there will be an agreement on employment security or a strike. I would not assume it won't be before Oct. 1 (when the union is free to walk out under the contract) because of the company's refusal to bargain."

In their report to the delegates, the officers said that since the last convention in 1956, and despite 160,000 unemployed in the industry, the IUE has made large organizational gains.

It has established 193 new bargaining units with nearly 20,000 workers, and now represents more than 425,000 workers in 479 locals. Since the biennial economic policy conference in September 1957, it has ceived 37 recognitions, and one Canadian certification, and triumphed against raids and decertification attempts in nine elections, they said.

They also rapped Pres. Eisenhower and his administration for "weakness, vacillation and lack of conviction" in the civil rights area.

"His wavering has proved so acute," they said, "that some sections of labor and liberal opinion have branded it hypocrisy. History must inevitably find it—at very least—very close to hypocrisy."

Pennsylvania's State Sec. of Labor & Industry William L. Batt, Jr., sharply criticized Eisenhower for vetoing the Area Redevelopment bill, which listed among its sponsors Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.).

Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D), head of Philadelphia's progressive city administration, said the job of cleaning "the dead hand of one-party government" out of City Hall could never have been done without "really devoted work" by several unions.

A pageant dramatizing 25 years of industrial unionism in the electrical manufacturing industry, which began in 1933, was presented with Todd Duncan, creator of the role of "Porgy" in "Porgy and Bess," as narrator. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith presented a second pageant outlining the struggle against discrimination. Shepperd Strudwick, movie and TV star, had the major role.

Board Urges Pay Rise For IAM on 6 Airlines

Negotiators for the Machinists and six major airlines prepared to return to the bargaining table to negotiate on recommendations from a presidential fact-finding board for settling a year-long contract dispute.

The emergency board, set up under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, proposed a 9 percent wage boost for 20,000 IAM mechanics and other ground service personnel on Capital, National, Northeast, Northwest, Eastern and Trans World Airlines. It also proposed severance pay benefits but recommended union withdrawal of proposals for company-paid health and welfare programs and for contract provisions covering picket lines and struck work.

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes termed the recommendations "far from satisfactory," but said the board's report "appears at least to form the basis for further negotiations." Officials of the six carriers notified Pres. Eisenhower that they were willing to accept all of the board's recommendations.

The fact-finding board proposed that the IAM members receive a 5 percent pay increase retroactive to Oct. 1, 1957, when the contract expired; another 2 percent pay boost retroactive to last April 1, and an additional 2 percent effective next month.

Under the Railway Labor Act, the companies and the union have 30 days from the date of the board's report in which to reach agreement, with the IAM free to strike at the end of that period if further negotiations fail to produce settlements.

Canadian Unemployed Show August Decline

Ottawa, Ont. — Unemployment in Canada dropped only 10,000 to 281,000 during August, the smallest decrease since the post-war peak of 590,000 was chalked up last March, a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report showed.

On temporary lay-offs were 37,000 men and women, compared with 20,000 in July. In August of last year, 176,000 persons were out of work and hunting jobs.

ULLICO Promotes Larson

James M. Larson has been named assistant agency manager for the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., with headquarters in New York. He was formerly Washington field representative for the union-owned company.

Labor Offers Universities Speaker List

The AFL-CIO has established a speakers section of the Public Relations Dept. to provide qualified and experienced trade union officials for colleges and universities interested in first-hand information on and viewpoints of the labor movement.

The department has available speakers for classes in the social sciences, seminars, conferences, institutes, forums or "any type of academic or student meeting which would appear to be educationally desirable," the AFL-CIO announced.

The statement announcing the new public relations plan added:

"The AFL-CIO believes that since the labor movement is a vital and often controversial factor in American society, it is obligated to offer a direct contact to teachers and students who wish a primary source of information in addition to the secondary sources available to the general public."

Further information can be obtained from Tilford E. Dudley, AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, 815 16th St., N. W., Wash. 6, D. C.

Beirne Demands Bell End Pension Slashes

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers has called on the Bell Telephone System to end the practice of slashing its company pension program each time Congress votes improvements in social security.

Under the existing system, Bell deducts from its pensions an amount equal to one-half the social security payments. Thus each time social security benefits go up, half of the potential increase is lost by Bell's veteran employes looking toward retirement.

Pensions for those already retired at the time of an improvement in social security are not modified, Beirne acknowledged in a letter to Bell officials, but serious "inequities" have previously been created. "We estimate that there are at least five different pension payment levels under the pension plan, depending on date of retirement," he wrote.

The CWA president urged that the company "freeze" deductions at the present level, so that increases in social security benefits scheduled to go into effect next February "will not be deducted from payments to people who go on pension" later.

Beirne said the Bell plan "violates the basic philosophy" of the original company pension program whereby "people with the same length of service and same earnings experience should receive the same pension allowances." Freezing the deductions, he added, would not "eliminate existing inequities" but would at least prevent "introducing further inequities."

Optical Workers Get 15c

Chicago—The new contract between the Ritholz Optical Co., and United Optical Workers Union 853 calls for a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase over two years—10 cents the first year and 5 cents in the second. The AFL-CIO News reported in its Sept. 20 issue that the contract called for a 10-cent total increase.

Workmen's Compensation Crippled in State Attacks

For less than an additional 2 cents per manhour worked, American society could provide a full workman's compensation program instead of the present hodgepodge that fails to meet the needs of men and women injured on the job.

The extra 2 cents would furnish medical care for as long as needed, provide all the rehabilitation possible, and allow cash benefits large enough to give an injured worker a reasonable standard of living, explains the current issue of Labor's Economic Review published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"Rehabilitation" of workmen's compensation, "the oldest of our social insurances," is in order because it does not protect the beneficiaries of the 14,200 workers killed on the job every year, the 85,000 workers permanently disabled and the 1.8 million temporarily totally disabled, the Review states.

It spells out the reasons why the bright promise of protection, envisioned in 1908 when Pres. Theodore Roosevelt asked Congress to give federal employes protection in case of death or injury while at work, has become something less than reality.

Millions Unprotected

Today millions work "unprotected by workmen's compensation," it says. "Only three out of four workers are protected by workmen's compensation against the hazards of injury on the job.

"State legislatures have applied numerical exemptions; have failed to recognize the hazards of industrial disease; have bowed to the pressures of the agricultural industry; have declared certain industries non-hazardous; and in many states have made coverage voluntary.

"State administrative rulings and court decisions have often narrowed the area of statutory protection by interpretation.

"When these various conclusions of coverage are joined together, more than 15 million workers for one reason or another are unprotected by insurance against a job - sustained injury."

Other factors contribute, too, toward making workmen's compensation less than it should be, the Review points out.

The amount of money that can be spent to give an injured worker the medical care he should have is often restricted, it says, and only 13 states provide what might be called adequate rehabilitation programs.

The benefits an injured worker is entitled to are too often substandard. Most of the states provide from 60 to 66⅔ percent of the wage loss during a temporary but total disability—and then set maximums which make these percentages impossible. Only seven programs, including that for federal employes, the Review shows in a table, had weekly maximums last year which were high enough to permit statutory precentages to be met for workers with average wages.

Permanent total disability benefits—the amounts due workers who can no longer work — are hedged in by limits either in total amount or length of payment, it continues, and permanent partial disability—such as the loss of an eye or an arm—"bring bargain prices for an employe in today's workmen's compensation market."

Financing is inadequate, state administration is too often inefficient and costly, the Review says.

Pointing out that legislatures "have failed to fit their programs to the needs of injured workers," it calls for enactment of the program adopted at the 1957 AFL-CIO convention.

This includes compulsory full coverage, weekly indemnity payments equal to at least two-thirds of average wages, a revised appeals procedure, insurance through a state fund and enactment of a federal minimum standards program.

Buck to LLPE Key To Full Money Belt

A Typographical Union member who contributed to the former AFL Labor's League for Political Education in 1950 can pick up a money belt with a "considerable amount" of cash if he can claim ownership of LLPE card 151813.

The money belt, with the card as the only identification, turned up in Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The police chief is holding the belt pending positive identification.

LLPE was merged with the former CIO Political Action Committee in December 1955. The number on the card indicates it was issued to a Typographical Union member in New York state. Individual records of the distribution of 1950 LLPE books have been destroyed.

Meany Directs Compliance On Expelled Union Policy

All state and central bodies of the AFL-CIO have been directed by Pres. George Meany to comply with federation policy and bar from office officials of unions expelled from AFL-CIO.

Meany's directive to all state and central bodies said:

"The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, at its regular meeting which was concluded on Aug. 21, had under consideration the question which has arisen where an officer or delegate to city central bodies and state federations of labor has taken membership in an AFL-CIO affiliate in good standing and is, at the same time, a full-time paid local union official or representative of an international union which has been expelled from the AFL-CIO.

"It was the unanimous decision of the Executive Council and I have been directed to notify you of the official policy of the AFL-CIO on this question, which is: No person who holds a salaried position or any other position of administrative or executive authority in a union or any subordinate branch of a union which has been expelled from the AFL-CIO is eligible to represent any other organization in a state or city central body of the AFL-CIO, nor shall such person be eligible to hold office in a state or city central body.

"I am, therefore, directing that all state and city central bodies shall place themselves in compliance with this official ruling of the AFL-CIO."

Motormen OK Merger Pact With TWU

New York—The rank-and-file of the Motormen's Benevolent Association voted overwhelmingly to merge with the Transport Workers Union, ratifying the terms of an agreement negotiated last month with the aid of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The vote in a mail referendum was 1239 in favor of unity and only 278 against.

The merger, designed to insure jurisdictional peace and stability on this city's highly-important subway system, makes the MBA a separate division of the TWU's Local 100, revamping the local's structure to permit the affiliation of other craft groups in the transit system.

The harmony agreement was ratified earlier by the 41-man executive board of Local 100.

Meany, who sat in on the merger talks, is a signatory to the agreement, guaranteeing the good faith of both sides in living up to their responsibilities and obligations.

Bill Posters Pick Gilmour As President

New York—Blanket approval of the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices was one of the chief actions taken by the Intl. Alliance of Bill Posters as it concluded its four-day convention here.

About 80 delegates representing some 1,600 members took formal action on the codes when they agreed to adopt them as written. In so doing they formalized earlier action by the union's executive board.

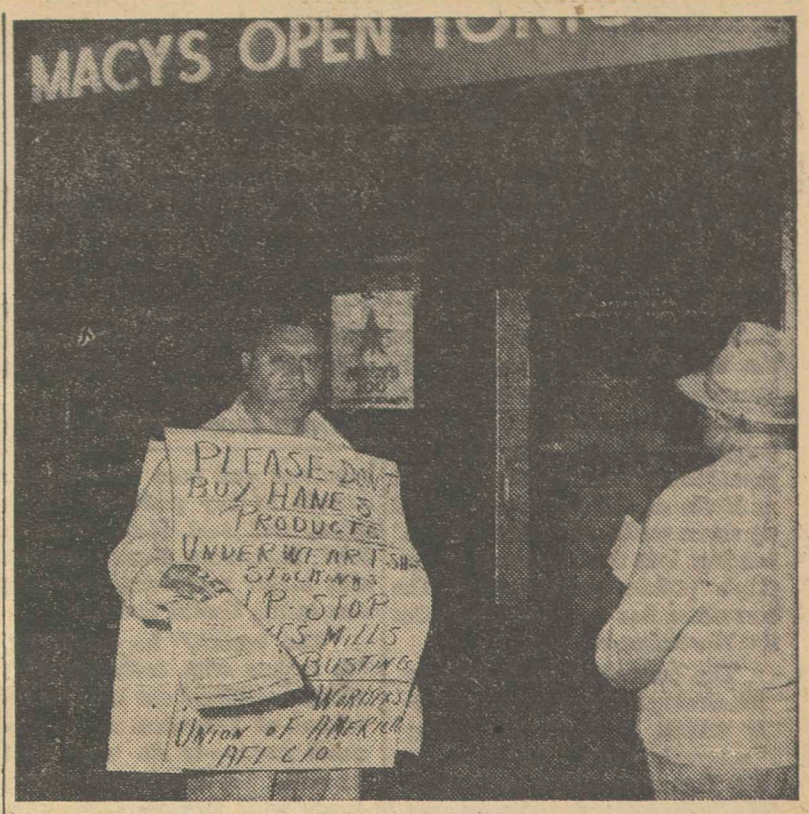
Delegates elected Loyal H. Gilmour president for a two-year term. Gilmour had served in this capacity since November 1957, when he was elected by the union's executive board following the death of former president Michael Noch.

The convention elected two new vice presidents—R. C. McGuire of Decatur, Ill., and Dan Messine of Boston. Claude Benero of St. Louis, Mo., was elected to the union's board of trustees for a six-year term.

Top-of-Michigan Body Chartered by AFL-CIO

Petoskey, Mich. — Representatives of AFL-CIO unions in four northern counties—Emmett, Otsego, Cheboygan and Charlevoix—have formed the merged Top-of-Michigan AFL-CIO.

The new federation—set up in an area which did not previously have any central body—received its charter from AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Herbert T. McCreedy. Officers of the new organization include Pres. Cecil Broman, Vice Pres. Gordon Scott and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Maxwell.



INFORMATIONAL PICKET from the Textile Workers Union of America marches in front of Macy's in New York City calling for a consumer boycott of goods manufactured by P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Picketing is part of a nationwide campaign to tell the public of Hanes' efforts to break TWUA Local 684, on strike in an effort to win renewal of a contract which expired 10 months ago.

Oil, Chemical Union Favors Merger Plan

Long Beach Calif.—A resolution approving steps toward an honorable merger with the Intl. Chemical Workers Union was approved by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers at its fourth constitutional convention here.

Delegates also approved a resolution reaffirming support of the AFL-CIO's Ethical Practices Codes, opposing state open shop drives, and attacking attempts to strip the U.S. Supreme Court of its jurisdiction.

In his keynote speech to the convention, OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight told delegates that serious external problems pose a threat to the union. He said they included the recession, increased employer resistance in bargaining, more difficult governmental restrictions, intense economic and political conflict between nations, and the rising cost of living.

New governmental restrictions which he cited included anti-labor interpretations of federal laws by Eisenhower appointees, complex interpretations of internal revenue code items affecting unions, legalistic requirements set by the NLRB and new restrictions on the right to strike and picket.

Knight also hit out at jurisdictional problems, charging that "construction trades unions and metal trades unions are trying to take over the work of our members."

A proposal to increase per capita tax to the international union by $1 failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote on a roll-call. A substitute proposal was expected later.

In an address to the convention ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell expressed his union's appreciation for the "spirit of cooperation that has been built up between our two great unions."

Mitchell said that the meeting of OCAW and ICWU officers in Cleveland in August was "a big step forward" to merger, moving it "out of the area of speculation and exploration."

"One strong union in the industry is the first requirement in bargaining and organizing," Mitchell added.

The resolution adopted by the convention had been unanimously recommended by OCAW's four officers and its 16-man rank-and-file executive board. It provides that OCAW's officers and four officers from ICWU will meet for the purpose of drafting a proposed constitution.

70% of N. Y. Hat Firms Support Union Label

New York—More than 70 percent of the cap industry's wholesalers and jobbers in the New York market have signed union shop contracts with the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers and have agreed to help finance a joint labor-industry union label campaign. Hatters' Union Pres. Alex Rose estimated that the distributors who have signed agreements thus far have a combined annual volume of $35 million. The pacts call for contributions of one-tenth of 1 percent of sales volume to the promotional fund and will produce approximately $350,000 from this source alone.

The agreements with the jobbers and wholesalers were negotiated in the wake of a week-long nationwide strike of 8,000 union members against the industry's manufacturers. The settlement of the dispute involved agreement by the cap makers to contribute 1 percent of their payrolls to the cap promotion program.

Rose said the union label campaign—to be administered by a board of directors comprised of representatives of labor, manufacturers associations, suppliers and wholesalers—was designed to stabilize the industry and drive sweatshop products from the marketplace.

In addition to concentrating on the consumer educational drive, the fund's directors will also seek to win changes in the military cap procurement policy to keep contracts from going to substandard non-union firms.

McClellan Committee Recesses:

Charges Hoffa Bar To Decent Unionism

By Gene Zack

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) accused Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa of having "spent union funds as his own" and called on the union, ousted from the AFL-CIO for corrupt leadership, to remove Hoffa "in the interest of decent unionism."

McClellan, chairman of the select Senate committee investigating improper activities in the labor and management field, leveled his blast at Hoffa as the committee wound up seven weeks of "second round" hearings into the Teamsters leadership's "policies and practices." The committee has recessed until after the November election.

The committee chairman, in his closing statement, was sharply critical of Hoffa for having "miserably failed" to clean up the Teamsters Union as McClellan said he had promised last year. The time was just prior to his election to succeed Dave Beck as president of the 1.5-million-member union.

McClellan listed the names of 141 Teamsters officials about whom, he said, "there has been derogatory information or testimony before the committee." He said that while 55 of them had since left the union "in not one case was the removal . . . attributable to any act of Hoffa."

Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy also called for Hoffa's ouster in an appearance on the CBS radio and television program Face the Nation. Kennedy said that the special Anti-Racketeering Commission appointed by Hoffa, headed by former Republican Sen. George Bender of Ohio, could prove its willingness to root out vice "by ordering the removal of Hoffa tomorrow."

Kennedy Defends Committee

Kennedy, under questioning by a panel of newsmen, said the committee had investigated management corruption "very vigorously." He declared that it had been "critical" of at least 50 companies—including Sears Roebuck, Anheuser Busch, Fruehauf Trailer Co., and Commercial Carriers. He said he was not "responsible" if the probe of management left a "faint impression" on the public, as one of the reporters suggested.

McClellan's closing statement accused Hoffa of having "placed hoodlums and men with criminal records in key positions" in the union, and said Hoffa "and his chief lieutenants have consorted with major racketeers and gangsters in the United States."

"The record," he continued, "is replete with testimony that Hoffa considered the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters as his personal union—to do with what he will. He spends the union's funds as if they were his own, and handsomely takes care of his cronies and friends."

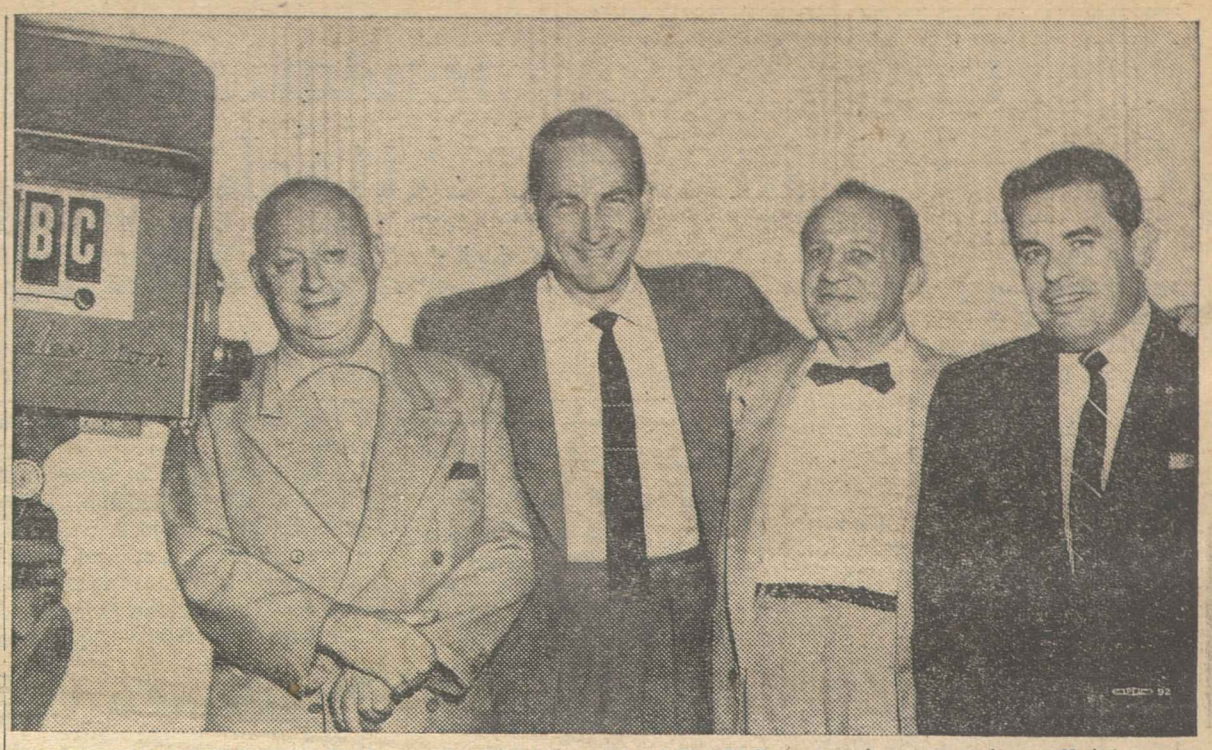
The charge of mishandling of union funds ranged from the $8,000 "salary" allegedly paid to prize fighter Embrel Davidson, managed by Hoffa and Teamster Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennnan, to an alleged overpayment of $1 million in health and welfare fund commissions to the Union Insurance Agency owned by Allen Dorfman.

It also included a $1 million loan to a Detroit land development company on which, McClellan charged, the union stands to lose $700,000, and a $1.2 million loan of health and welfare funds to a Minneapolis department store which is now in bankruptcy.

On Hoffa's failure to follow through on the 1957 promise to cleanup the union, the committee chairman said:

"The committee is convinced that there cannot be, and that there will not be, any 'cleanup' of this great and powerful organization under the administration of James R. Hoffa.

"If Mr. Hoffa's lofty sentiments about the welfare of union members and the working people of this country have the slightest validity, it should be perfectly apparent to him that the welfare of the Teamsters, the interest of decent unionism, and the American labor movement as a whole would be greatly served by his immediate resignation or removal."



COMEDIAN SID CAESAR shares the TV lens with AFL-CIO entertainment union officials at a New York City rehearsal for a 90-minute recorded spectacular being made for exclusive USO showing to armed forces overseas at Christmas time. Left to right are Louis Yeager, television business manager for the Stage Employes; Caesar, who is a member of the Television and Radio Artists; Solly Pernick of IATSE, labor coordinator for the show, and John Horohan, TV business manager for IATSE. Members of nine AFL-CIO unions are donating their talents in this community services project.

2 Furniture Locals Win Severance

New York—Two locals of the Furniture Workers have negotiated the first severance pay program in the furniture industry.

Under the contracts, employers will contribute an amount equal to about one-half of 1 percent of gross monthly payroll to each local union's severance pay fund, effective Sept. 1, 1959.

By that time, a total of 8,000 workers will be covered by the program — 5,000 members of Local 76-B, which consists of wood-furniture workers, and 3,000 members of Local 76, which includes upholsterers and allied workers.

The schedule of payments to workers whose plants close down or who are permanently laid off has not yet been determined, but negotiators said the average member would receive a minimum of four weeks of pay upon severance.

Substantial wage increases, increases in minimum rates, and other contract improvements also were negotiated by both locals.

'Imprudent' Adams Out In Move to Aid Party

Sherman Adams, unable to ride out the political storm that swirled around his head after congressional investigation of his ties with Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, stepped down as Pres. Eisenhower's chief of staff.

Adams announced his resignation in an unprecented "farewell address" over a nationwide television and radio hookup. In the eight-minute speech he said he was quitting partly not to "diminish the chances" of the Republican Party of "regaining control" of Congress in November.

Republican candidates and party leaders had led those clamoring for Adams' dismissal, but some felt that the resignation came too late to help the GOP this fall. Vice Pres. Nixon and Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn, reliably reported among those insistent that Eisenhower let Adams go, issued statements of regret.

Maine Election a Factor

The decision came more than three months after the President first conceded publicly that Adams had been "imprudent." At that time, Eisenhower said he was keeping the assistant on because "I need him."

The hopes of the White House that Adams could be retained as presidential assistant went out the window when the Republicans suffered a crushing defeat in the "early-bird" elections in traditionally GOP Maine, where Democrats won the Senate seat, the governorship, and two out of three House seats.

Chief victim in the Democratic landslide was GOP Sen. Frederick G. Payne, whose name was also linked closely with Goldfine and who had admitted receiving gifts, free hotel rooms and non-interest-paying loans from him.

In his nationwide speech, Adams insisted he had been the victim of a "campaign of vilification." He charged that the House committee headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) had "received completely irresponsible testimony and without conscience gave ear to rumor, innuendo and even unsubstantiated gossip."

In an appearance before that committee Adams earlier had admitted that Goldfine had paid more than $3,000 in hotel bills for him and his family and had given him a vicuna coat and "loaned" him a $2,400 oriental rug. Adams also conceded that he called government agencies which were investigating some of Goldfine's business activities, but insisted he had not sought to bring "influence."

In the 1952 Presidential campaign Adams lashed out bitterly at what he called "corruption" in the Democratic Administration of Pres. Truman.

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Four Liberals Pledge New Fight On Rule 22 When Senate Convenes

A bipartisan coalition, asserting that Senate filibusters stand as a "blockade" to passage of needed civil rights legislation, has pledged a renewed fight to amend Senate rules for closing off debate.

The new battle will be launched on the opening day of the 86th Congress. At issue will be Senate Rule 22 which requires the affirmative votes of 64 senators—two-thirds of that body's full voting strength—to end debate. The rule is more stringent than earlier rules which allowed the Senate to end only three filibusters in its history.

Leading the fight will be Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), who issued a joint statement declaring:

"The closing down of certain public schools in Arkansas and Virginia in an attempt to nullify the Supreme Court's decision ordering desegregation makes it imperative that Congress and the Executive, as well as the courts, act to secure equal protection of the law for all our citizens.

"However, the ability of Congress to fulfill its heavy legislative responsibility in this area and to give executive departments the necessary new authority is critically endangered unless the fight to end the filibuster is successful and we can bring majority rule to the Senate."

The four senators said that the filibuster is used "both as a tool and as a threat under which vital legislation has been defeated, delayed or compromised by the will of the minority." They referred to the technique whereby a minority can talk a bill to death as "the gravedigger of much effective civil rights legislation."

Recall 1957 Fight

Passage of the civil rights bill in 1957—first to be enacted by Congress in more than 80 years—was marked, the bipartisan group said, by the threat of a filibuster which resulted in striking out provisions that would have made it possible for the attorney general to seek court action to safeguard minority rights in the school integration battle.

In the past, the drive for amendment at the opening of new sessions of Congress was thwarted when opponents argued that the Senate was a "continuing" body because only one-third of its membership is elected every two years. These opponents held that rules thus carried over to each succeeding Congress, and that amendments to them could be voted during the session.

Proponents of liberalization of Rule 22 succeeded in getting favorable Rules Committee action on such amendments in the 82nd, 83rd and 85th Congress, but the amendments never reached a vote on the floor.

The bipartisan group's most recent proposal on limiting debate offers two routes to invoke cloture. The first would permit limiting debate on the vote of two-thirds of those present and voting. The second would make it possible to end a filibuster by a simple majority of the full Senate—49 votes—after 15 days of debate.

Jimmy James Back In Expelled Union

Chicago—Eugene C. (Jimmy) James, former secretary-treasurer of the expelled Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Dye House Workers Intl. Union, has climbed back into power in the union's Local 46 here as secretary-treasurer.

James "resigned" last year after having been accused by a Senate subcommittee of mishandling of more than $1 million of union welfare fund premiums and fees. He has been indicted on income tax evasion charges and, with Louis B. Saperstein, insurance broker, on charges of embezzling $625,000 in union welfare money.

Together with their bank and their insurance company, James and Saperstein restored some of the money, and two months ago a federal court approved a discount settlement of the balance of the union's claim against the pair.

Ralph T. Fagan, elected international president in what purported to be a "cleanup" convention in May, 1957, said James had resumed his old office as secretary-treasurer of Local 46.

The union was expelled by the AFL-CIO convention last December after Fagan refused demands to call another special convention.

Chrysler Settles, GM Talks Still On

AFL-CIO News

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AFL-CIO Moves to Return Campaign to Major Issues

UAW and IUE Picket:

Workers Walk Out As Deadline Passes

Detroit—Marathon bargaining sessions between the Auto Workers and General Motors continued as the AFL-CIO News went to press, with more than a quarter of a million UAW members walking off the job as an Oct. 2 strike deadline passed without agreement on a national contract.

Earlier, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther announced that a settlement had been reached on a new pact covering 62,000 production workers at Chrysler Corp. The terms were similar to those hammered out last month at Ford Motor Co. This left GM as the last of the industry's "Big Three" to come to terms with the union.

The GM picture was complicated by the possibility that even after a national agreement part of the company's operations might remain struck. Scores of locals had been unable to get agreement on local issues, and were authorized by the UAW to stay on strike until these issues were settled.

The strike deadline was delayed 47 hours by the union in a last-ditch effort to reach agreement without a walkout. But as the deadline passed and negotiations continued, UAW members left their jobs at 126 plants in 92 cities. A company spokesman said this closed down "virtually all" GM operations.

Also walking off their jobs were 25,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, engaged in parallel negotiations for a contract with GM's electrical division, after the IUE negotiating team broke off its round-the-clock sessions on Oct. 2.

Under an eight-year-old agreement between the IUE and the UAW, neither union settles with GM without first consulting the other.

The IUE walkout shut down GM's sprawling Frigidaire plant in Dayton, O., and other electrical division installations in Dayton; Rochester, N. Y.; Warren, O.; New Brunswick, N. J.; and Chicago.

UAW Stands Firm

General Motors had offered to settle nationally with the UAW on the same terms as those contained in the Ford pact. But the union stood firm in its demand that issues peculiar to GM—including short workweek schedules and wage differentials for the same work—be ironed out.

The Chrysler settlement was

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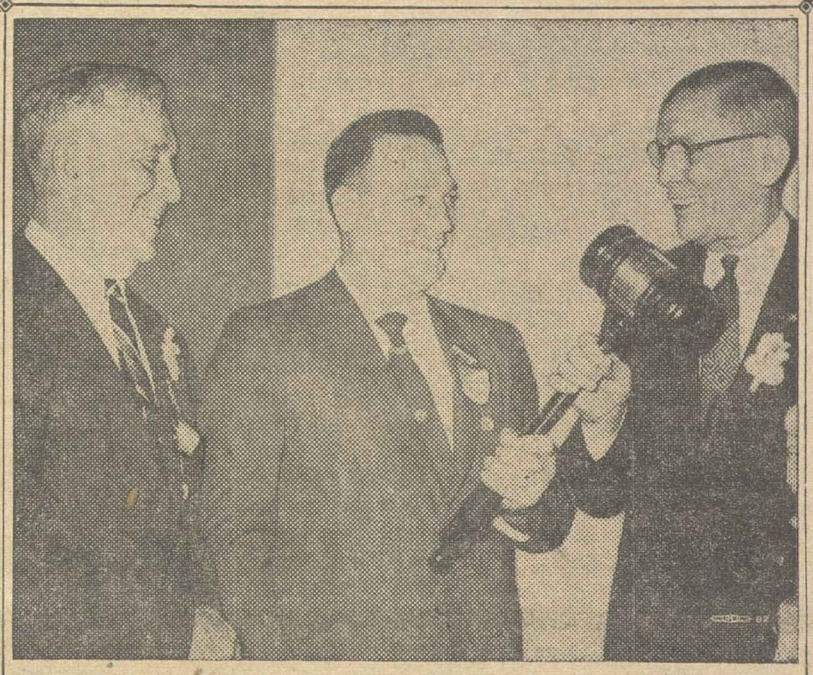

A NEW GAVEL is presented to Pres. Gordon Freeman (right) and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan (left) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by Pat E. Damiani, business manager of Local 363, as the union's convention gets under way in Cleveland.

A Challenge Met:

Convention Gears IBEW to Atomic Age

By Saul Miller

Cleveland—The 67-year-old Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 100,000 members stronger since its last convention, turned to the job of mapping a program geared to the age of guided missiles and atomic submarines.

At its 26th convention here some 2,200 delegates put their stamp of approval on the record of the last four years of gains in membership, wages and working conditions.

Keyed to the theme of "Operation Brotherhood," developed from the title of a film produced by the IBEW on the history of the union, the convention heard Pres. Gordon M. Freeman pledge that the union will follow the electrical industry "to the length and breadth and height that electricity can reach."

Comparing gains in wages and working conditions won since the last convention, Freeman said they "match or surpass" the gains registered by unions generally as reported by the Labor Department.

He noted that one of the problems facing the union's nearly 750,000 members is automation which, while creating some job displacements, will also open "vast areas for servicing its complex equipment by IBEW members."

Top Officers Re-elected

The convention unanimously re-elected Gordon M. Freeman, president; Joseph D. Keenan, secretary; Jeremiah P. Sullivan, treasurer; and E. J. Fransway, chairman of the executive council.

In a thorough debate the convention rejected a proposal introduced by a number of locals to revise the structure of the IBEW executive council by setting up a system of direct representation for major branches of

(Continued on Page 7)

Cites Vote Records of Incumbents

The AFL-CIO sought to switch the 1958 election campaign back on the main track this week as the battle for control of the new 86th Congress, state legislatures and key gubernatorial posts moved toward a climax.

In face of slashing attacks by right-wing Republicans, who have made the role of organized labor their No. 1 campaign issue, the federation:

1—Issued a comprehensive report on the two-year record of the 85th Congress and proposed a minimum 17-point program for the incoming Congress.

2—Distributed on a state-by-state basis the individual voting records of congressmen and senators showing clearly how they voted on major issues facing the nation and organized labor.

3—Threw its full resources behind a register-and-vote drive to insure that all citizens, and especially union members, are fully informed of their ballot privileges.

As the campaign moved into the final four weeks, Republican right-wingers kept hammering away on what they call the labor issue.

Vice Pres. Nixon, in his first major speech, picked up the "labor issue" by crying that measures to help control labor racketeering by Congress would be doomed by increased Democratic majorities that would "owe their election to contributions and support of the very labor politicians they are supposed to control."

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Ike Hit for Abandoning TR's Resource Goals

Denver—The Eisenhower Administration displayed "ignorance and prejudice" in opposing legislation aimed at comprehensive development of the nation's natural resources, Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, charged here.

Speaking at a two-day conservation conference marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Republican Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, architect of a forward-looking conservation policy for America, Biemiller charged that the White House joined with "shortsighted" forces in killing two major conservation measures in the 85th Congress.

One of the bills called for construction of a high-level, multi-purpose dam at Hells Canyon. The other would have given the Tennessee Valley Authority permission to sell bonds to finance needed construction to avert a power shortage.

"It is regrettable," the AFL-CIO legislative director said, "that Pres. Eisenhower has seen fit to abandon the ideals of Theodore Roosevelt in the field of conservation."

In a paper prepared for the conference, Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to the president of the Auto Workers, declared that "instead of trying to destroy TVA," the government should have long ago realized that throughout the world TVA stands for "integrated comprehensive river basin development."

Reuther was unable to attend the conference. His paper was presented by Paul Sifton, the UAW's national legislative representative.

"Years ago," it pointed out, "we should have taken the lead in proposing adaptation of the TVA idea for the all-purpose

(Continued on Page 2)

50,000 Unemployed Use Up U.S. Benefits

By Gene Zack

The inadequacy of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act—signed into law June 4 by Pres. Eisenhower—was underscored by the fact that approximately 50,000 jobless workers exhausted the supplemental benefits in the first eight weeks after the program went into operation.

More than 5,000 exhaustions were reported by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security for the month of July. The BES was expected to report this week that the benefits ran out for an additional 45,000 workers during August. Another 200,000 are expected to exhaust the temporary payments in September.

The emergency program provided federal advances—to states willing to accept them—to finance the cost

(Continued on Page 2)

The Aim Remains the Same

Ike Hit for Abandoning TR's Resource Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

integrated basin-wide development of all resources of the major rivers of the world."

He said this should have started with the Missouri and included the Nile, the Jordan and any other river basins "where the land now lies bleeding priceless top soil as the waters run idly to the sea."

Biemiller told representatives from farm, labor, cooperative and consumer groups that the Administration has been "studiously following a course which ignores basic national needs." He linked this position on conservation with the "lax and inactive" attitude of the White House in its approach to the current recession.

'Stranglehold' on TVA

He charged the Administration with favoring "the efforts of private power companies to curtail and eventually to destroy" TVA, and with opposing the self-financing measure in order to "retain a stranglehold" on this public power project.

Despite Eisenhower's hostility to TVA, Biemiller continued, the public power development increased the per capita income in its area by 268 percent between 1929 and 1955, while the per capita income of the rest of the nation increased only 163 percent. In addition, he said, the percentage of total federal individual income tax revenues collected from residents of the TVA service area has nearly doubled since 1933, representing "a tremendous return on the investment of the federal government" in the power project.

On the Hells Canyon dam on the Snake River, Biemiller said labor joined other groups in fighting for a high-level federal dam while "the Administration and the private power lobby fought for private development."

"The high-level dam," he said, "would have permitted not only power development but reclamation, flood control and recreational benefits. Any use of this great site other than comprehensive development for maximum utilization is a colossal, even criminal, waste."

The multi-purpose dam, he said, would have meant industries producing $700 million in manufactured goods, a payroll of one quarter of a billion dollars, and 70,000 new jobs. All of these were lost when the small dams, with their higher-cost power, were in effect approved, he added.

New England Needs Aid

The Administration, the AFL-CIO legislative director pointed out, could have rendered invaluable aid to the depressed New England states, which owe much of their present chronic unemployment and loss of industry to "the highest power costs in the nation."

He quoted the Federal Power Commission as showing that New England has an undeveloped potential of nearly 3 million kilowatts of hydropower. Development of that resource would "encourage the establishment of new industries (and) would create new jobs," Biemiller continued.

Conservation of America's natural resources, Biemiller said, will help protect the nation's vacation industries.

Declaring that the next 10 years "is certain to see a reduction in the standard workweek from 40 hours to 35 or even 30 hours," he said the nation "must devote more attention and energy to the preservation and development of our natural playgrounds."

Other speakers included Senators Wayne Morse (D-Oreg.) and Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.); and Pres. George Cavender of the Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Shelton Named Managing Editor

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appointed Willard Shelton, an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, as managing editor of the newspaper.

Shelton has been a staff member of the News since the 1955 merger of the AFL-CIO. He previously served on the CIO News as an assistant editor.

Pilots' Chief Hits Distorted Pay Figures

Chicago—C. N. Sayen, president of the Air Lines Pilots Association, AFL-CIO, challenged industry claims that the union is demanding excessive salaries for jet transport pilots.

The management claim, contained in a recent speech by Air Transport Association Pres. Stuart G. Tipton, was characterized by Sayen as "a distortion of the facts." He charged that Tipton compared the top salaries of a few veteran pilots with the "average income" of doctors.

The ALPA president said the industry spokesman failed to point out that many pilots are flying for $4,200 per year.

Recession Bad News:

Fewer Workers, Same Output In Industry Plans for Future

The apparent paradox of high unemployment in a period of industrial recovery has been explained in part at a meeting of top corporation executives—industry plans to get along with fewer workers than before the recession.

Meeting in New York, 850 corporation executives attending an American Management Association conference indicated that stepped-up productivity will allow them to operate at pre-slump levels with their current working forces.

They indicated also that hiring or rehiring will be approached with extreme caution because, as the Wall Street Journal reported, "there is no unanimity that this upturn is solid."

The Labor Dept., in its bi-monthly report on employment conditions in 149 major areas, tended to support this viewpoint.

The September classification showed 89 areas in the substantial labor surplus categories with unemployment of at least 6 percent of the area labor force. This was unchanged from July.

In the two-month interval there were 17 changes, of which 15 reflected job improvements and two increases in unemployment. The report said that "four-fifths of the areas reported unemployment declines, although most of the reductions were relatively small in scale."

Jack S. Parker, vice president of the General Electric Co., told the conference that "our employment level won't get back as high as it was at the peak." He said GE averaged about 280,000 workers in 1957 and that it now operates with about 250,000.

Another appliance manufacturer told the conference that "we're using overtime and some Saturday work" rather than hiring additional people until the firm is certain that the pickup in appliances is based on "solid" new business.

The experience of many companies, as reflected at the conference, is that they have found they can maintain or even expand production with fewer workers than they previously believed necessary, the Journal reported.

The business attitude of maintaining existing labor forces or rehiring very slowly is reflected in the 7.6 percent of the nation's labor force idle in mid-August, the highest level of the postwar period.

It spotlights also a sharp increase in productivity, with a current rate for all employes in manufacturing estimated at 8 percent above last year's rate and moving upward. The normal annual increase is from 3 to 4 percent.

Under the circumstances economists believe that unemployment of about 5 million may plague the nation for the next several years.

In contrast to the high unemployment rate, industrial production has recovered more than half of the decline suffered between August 1957 and April 1958.

Court Bars Idle Aid Plan In Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals has upheld the refusal of state officials to accept "advances" from the federal government for temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits without getting specific approval of the legislature.

Because state compensation laws are often similar, the ruling can be expected to get close scrutiny from management groups reportedly planning court action in six states and the District of Columbia, where participation in the emergency program did not have prior legislative authorization.

The Court of Appeals affirmed a Kentucky Circuit Court finding and the opinion of V. N. Barnes, state commissioner of employment security, who said he was powerless to accept the money from the federal government. The case was brought by one of the 16,800 Kentucky workers still jobless after exhausting regular unemployment compensation benefits.

Of the 15 states deciding to exercise their option to participate in the program, nine acted after special legislative sessions. The six where the governors did not get advance approval of legislatures were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

50,000 Workers Use Up U.S. Aid to Unemployed

(Continued from Page 1)

of extending by 50 percent the period for drawing benefits. It was rammed through Congress by a coalition of Conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats. During the congressional battle, the Administration abandoned its own program calling for mandatory state participation in favor of the weaker "states' rights" measure.

Most States Balked

Only 22 states—containing two-thirds of those who had used up regular jobless benefits—voted to extend the unemployment compensation pay period. The other 26 states turned their backs on the remaining one-third of the jobless and took no emergency action.

The AFL-CIO criticized the measure as a "hoax" and a "fraud," charging it would aggravate inequities already existing because benefit periods vary widely from state to state. Labor favored minimum federal standards for both regular and emergency jobless pay periods and benefits.

A wide gulf exists between the state programs. Indiana, for example, pays benefits for periods ranging from six to 24 weeks. At the other end of the scale, Pennsylvania pays benefits for a uniform 30-week period. This creates an inequity of as much as 24 weeks between the two states—an inequity that was increased to 36 weeks when both states accepted the federal program and lengthened the benefit period by 50 percent.

Figures released by the BES for July showed 5,250 exhaustions of TUC in seven states, all with varying benefit periods—Indiana, Connecticut, Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Alabama and Colorado.

More than half—2,791—were in "right-to-work" Indiana, indicating that a major share of that state's exhaustees drew benefits for the shortest possible period.

The number of exhaustions is expected to mount sharply in the remaining months of 1958, since the bulk of those who filed for the temporary program last June will have used up all additional benefits.

Hundreds of Thousands Affected

In the absence of a major pickup in employment, this will leave hundreds of thousands of idle workers without any form of income—at least until Congress and most state legislatures convene in January.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in its mid-summer meeting at Unity House, Pa., warned that the nation could not afford to be "smug or complacent" in the face of continuing large-scale unemployment. It predicted that the 86th Congress would have to face the need for insuring a more adequate jobless pay program.

The council called specifically for enactment of federal legislation to provide "permanent uniform minimum standards for state unemployment insurance systems," aimed at broadening coverage to include more jobless, increasing and standardizing benefits, extending payments for a longer period, and removing "harsh liability and disqualification provisions."

Deck Officers' Strike Threatens Major Tie-Up

New York—A major work stoppage threatened to tie up most of America's merchant marine fleet in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports as the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the American Merchant Marine Institute broke off protracted negotiations without agreeing on a new contract.

The union's "no-contract-no-work" stand prevented the sailing of some 60 ships—including several major passenger liners—and by the end of the weekend was expected to see more than 100 passenger and dry-cargo ships tied up.

No date for resumption of talks was set, although Capt. John M. Bishop, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO union, said the union negotiating team was on call for a return to the bargaining table on 48 hours' notice.

Wage increases are not at issue in the stalled negotiations between the deck officers' union and the institute, which represents 21 major shipping lines. The union is seeking a settlement similiar to one already reached with 32 independent Gulf Coast operators within the past several weeks, granting its members overtime pay between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. in foreign ports, and vacations ranging from 90 days a year for masters to 60 days a year for mates.

Bishop pointed to the fact that last June the 21 shipping lines signed a contract with the Marine Engineers which increased the manning program at a cost of $12,000 per ship per year. The Masters, Mates demands add up to an annual per-ship cost of only $4,000, he said.

Landon, Truman Lash 'Right-to-Work'

Meany Urges Irene Dunne To Drop Open Shop Support

Former Democratic Pres. Harry Truman and one-time Republican presidential candidate Alf M. Landon have hit the campaign trails to issue blunt warnings that "right-to-work" laws threaten the stability of labor-management relations.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany strongly urged film star Irene Dunne to reconsider her decision to support California's compulsory open shop proposition, charging that she "has apparently been seriously misled by the promoters of this dangerous legislation."

The grass-roots battle over the "right-to-work" proposal, which will appear on the ballot this November in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington, was marked by these additional developments:

• **Pres. Eisenhower, in letters to Vice Pres. Nixon and California's GOP gubernatorial candidate William F. Knowland, denied he had ever taken a position on "right-to-work" legislation.**

• General Electric Co. intensified its participation in the California fight to put over the anti-labor proposal. It was disclosed that R. W. Jackson, western manager of public relations for GE, has written to thousands of Californians urging a "yes" vote on Proposition 18.

• **Louis Ets-Hokin, a Republican and past president of the San Francisco Marine Exchange, accepted the co-chairmanship of the San Francisco Citizens' Committee Against Proposition 18. President of a $10-million-a-year electrical contracting firm, Ets-Hokin said so-called "right-to-work" laws are "morally wrong, economically dangerous to California and a violation of the very principles of American democracy."**

Miss Dunne in announcing her chairmanship of Californians For Yes on Proposition 18, declared that she wanted to help "such courageous labor leaders as George Meany."

In his telegram to Miss Dunne, Meany retorted that the film star had said she would not lend her efforts "to any union-busting proposals, however disguised." He pointed out that Proposition 18 "is precisely such a proposal," declaring "it will victimize the individual worker by making his union weak and ineffective and ultimately force him to work for less—or not at all."

The AFL-CIO president's telegram continued:

"If, as you stated in your announcement, you want to enable honest unionism to prosper, I urge you to consider Sec. of Labor Mitchell's own reeent statement that 'right-to-work' laws tend, if anything, to increase, not decrease, the incidence of corruption, strikes and labor-management disputes . . . Passage of 'right-to-work' laws will not contribute in any way to our fight against corrupt leaders who have no regard for laws of any kind. 'Right-to-work' laws hamstring and hamper the work of legitimate labor leaders."

Former Pres. Truman denounced California's "right-to-work" proposals in a San Francisco speech as he began a tour of that state and nearby Washington.

"It ought to be called the 'right-to-wreck" law, because its real purpose is to wreck the trade union movement," he asserted. "A 'right-to-wreck' law doesn't give anybody a right to work. A 'right-to-wreck' law does not prevent labor racketeering. A 'right-to-wreck' law does not lead to industrial peace.

"A 'right-to-wreck' law simply prohibits an employer and a union from agreeing, even if they want to, on a union shop . . . You will find some people saying they are for the so-called 'right-to-work' law but that they also believe in labor unions. It is like saying you are for motherhood, but against children."

Landon Stumps Kansas

Landon, former governor of Kansas and GOP presidential candidate when Franklin D. Roosevelt won his second-term campaign in 1936, began stumping his native state at his own expense to register opposition to the compulsory open shop proposition.

In his first address, at Junction City, Landon warned that adoption of "right-to-work" would "put our government in a straitjacket . . . It would be a mistake to freeze into our constitution a cloak of many colors."

From there he went on to Clay Center, Washington, Marysport, Frankfort and Manhattan in his first campaigning since he was defeated for the presidency 22 years ago, hammering away at the theme he has been expressing for the past four years, that "right-to-work" constituted "government interference with the independence of both management and labor to negotiate whatever kind of contract they may agree upon."

In California, where Knowland has made "right-to-work" a major plank in his gubernatorial campaign, the question of where Pres. Eisenhower stood on the compulsory open shop remained up in the air. Eisenhower sent a "Dear Dick" letter to Nixon and a "Dear Bill" letter to Knowland, declaring he had "never expressed an opinion" on the subject and adding: "Any statement indicating or implying that I have done so misrepresents the facts."

Ike Leaves Mitchell Holding 'Work' Bag

Pres. Eisenhower, breaking sharply with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, has refused to take any stand on state "right-to-work" proposals appearing on six state ballots Nov. 4.

Reminded at a news conference of campaign speeches and messages to Congress on "union-busting" and the union shop, Eisenhower said he had "never asked for repeal" of the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14 (b) that authorizes state "work" laws.

Neither had he urged a state to adopt a "work" law, he said.

He brusquely silenced a reporter who tried to ask specifically about California, where GOP Sen. William F. Knowland is running for governor on a concentrated compulsory open-shop platform.

Austrian Auto Union Gets 45-Hour Week

Vienna — A reduction in the work-week to 45 hours with no cut in pay has been won for some 4,000 Austrian auto workers in an agreement between the Metalworkers & Miners Union and an employer association. The contract also provides for time and a half rates for overtime.

BIG SMILES mark agreement on a new contract between the Auto Workers and Chrysler Corp. Shown in Detroit as they announced the three-year pact are Chrysler Vice Pres. John D. Leary (left) and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right), as members of the negotiating team look on. Ford had previously signed a similar agreement, leaving only General Motors of the industry's "Big Three" still holding out as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Auto Workers and Chrysler Settle As GM Bargaining Talks Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

reached after Reuther had twice interrupted negotiations with GM to return to Chrysler. Included in the talks was one 23½-hour session over the weekend. Agreement with Chrysler was achieved without the necessity of the UAW setting a strike deadline.

The pact, covering 62,000 production workers, followed the same general pattern as the Ford settlement reached two weeks earlier.

This provided 7-cent-an-hour general wage increases annually for the life of the three-year contract; an additional 8-cent hourly pay hike for 8,000 skilled workers; a 3-cent cost-of-living boost; separation pay for workers permanently laid off; improved supplementary unemployment benefits; and a short workweek benefit under which SUB payments are added to regular income to guarantee workers a total of 65 percent of take home pay.

There were other significant gains built into the Chrysler pact, chief of which was an improved seniority system for production and maintenance workers. This clause provides for the application of seniority on both a plant-wide and an area-wide basis, under which laid-off workers are first listed in the plant pool and those with 12 or more years' seniority are also listed in the area-wide pool.

Some Issues Remain

Still unresolved, and the subject of continuing negotiations between UAW and Chrysler negotiating teams, are differences over wages, grievance procedure and seniority for 8,000 salaried and engineering workers. Both sides indicated settlement of these differences could be reached and a separate agreement negotiated in the near future.

Another major victory for the UAW came wtih the inclusion of plants of the former Briggs Manufacturing Co. in the master Chrysler agreement. Although Briggs was purchased by Chrysler some years ago, it has had a separate UAW pact until now. The union charged this created glaring inequities in grievance procedure and seniority.

The negotiations, which stretched out over a five-month period, were conducted in a critical atmosphere.

The UAW, refusing to strike to accommodate the manufacturers, continued work throughout the summer without contracts. Rank-and-file members united solidly behind their negotiators with overwhelming strike votes.

Arkansas Supreme Court Knocks 'Freedom to Hire' Fake from Ballot

Little Rock—The Arkansas Supreme Court has knocked off the state ballot an anti-labor "freedom to hire" proposition on the ground that its title was "misleading" and contained "partisan coloring."

In a unanimous decision, the court held that because "freedom" is "an enchanting and bewitching word to every citizen of a democracy," the proposed constitutional amendment "might leave the erroneous impression" that "some new freedom to hire rather than to refrain from hiring" was involved.

The court also denied the ballot to a proposed "states' rights" constitutional amendment. This would have given an all-powerful commission unlimited rights to conduct secret investigations of individuals and organizations favoring "the usurpation of the rights reserved to the states."

Both proposals were strongly opposed by the Arkansas State Labor Council.

'Hire' Proposal 'One-Sided'

Labor lawyers had called the misnamed "freedom to hire" proposal "one-sided, unfair and undesirable." They pointed out that the constitutional amendment would have made an employer the sole judge of the number of workers he felt he needed to carry on his business, adding that this could be construed as prohibiting collective bargaining on hours of work, lunch periods, rest periods and vacations.

Proponents argued that the law was designed to prevent "featherbedding," but the court held that the measure actually would operate only when an employer judged it would require more employes than he "deemed necessary."

With regard to the "freedom to hire" title, the court ruled that "when the popular name is considered in the light of the true purpose of the proposed amendment, which is actually to restrict and curtail the number and hiring of employes, we think it has a manifest tendency to mislead the voter."

On the "states' rights" proposition, which also would have introduced stringent restrictions on voter registration, the court held that the commission would have had powers of such scope that "every public officer and employe in the state, without exception, would live in daily fear of offending (it)."

"It is evident," the unanimous ruling continued, "that in the exercise of its inquisitorial power the commission might interrogate any citizen in the state about his business affairs, his private life, his political beliefs, or any other subject that can be imagined . . . However improper the commission's inquiries might be, the witness' only choice would be to answer the question or go to jail for contempt."

The court also ruled off the ballot two labor-supported propositions which would have:

• Called on the state to install adequate crossing signals at railroad grade crossings.

• Made the full trainmen-crew laws a part of the constitution, making it impossible for the legislature to repeal it.

Propositions given a place on the ballot included the following:

• A labor-opposed move to repeal the full crews law.

• A labor-opposed amendment to make it impossible for the state ever to levy a property tax.

• A labor-backed amendment to raise the salaries of legislators.

• A labor-endorsed proposal to issue bonds for industrial development.

Use Labor's Score Card

FROM THE HOOPLA, personality build-ups, charges and counter-charges of a congressional campaign one pertinent fact emerges: you can't tell the candidates without a score card.

Candidates standing for an office for the first time must be judged in terms of their platforms and pledges. But a detailed score card on the voting history of most incumbents, their stand on the vital issues, is available and labor is making sure that every trade union member has such a score card.

Through state COPE organizations, each congressman or senator's voting record spelling out his performance on the critical issues of our time has been distributed by the millions.

The AFL-CIO has just made available to all interested citizens a concise record of the two-year history of the 85th Congress highlighting the accomplishments and the failures.

With these measuring yardsticks the voter can size up the candidates and make an intelligent choice based on the real issues of 1958 and demolish the demagogic campaign keyed to the weakening and destruction of organized labor.

★ ★ ★

Still Here—The Jobless

THE LABOR DEPT. has confirmed in its latest report on the job situation in 149 major areas that unemployment is continuing at a high rate despite a recovery trend in other so-called "indicators" of the economy.

In July, 89 of the 149 areas were classified as areas of substantial unemployment, running at least 6 percent of the area labor force. In mid-September this figure was unchanged despite some improvements in the job picture.

The recession appears to be over for everybody but the unemployed in 70 percent of the nation's major job areas. And under the Administration's temporary unemployment compensation program there is little further help in sight. The highly inadequate program is already running out for hundreds of thousands and there are still no jobs for nearly 5 million Americans.

The failure of the Administration and Congress to enact an adequate jobless pay program has driven American workers, eager and willing to take on any job, to public assistance to keep body and soul together while rosy reports are issued on America's "quick recovery" from the recession.

★ ★ ★

A Proud Jubilee

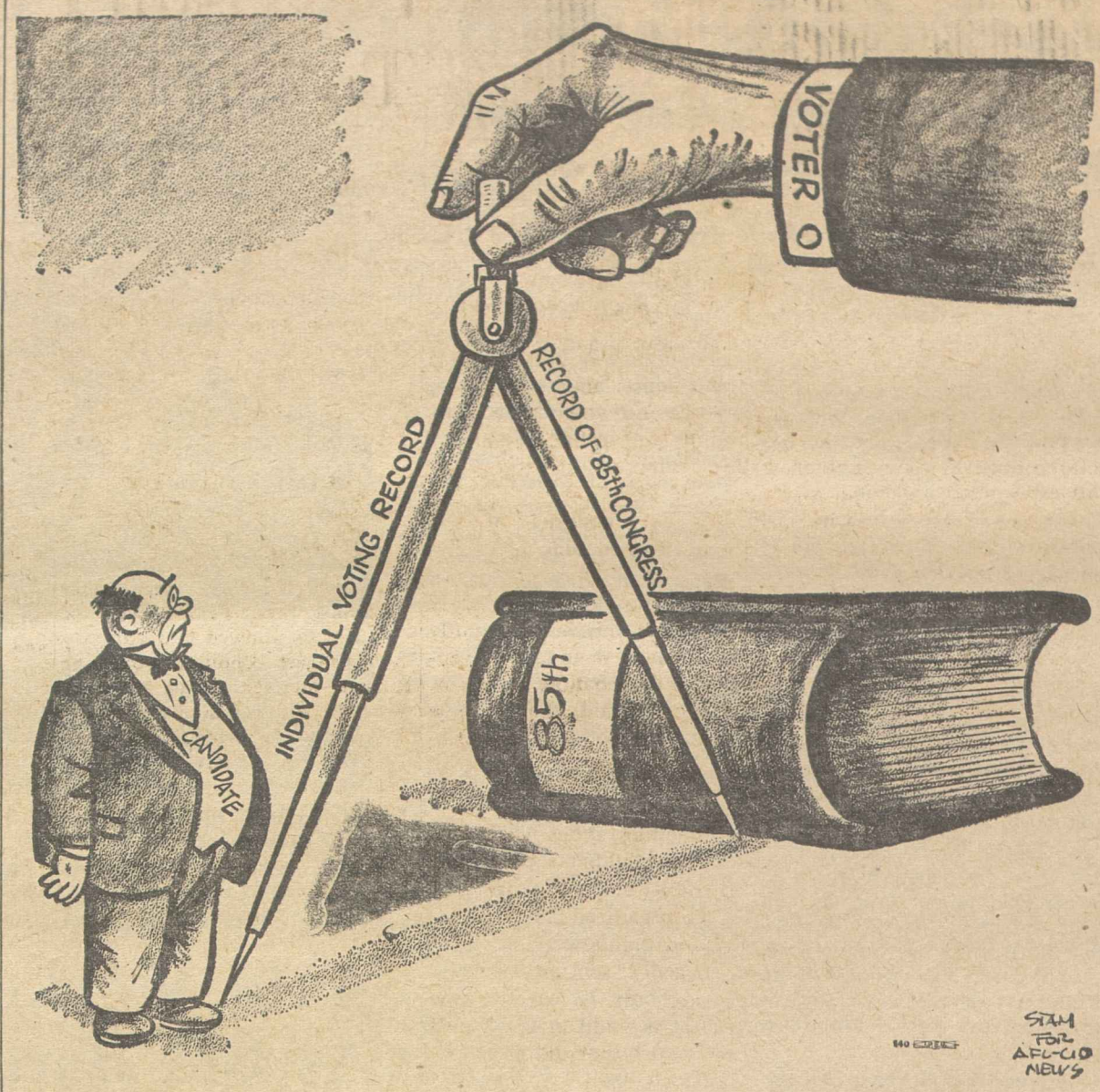
IN ONEONTA, N. Y., a little red caboose is permanently enshrined as a monument to the eight railroad men who 75 years ago formed the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

But it has become more than a monument to the union's eight founding fathers. It has become a monument to responsible trade unionism in America, a monument to all the rail unions and the part they have played in building modern-day America.

A one-time trainman who went up through the ranks to the presidency of a railroad stressed this theme at the 75th anniversary ceremonies when he noted that rail unions are loyally and conscientiously concerned with helping management improve railroad service to the public; that they have unmarred records on handling union funds and internal union problems.

Congratulations to the BRT on its diamond jubilee and a salute to all rail unions for their contributions to the nation and the trade union movement!

How Does He Measure Up?



Public Interest Flouted:

Big Business Pricing Policies Are Major Causes of Inflation

The following is excerpted from "Labor, Big Business and Inflation," a pamphlet published by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. on the causes and possible cures for inflation.

OUR BRIEF SUMMARY of the inflation problem suggests several conclusions:

1—The labor movement in the United States has fought against inflation in the past and opposes it today. Its record on this score has been clear and consistent.

2—Far from profiting as a result of this inflation, labor has actually failed to share fully in the growth of our economy. Labor's real gains have lagged behind the growth in productivity for the nation as a whole. The present recession is attributable in part to this lag. Had labor's gains been even less, the recession would undoubtedly have been far more serious.

3—The increase in prices cannot be explained or justified on the basis of increased unit labor costs.

4—Shortages brought about by World War II and the Korean War created a situation in which demand was greater than supply for several years. This situation resulted in a dangerous price spiral when controls were prematurely eliminated.

5—In the past few years supply has caught up with and exceeded demand in our economy but prices have continued to rise.

6—A major share of the responsibility for the price rises of recent years must be borne by the big corporations. They have abused their great economic power. In spite of already high profits, and in spite of rising productivity, they have refused to share the increased fruits of technology with consumers by lowering prices.

More and more people are beginning to realize that, unless the great corporations which control so large a share of economic power in the United States can be persuaded to act with greater consideration for the public interest, American economic life will be subjected to continuing inflationary pressures. At one time competition may have compelled such consideration. Today, competition is no longer an effective restraining force in many sectors of our economy.

In the public utility industries such as transportation, electric power, gas and telephone, we recognized long ago that, in the absence of competition, something had to be done to keep selfish interests from acquiring a stranglehold on vital services.

In many respects, the economic influence and the effect on public welfare of the steel, oil, chemical, auto and other industries is like that of the public utilities. Something must be done to protect the public interest in these areas also.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS to restore competition through anti-trust action seem to have had little effect. Direct government regulation, except in times of emergency, has little popular support.

Other than more vigorous prosecution of anti-trust laws, what measures can be taken to persuade the industrial giants that they must conduct their activities in a socially responsible manner?

One proposal being given increasing consideration calls for public hearings on the pricing policies of the great corporations. It would require advance notice and justification of price increases to be put into effect by any corporation which accounts for more than a specified percentage, say 20 or 25 percent, of the total sales of an industry. A special governmental agency would be established to hold public hearings on the merits of such a proposed price increase. Following the conclusion of the hearings, the agency would publish a summary of the material presented both for and against the increase.

No compulsion would be involved; the corporation would then be free to raise prices if it so desired, but the public would at least be in a better position to judge whether the increase was justified

Obviously, if this proposal were to become a reality, collective bargaining would be affected. Unless unions bargaining in these relatively non-competitive areas could justify their demands economically, their actions, like those of the corporation, would be exposed to public pressures.

The proposal imposes no compulsion with respect to the setting of either wages or prices. It is designed to bring about a greater responsiveness to the public interest in those areas where corporate economic power has become so enormously concentrated.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL designed to deal with related price and wage problems in the basic industries calls for closer consultation between labor, management and government. Some have suggested periodic "summit meetings" involving leading policy-makers representing each of the three groups.

Obviously, these and other proposals must be weighed carefully.

We must find some way to stop the price spiral if we are to enjoy sound economic growth and full employment. Whatever the outcome, however, we can be sure of one thing—because its stake in these twin objectives is so great, labor will continue to give its full support to the struggle against inflation.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MEADE ALCORN, the amiable gent from Yale who tells scare stories for the Republican National Committee, made an odd kind of speech the other day at the National Press Club in Washington.

Much of it was about the evils, horrors and threats of labor in politics and much reminded this reporter of the delusions last observed in another innocent chairman of the Republican National Committee, name of Guy George Gabrielson.

Mr. Gabrielson kidded himself into believing—way back in 1950—that if Sen. Taft could be re-elected against labor opposition, labor would be taught a lesson about politics and would slink to its proper place on the sidelines, keep its mouth shut in the presence of its betters, and leave the running of this democracy to corporation executives, bankers and their lawyers.

This seemed extraordinarily naive even for a chairman of the Republican National Committee. But Gabrielson didn't have a thing Alcorn hasn't got.

Alcorn's Press Club speech rang the changes, a few times, on how the "people" are "thinking our way." By this he apparently meant two things. He meant that a lot of voters in industrial centers, including union members, obviously cast their ballots for Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956. He also meant, he said, that a "new imponderable" might help the GOP, and this imponderable he described as "deep distrust" by the people, union and non-union, of the "political labor boss." ★ ★ ★

BUT WHEN ALCORN got around to telling about what happened to Sen. Payne in Maine, somehow he couldn't seem to see any evidence of this "deep distrust." Instead he blamed the troubles of the GOP in Maine primarily on "a certain organized labor organization," called COPE, and all the money and manpower the AFL-CIO's Committee on Poltical Education allegedly "sent into Maine."

In one "textile town," he said, Payne got only 72 votes in one precinct, and Sen.-elect Muskie (D) got 1,778, "and that will give you some idea of the kind of organizational work they did in getting the people to the polls."

Alcorn had another line—that no political party can "forbid anyone in organized labor supporting candidates or not supporting candidates." But he insisted, for example, that "Jimmy Hoffa doesn't throw any weight around in the Republican party," whereas Walter P. Reuther "threw weight around" with the Democrats. And Chairman Paul Butler of the Democratic National Committee made a "shocking and interesting concession: that he (Butler) welcomed Reuther in the Democrat party and was glad they had him," Alcorn announced.

As we read this, Alcorn is saying simply that he would be very glad to have the votes of workers—who wouldn't?—but that it is somehow dangerous and sinister if union members play any part in setting the policies of a party.

★ ★ ★

HE IS SAYING, in effect, that no union official who has served as chairman of the Labor Division of the Republican National Committee was ever allowed to have any voice in the party's viewpoints. Apparently he was supposed to serve, in Alcorn's view of the GOP, solely as window dressing.

He is also claiming both that "political labor bosses" are dangerous when union members register and vote for Muskie, a Democrat, in Maine, but that union members are fine people when after registering they "repudiate" the "bosses" and vote for Eisenhower.

As a hint to Alcorn about his real troubles, I commend a recent speech by Marion Martin, a Republican, and Maine's commissioner of labor and industry.

Miss Martin told a convention of the National Federation of Republican Women in Boston that in 10 years when she has been "fighting to improve our labor laws, no Republican organization has appeared to support or oppose the suggested legislation."

She thinks "workers understand the issues," though, and she pointed out that in "on-the-street interviews" after the Maine election, "it was notable to see the number of working people who felt that Democrats had a better understanding of their problems and would be of greater help in solving them." This is Alcorn's real problem.

Harrison Urges United Nations To Oust Hungarian Delegation

By Arnold Beichman

United Nations, N. Y.—Ouster of the Hungarian United Nations delegation has been urged by George M. Harrison, chairman of the AFL-CIO Intl. Relations Committee and a U.S. delegate to the 13th session of the UN General Assembly.

With the explosive question of Soviet intervention in Hungary due for major debate at the current session, Harrison declared his support of the expulsion recommendation contained in a resolution of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The ICFTU took this stand following the execution last June of former Premier Imre Nagy and Gen. Pal Maleter, leaders of the abortive 1956 revolution.

Recalls 'Probe' Move

Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and an AFL-CIO vice president, pointed out that the UN demanded last year that former Assembly Pres. Prince Wan of Thailand be allowed into Hungary to investigate conditions following Russian intervention to help put down the anti-Communist revolt.

Moscow, he added, has completely ignored this UN resolution and all other resolutions dealing with Hungary.

"The Russians sit here," said Harrison, "accusing everybody of doing what they alone are doing. The UN has found that the Russians are guilty of a brutal intervention in Hungary. They have created an Iron Curtain so that nobody can find out what is going on in their slave world. The free world must continue its pressure against the Soviet Union in regard to Hungary. Anything the General Assembly votes for should be implemented."

Over Soviet protests, the General Assembly voted to have a full debate on the question of Russian involvement in suppressing the revolution two years ago, with particular reference to the executions of Nagy and Maleter. The vote was 61-to-10, with 10 countries abstaining.

Yugoslavia Voted with Reds

Yugoslavia was the only country, other than the Soviet satellite members, to vote with Russia against inclusion of this item on the agenda. Delegates noted that Nagy left the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest in November 1956 after having been given a safe-conduct guarantee by the Soviet Union.

He was seized immediately by Soviet officers and never seen publicly until the announcement of his execution June 17—ironically the fifth anniversary of the East Germany uprising.

Harrison was appointed to the UN delegation by Pres. Eisenhower. At last year's session, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was a delegate. Harrison is sitting on the important UN Special Political Committee, which will take up such matters as resettlement of Palestine refugees, the apartheid discrimination policies of South Africa, and amendments to the UN Charter.

The AFL-CIO vice president said that the United Nations embodies "the best hopes of the peoples of the world."

"The UN is where we can further the objective of world peace," he added. "So long as we can talk over our differences and controversies, there is an opportunity to find a peaceful solution. American labor will continue to support the UN as it has from the inception of the world organization."

Most Workers Under Union Pacts Get Paid Vacations, Study Shows

The paid vacation that was once the exclusive hallmark of the white collar worker is now enjoyed by practically all workers covered by union contracts, according to the current issue of Collective Bargaining Report, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

There are some exceptions in industries of seasonal or casual employment, particularly construction, but even these are yielding to union pressure.

The department reached these conclusions after analyzing a study of paid vacation provisions in major union contracts in 1957 recently published by the U.S. Labor Dept. The study covered virtually all agreements affecting 1,000 or more workers—1,813 such pacts—which protected about eight million men and women, or half of all workers under union contract.

Other Conclusions

The department came to some other significant conclusions:

- Paid vacations of two weeks a year are becoming the minimum, with the once-standard requirement of five years of service so reduced that most workers must put in no more than three years for eligibility.
- Vacations of more than two weeks are spreading rapidly, with 80 percent of the agreements providing for three weeks and the typical 15 years required to qualify being steadily reduced.
- Four-week vacations, usually after 20 or 25 years of service, are finding their way into more and more union contracts.

AFL-CIO economists recalled that in 1940 another Labor Dept. study indicated that only about 25 percent of unionized workers received paid vacations. The latest study showed that about 92 percent of the contracts, covering 91 percent of the workers, provide for paid holidays. In manufacturing, 99 percent of the contracts carried holiday provisions.

The 1957 study shows that about 20 percent of the vacation plans provide for two weeks after one year of service, 40 percent after two years or less, and 60 percent after three years or less.

"The bulk of the agreements covering the great majority of workers which still require five years' service for two-week vacations," Collective Bargaining Report continues, "are in several of the basic manufacturing industries, which in other respects have often been regarded as bargaining pacesetters in the national picture."

In 1937, a Labor Dept. study showed no contract carrying a three-week vacation proviso, the publication says. The 1940 study showed vacations longer than two weeks were "extremely rare." Another, four years later, it said only a handful of workers could qualify for three years. By 1949 they were in about one-third of the agreements, in 1952 about half, and in the new study about 84 percent.

The Dept. of Research made a further study of what has been happening to vacation provisions negotiated since early 1957. It found that the number of workers entitled to three weeks after 10 years increased by some 200,000 in the last 18 months, while another 100,000 had the service requirement reduced from 15 years to 11, 12 or 13 years.

Why Unions Want Better Vacations

In addition to discussing other angles of contract vacation clauses covered by the Labor Dept. study, Collective Bargaining Report lists some of the reasons why unions are seeking liberalizations and particularly longer vacations:

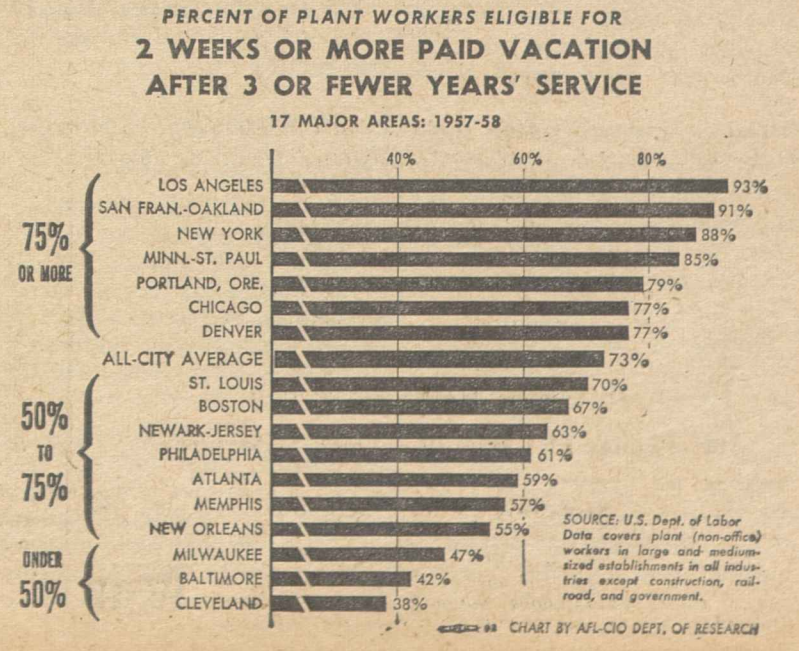
"A vacation break from work . . . reduces the cumulative strain of work fatigue, makes for better physical and mental well-being. For the employer it can mean benefits from improved worker morale, increased production, reduced absenteeism.

"Vacations provide a larger period, compared to a weekend or an after-work evening, which permits specially desirable leisure activities.

"Longer vacations help spread job opportunities. . . .

"Longer vacations have also been gaining favor as an aid toward adjusting older workers to retirement on a gradual basis.

"Longer vacations are a relatively inexpensive means of providing significant amounts of additional leisure. Vacation pay for an additional full week for every employe would amount to only some 2 percent of payroll. At most companies, two or three weeks' additional vacation could readily be provided workers with long service for 2 or 3 percent of payroll or less."



Minnesota AFL-CIO Backs Freeman and McCarthy

Minneapolis — The Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor gave its unanimous backing to Gov. Orville L. Freeman and to Eugene J. McCarthy, Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidate for senator at its first biennial convention here.

More than 1,000 delegates representing some 200,000 union members shouted their endorsement after hearing a full-dress political debate between GOP and DFL candidates for the state's top offices.

The debates, televised over a live TV network and later rebroadcast on radio, found Freeman opposing his Republican foe, George MacKinnon, and McCarthy arguing with the GOP incumbent, Sen. Edward J. Thye.

The delegates listened attentively to the candidates expounding the virtues and faults of the Eisenhower Administration and then roared their approval of the Democrats.

The debate, which Minnesota hoped would set a precedent for conventions, was proposed by the federation's executive council as proof of labor's non-partisanship. It brought forth friendly comment from both Republican and Democratic party leaders.

The convention re-elected its top officers, Pres. Robert A. Olson, Sec.-Treas. Neil Sherburne and Robert E. Hess, executive vice president.

It also elected a full slate of 23 vice presidents.

CHEERING DELEGATES to the 21st convention of the Rubber Workers in Miami Beach heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany criticize the lack of prosecutions by local district attorneys in cases of union corruption. Conferring after the speech are, left to right: URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster; Sherman H. Dalrymple, retired president; and Meany.

URW Delegates Adopt 30-Hour Week Goal

Miami Beach—Faith in the trade union movement's ability to raise standards of living and faith in the continued growth of their union were affirmed by the 575 delegates to the 21st convention of the Rubber Workers here.

Winding up what will probably be their last convention in Florida or any other "right-to-work" state, delegates put their stamp of approval on a resolution calling for establishment of a 30-hour week throughout the rubber industry, with a wage increase sufficient to maintain weekly earnings.

As the delegates deliberated, they carried with them the encouragement of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who told the convention: "The gains American workers have received during the past 50 years have not been the result of the kindness of employers—they were wrung from them by the American trade union movement."

In the face of a 20,000 drop in membership since the 1956 convention, the delegates voted unanimously for an intensified organizational campaign. The booming plastics industry in Puerto Rico, the "New South," was singled out as a major target for URW organizers during the coming two years. The convention also endorsed organizing drives in small tire recapping shops springing up throughout the country, with amalgamated locals seen as the answer to servicing workers in these shops.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, who has headed the URW since 1945, was re-elected by acclamation, as were Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker.

Pointing to significant wage increases that have been negotiated for the union's 200,000 members, delegates voted pay raises to the three top officers, the organizational director, the seven district directors and the field representatives. The convention favored a $3,000 annual salary increase for the president, raising his salary to $18,000, but Buckmaster successfully protested that it would put his income "too far out in front of the other officers."

The delegates followed Buckmaster's advice and voted $1,500,-a-year raises for the three top officers, a $1,000 increase for the organizational director, and comparable increases for the other staff members.

Other Actions Approved

In other actions, the convention:

- Voted down a proposal to give local unions a five-month period in which to make dues adjustments, thus freezing dues in their present range of $2.75 to $4.50 a month.
- Approved an amendment waiving the first month's dues when an applicant for membership has been in good standing in another union having a reciprocal agreement with the URW.
- Granted laid-off members a 90-day period in which to apply for a dues exemption receipt before an honorable withdrawal and transfer card is issued.

C. F. Preller Dies At IBEW Parley

Cleveland—Clement F. Preller, 64, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, died of a heart attack while attending the 26th convention of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Preller, a member of the IBEW for 42 years, had been president of the Washington Central Labor Union from 1945 to 1958, when he assumed the presidency of the merged labor movement in the District of Columbia.

He was for many years a business representative of IBEW Local 26. For 13 years prior to becoming head of the united labor movement in Washington he was president of the Building Trades and Construction Council.

Preller was a labor member of the D.C. Unemployment Compensation Board and the Vocational Rehabilitation Board.

P. F. Sullivan, Chicago Labor Leader, Dies

Chicago — Patrick F. Sullivan, who served as president of the Chicago Building Trades Council for 35 years and was a member of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for more than 50 years, died Sept. 26 in Mercy Hospital here. He was 79.

One of Chicago's outstanding labor leaders, since 1955 he had served as a director of the Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority. Surviving are his widow, Margaret; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Jule Sheehan; two grandchildren and a great-granddaughter.

Trainmen Mark 75th Jubilee At 'Red Caboose' of Founders

Oneonta, N. Y.—The 75th anniversary of the day on which eight railroaders met in a little red caboose on an Oneonta siding and organized the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was marked here with a gala celebration and banquet that drew industry figures from all parts of the United States and Canada.

And among them was the sole survivor of the intrepid little band which started the 218,000-member union on its way—Elmer Wessell, 93, who still lives in Oneonta and who smiled through his tears as BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy removed the brotherhood's 70-year emblem from his lapel and replaced it with the first 75-year insignia in the union's history.

"We thank God He has spared him to this day," said Vernon W. Satterwhite, assistant to Kennedy and master of ceremonies at exercises in Neahwa Park a few yards from where the little caboose is permanently enshrined.

"And we hope He will spare him for years to come."

The brotherhood dedicated a plaque to the memory of 37 members who lost their lives in the fighting in Korea and added it to the monument, dedicated 10 years ago, honoring 859 members who died in World Wars I and II.

"We like to believe that railroad men, and members of our brotherhood in particular, made a substantial contribution during these wars," said Gen. Sec.-Treas. William J. Weil, who made the dedicatory address.

Service Members Lauded

"That so many of them did their duty well is evidenced by the fact that members of the brotherhood have received every military citation and decoration within the gift of their country. We today can feel proud that these men were our buddies, our friends and our brothers."

The principal speaker was William White, one-time trainman who now is president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

White declared that after 45 years of railroading, his judgment is that most unions are loyal and conscientious, and concerned with helping management improve railroad service to the public. He praised the rail unions for clean records, unlike some unions in which "thefts, malfunctions and mismanagement of funds" were bared by the McClellan committee, and added:

"There are some very sad practices on the part of management, but management does not come under the same cloud."

Other speakers included Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; L. C. Malone, BRT's Canadian vice president; Mrs. Mary Gorman, president of the BRT Ladies' Auxiliary; Nelson M. Bortz, assistant director of the Bureau of Standards, and Mayor Roger G. Hughes of Oneonta.

Harriman Speaks

Gov. Averell Harriman, principal speaker at the banquet, accused the Eisenhower Administration of restoring the tight money policy.

"I don't like to say this," he added, "but I'm afraid that the Republican politicians in Washington are showing again that they don't want a full employment economy."

Harriman praised the brotherhood for its pioneering of labor standards and legislation, and lauded the rail unions for their newspaper, "Labor," and their early recognition of the importance of political action.

He attacked so-called "right-to-work" laws as industry's camouflaged effort to roll back organized labor's gains.

Other speakers included Chairman Howard W. Habermeyer of the Railroad Retirement Board; Chairman Leverett Edwards of the National Mediation Board; Vice Pres. J. P. Hiltz, Jr., of the D & H; Mrs. Gorman and Gilbert. Kennedy was toastmaster.

Wives and Kids Join Dads on Picket Line

Brooklyn — Wives and children joined 250 striking members of Furniture Workers Local 76, in a mass demonstration at the main gates of the Kay Mfg. Co., protesting company efforts to negotiate a substandard contract.

The UFWA struck Aug. 15 after management cancelled its agreement with the union on its expiration.

Kay demanded a new pact slashing wages an average of 60 cents an hour and cutting paid holidays from 10 to 6. It also demanded that the union agree to work force reductions, vacation shifts and a rearrangement of the 40-hour-week schedule to force employes to work irregular hours on Saturdays.

The union, rejecting the proposed wage cut, pointed out that increases are being won in all industries, including the furniture field itself. As a counter offer, the UFWA offered to accept a new contract with no increase in wages.

Three meetings before the State Mediation Board have ended in failure, with the company refusing to attend further sessions. The UFWA has had contracts with the firm for the past 20 years.

Postal Transport Union Ends Race Restrictions

Kansas City, Mo.—Climaxing a 10-year campaign, the biennial convention of the Postal Transport Association amended the union's constitution to eliminate all race restrictions on membership.

The convention also approved the terms and content of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes, opposed so-called "right-to-work" legislation, and approved a 50-cent increase in monthly dues.

The 105 delegates, representing a membership of about 28,000, approved a board of directors' recommendation for militant campaigning to increase membership and a voluntary checkoff system for collection of dues.

In other actions, the delegates backed the principle of a single organization of all postal employe organizations, proposed health and hospital insurance with major medical coverage with the major portion to be paid by the federal government, and a wide variety of improvements in the postal service.

About 700 persons, including the 105 delegates, attended the sessions. The Women's Auxiliary held a simultaneous convention. The NPTA membership is organized in 15 divisions and 166 branches.

During the convention the national officers declined to accept a pay increase. A proposed 10 percent salary hike for them, introduced by the Resolutions Committee, was shelved after Pres. Paul A. Nagle, speaking for the officers, asked that it be set aside. The 50-cent per month dues increase which was adopted will be used largely for accident and life insurance for the membership.

Two Hours of Debate

The vote on elimination of race restrictions followed almost two hours of debate and parliamentary moves. It altered the constitutional provision, established in 1911, that membership be limited to "Caucasians or North American Indians only." Vote on the issue was 76 to 29—six votes more than the needed two-thirds majority.

Following the vote, Nagle hailed the action as a "signal advance in the stature" of the union, and paid tribute to delegates from "the states most intimately affected" for their acceptance of it.

The significance of the vote, he said, "is underscored by the fact that it comes at a time when the country is unsettled and when schools in the South are being closed because of the racial question."

"In an atmosphere where parents are withdrawing their children from school," Nagle continued, "where they feel deeply enough to take so broad a step on a matter involving race, it is a real tribute to the delegates from the states most intimately affected that they have graciously responded to the determination of the convention, and have pledged their maximum assistance toward making the NPTA an ever-increasing and more potent facor on the scene of united, democratic labor."

The action on postal union federation said:

"We advocate that a study be made of the possibility of an affiliation of all postal employe organizations, with the definite stipulation that each member organization retain its identity.

"If necessary arrangements can be accomplished, and if a joint constitution can be developed, necessary changes in NPTA's constitution shall be submitted by mail to the members of this convention for ratification."

Others Approve Principle

The principle of merger or federation already had been approved by the Letter Carriers and the Post Office and Postal Transportation Service.

Officers installed at the opening of the convention included Nagle; Wallace J. Legge, industrial secretary; and Jerauld McDermott, secretary-treasurer, all reelected, and Harold A. Manker, vice president, serving his first term. They were chosen in a secret mail ballot of the membership last spring.

Speakers at the annual banquet included AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers; Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.), and Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.).

Convention Ups Per Capita:

Oil, Chemical Union Re-Elects Officers

Long Beach, Calif.—The 700 delegates to the fourth Constitutional Convention of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers voted to increase per capita by 50 cents and to keep minimum dues at $3 per month.

An earlier proposal, to increase per capita payments by $1, failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority required to amend the union's constitution. The new $2 monthly per capita will take effect Jan. 1, 1959.

Re-elected without opposition were all four incumbent officers: Pres. O. A. Knight, Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, and Vice Presidents B. J. Schafer and Elwood D. Swisher.

Also re-elected by their districts were all 16 of the union's rank-and-file executive board members.

All told, more than 100 amendments to the union's constitution were considered by the convention's elected rank-and-file Constitution Committee. A proposal to elect officers by referendum instead of the present system of election by convention delegates was defeated, as was a proposal to hold conventions every two years instead of annually as at present.

In his address to the convention Asst. Dir. William McSorley of COPE charged that the Republicans were using labor as their only issue in the 1958 elections.

"Let them," he said. "Look what happened to them in the California primary and in Maine." McSorley said that the GOP was bankrupt as far as issues were concerned.

"They can't talk about peace with the troubles in the Middle East and off the China coast. They can't talk about prosperity with a recession staring them in the face. They can't talk about corruption with Sherman Adams around their necks. And they can't even talk about economy with the largest budget deficit in history coming up."

October Designated Science Youth Month

President Eisenhower's Committee on Scientists and Engineers of which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a member, has designated October as National Science Youth Month.

This will be the third year in which millions of junior and senior high school students will participate in science activities. The program is aimed at stimulating qualified young people to enter this field in order to meet the growing need for scientists and engineers.

OVERALL VIEW shows some of the 700 delegates attending the eighth constitutional convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia. Presiding is Pres. James B. Carey, who was re-elected without opposition.

Meany Raps Lawyers Linked to Corruption

By Gervase N. Love

Philadelphia—A demand that the American Bar Association investigate its members in cases where a lawyer retained by a union "uses his knowledge to help defraud the union and then defends the corrupt labor leader" he had aided was voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a speech at the convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

"It is a sorry spectacle in this free, democratic country," he said, "when you see a lawyer admitting before Congress that he received a fee in a case where his own client—the members of a union—was defrauded.

"It is very, very disturbing to see a union of vast membership held in captivity by underworld characters posing as union leaders, aided and abetted by certain unscrupulous lawyers."

The Teamsters, expelled by the AFL-CIO last December, he described as a union of more than 1 million members "almost completely in the hands of criminals and unsavory characters held in captivity by a group of underworld hoodlums."

Meany declared the labor movement has met the problem of corruption by forthright action, but asked "what is the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers or the Board of Trade doing about it?"

"In all transactions where you have a crook on one side of the table representing labor," he declared, "you have a crook on the other side of the table representing business."

Gov. Leader Rips Ike

Gov. George M. Leader, Democratic candidate for the Senate, ripped into the Eisenhower Administration for starting the recession on its way and for sabotaging Democratic measures to reverse it.

"Having triggered the recession," he added, "the Republicans ignored it. When the Democrats came up with an effective, aggressive program, the northern Republicans joined with reactionary southern Democrats to sabotage it.

"I have no more in common with some of the southern Democrats than with the northern Republicans."

Meany and Leader shared the platform with Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), who said Republican candidates apparently think "it will do them some good to blame the Democrats for failure to pass the Kennedy-Ives bill," and Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins, of the NAACP, who branded the "nobody goes to school formula" of Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D-Ark.) as a "delight" to Soviet Russia.

The convention reaffirmed the eight-point employment security program the IUE has been trying for a month to negotiate with the General Electric Co. It acted after hearing Pres. James B. Carey, who had led the union negotiators, recount futile attempts to get the company to bargain on the program.

In a political action resolution which stressed the role of big business in the push for anti-union legislation, the convention urged all locals and their members to make COPE drives for funds 100 percent successful, and to see that all members are registered and vote for pro-labor candidates.

The convention asked a redoubling of efforts to implement the IUE civil rights program, including a "more militant program of education." It warned that "our society will not long remain free" if decisions of the Supreme Court, as in the school desegregation case, can be nullified or ignored, and called the White House failure to exercise leadership in the school crisis "astonishing."

John Brophy of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., a pioneer in the labor movement, gave the delegates a lesson in trade union history by recounting some of the difficulties the former CIO encountered in its early days.

Monitors Ask Court Ruling On Teamsters

The majority bloc of the court-appointed Teamsters Union Board of Monitors has fired another shot at Pres. James R. Hoffa by asking the court to decide if the board itself was legally appointed under a consent order.

A ruling by U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts that the consent order of last January was illegal presumably would lead to the removal, at least pending further action, of Hoffa from the presidency.

Impartial Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue and Godfrey P. Schmidt, the latter representing "rank-and-file" Teamsters' members who challenged the election of Hoffa, asked Letts to rule that insufficient notice was given all union members of the order under which Letts temporarily ended the suit asking that Hoffa be enjoined from taking office.

Earlier, attorneys for the Teamsters had asked Letts to oust Schmidt, charging a conflict of interest between Schmidt's alleged representation of employers and his position as a monitor.

Monitors Want Obedience

This followed, in turn, a petition from O'Donoghue and Schmidt requesting Letts to interpret or modify the consent order to make it clear that Hoffa must obey the board's "clean-up-the-union" recommendations.

The board's majority told Letts that Hoffa had failed to comply with recommendations on trusteeships, records and auditing procedures and with a recommendation that charges looking to expulsion be filed against Owen (Bert) Brennan, business associate and powerful union supporter of Hoffa.

The majority of the monitors also asked Letts for clear authority to approve or disapprove any Teamsters' proposal for a new special convention. Hoffa and the union executive board have authorized a special convention after Feb. 1, 1959, with the objective, Hoffa told reporters, to "get rid of the monitors."

L. N. D. Wells, Jr., representing the Teamsters on the monitors, "disassociated" himself from the O'Donoghue-Schmidt move to ask Letts to rule, in effect, that the consent order he signed last January was illegal.

Wells had previously dissented from recommendations of the majority on the filing of charges against Brennan and on various "clean-up" recommendations.

Atomic Age Challenge Met by IBEW Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

the union. The proposal had the support of some locals in the communications, manufacturing and utility fields.

The union is generally divided into five branches: outside utility workers, inside electrical workers, communication workers, railroad electrical workers and electrical manufacturing workers.

The delegates also turned down a proposal to hold conventions every two years instead of on the present four-year-schedule, and sent to the executive council for further study a proposal to ban conventions of the union in states with "right to work" laws. They defeated a proposition for mandatory retirement at 65 of officers and staff members.

The review of the past four years was contained in a detailed report to the delegates, complete with charts and tables, showing that the union is "completely sound" financially and recently chartered its 2,000th local. The report includes an accounting by Freeman, Keenan and Sullivan. Keenan is an AFL-CIO vice president and member of the federation's Executive Council.

Freeman noted that IBEW members are playing a major role in the development of atomic energy in industry with union members helping build the first atomic submarine, the Nautilus, and helping construct the first nuclear-powered freighter.

The union's progress, he stressed, has been made in spite of the recession and "the anti-labor climate in which organized labor has been forced to exist in recent months."

Pension Payments Boosted

He lashed out at the misnamed "right-to-work" laws charging that where they exist they have hampered the legitimate activities of the union.

Keenan, in his report, noted the increase in pension fund payments, with the number of members on pension rising to 2,703 in 1957 compared to 1,493 in 1954. The pension fund paid out $5.2 million in 1957 compared with $3.4 million in 1954. In 1957, death benefit payments reached $2.4 million.

Keenan also described the union's policy of investing funds in FHA and VA housing loans. The program has grown from 2,485 loans in effect in 1956, when the program was launched, to 4,077 in June 1958. He added that the program has "created thousands of manhours of work for our own members of the construction trades and it has created with its funds homes that working men can afford to buy."

Keenan's report noted that the IBEW membership voted in referendum last year to increase the per capita tax 10 cents effective Jan. 1, 1958 and an additional 10 cents on July 1, 1958. The vote in favor of the increase was 406,112 to 87,549.

Gabby Brass Shy On Thinking Time

Chicago — High-priced business executives gab too much—and think too little.

That's the conclusion of Dr. Chester L. Brisley, industrial engineering manager of the tube division of Calumet & Hecla Co., Detroit.

Dr. Brisley reported to the 12th annual Management Engineering Conference the result of a two-year study of 20 of his colleagues—all of them top executives at his plant.

He said that 85 percent of their time was consumed by "oral communications." This left only 15 percent of their time (six hours a week, presuming they put in a 40-hour week like their employes) for what he called "reading, writing and just plain old thinking."

IUE Charges GM With Unfair Labor Practices

New York—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers filed unfair labor practice charges against General Electric Co., charging management with intentionally trying to avoid agreement in current employment security negotiations.

The charges were filed with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board as the unions and company resumed negotiations here after an interruption of several weeks.

The IUE contended that the company entered negotiations last month with a "fixed determination not to arrive at any agreement" and added that GE had "maintained that violation at all times thereafter."

The talks are taking place under a third-year reopening clause in the five-year contract. The union presented GE with an eight-point program built on the guaranteed wage, a shorter workweek, dismissal and severance pay, protection of seniority in plant movement, farming out of work, handling the problems of automation, improved scheduling of work, and eliminating area and sex wage differentials.

In its complaint to the NLRB, the IUE alleged that the company had entered the negotiations on the sole condition that the union bargaining on GE's "company savings plan." The plan proposed that wage raises that automatically became effective Sept. 1 were to be channeled into a company savings fund instead of into the pay envelope of workers.

The IUE charged that the savings plan was not "within the scope of compulsory collective bargaining" at the time the bargaining sessions opened.

NLRB Rewrites the Rules:

Ease Election Bars In Case of Contracts

The National Labor Relations Board has issued a series of sweeping decisions drastically altering the rules governing the role of existing contracts as bars to representation elections.

The new rules affect two major areas of collective bargaining: contracts extending beyond two years and the content of union security clauses.

Under its new approach, the board ruled that a contract extending beyond two years would not bar a representation election after the first two years of the agreement and that a union security clause it considers illegally drawn would nullify a contract as a vote bar.

The board further established a series of rules and regulations affecting the "timeliness" and "sufficiency" of representation claims and petitions by rival unions.

Labor lawyers greeted the decisions with mixed feelings. On the question of whether the new rules would speed consideration of pending cases there was some doubt. On the question of "raiding" many attorneys felt that the new approach would limit this practice in some cases while opening new avenues in others.

'Simplification' Board's Aim

The AFL-CIO no-raid agreement has removed raiding as a major problem within the federation. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced at the August meeting of the Executive Council that raiding cases have fallen off sharply since merger both in the number of cases and in the number of workers involved.

The NLRB said it undertook its study of contract bars and issued its new rules "with a view to simplifying and clarifying their application wherever feasible in the interest of attaining more expeditious disposition of representation cases and of achieving a finer balance between the oftentimes conflicting policy considerations of fostering stability in labor relations while assuring conditions conducive to the exercise of free choice by employes."

The new rule removing a contract longer than two years as a bar to a new representation election would apply, for example, to the three-year agreement recently signed by Ford and the Auto Workers. It tosses out previous recognition given to the prevalence of long-term agreements in a particular industry.

On the union security issue, the board said it would term invalid any contract clauses that require an employer to give preference on the basis of union membership in hire, tenure, seniority, wages or other terms and conditions of employment; delegate to a union unlawful control of hire, tenure, seniority, wages, etc.; make a condition of employment the performance of any obligation of membership other than payment of periodic dues and initiation fees.

The board said further:

"We shall not longer treat as bars to elections contracts where union security provisions do not expressly grant old, non-union member employes the statutory 30-day grace period within which they are not required to join the union, or those agreements containing clauses deferring the effectiveness of union security provisions deemed invalid for bar purposes or agreements purporting to be recessions or amendments curing such clauses," or contracts with ambiguous provisions that are not clear.

Model Clause Offered

The board offered the following model union-security clause to "assist parties who might encounter difficulty" in drafting:

"It shall be a condition of employment that all employes of the employer covered by this agreement who are members of the union in good standing on the effective date of this agreement shall remain members in good standing and those who are not members on the effective date of this agreement, become and remain members in good standing in the union. It shall also be a condition of employment that all employes covered by this agreement and hired on or after its effective date shall, on or after the 30th day following the beginning of such employment, become and remain members in good standing in the union."

Among the new rules on contract bars is one setting a 60-day insulation period against vote petitions preceding the expiration of a contract.

This rule is designed, said the board, so that "the parties may negotiate and execute a new or amended agreement without the intrusion of a rival petition. . . . A petition filed during the 60-day insulated period will be dismissed as untimely, regardless of any conduct of the parties during the 60-day period."

The board's new rules also contained a provision that a defective check-off clause would invalidate a contract as a bar to an election. This would deal with properly executed check-off authorization cards and whether they have a proper termination date.

'Schism' Rule Revamped by Labor Board

A policy conflict which disrupts existing intra-union relationships creates a "schism" that warrants a new representation election in a plant under contract with the union, the National Labor Relations Board has held in new rules on contract bars.

The ruling covers the situation of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, the new union chartered by the AFL-CIO to replace the corruption-dominated Bakery and Confectionery Workers expelled by the AFL-CIO.

Under previous schism rulings the board had allowed the ABC to petition for representation elections. The union has won the overwhelming majority of these contests.

In its new ruling the board reaffirmed and extends its definition of when a schism exists in a union which would permit an election without the contract standing as a bar.

The board said:

"In concluding as we have that a basic intra-union conflict is a necessary prerequisite to a finding a schism exists warranting an election, we deem a basic intra-union conflict to be any conflict at the highest level of an international union, whether or not it is affiliated with a federation, or within a federation, which results in a disruption of existing intra-union relationships."

Seafarers Win 25% Increase

Vancouver, B. C.—The Seafarers have won a new contract from the Northland Navigation Co. under which 110 unlicensed personnel get wage increases of 12 percent retroactive to June 1 and 13 percent effective Sept. 1, 1959.

INTERVIEWED for Voice of America, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) was questioned by (seated opposite, left to right) Stanley Miller, moderator of VOA press programs; Norman Walker of the Associated Press and Martin Bolle, correspondent for papers in Holland. Liston Oakes of the VOA staff stands behind the reporters.

Douglas Asks 2-Front Probe Of Kamp Role

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) has asked a McClellan committee investigation of "hate" literature circulated against labor and against Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther in connection with the "current congressional elections" and "in the course of collective bargaining" between the UAW and General Motors.

Douglas wrote Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate special committee, that news stories indicated anti-union pamphlets by Joseph P. Kamp, "a veteran pamphleteer of extreme right-wing causes," were being financed partly by Donaldson Brown, GM board member, and C. S. Mott, termed by Douglas the "largest stockholder in General Motors."

The Illinois senator also cited a full-page advertisement by the Committee for Constitutional Government in the Wall Street Journal which, Douglas said, "leveled a similar attack at labor unions and at Reuther and specifies that contributions can be made for attacks on Reuther in such a way that they are tax deductible."

"The nature, timing and financing of these attacks on the UAW and its incorruptible leader clearly suggest that they are designed not only to influence the current congressional elections and the misnamed 'right-to-work' law referendums, but also to affect the course of collective bargaining," Douglas said.

Kamp, who once served a contempt-of-Congress sentence for refusing to say where he got the money for circulating his "hate" pamphlets, is enjoying a revived notoriety, and apparent prosperity.

His anti-union, anti-Reuther extremist pamphlets were sponsored in California by Mrs. William F. Knowland, wife of the Republican senator and candidate for governor, until the senator halted their circulation on the ground that the printed material didn't carry a union label.

Meany Lauds Petkov, Slain Free Bulgarian

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany paid tribute to the slain Nikola Petkov, Bulgarian leader of the united democratic opposition to Soviet imperialism, in an 11th anniversary message to the Bulgarian National Committee meeting in New York. Petkov was hanged on Communist orders.

"Petkov paid with his life for resisting Communist tyranny and Russian domination," Meany said in his message to Dr. G. M. Dimitrov, committee chairman.

AFL-CIO Steps Up Registration Drives

(Continued from Page 1)

He charged that "labor politicians don't give their support unless they get 100 percent domination of the man they help to elect."

This "high level" approach paralleled the speeches of GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn, who has singled out as his top issue the "power-hungry and sometimes corrupt politico-labor bosses."

COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, in assessing the register-and-vote drive, noted that registration of union members has been heavier this year than in any previous pre-election period. The next job, he said, is to get informed voters to the polls on election day.

The rise in registrations, McDevitt said, is "due to several factors. Probably the main one is the fact that union members and their families have been more intimately affected this year by the action of Congress and the inaction of the Administration. We have had some very important bread-and-butter issues confronting us."

Women's Work Lauded

He cited also the "enormously effective" work of women volunteers all over the country and the effects of completion of state and local mergers on the registration pick-up.

On getting out the vote on election day, McDevitt commented:

"The only thing that counts in the final analysis are the votes that are cast. If they counted intentions, many elections would have gone differently. This year we're going to try to translate intentions into votes."

The basic issues in the congressional campaign have been placed before union members with the distribution of voting records in each state showing how congressmen and senators performed in the 85th Congress.

The records, distributed by state COPE organizations, indicate whether incumbents voted in the public interest on 13 major issues in the House and 16 in the Senate.

In addition to the specific issues in the House and Senate, the voting records carry a recapitulation of votes cast on 20 issues from 1947 to 1956 as published by COPE in 1956.

The 50-page AFL-CIO booklet, entitled "Labor Looks at the 85th Congress," carries a detailed record of accomplishments and failures in the areas of the national economy and general welfare, labor legislation, civil rights and civil liberties, power, natural resources and world affairs.

It contains AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's evaluation of the two-year record as one that "provides much ground for satisfaction, but in a number of important respects the public interest was not properly served."

The preface to the booklet, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, declares "much remains to be done." The incoming 86th Congress to be chosen this November "must make up the deficiencies of the 85th as well as facing a whole new set of challenges." It continues:

89-1-01

ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
PD ORG

"Its ability to do so will rest in part on the vigor with which the President and his Administration provide the leadership necessary to cohesive government action. During the 85th Congress, the President's failure to accept his responsibilities too often resulted in thwarting efforts to secure beneficial legislation."

Among the problems that will face the incoming Congress, and the key issues in the current congressional campaigns, the booklet lists overhauling of Taft-Hartley to "restore justice and equity to both labor and management" and steps to "safeguard clean unionism from racketeers and improper activities in both labor and management."

Other areas are extension of the minimum wage and an increase to $1.25 an hour, provision for hospital care for those receiving social security benefits, improved civil rights legislation, federal aid for education including school construction and teachers' pay, strengthen Walsh-Healey and Bacon-Davis acts, reduction in federal income taxes for low and middle income groups and modernization of the unemployment compensation system.

The booklet is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications at 15 cents a copy, $1 for 10 and $9 for 100.

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GOP Rides 'Labor' Issue, Splits on 'Right-to-Work'

Illinois Is 42nd State To Merge

Peoria, Ill. — The 42nd and largest state labor merger to date went off with few hitches as 2,729 delegates representing over 1.1 million trade unionists voted to create the Illinois State AFL-CIO.

Two years of hard bargaining had produced a merger agreement and constitution which Peter McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, called a model for all state organizations.

Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the State AFL since 1930, was unanimously named to head the merged organization. He is a member of the Typographical Union.

Stanley L. Johnson, formerly State AFL secretary-treasurer, was elected to the newly created post of executive vice president. He is a Carpenter.

Maurice McElligott, former secretary of the Illinois CIO, is the secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO. McElligott is a member of the Clothing Workers.

Brief Opposition Ends

In the separate parley of the AFL acting on the merger pact, there was a brief flurry of opposition as a building trades delegate called for action on a resolution on jurisdictional problems before the vote on unity. Soderstrom held that the merger agreement provided that no resolutions would be acted upon until the pact was adopted, and leaders of several building trades organizations pointed out that state units of the AFL-CIO could not properly act on jurisdictional matters.

The State AFL had 800,000 members and the CIO more than 300,000.

Joseph Germano, former president of the Illinois CIO, called the merger agreement an opportunity for expansion of services to the state's workers. The convention elected 16 vice presidents, 10 from the former AFL and six from the CIO.

The vice presidents and the three executive officers constitute the executive board.

The present officers will serve until March 1962, and a referendum election will be held in December 1961. Officers will serve two-year terms after the 1961 election.

With the "right-to-work" issue

(Continued on Page 2)

Knight Hits Knowland, Rift Widens

"Right-to-work" proposals caused deep divisions within the Republican party, as some GOP office-seekers continued to spark the drive for enactment of anti-union laws and others tried to split away.

Voters in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington will ballot on the "right-to-work" issue next month.

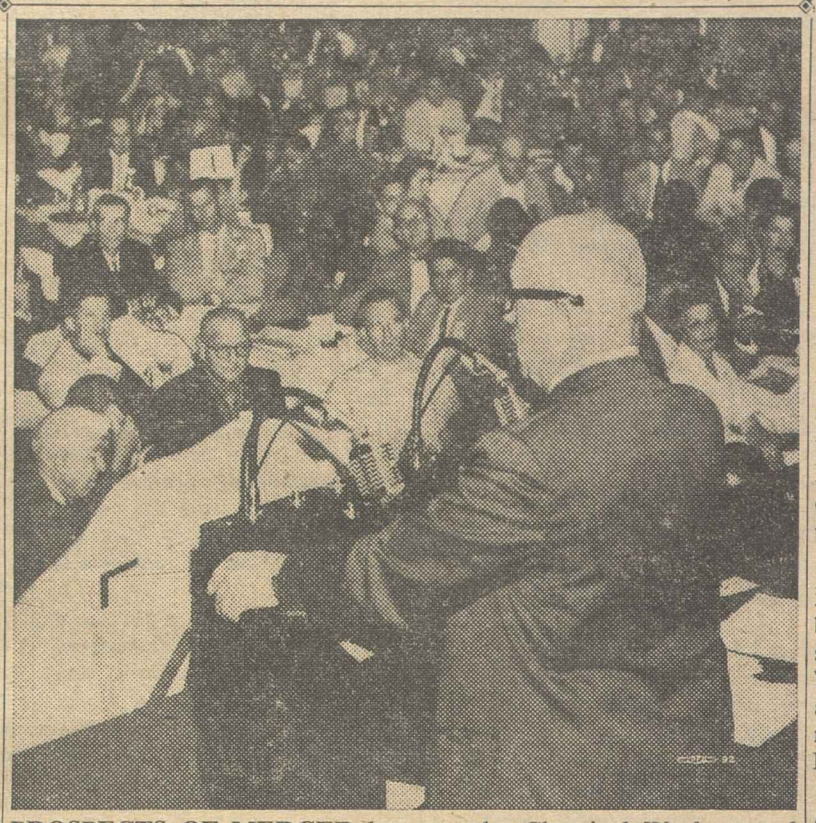
The compulsory open shop issue resulted in an open breach between California's two top Republican candidates—Sen. William F. Knowland, who is campaigning for the governorship, and Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, running for the Senate seat.

In his strongest statement yet, Knight declared that he would neither endorse nor support Knowland's gubernatorial campaign because Knowland has made the "right-to-work" proposal the chief plank in his platform.

In Ohio, meanwhile, GOP Gov. C. William O'Neill has decided to make "right-to-work" a major issue. The announcement came just two weeks after the governor, locked in a tight race with Democrat Michael V. DiSalle, said that he personally favored the compulsory open shop but would not make it a part of his campaign.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell continued to speak out sharply against "right-to-work" legisla-

(Continued on Page 4)



PROSPECTS OF MERGER between the Chemical Workers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers were hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he addressed the ICWU's 15th annual convention in Washington. Meany pointed out that the federation constitution favors mergers of all internationals in the same field, but said the decision must be reached by the unions involved "without any compulsion whatsoever" from the federation.

President OK's Line On Unions

By Willard Shelton

The White House has lined up with Republican forces waging the election campaign on a charge that a Democratic victory would mean "labor strife and long work stoppages, widespread corruption and a relentless attack upon private enterprise."

"The Democrat party is dominated by certain politico-labor bosses and left-wing extremists," said a joint statement issued at the White House after Vice Pres. Nixon and the GOP campaign high command conferred lengthily with Pres. Eisenhower on strategy.

The Eisenhower imprimatur was given the official GOP election line as Gov. C. William O'Neill of Ohio, challenged for re-election by Democrat Michael V. DiSalle, swung into full endorsement of the proposed "right-to-work" amendment placed on the Ohio ballot for November by a powerful businessmen's operation openly financed by major industrialists.

The Republican statement, issued with the President's unmistakable approval, came just one day after the Milwaukee Journal disclosed that Wisconsin businessmen are heavily financing campaign distribution of a slanderous attack on Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther by the veteran hate-monger Joseph Kamp.

Direct intended victim of the business-financed Kamp pamphlet is Sen. William Proxmire (D), whose Republican opponent, Roland J. Steinle, has heavily weighted his campaign with assaults on Reuther drawn, he says, from another source. Steinle promptly announced that he hoped "no supporter of my cause" would use the Kamp material.

The Republican document issued

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Chemical Workers Set:

Convention to Vote On Unity Program

By Gene Zack

Prospects for eventual merger of the Chemical Workers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers appeared bright as the ICWU opened its 15th annual convention in Washington. D. C.

Pres. Walter L. Mitchell told 450 delegates that the proposed amalgamation of the two unions would strengthen labor's bargaining position with the giant chemical industry and enable workers "to reap the full benefits of unionism."

Timetable Proposed

The convention was set to act on a resolution establishing a timetable for meetings to work out merger plans. This would include drafting of a proposed constitution next spring, to be followed by scheduling of both union conventions in the same city and on the same dates in 1959 in order to effectuate unity. A similar resolution was adopted by the OCAW convention in Long Beach, Calif., last month.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the eventual consolidation of the 85,000-member ICWU and the 175,000-member OCAW. He pointed out that the AFL-CIO constitution favors uniting all unions in the same field, but emphasized that merger must be achieved "without any compulsion."

Unity, Meany told the ICWU convention, would mean the creation of "a better instrument" to carry out the work of the trade union movement and would eliminate "the rivalry and competition that sometimes is based on a sordid fight for per capita tax."

He pledged the "full resources" of the AFL-CIO to assist the two unions in achieving unity, then re-

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Local Issues Tie up GM After UAW Settlement

Detroit—A week after the Auto Workers and General Motors reached agreement on the basic terms of a new contract, more than a quarter of a million UAW members remained on strike at 116 GM plants as bargaining continued on a mountain of local issues.

In announcing settlement with GM on a three-year national contract, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther made it plain that locals were authorized to continue walkouts until the unresolved local issues had been settled.

Included in the local issues were thousands of grievances which piled up during the four-month period when the UAW, refusing to be drawn into a premature strike while the industry's warehouses were glutted with unsold new cars, worked without contracts with the "Big Three" auto manufacturers.

The companies, in what the UAW charged was an obvious effort to harass the union, put severe restrictions on the settlement of grievances during the no-strike period.

10,000 Back at Work

Other issues still to be resolved in the local talks are shift differentials, production standards and relief time.

In the first week, contracts were hammered out at nine GM plants, sending approximately 10,000 UAW members back to work. Union officials predicted that the logjam delaying settlement at the other GM plants would be broken shortly, and that once agreement was reached at stamping plants the back-to-work movement would pick up speed.

At Ford Motor Co., first of the "Big Three" to come to terms with the UAW, production was proceeding at a normal pace unhampered by work stoppages. The UAW announced that ratification balloting on the new contract had been completed at 25 out of the 54 Ford locals. with 12,798 members voting in favor of the pact and only 892 against.

Ford's huge Rouge plant—largest in the company system—will vote all next week on ratification.

In the secret balloting among

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO Sponsors 1959 U. S. Savings Bond Film

The AFL-CIO is sponsoring the 1959 U.S. Treasury savings bond motion picture "24 Hours in Tyrantland," starring the cast of the popular television program "Father Knows Best."

The Treasury Dept. announced that the AFL-CIO is defraying all production costs of the film as part of its continued support and endorsement of the savings bond program. Over 100 prints of the film will be distributed for showings to business, labor and community groups to stimulate savings bonds sales.

The cast and staff of "Father Knows Best" have contributed their services without cost. The series is produced by Screen Gems, Inc.

Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany thanked the federation for making funds available for making the film and hailed "this magnificent expression of patriotism by your great organization and yourself."

ONLY 75-YEAR membership emblem ever issued by the Railway Trainmen is pinned on 93-year-old Elmer Wessell, charter member of the union, by BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy. The occasion was the diamond jubilee anniversary of the day when eight railroaders met in the "little red caboose" at Oneonta, N. Y., to found the union. Wessell is the only survivor of the founding group.

Arkansas, Virginia State Labor Against Closing Public Schools

State labor organizations in Arkansas and Virginia have opposed the closing of public schools by the states' governors in defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions on desegregation.

Odell Smith, president of the Arkansas AFL-CIO, prior to the recent so-called "referendum" in Little Rock on whether citizens preferred an integrated or segregated public school system, said Gov. Orval E. Faubus and his supporters "have been misled by enemies of free public education" and urged defeat of any school closing plan. He said:

"There are those who have always opposed free public education because it puts knowledge in the hands of the working people. These enemies have found a perfect weapon in the race issue."

The school crisis in Little Rock, Smith said, presents the people with two alternatives, "choosing between expensive private schools and no schools at all. . . . Either choice will work a serious hardship on working people. Most of our people do not have money enough to send their children to private schools. And destroying our educational system is unthinkable."

"It is my hope," he concluded, "that union members will support free public education by voting to keep our public schools open."

In Virginia, Pres. Harold Boyd of the Virginia AFL-CIO, testified last year before a legislative committee in opposition to granting the governor the power to close public schools that admit Negroes on an integrated basis.

The governor's plan, said Boyd. "will result in the destruction of our free public school system."

Meanwhile, a new series of legal battles were under way to force school reopenings in Little Rock and Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal, Va. In both states suits challenging the legality of laws allowing the governors to shut the schools were before federal and state courts.

In its decision reaffirming the unconstitutionality of segregated schools, the Supreme Court voided a 2½-year delay granted by a federal district judge in Arkansas and declared that "anarchy results" if rulings of the courts are defied.

The court also warned against evasive schemes that would continue segregated schools, saying that it would not tolerate such attempts to undermine the decision.

Company Pay Cut Bid Triggers Glass Strike

Twenty-five thousand members of the Glass and Ceramic Workers have gone on strike against an employer demand for a contract giving management a free hand to cut pay rates.

The strike, against Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libby-Owens-Ford, has closed 11 plants in eight states. Most of the glass used by auto manufacturers is produced at the struck plants.

To prevent damage to equipment used in glass manufacturing, the union and the companies agreed on a gradual and orderly shutdown. All 11 plants were scheduled to be completely closed down by Oct. 11.

The union said the core of the dispute was management's attempt to write into the new contract a provision which would give the companies the right to change incentive rates of pay without agreement on the part of the union.

Also at issue are differences regarding distribution of overtime and the minimum number of workers required to handle various operations.

It is the first major walkout in the industry since 1945. That strike lasted 13 weeks.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass plants affected are located at Clarksburg, W. Va.; Henryetta, Okla.; Creighton and Ford City, Pa.; Mount Vernon, O.; Crystal City, Mo., and Cumberland, Md.

Libby-Owens plants shut down are at Charleston, W. Va.; Shreveport, La.; Toledo, O., and Ottawa, Ill.

Illinois Votes Unity; 42nd State to Merge

(Continued from Page 1)

dominant in pre-election campaigning throughout the nation, delegates heard these expressions on the compulsory open shop:

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell reiterated his opposition to a national "right-to-work" law but defended Pres. Eisenhower's neutrality on the issue. The President claimed in his Oct. 1 press conference that the union shop question was a matter for the states to decide.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) said:

"Let me say here and now that I am opposed to these fraudulent 'right-to-work' laws, on a national scale and at the state level."

Douglas ripped into the Administration's pose of "neutrality" on the union shop issue as characteristic of the President's inconsistent approach to social questions.

"It's bad enough when the President says he's for something, and when he says he is neutral, on 'the right-to-work,' heaven help the workingman," Douglas added.

Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois flatly said he was opposed to "phony right-to-work laws." Stratton, a Republican frequently named as a possible vice-presidential candidate for 1960, said he was "unalterably opposed to punitive labor legislation." The governor said the best way to avoid punitive labor laws "is to work together for progressive legislation which will prevent and end abuses which give rise to demands for more drastic measures to deal with them."

The State AFL-CIO officers hailed Stratton's statement as "the best news we've had, because management groups were all set to push through a state 'right-to-work' law by using the recent Senate hearings as an excuse."

Douglas said that Democrats in the Senate will introduce another measure modeled on the Kennedy-Ives bill which was defeated in the House last August.

The merger agreement set up these constitutional committees: legislation, community services, civil rights, political education and farm-labor relations. Staff personnel will be assigned to handle work of these committees as finances permit.

Other Convention Action

Acting on the first recommendations of the united executive board, the delegates took these actions:

Urged city central bodies to establish committees on organization to aid the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

Opposed any legislation designed to curb the powers of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Established improved labor legislation as the prime objective of the united Illinois labor movement.

Called for honest reporting of labor's problems and for legislation to end discrimination against older workers.

Over 100 policy resolutions and executive board reports of both the former organizations were referred to the board for action.

Lee Bamberger Joins Staff of AFL-CIO

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the appointment of Lisbeth (Lee) Bamberger as assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security.

Her work will be in the fields of health and welfare, including health legislation and pensions. A 1952 graduate of the University of California, she has been a consultant on health matters to the Auto Workers Social Security Dept. for two years, part of which she spent on leave as executive assistant to the Detroit Community Health Association.

She also has served on the faculties of the University of California and Columbia University. A member of the Teachers Union, she formerly belonged to the Hotel & Restaurant Workers.

David L. Perlman, for the past five years public relations director for the American Federation of Government Employes and editor of that union's publication, the Government Standard, has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO News as an assistant editor. Previously he had done public relations and editorial work for the Machinists and the Office Workers, and had worked on newspapers in Texas, Louisiana and Washington, D. C.

Cruikshank Sees Jobless Aid Tied to Bosses' 'Pocketbook Nerve'

Chicago—State unemployment insurance programs have been geared to "the employers' pocketbook nerve" rather than to the needs of the jobless and of the economy, Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Social Security, charged.

In a speech prepared for the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies here, Cruikshank said the intensified unemployment problems of the recession have been met "by keeping benefit levels low and of short duration."

He reminded state employment security directors that the federal-state program was originally set up "to pay benefits as social and economic conditions should require, not to build reserves and cut tax rates."

Because Cruikshank was unable to attend the conference, his speech was read by Ray Munts, assistant director of the department.

Praises Officials

Cruikshank praised state officials for doing a good administrative job in speedily processing applications and quickly getting benefit checks to the unemployed. But he urged the state directors to face up to the inadequacies of the present program.

A system of federal reinsurance or pooling of risk is essential if the federal-state program is to be maintained, Cruikshank declared. He warned also that there will be a growing demand for complete federal operation of the unemployment insurance program unless benefits are raised and higher minimum standards required for state participation in the unemployment insurance program.

Cruikshank told the state officials bluntly that workers are dissatisfied with the present pattern of unemployment insurance programs. He said they are becoming impatient with "facile talk."

The AFL-CIO spokesman charged that the complicated "experience rating" system of taxing employers for unemployment insurance has resulted in some state systems where a majority of employers pay no tax at all.

The benefits are geared to the system, rather than the system being geared to providing an adequate cushion against loss of income during unemployment, Cruikshank asserted.

The state officials also heard some plain talk from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

Mitchell told the conference that state employment security agencies have not measured up to "what the public expected" in helping unemployed workers find new jobs. He said too large a proportion of the placements are in domestic service type jobs.

"Professional and managerial jobs should receive greater emphasis," he declared.

LABOR DELEGATION to the Berlin Trade Fair bids farewell to Michael Ross (second from right), director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, before taking off. Theme of the U. S. exhibit is "Life and Work in Kalamazoo U.S.A.", with labor one of the points emphasized. The official U. S. delegation nominated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany consists of Sec. Robert L. Cooper (left) of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Labor Council and Gen. Sec. J. F. Friederick (right) of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Business Rep. Neil J. Vanstelle (second from left) of Carpenters Local 297 is Kalamazoo's official labor representative

For 158,000 Workers:

IUE Negotiating With 3 Big Chains

By Gervase N. Love

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers are engaged in collective bargaining on three major fronts in an attempt to pound out new or improved agreements covering 158,000 workers.

Key negotiations, resumed this week in New York, were with the General Electric Co. Under the leadership of Pres. James B. Carey, a union committee was continuing its efforts to wrest an eight-point job security program from the company, with federal conciliators sitting in.

Similar negotiations were under way with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. in Pittsburgh, with the same employment security program the goal of an IUE committee headed by Robert Nellis, chairman of the union's Westinghouse Conference Board.

Bargaining at both GE and Westinghouse is being conducted under reopenings in five-year agreements and is restricted to the job security issue. Some 100,000 GE employes, of whom 20,000 have been laid off but are eligible for recall, and half that number of Westinghouse workers, including at least 7,500 who have been laid off, are affected.

The third set of negotiations is with Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., with Chairman Rodger Coyne of the IUE Skilled Trades Conference heading the union committee.

At stake at Sylvania is a full new contract for about 8,000 workers in eight locals which must be supplemented by local agreements. The IUE is seeking wage increases and improvements in a wide range of fringe benefits, including the employment security program at issue in GE and Westinghouse negotiations.

2 Sylvania Shops Struck

Two Sylvania shops have already been closed down by strikes over local differences. Local 511, representing 1,000 employes, walked out in Buffalo, N. Y., and the 350 members of Local 352 took to picket lines in nearby Batavia, N. Y.

Both GE and Westinghouse rejected the IUE proposals when formal bargaining got under way early in September.

GE countered with a proposal that the union forego scheduled wage increases under the basic agreement and accept smaller raises, in return for a "savings" plan involving a company contribution and investment of the resulting fund in GE stock or bonds.

Carey, denouncing the proposal as a "Ponzi plan" which would actually yield the workers less than the current contract required the company to pay them, accused GE of refusing to bargain. The union filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

The IUE also suggested that the company drop its "savings" proposal and instead issue 15 million shares of authorized but unissued stock to a trust fund, with the dividends to be used to pay the cost of the union employment security plan.

GE rejected the proposal. The union filed a formal charge with the Securities & Exchange Commission accusing GE of violating the Securities Act by promoting its plan without prior SEC authorization.

Details of Complaint

The union asked that GE be required to withdraw its plan, void all commitments made by any persons to subscribe to it, and be prohibited from further solicitation until it has filed and obtained approval of a SEC registration statement.

The IUE also sought, in view of heavy GE layoffs—about 20 percent of the work force, which is above the national average for the industry—to have the company declare a moratorium on such furloughs.

In a move to speed up Westinghouse negotiations, the union and the company scheduled daily meetings through Oct. 15, including Saturday and Sunday.

DESPITE SIGNING of a national agreement between the Auto Workers and General Motors, more than a quarter of a million UAW members remained on strike at virtually all GM plants pending settlement of numerous local issues, and picketing continued at more than 100 plants like this one in Doraville, Ga. With nine G Mplants back at work, UAW officials held out hope for an early break in the logjam that continues to idle the bulk of GM's operation.

Laundry Workers Strike Against 20 Cents an Hour

Anniston, Ala.—Hampered by punitive anti-picketing laws in this "right-to-work" state, 125 members of the AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union have entered the third month of a strike to raise wages from current levels of as little as 20 cents an hour.

The union walked out early in August against four leading laundries and dry cleaning establishments and has now struck five additional firms in its drive for a contract calling for a minimum wage of $1 an hour.

Intl. Rep. Lee Lightfoot charged that the firms have been paying their employes as little as $13 or $14 for a 70- to 80-hour week. Despite the fact the union has obtained the signatures of 165 employes at 22 cleaning and laundry firms in this community, he added, most of the companies have refused to recognize the union and bargain on a contract.

He reported that to date six small plants have signed a contract with Local 109. The pact calls for the $1-an-hour minimum, overtime pay after eight hours in one day, and five paid holidays. Lightfoot said the agreement meant that wages were doubled and, in some instances, tripled.

At the struck plants, the union representative said, output has been cut to 20 percent of normal because the companies have been unable to get enough scabs to operate at pre-strike levels.

Because of Alabama's stringent anti-picketing laws, under which the use of two or more pickets can be construed as breach of the peace, Local 109 has limited its activities to one "informational" picket at each struck plant. Lightfoot said that only three out of the 165 members of the local have crossed the picket lines.

The Alabama Labor Council has circularized all affiliated unions asking for strike assistance for the laundry and dry cleaning workers here, Lightfoot said, adding that donations ranging from $10 to $100 have been received. This money is being used to augment the $500 a week sent by the international, enabling the union to pay strike benefits of $10 a week.

"Because we're a new union," Lightfoot said, "this is a serious drain on our resources."

The international was chartered by the AFL-CIO after the 1957 convention ousted the old Laundry Workers on the ground of corrupt domination.

AFTRA Hits NBC Closing Of TV Shows

Chicago—The Chicago local of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists has filed a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission asking an investigation of the National Broadcasting Co. network's closing out of Chicago-originated TV programs.

NBC recently announced its was dropping a number of locally-sponsored Chicago-talent programs, including programs of Clifton Utley, news commentator; Norm Barry, sports analyst; Dorsey Connors, Jack Angell and others familiar to TV audiences in the Middle West.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) protested the action in a telegram to Robert W. Sarnoff, NBC board chairman.

The new arrangement, Douglas said, will make Chicago and the whole Middle West a "tame listening post" for programs originating in New York and Hollywood.

Raymond A. Jones, executive secretary of the AFTRA local, said the Chicago programs were not killed for lack of sponsors, although they were knocked off to make more money for NBC.

"Most of the Chicago-talent programs which have been axed have had sponsors," said Jones. "In 1956, NBC extracted $3 million from its Chicago operations, after paying for at least 50 percent of the cost of its color television equipment and development here."

He said NBC's "ride the network" policy discourages development of Chicago talent and ultimately will make the TV industry of the nation's second largest city a desert, culturally.

IUE Ends Strike At GM Plants

Detroit — More than 20,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers returned to work at five General Motors plants after agreement on a new contract providing increased employment security and wage adjustments to eliminate inequities.

Some 4,500 workers were still on strike at GM's Delco Products plant at Dayton, O.

The new three-year contract, approved after IUE struck all six plants for six days, applies the general formula previously accepted in Auto Workers negotiations with GM, but included a company payment of three-fourths instead of one-half cent per hour to correct inequities. It also provided that screw machine operators receive increases equal to those in the skilled trades group.

Local Issues Tie up GM After UAW Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

skilled trades members of the union on sections of the contract dealing specifically with them, voting has been running 92 percent in favor of the pact, the UAW announced.

Chrysler's operations were fast returning to normal with the settlement of local issues. Only 13,000 of the company's estimated 90,000 hourly rated employes still were idled by local strikes.

Agreement on the GM pact came 12 hours after a strike deadline set by the union, and followed more than 36 hours of almost continuous negotiations. It marked the first time in more than four months that more than 400,000 UAW members had contracts with the "Big Three." The three companies had cancelled the contracts when they expired over the Memorial Day weekend.

The GM agreement followed the same pattern as the Ford and Chrysler settlements—an improvement factor of 6 cents or 2.5 percent each year for the life of the three-year contract; 8-cent hourly pay hikes for skilled workers; a 3-cent boost in the cost-of-living adjustment; separation pay for workers permanently laid off; improved supplementary unemployment benefits; and a short workweek benefit to guarantee a total of 65 percent of take home pay through the addition of SUB payments to regular income.

But there were additional concessions to settle issues which the UAW held were peculiar to GM. The most significant was a half a cent an hour to be used for correcting wage inequities. The mechanics for applying this fund will be worked out later, but its establishment commits GM to the proposition that inequities will be eliminated.

Other gains include an additional 5 cents an hour for workers on necessary continuous seven-day operations, and an end to "short shifts," a GM policy under which some workers were paid for 7.5 hours a day.

American Motors Next

With the last of the "Big Three" locked up, swift action was anticipated on a settlement with American Motors, which has operated since last June under an extension of contract agreement giving either side the right to cancel on 10 days' notice.

The UAW handed American Motors, builders of the Rambler line of cars, notice that the extension would be canceled Oct. 17. The company immediately agreed to meet as frequently as necessary to reach a prompt settlement.

Auto Workers Set Deadline At Caterpillar

Chicago — The Auto Workers stepped up the tempo of negotiations with Caterpillar Tractor Co. in an effort to win agreement on a new contract before a scheduled Oct. 11 strike deadline.

The contract expired 10 weeks ago, but had been extended on a day-to-day basis while talks continued. In announcing termination of the agreement and the setting of a strike deadline, UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse said the move was taken because "the company hasn't changed its position since July 29."

A walkout would shut down Caterpillar's plants in Peoria and Decatur, Ill., and York, Pa.

Negotiations for new agreements are continuing with the three other major producers in the farm implement field—Allis Chalmers, John Deere and Intl. Harvester. The union is seeking economic gains, plus agreement on a backlog of unsettled grievances and job classification inequities.

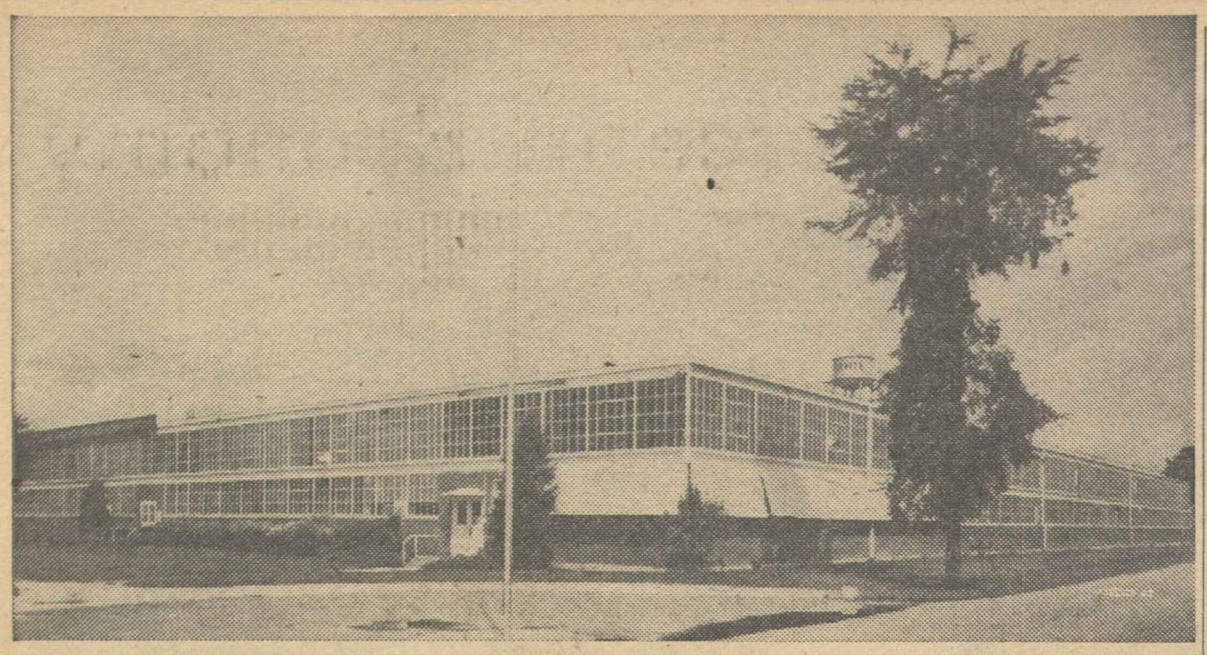
More than 75,000 UAW members are employed by the four farm implement companies. Following expiration of the contracts last July, they voted in favor of a strike, if necessary, by a margin of nearly 20-to-1.

Injunction Halts Pilot Strike at EAL

Miami—A federal court injunction halted a scheduled walkout by Eastern Air Lines pilots in a dispute in which the Air Line Pilots Association sought acceptance by the company of a presidential fact-finding board's recommendations.

The airline contended the proposal involved a dispute between the ALPA and the Flight Engineers, but the ALPA pointed to the board's discussion of safety factors.

The board, set up under the Railway Labor Act, recommended that the third crew member in jet aircraft be a qualified pilot. Its proposal would not apply to flight engineers on propeller aircraft.



400 JOBS ARE GONE as the result of the closing of this Fort Wayne, Ind., plant of the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. Although the Indiana Chamber of Commerce boasts the state's "right-to-work" law brings new industry, the state government has denied union officials information on the number of firms shut down since the law was passed.

CLOSED. One of the major firms leaving Indiana is the U.S. Rubber Co., which has shut down this plant at Fort Wayne, where 700 workers were employed. A spokesman for the company told the press that the decision to close the plant "was not based on the wage structure." Employment at the plant once was up to a total of 5,000.

Unions Begin Survey

Industry Leaving 'Work' Law Indiana

Indianapolis—Some plants and industries are shutting down in Indiana, first industrial state to adopt a "right-to-work" law—and the "work" law isn't halting their departure.

How fast the exodus is taking place, and how it is affected by the "work" law if at all, is in the category of unobtainable facts. The office of Gov. Harold Handley (R), who is running for the Senate, apparently has no information, and the state Dept. of Commerce flatly says the data isn't available.

The state Chamber of Commerce, which spearheaded the drive for the "right-to-work" statute that Handley allowed to become law, frequently issues claims about an influx of industry, but enough plants are also closing down or transferring operations elsewhere to attract public notice and to increase the state's unemployment headaches.

The Indiana State AFL-CIO, in an effort to get the facts, has begun a survey, and Pres. Dallas Sells has asked local central bodies to report on all closings and departures of plants within their areas.

The closings include:

- Fred V. Gentsch, Inc., which used to employ 60 to 100 workers at Elkhart, Ind., has transferred to Georgia.
- An Oliver Corp.'s plant in South Bend, with 350 workers, moved its activities to Iowa and Cleveland.
- The Indiana Atomic Energy Co. plant at Dana, O., 1,100 jobs.
- Bryan Manufacturing Co., Peru, 500 jobs.
- Two plants of the Intl. Harvester Co., Richmond, 760 jobs.
- The Intl. Harvester Co. plant at Evansville, 2,000 jobs.
- U.S. Rubber Co., Fort Wayne, 700 jobs. (Employment here was once up to 5,000.)
- Clevite plant of Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., Fort Wayne, 400 jobs.
- Marion Machine & Foundry, Marion, 200 jobs.
- Magna Power Tool Corp., Fort Wayne, 185 jobs.
- Paramount Textile Machinery & Foundry, Angola, 55 jobs.

An even bigger blow is in store. Two plants of the Chrysler Corp. at Evansville, employing 5,600 workers, are scheduled to be closed by the spring of next year.

Charges by the Indiana Chamber of Commerce that industry was leaving because of "high labor costs"—another stock argument of "work" law supporters—have been refuted by officials of the shutdown firms.

The Fort Wayne News Sentinel, which called the flight of industry from the state's industrial center "alarming," quoted a spokesman for U.S. Rubber on July 31 as saying "the decision to close the Fort Wayne plant was not based on the wage structure . . . and an offer to take lower wages would not change the decision to close."

The rival Journal Gazette on Aug. 12 headlined a story "Fort Wayne's Labor Costs Match Comparable Cities." Based on official information from the local office of the Employment Security Division, the article said wage rates in manufacturing are about the same in Fort Wayne, Evansville, Gary-Hammond, East Chicago, South Bend and Terre Haute.

Sells said that although he believed that thus far the economic effect of the new "work" law has been "small" because its ban on the union shop does not become effective until the expiration of existing contracts, "there can be no doubt but that in the long run it will hurt the state's economy."

Meany Asks Kansas Labor To Lick R-T-W

Kansas City, Kan.—Kansas labor is circulating an urgent appeal to trade unionists from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to defeat the so-called "right-to-work" law which will appear on the state ballot in November.

Meany termed the compulsory open shop law "vicious" in a letter addressed to Charles J. MacGowan, AFL-CIO vice president and president emeritus of the Boilermakers, whose headquarters are located here.

"It is apparent," Meany wrote, "that working men and women in Kansas must go to the polls and vote 'No' on Amendment No. 3 on election day, Nov. 4, if they are to protect their unions and their right to fair wages in exchange for their labor."

The AFL-CIO president warned that adoption of the "work" law would constitute "a direct and immediate threat to the wages, hours and working conditions of Kansas workers."

GOP Reactionaries' Leadership Of Open Shop Drive Splits Party

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, calling such laws "unwise." Mitchell hewed to this position in an address to the National Convention of Catholic Women in St. Louis, but Pres. Eisenhower, his chief, has officially declared an Administration policy of neutrality on the issue.

Paul M. Butler, Democratic national chairman, spoke out strongly against "right-to-work" legislation at a press conference in Wichita, Kan., calling such laws "immoral and un-Christian." He said he was "ashamed" that his own state of Indiana had enacted "such unfair legislation."

Republican officer-seekers in Wisconsin knocked a "right-to-work" plank out of the GOP's official 1958 platform, expressing fear it would "inflame the labor vote" in the state's tight state legislative races. There is no "right-to-work" proposition on the Wisconsin ballot this year, but under state law the retention of the plank in the platform would have bound successful GOP candidates to press for such a law in the 1959-60 legislative session.

Knight's Disavowal

Knight's disavowal of Knowland came during a public debate with Rep. Clair Engle, Democratic rival for the Senate seat.

"When he (Knowland) embraced the 'right-to-work' initiative, he forfeited the right to party loyalty from fellow Republican officeholders in California," Knight said. "I am under no obligation, moral or legal, to support his candidacy."

Noting that California Democrats often have voted for Republicans, the governor added pointedly that "it might be appropriate to return the favor."

Mitchell told the Catholic women's convention that "legislation that would hamper the union shop would be unwise." He said "right-to-work" laws would "tend to upset the industrial relations developments now accepted by both labor and management."

"I believe in the right of every man to decide whether or not he will join a union," the cabinet member declared. "But when the majority of men in a plant decide they want a labor union to represent them, then that decision should prevail."

O'Neill's decision to make "right-to-work" a major issue in his campaign for re-election to the Ohio governorship came under attack from Elmer F. Cope, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio AFL-CIO. Cope said O'Neill had "decided to do the bidding of the small, special-interest group" promoting the proposition that will appear on Ohio's ballot next month.

The AFL-CIO official said O'Neill had done "a disservice not only to the citizens of the state but also to the Republican party in Ohio. We do not believe the entire Republican party has capitulated."

R-T-W Held Peril To Civil Rights

Los Angeles — Enactment of a "right-to-work" law in California would constitute a violation of the civil rights of Negroes and other minority groups, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph declared here.

Addressing a Labor Human Rights Conference here, Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, termed "right-to-work" laws "vicious" and "diabolical."

"The 'right-to-work' law must be opposed vigorously by all citizens. Negroes especially will be in the forefront of defeating 'right-to-work' laws since, as wage earners, they must maintain a climate in which strong, democratic and dynamic unions can prosper," he said.

Kansas Clerics, Educators Join In Fight on 'Right-to-Work'

Topeka, Kans.—More than two dozen Kansas educators and churchmen have joined to denounce so-called "right-to-work" laws, declaring that instead of suppressing union corruption they would encourage the use of "strong-arm tactics."

Meeting at the Jayhawk Hotel here, the group set up a permanent committee to promote an educational program aimed at defeating the compulsory open shop proposal which will appear as Amendment No. 3 on the Kansas ballot next month.

Named to head the committee was Prof. C. H. Oldfather of Kansas University in Lawrence. The steering committee members include: Rev. Gilbert C. Murphy, pastor of the Gardner Presbyterian Church; Prof. George Lewis, Wichita University; Rev. W. A. Chambers, pastor of St. James Baptist Church, Emporia; and Rev. Charles Aziere of the department of economics, St. Benedict's College, Atchison.

As the first step of their program to give Kansas voters a clearer understanding of the far-reaching implications of the proposed amendment, the group adopted a statement which criticized the "tremendous propaganda program" being conducted by supporters of compulsory open shop law. They said the propaganda barrage was designed to "confuse many voters." It said:

"We believe that the citizens of Kansas have been blinded by the emotional impact of the campaign concerning the proposed Amendment No. 3, which is commonly called the 'right-to-work' amendment but which might be better described as the 'amendment banning the union shop.'

"The tremendous propaganda program is being conducted to completely confuse many voters who wish to be fair in their approach to an issue of this magnitude. Since the vote on Amendment No. 3 will have far-reaching effects on every citizen of the state, we feel obligated to take an active part in clarifying the issues involved.

"We believe that the approval of this amendment will in no way control, suppress or limit any of the union racketeering which is so distasteful to all of us and which has received recent widespread publicity.

"In fact, approval of the amendment will have a tendency to invite into Kansas that element of the labor movement which has been justly criticized for its strong-arm tactics."

Revolution in the Labor Force:

Working Wives Major Force in Economy

THERE WAS A TIME, early in this century, when "Bertha, The Sewing Machine Girl" was so unusual as to be the heroine of a successful melodrama.

Today, the working woman is pretty much taken for granted. There are exceptions. There are still persons who feel that "the woman's place is in the home." A slight look around, however, would convince almost anyone that there are few occupations left in which women have not stormed the barriers and found a niche for themselves.

The implications of all this are many and deep. Last October the National Manpower Council held a conference at Columbia University to consider some of them. Columbia University Press has now published a full report of this conference in book form entitled "Work in the Lives of Married Women."

Two AFL-CIO vice presidents—Al J. Hayes and Jacob Potofsky—serve on the council.

In opening the conference, Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor and chairman of the council, left little doubt that he feels the working wife and the working mother are here to stay.

"I do not have to tell the members of this conference," he said, "that the answer to the question—what would happen if all working wives would give up their jobs—is that the economy would collapse and that we would not be able to perform the essential services needed. It would be a catastrophe, a disaster of incredible magnitude. . . ."

THE COUNCIL POINTS out that while the civilian labor force has increased approximately two and one-third times between 1900 and 1957, the number of women in the labor force showed more than a fourfold increase—from 5 million to 22 million.

Here is the picture of women in the labor force today:

- One-third of all women in the United States work outside the home.
- Half of the women who work are over 40 years of age.
- Three out of every five of the 22 million women in the labor force are married.
- Four out of 10 of all mothers with children of school age are working out of the home.

The National Manpower Council felt that the social, economic, psychological and cultural implications of this revolution need to be more fully explored. That was the purpose of the conference.

There is the question of the high American standard of living. The wife and mother's supplementary income takes on new importance if the gross national product, estimated now at $420 billion, is to attain the anticipated $560 billion level in 1965.

It is estimated that in 1965 about 35 million women will be available for work and more than half of them will be seeking full-time jobs.

The council felt that America is failing to make the fullest use of a sizeable and important segment of its labor force, married women in their middle and later years.

CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION was given to the areas in which women could be drawn upon to relieve manpower shortages. An educator indicated that to maintain present standards, 70 percent more high school teachers will be needed by 1965 and 100 percent more college teachers.

What impact does a mother's working have on her children? One expert observed:

"Our research people tell me that no study within their knowledge has established a casual relationship between maternal employment and either juvenile delinquency or the maladjustment of children. Some studies have shown an association between maternal employment and one or the other of these. But we have no proof that maternal workers per se caused the children's difficulties."

The conference, in which experts from government, industry, labor, education, social welfare, child care, civic organizations and the churches participated, did conclude that "the new pattern of work outside the home for wives and mothers has had, by and large, desirable social and economic consequences." (Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window.)

People-to-People Visit To Rebuild Good Will

A unique experiment in building a united hemisphere based on mutual understanding and friendship will be inaugurated Nov. 6 when representatives of 42 million Americans embark on a month-long tour of South America.

Sponsored by Intl. Seminars Inc., a non-profit group organized to hold international discussions and "town meetings," the people-to-people mission will represent virtually every major facet of American life and practically every geographical region.

The AFL-CIO will be represented by Peter Henle, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American representative.

George V. Denny, Jr., president of Intl. Seminars, said the trip will retrace much of the ground covered by Vice Pres. Richard Nixon on his recent tour. Denny, in a preliminary visit to the South American cities, said local committees are being organized to correspond to the ones represented in the American group.

In each city to be visited there will be one town meeting and two seminars dealing with economic, social and cultural problems.

A 71-MEMBER DELEGATION of union members from New York is shown above arriving at San Juan Airport to begin a 10-day study tour of Puerto Rican economic and social conditions. Half of the visitors were members, of Puerto Rican descent, of Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3 whose business manager, Harry Van Arsdale, is seen at left of center, with coat folded over arm. Others represented other unions and state agencies. The visitors were feted by Puerto Rican government and union officials.

N. Y. Unionists Strengthen Ties With Puerto Rico in Island Tour

By Arnold Beichman

San Juan, P. R.—A delegation of New York City trade unionists visiting this island commonwealth heard Puerto Rican Sec. of Labor Fernando Sierra Berdecia pledge that the government would oppose enactment of any "right-to-work" legislation.

Praising the work of a New York AFL-CIO committee fighting racketeer exploitation of Puerto Rican workers, Sierra Berdecia further pledged the full support and cooperation of his government.

He singled out for special praise in this campaign Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; Charles S. Zimmerman, ILGWU vice president; Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the New York City Industrial Union Council; and John McNiff, secretary of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Sierra Berdecia characterized "right-to-work" laws as "intended to protect the privilege of employers not to have labor unions in their shops and factories" and he emphasized that "Puerto Rico will oppose that legislation here and Puerto Ricans anywhere will oppose such legislation."

The New York unionists were mostly members of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which sponsored the 10-day study tour of Puerto Rico. About half of these were of Puerto Rican or Spanish descent. Others were officials of Local 3 headed by Van Arsdale, who is the local's business manager; members of the AFL Shorter Work Week Committee of New York City, and state, city, union and university spokesmen.

Seek Greater Understanding

Objective of the trip, according to Van Arsdale, was to bring about greater understanding between New York City trade unionists and the Puerto Rican people, who have migrated by the tens of thousands to the metropolitan area in the past 10 years. To this end, meetings were arranged for the 71-member delegation with government leaders, labor leaders and civic officials. Visits were made to different parts of the island.

The country prides itself on the fact that in terms of money appropriated its Labor Dept. is fifth among all the states and territories.

"Operation Bootstrap" is Puerto Rico's claim to international renown. Since Puerto Rico has no natural resources and since only half of its 3,435 square miles is arable, Operation Bootstrap has sought to create an economy based on diversified manufacturing industries.

Result of Operation Bootstrap has been a striking improvement in the island economy although wages and per capita income of the 2.3 million population are very low.

Mississippi, poorest state in the union, has double the per capita income of Puerto Rico. Yet despite these drawbacks Puerto Rico has become the mecca of underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, whose officials come here in droves to see how a country can raise itself by its own bootstraps.

Puerto Rico is neither an independent nation nor a constituent state of the U.S. but is self-governing in local affairs while retaining economic and political ties beneficial to both the U.S. and the commonwealth.

PUERTO RICO'S housing program has attracted wide attention and was a high spot on the New York unionists' study-tour of the island. Here Peter Brennan, president of the N. Y. Building & Construction Trades Council (left), and Sec.-Treas. Martin Rarback of N. Y. Painters Dist. Council 9 (second from right) look over Ladies Garment Workers-built houses with Emilia Torres and Ninin Gonzales, business agent and president of ILGWU Local 600, and, at right, Robert Gladnick, ILG director on the island.

Labor and the Schools

THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, one of the hallmarks of American democracy, is under serious challenge in a number of states by political leaders who are willfully and flagrantly defying the nation's legal system.

In Virginia and Arkansas the governors have closed public schools, forcing children to suspend their education, while they trot out a series of cynical schemes to set up a system of private schools doomed to failure on grounds of illegality and non-support.

We have, therefore, the emerging spectacle of compulsory non-education in these states—children prevented from attending school because state authorities have slammed shut the doors.

American labor has always believed, and believes today, that free, equal education is the birthright of every American child. Free public schools in America are the product of early initiative and effort by organized labor.

In 1828, an association of workingmen in Philadelphia called for free public schools as the basis of universal education in the United States.

In 1834, a convention called by all the trade unions in the country urged "the necessity of an equal, universal system of education" in the nation.

Nearly 100 years ago labor also began its campaign for compulsory school attendance laws for all children between the ages of 7 and 15 for at least 10 months a year.

These are the things labor has won; they have become basic institutions of American democracy. They cannot be damaged or impaired if our democratic system is to grow and flourish.

The campaign of "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court decisions that the public schools be operated on an integrated basis must be defeated if the free public school system that unions have labored to build in America is to survive.

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Ike in the Campaign

THE WHITE HOUSE has given its full prestige and support to the Republican party's 1958 campaign against the "politico-labor bosses."

Pres. Eisenhower joined in issuing a statement, subscribed to by top officials of his Administration and leaders of the GOP, linking "certain politico-labor bosses" with "left-wing extremists."

It is highly unfortunate that the President, who has indicated in the past an understanding of the role of trade unions in American life and labor's program to build a strong and prosperous America, should have lent his name and office to this statement, a statement steeped in political opportunism and totally unrelated to the critical issues facing the nation.

The President is allowing himself to be used by the right-wing elements in control of the Republican party to give status and stature to a desperately conceived attack on one group of Americans.

If the campaign is to be fought on the President's oft-stated theme of his Administration's record, well and good. But Mr. Eisenhower apparently has succumbed to the pleadings of men, many of whom care not a whit for the Administration's program but only for victory in November.

We can only hope that as the President moves into the campaign he will repudiate the phony "politico-labor boss" approach and present his case to the American people in terms of the issues as they flow from his record in the White House.

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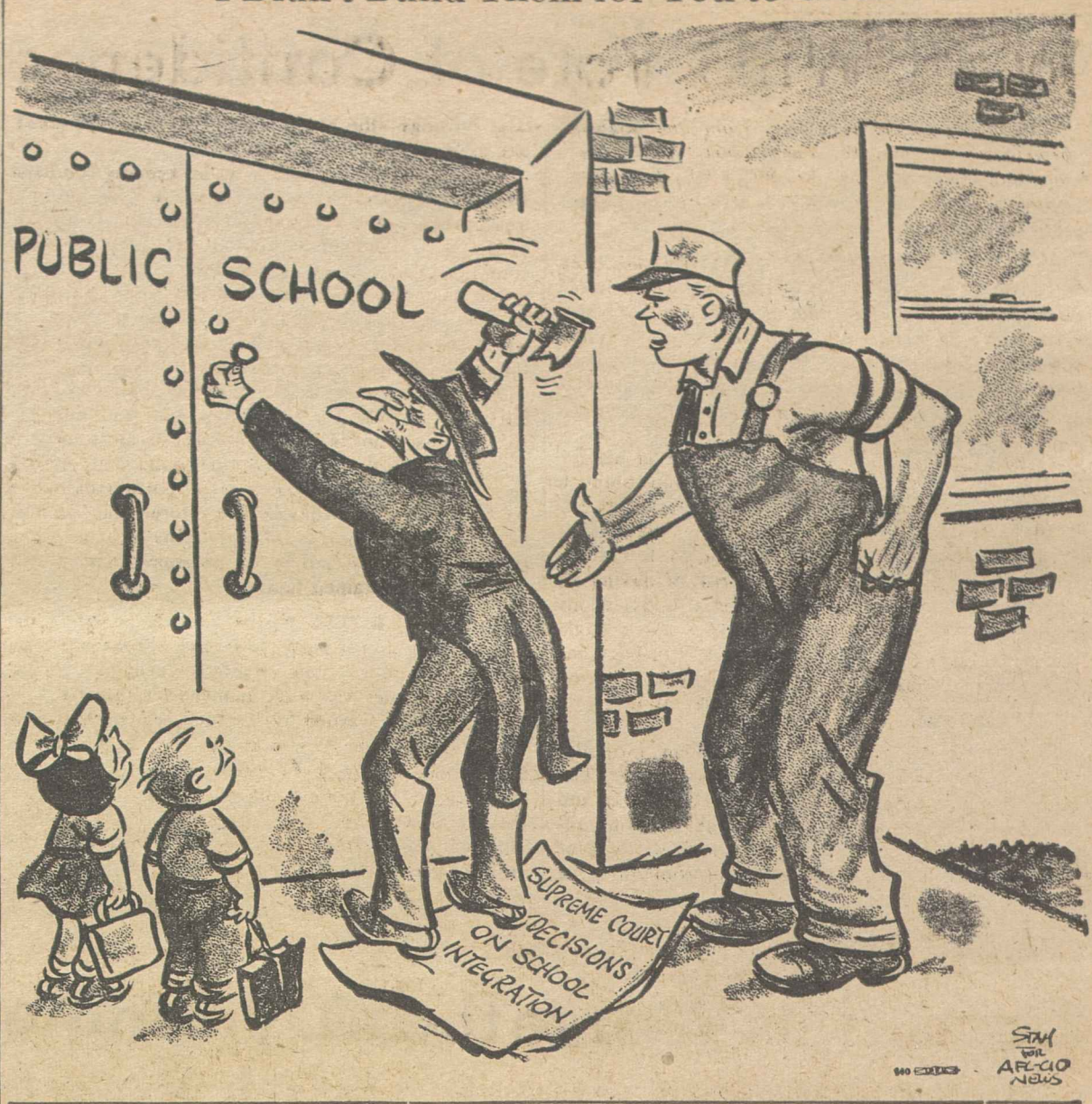

Phony FEPC Claims Hit:

3 Prominent Negro Leaders Denounce 'Right-to-Work' Laws

Three prominent Negro leaders have denounced promoters of so-called "right-to-work" laws for false claims that such legislation is "a little FEPC." Here are their statements:

THE REV. J. H. JACKSON, president of the National Baptist Convention, Chicago:

"I am not a specialist in the labor field but I am interested in the welfare of labor as well as in every other phase of our cultural life. From the information that I have received on the so-called 'right-to-work' laws I have come to the following conclusion:

"So-called 'right-to-work' laws are harmful to the best interests of the Negro and all minority groups.

"Such legislation could subject the Negro to peonage and sharecropper wages, for it would take away from him the higher pay, better working conditions and job security gained for him by trade unions.

"In the 'right-to-work' southern states, the Negro has been made to bear unusually heavy burdens of unemployment, substandard working conditions and economic insecurity. The Negro worker's average wage rate is only 40 percent of the pay of white workers in the 'right-to-work' South.

"These same shameful conditions will be brought to any other state that approves the trick-titled 'right-to-work' law.

"The 'right-to-work' promoters are the same people who are fighting school desegregation in Arkansas and Virginia. Are there any fair employment practices under 'right-to-work' in those southern states?

"I give you my solemn word: The future of our American way of life depends largely on the future of labor. The sole purpose of the fraudulent 'right-to-work' laws is to destroy American labor.

"I advise every American Negro, for his own sake and for the sake of his family, to register and vote in November against this law that would place him in still greater bondage."

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ROY WILKINS, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York:

"Promoters of so-called 'right-to-work' legislation claim their reactionary doctrine to be a 'little fair employment practices act.'

"Nothing could be farther from the truth. Nothing could be more dangerous to the colored wage earner and to the economic well-being of the entire Negro community than the enactment of these so-called 'right-to-work' laws.

"The fact is that the very people who have blocked passage of a fair employment practices act in the Congress are the people who are backing the deceitful 'right-to-work' laws.

"They are the same people who have made possible the shameful situation at the Central High School in Little Rock. They are the same people who have fought all attempts to end discrimination and better the lot of the Negro and other minority groups.

"There is nothing in these laws designed to aid or benefit the Negro worker. They would instead take away from him the better opportunities, higher pay and better working conditions he already has gained.

"The 18 states where 'right-to-work' laws are now in force, with few exceptions, are the very states where the Negro is struggling against the forces of bigotry and tyranny.

"There are no fair employment practices provisions in any of the 'right-to-work' laws in those states. There are no fair employment proposals or guarantees in any of the new legislation these anti-racial groups are now trying to get the Negro to vote for.

"In accordance with the resolutions adopted at our annual conventions, most recently in Cleveland, O., July 8-13, 1958, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denounces these fraudulent 'right-to-work' proposals."

★ ★ ★

THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., president of the Southern Leadership Conference, Montgomery, Ala.:

"The so-called 'right-to-work' laws are inherently wrong in principle because they seek to circumvent the collective bargaining power of American workers, which is the fundamental keystone of free trade unionism.

"Discrimination in any form is a moral offense, whether it be against an individual because of the color of his skin or his religious beliefs, or whether it be aimed at denying masses of people their legitimate rights to an effective voice in the manner of the distribution of the fruits of their toil.

"It is significant that these 'right-to-work' laws are backed by the same reactionary forces which flout the Supreme Court decision on school desegregation.

"In most of the 18 states where these measures are already on the statute books, standards of living are the lowest in the nation and the forces of bigotry and tyranny perpetuate economic exploitation of the people through fear and unrest.

"Such legislation is not intended to, and cannot benefit the Negro worker. It is designed, instead, to worsen his lot, to make his wages lower, his hours longer, and to destroy the labor unions which have brought him a higher standard of living.

"The claims that 'right-to-work' laws constitute fair employment practices for the protection against discrimination by reason of race, creed, color, or national origin are entirely false."

Vandercook Says:

West Wins Vote of Confidence

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p.m., EDT.)

CURIOUSLY, LITTLE ATTENTION has been paid to a recent event of extraordinary importance—the "yes" or "no" vote in the immense French Union as to whether the inhabitants of the French colonies wished immediate independence, or to continue their political, economic, and cultural association with a European power.

Vandercook

Never before in history has so bold and blunt a question been asked. France, under the leadership of Charles de Gaulle, took the risk of having all its overseas' possessions stripped from it in a single day. And never before has western civilization been given so resounding a vote of confidence.

From New Caledonia in the Australian antipodes to the jungles of Middle Congo and the sun-stricken sands of Mauretania, men and women of all races and of many religions poured forth—millions upon millions of them—to assert that they found the way of the west—for all of its detours and sometimes its false turnings—the broad highway which they think has most promise for all mankind.

That overwhelming vote to go on keeping company with the west and having access to all of its limitless treasures of science, thought, art and comfort was, of course, a compliment to France. No doubt it was a compliment to Charles de Gaulle.

But that vote was, above all, an amazing tribute to the cause and to the kind of human progress for which we and our European allies have victoriously fought in all the wars of this century.

Though we have largely ignored that worldwide burst of applause for the democratic tradition, the Russians have not failed to interpret its meaning. . . . The Communist press the world 'round seethes with fury. The rich prize of a huge proportion of native Africa by the simple device of a referendum has now been snatched from the Communists' reach—when they thought they had to do no more than stretch out their bloodstained hands.

IN FRANCE ITSELF, the political power of the French Communist party at a single stroke has been reduced by more than **twenty** percent. . . . But most astonishing was what happened in Algeria . . . Algerians were warned by the rebel leaders that they invited death if they voted at all. Yet, in the face of that threat, nearly three million Algerian Moslems ventured to the polling places utterly to denounce the terrorists. No such clear-cut victory against violence and against the Communist exponents of violence has been recorded in our time.

Morgan Says:

Legalities Worse than Dynamite

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IN A DANK FOG before sun-up, furtive, fanatical, unknown hands dynamited the high school which had been successfully integrated for two years at Clinton, Tenn. This was a dastardly, cowardly and shocking act, just as the officials said. But for all its ugliness, it dramatized the defeat which the white supremacists are now ramming their heads against with such desperate futility.

Morgan

Tragically enough, there is bound to be more violence and somebody is almost sure to be hurt before the sorry chapter of hatred and ignorance is finished. Yet when you come right down to it, who can say that there is less damage, less injury done to the tender fabric of society by so-called legalized evasions of the law than by dynamite?

One is the safe-cracking bang of the thug, the yegg-man. The other is the leering, stacked-deck technique of the crooked gambler who knows he is already marked for cheating but who is determined to do as much damage as he can before the game is up.

It is to this latter category that the authors of massive or devious resistance plans against civil rights belong. There is something pathetic in the crude defiance of the dynamiters. There is nothing touching about the ruses of the political demagogues. They are far too clever to be fooled by their own schemes for substituting "private instruction" for public schools. They know that they cannot stand up against the supreme law of the land but they are willing nevertheless to play upon the fears and suspicions of well-meaning citizens.

DOWN IN CHARLOTTE, N. C., the editor of the Carolina Israelite, Harry Golden, has hatched some ideas that might nudge the gradual velocity of change with the gentle lever of sardonic good humor—something that is desperately needed to loosen the preposterous rigidity of the segregationists' stand.

In a wonderful collection of his pungent paragraphs, in a new book called "Only in America," Golden outlines the Golden rules for integration. One is the Vertical Negro Plan. He points out there is no segregation in standing at bank tellers' windows, in dime stores or supermarkets. So he'd ban seats in classrooms, make everybody stand at his desk. Save millions and get more concentration on assignments.

Then there is the Golden White Baby Plan. He borrowed this from experience: some Negro schoolteachers asked some white friends to lend them their 3-year-old girl and 6-year-old boy. Holding the toddlers' hands they easily bought tickets, as presumed nursemaids, to a movie of Olivier in Hamlet which they wanted to see.

This can be a baby-sitting boon. With an exchange of references, as Golden sees it, "people can sort of pool their children at a central point and every time a Negro wants to go to the movies all she need do is pick up a white child and go."

State Welfare Leader Scores Cut in Public Assistance Funds

THE CHAIRMAN OF the New York State Dept. of Social Welfare has charged that HEW Sec. Arthur S. Flemming owes state public welfare departments $100 million knocked out of the recently approved social security bill at the Administration's insistence.

Raymond W. Houston, the New York state welfare chief who is also chairman of the Council of State Public Welfare Administrators of the American Public Welfare Association, aimed the following comment at Flemming at a recent meeting:

"Your threat of recommending a presidential veto if the public assistance amendments were left in the bill filled us with dismay. . . . It hit us hardest because the new secretary, like his predecessors, appeared to be out of sympathy with our programs."

State administrators, continued Houston, first appointed by former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, "are charged with meeting the needs of those who apply to us. We are, if you will, whether we like it or not, the defenders of the poor.

"We do not worry much about theories of governmental financing. We only see many empty purses before us and will seek the wherewithal to fill them by all honest means wherever we find it.

"I THINK I AM SAFE in saying that not one of us would ever say to our state legislatures that we would ask our governors to veto bills which would give us more money.

"You had a bargain in your hands and you turned it down. We can't help feeling that you owe us that $100 million by which the (Senate) Finance Committee reduced the bill."

Houston's comments pertained to a cut of $100 million by the Senate group for public assistance payments after Flemming testified that if the amount were not reduced the President would veto the entire measure—which contained improved social security benefits.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WIN OR LOSE, the bull-like lunge of Sen. Knowland for the governorship of California is going to leave a legacy of bitterness within and for his party.

The senator, in what seemed almost blatant evidence that his campaign is turning into a disaster, radically switched his tactics by canceling expensive television time in favor of a blitz into the city streets, where he planned to ring doorbells and shake hands.

It was very late in the day, obviously, for a candidate to throw away the script and devote himself to a desperate effort after a 14-year career in the Senate to letting his own people get acquainted with his personal charm. Flexibility and the warm human touch are not among the senator's obvious assests.

The cancellation of television suggests that the money has stopped coming in. Knowland has been directly repudiated by his party running-mate, Goody Knight, the Republican governor who wanted re-election but was frozen out of the race by Knowland's financial backers and driven into an unwanted campaign for the Senate seat that Knowland himself no longer valued.

★ ★ ★

EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO, Knowland appeared to be making merely a quixotic gamble in abandoning the Senate in favor of a hoped-for new career as governor.

His purpose was obvious: He was galled by the metoric rise of young Richard M. Nixon and he wanted to re-establish himself as an independent power politically, a governor in control of the state's powerful delegation to the Republican nominating conventions of 1960 and 1964. He suffers virulently from the presidential itch, and although protocol might have forbidden him from directly challenging Nixon two years from now, his position in unforseeable events would have been enormously strengthened.

He made two mistakes that may turn out to be fatal even in California, where Republican politics seems to be played with a battleax.

He was needlessly brutal to Knight, treating him with a contempt that the governor is now repaying with cruel blows. And he plunged his state and large sections of his party into a violent and inexcusable conflict involving the security of organized labor.

The taint of the Republican alliance with extremist right-wing industrialists and their most unsavory propagandist-racketeers has now spread through state after state. A heyday has arrived for scoundrels who can brag that although anti-semitism no longer appears to "work," their hate-and-scare pitch against labor has attracted astoundingly respectable colleagues with power in the GOP.

This is a trap into which Knowland should never have fallen. He has been a senator, a mellowing experience for most men, and one that makes them shrink from anything smacking of class war. The Senate teaches its members to be exceedingly careful of intruding in fields where they are inexpert and to respect the values of customs slowly developed and long established by pragmatic experience in our national life.

Knowland would be the loser for the nature of the campaign he has waged even if the political signs are upset and he should win the governorship.

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THAT DEMOCRATIC GADFLY, Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, who is viewed with alarm by professional economizers in political life, has announced an unsuspected ambition to succeed Virginia's Harry F. Byrd as the "greatest watchdog of the federal treasury."

He is going to take over the title and function from Byrd, the Oklahoma senator says, just as soon as his state surpasses Virginia as the state that gets absolutely the most money spent anywhere by the federal government.

AFL-CIO SUPPORT for the American Labor Health Association is demonstrated as the united labor movement presents a check to help the ALHA carry out an expanded program of service in the health field. Left to right are Dr. Morris Brand, ALHA president; Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Worldwide Regulations Needed:

Safety Program for Atomic Workers Urged

69 Nations Swap Data In Geneva

Geneva—International regulations on the disposal of "hot" radioactive waste from atomic reactors and stringent safeguards for workers in nuclear power plants were urged at the second United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy here.

More than 6,000 delegates, observers and reporters jammed this lakeside city during the 69-nation conference held just three years after the first "Atoms for Peace" meeting was staged.

The world's leading atomic scientists gleefully picked each other's brains in a non-stop marathon of official sessions and off-the-cuff huddles which left them exhausted but calling for more.

Many of the misgivings expressed at the outset that the conference was too large in scope and numbers to be of real value had evaporated by the end.

1961 Session Urged

Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the U.S. delegation, told correspondents that the conference had been an "outstanding success." He said that the delegation will urge the American government to propose that the UN stage another in 1961 when there will be "very much more information" to exchange.

The safety of workers in atomic research centers and power plants and the protection of the world's present and future inhabitants as a whole from the dangers of radiation figured prominently in the discussions.

New developments in robot equipment for handling radioactive materials at a distance and increasingly sensitive instruments for detecting low radiation levels seemed to convince the scientists that routine protection of workers is well in hand.

British scientists reported that the 10,000 members of the British Atomic Energy Authority had been exposed in all of last year to less than one-sixth of the amount of radiation to which the population as a whole was exposed from natural "background" radiation present at all times in nature.

But the conference seemed to bring out that such questions as the amount of radiation to which anyone can be exposed and the cumulative effects of exposure to even small doses are still largely unanswered.

Much of the talk on safety factors centered on the shielding of atomic reactors so as to contain bottled up inside them the "maximum credible" explosion and prevent the escape of radioactive gas which would contaminate the surrounding countryside. Scandinavian scientists suggested that reactors be placed underground to diminish their risk.

But Dr. C. Rogers McCullough, of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, warned that the safety record established so far was no guarantee for the future. "We seriously doubt that our skill and care are sufficient to prevent all accidents and we must prepare for the accident which must surely come in spite of our best efforts."

He stressed the necessity for disaster warning systems, emergency plans for evacuation of local residents and decontamination of property and crops. The Russians said they had set up "safety zones" extending 3,280 feet around their reactors where no buildings or farming are permitted.

The Russians added, however, that they were thinking of reducing these precautions in the light of experience, while Sir John Cockcroft, head of the British atomic energy program, said that the safety factor developments revealed at the conference led to the expectation that "in due course" power plants will be located in more populated areas.

The conference seemed to rule out any serious hope of using the deep seas for dumping large quantities of highly radioactive wastes, one of the budding atomic energy industry's greatest problems. Russian scientists reported finding that the turnover of water in the great ocean deeps was much greater than thought. Dr. Joseph A. Liberman, a U.S. Atomic Energy Commission expert, said that ocean disposal will not be feasible for many years, if ever.

Global Rules Urged

The great uncertainty over the dangers connecting with tampering with the atom led Robert M. McKinney, American representative to the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency, to call for the "adoption of international rules for health and safety in order to remove this controversial subject from the area of national political bias and propaganda."

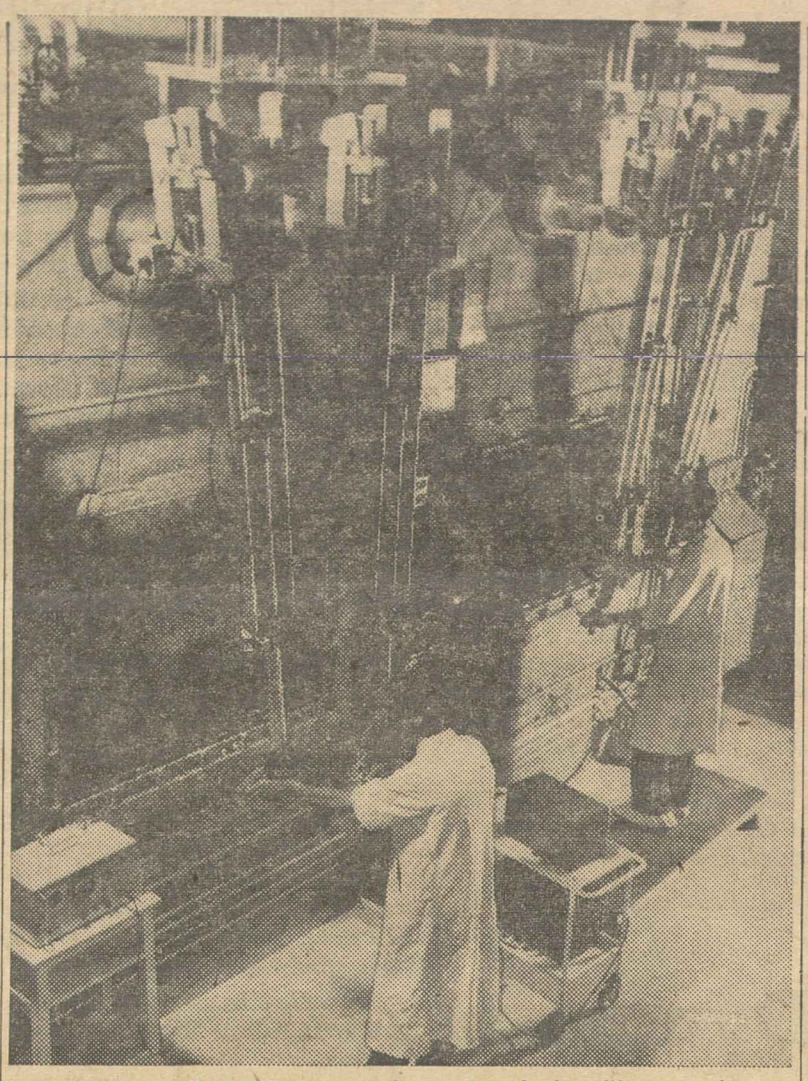
He told representatives of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions that international regulations to be provided by the agency "can be the only answer."

The scientific results of the conference cannot be fully evaluated until the publication of the 33 volumes which will contain the proceedings at the 77 formal sessions where speakers presented 711 of the 2,135 papers going into the records.

But there is no doubt that the conference's greatest value was in the informal contacts and swapping of ideas. They took place in the lobbies and lounges of the sprawling Palais des Nations and at the stands of the 20-nation official exhibit of the latest atomic developments held in a huge temporary building on the Palais grounds.

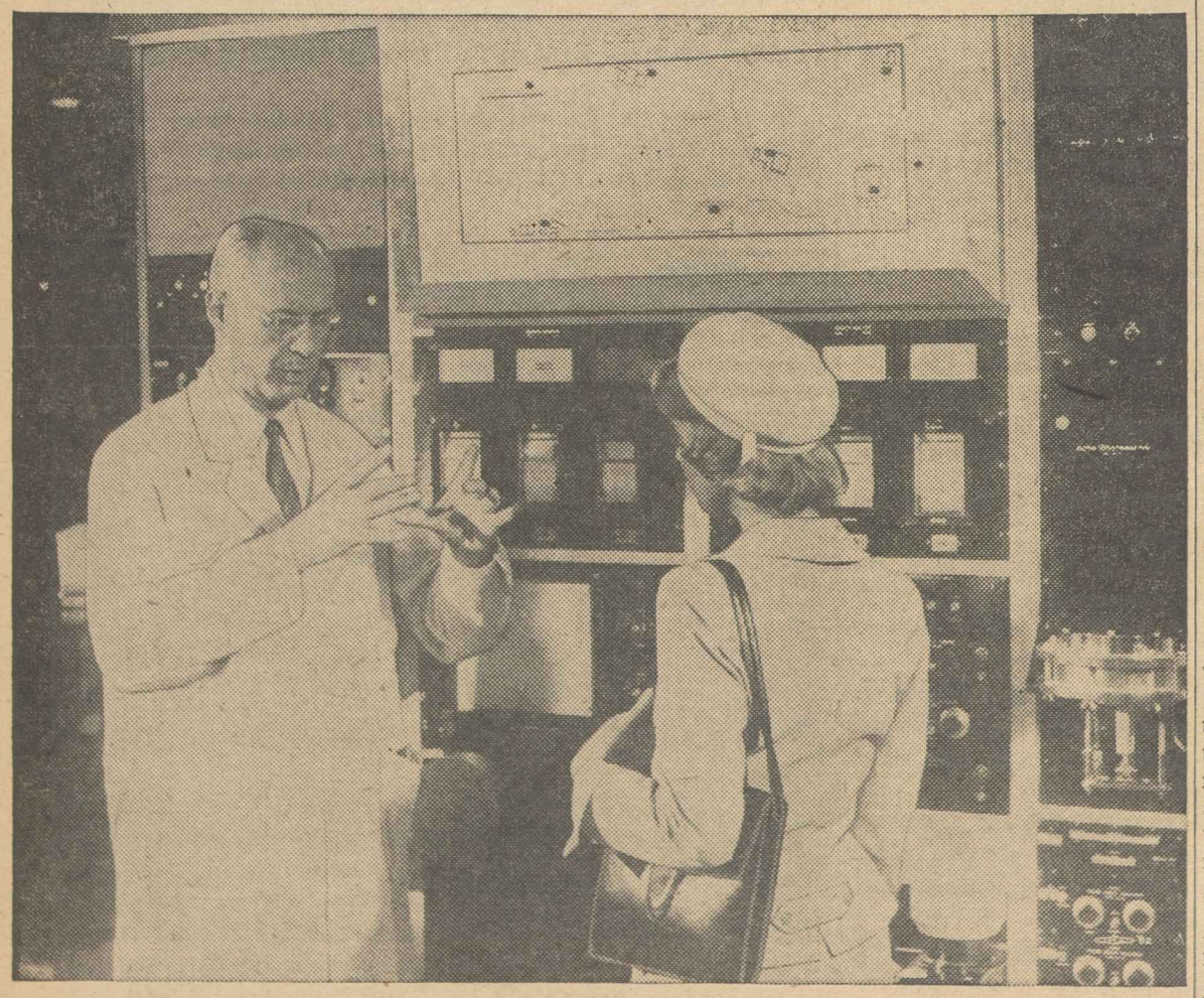
$5 Million Exhibit

The U.S. spent nearly $5 million in putting on the most comprehensive show of all the participating nations. In addition to 50 fashionably clad girls recruited from the local interpreters' schools to serve as guides after an intensive study course, 200 scientists were brought over from the states to work and explain the experimental reactors and other equipment and models which were on view.



TYPICAL OF SAFETY precautions taken in handling atomic materials are these manipulators used in British installations to isolate important isotopes for use in industrial radiography and medical therapy units. Each of the "caves" containing the materials is surrounded by 3-feet thick concrete walls. The window consists of two sheets of one-inch thick glass. The exhibit was one of many concerned with safety in atomic energy installation.

THE 69-NATION CONFERENCE on peaceful uses of atomic energy attracted thousands of visitors to the various exhibits. These youngsters are watching the stellarator, a device for confining ionized gas, or plasma, by means of an externally produced magnetic field in a closed, endless tube. The conference found atomic scientists from all nations picking each other's brains for information leading to wider use and application of the benefits of atomic energy.



A GUIDE AT THE AMERICAN section of the Atoms for Peace Scientific Exhibit is briefed on the working of the instrument board which recorded the gamma radiation reported by detectors in another area of the exhibit by Dr. S. Allen Lough, director of the Atomic Energy Commission's Health and Safety Laboratory in New York. Safety precautions were a major topic at the conference.

Atomic Safety Laws Stressed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has called for enactment of federal legislation to provide adequate workmen's compensation protection for all workers exposed to radiation hazards.

The second constitutional convention adopted a resolution declaring that "radiation hazards are too serious to permit questionable safety standards or lax or haphazard application of regulatory measures."

"Apart from concern for the welfare of individuals involved," it said, "the occurrence of major radiation accidents could quickly disrupt atomic development by causing a general loss of confidence in and opposition to peaceful uses of atomic energy."

Meany Tells IBEW:

Decades of Reaction Behind Campaign for 'Right-to-Work'

By Saul Miller

Cleveland—The same groups that have "viciously opposed" every single piece of progressive legislation that would benefit workers over the last 60 years are leading the fight for phony "right-to-work" laws, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asserted here.

In a hard-hitting speech to the 26th convention of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Meany asserted that the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, leaders in the compulsory open shop campaign, were responsible for defeat of the labor-backed Kennedy-Ives bill to help stamp out corruption in labor-management relations.

Meany's attack on "work" law proponents and a "give 'em hell" address in which former Pres. Harry S. Truman called for defeat of "right-to-work" in the six states where it is an issue this year, highlighted the closing days of the 2,200-delegate convention.

The 750,000-member union went on record in a series of resolutions to launch a drive for the six-hour day and to protect workers in the expanding atomic energy field from radiation hazards.

The convention also approved the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, affirmed a civil rights program and defeated a proposal calling for opposition to "the expansion and growth of public power facilities."

Pay Hikes Voted

It voted a 25 percent salary increase for the union's officers and staff, with Pres. Gordon Freeman boosted from $21,000 to $26,250.

Meany tagged the campaign for "work" laws one of "deceitful propaganda, a campaign of fraud" based on the idea "that if you tell a big lie and tell it often enough the people will believe it."

"A "right-to-work" law won't provide a single job, he said, but instead will weaken unions and impair "the right of union workers not to work." He added:

"The right not to work . . . with a non-union man is a God-given right. That was not given to us by any law."

Reading the record of the NAM's historic opposition to progressive legislation, the AFL-CIO president concluded that its professed concern about the worker's welfare doesn't jibe with the facts and they come to the job of aiding the worker with "very poor credentials."

Turning to the attempt to link the "work" campaign with the corruption issue, Meany noted that backers of the "work" law drive were directly responsible for defeat of legislation to curb corruption. Labor's position on the corruption issue, he said, is clear and outspoken.

Challenges NAM, Chamber

He challenged the NAM and the Chamber to come up with their records in this area, declaring the business community could not stand the same type of investigation the McClellan committee made of the trade union movement.

"They (business) could not stand it; they couldn't under any circumstances come out as clean as the trade union movement has come out," he said.

Meany noted that Gov. William O'Neill of Ohio, a Republican seeking re-election has suddenly embraced the "right-to-work" issue whereas all the GOP members of the U. S. House from Ohio, except one who didn't cast a ballot, voted against the Kennedy-Ives bill. O'Neill intimated that corruption charges led to his decision to make the "work" law referendum a major issue in his campaign.

Truman told the cheering delegates that "to outlaw the union shop is to open up before the country a long vista of bitterness, labor unrest and social conflict."

"It will undermine the responsibility and the standing of the great unions, on whom the stability of our productive industrial life depends," he said.

He accused the NAM and the chamber of triggering the "right-to-work" law drive after they failed in having the union shop outlawed in the Taft-Hartley Act.

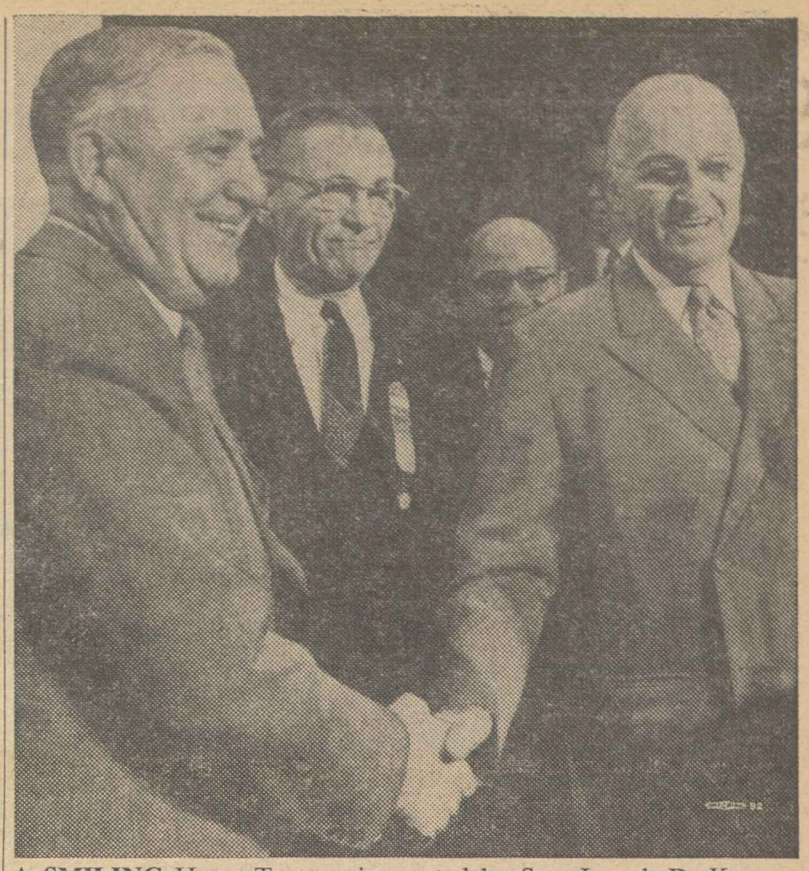
Keenan Speaks

IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president, in a closing speech urged the delegates to get back to their homes and fight against labor's critics, to defend and extend the great gains brought about by organized labor for the benefit of all workers.

"Every labor leader and every person belonging to a labor union should walk with his head high because we, the labor movement of this country, have produced the greatest standard of living in all the world—and we can be proud of it," he said.

James L. McDevitt, national COPE director, urged the delegates to finish the job on Nov. 4 by turning out and voting for labor-supported candidates. He hailed registration efforts so far this year as indications of greater awareness by labor of the problems facing the country.

The delegates also heard addresses by IBEW Gen. Counsel Louis Sherman; Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, who presented an award to the union for the work of its Electrical Workers Journal in aiding the handicapped program; J. Wesley McAfee, president of the Union Electric Co. of St. Louis; and Oliver J. Burnett, president of the National Electrical Contractors Association.



A SMILING Harry Truman is greeted by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan (left) and Pres. Gordon Freeman as he steps to the speaker's stand at the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convention at Cleveland. The former President ripped into the domestic policies of the Eisenhower Administration and launched a sharp attack on state "right-to-work" laws.

Flint Glass Union's Ex-President Dies

Toledo, O.—William Clarke, Sr., who served 17 years as president of the Flint Glass Workers and a total of 29 years as an officer, died here at the age of 84 after a 10-day illness.

A native of Elm Grove, W. Va., he went to work in a glass factory at the age of 10 and rose to become an associate of Samuel Gompers and William Green, former AFL presidents, and of labor leaders in all parts of the world.

He became assistant secretary of the Flint Glass Workers in 1903, secretary in 1907 and president in 1916, serving until his defeat by Joseph M. Gillooly in 1932. He also was president of the American Bank, a cooperative venture of the union, from its opening here, in 1929 until it closed in 1932.

Surviving are two sons, Thomas A. and William Clarke, Jr., and a daughter, Catherine.

Step Up Organizing, Stone Workers Urged

New York—Unions must redouble their organizing efforts if they hope to offset the economic effects of increased expenditures in arbitration cases, reduction in membership resulting from mounting joblessness, and spiraling operating costs.

That is the conclusion of an officers' report to the ninth constitutional convention of the Stone and Allied Products Workers, which met here for four days.

Delegates from 74 local unions throughout the United States and Canada heard Pres. Sam H. Scott single out National Labor Relations Board policy, restrictive features of the Taft-Hartley Act, stiffer opposition by management to contract demands, and plant shut-downs and layoffs as "barriers" which his and other international unions must overcome if they expect to hold past gains and make future advances.

Scoring the NLRB for having "stacked the deck" against labor with rules and regulations designed to discourage, rather then encourage, the organizing of the unorganized, Scott noted that funds in more than one-third of the USAPWA's local unions have decreased since its last convention in September 1955.

As partial explanation, he cited the practice by some companies of forcing every grievance to arbitration.

In an analysis of automation and its effect on job opportunity, the officers' report pointed out that the country could achieve fulltime employment, a shorter workweek, higher wages and increased leisure time if the profits from modern production facilities were shared with the people who help create these profits.

It cited the bargaining table and the legislative arena as two fronts on which trade unions must fight in order to fulfill their responsibilities towards their members.

Speakers included Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.); Dr. Royce Pitkin, president of Goddard College, Plainfield, Va.; John Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization; and Donald MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Labor Congress.

AFL-CIO Tags Nixon Tax Program as 'Fallacy'

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon's tax proposals, based on the "trickle-down" theory, would "both repeat and intensify" past mistakes, the AFL-CIO Economic Trends & Outlook says in an analysis of his program in its current issue.

The Vice President unveiled his plan at the 50th anniversary conference of the Harvard School of Business Administration. It would ease taxes for business and the wealthy, at one end of the economic scale, and clamp a 1.5 percent federal sales tax in the form of a manufacturers' excise levy on consumers, most of them at the other end.

Economic Trends, which is published by the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, recalled Nixon's claim in his address that "we cannot raise the floor of security unless we raise the ceiling of oportunity."

"Unfortunately," the publication continues, "his design for altering the tax structure is based on the fallacy that a 'ceiling of opportunity' for a relatively small portion of society would automatically connect itself with the 'floor of security' for all citizens.

"The present recession was caused, in part, by just the kind of tax changes he suggests."

Economic Trends assailed the Nixon doctrine that what the country needs is more money at the top of the economic scale in the hope it will be invested in business to create more employment opportunities and higher production. What is needed, it said, is more money in the hands of consumers so they can buy what is already produced.

"In 1954, Congress accepted the fallacy now propounded by Nixon," the publication tartly observed.

"What happened is now economic history; plant and equipment spending boomed. But the 'ceiling' of investment oportunity lacked the support of adequate buying power.

"The result: Sales lagged, production was cut. Business, unable to sell even the goods produced by current capacity, curbed both production and expansion. Capital investment declined. Recession forced the economy backward."

"Maybe" prosperity for business and for the people are "inseparable," as Nixon said they were, but "they are not quite synonomous."

"Unless people have enough money to buy the products of business, unless there is some balance between consumption and investment, millions of people find they are completely separated from business," it goes on. "The millions of unemployed and the one out of every four families affected by the 1957-58 recession knows that balance is needed or 'separability' results.

"These people certainly don't want to deny prosperity to the top. But Mr. Nixon would be well advised to improve his knowledge of construction. To increase the weight of a ceiling without providing strong walls and other support is folly.

"Tax policy should therefore be designed to stimulate growth in the economy through balanced consumption and investment and to provide an equitable sharing of the tax burden by all groups in our population."

John Sherman Quits Union Post

Fort Edward, N. Y.—John Sherman, veteran member of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and an international vice president since 1939, has resigned effective Oct. 31 because of ill health.

Sherman, whose home is in Tacoma, Wash., ranks third among the union's vice presidents and has been heading the Northwest Dist., consisting of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia.

IUE Wins Rights At 17th Sperry Plant

Torrance, Calif.—Employes of the Vickers, Inc., unit of the Sperry-Rand chain picked the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as their bargaining agent by a 93-84 vote in an NLRB election just a year and 10 days after rejecting it by one vote.

The workers chose the IUE despite a year-long barrage of anti-union propaganda by the employer. IUE now bargains for 17 plants in the Sperry-Rand chain.

Fulbright Grant Applications Open

Applications for scholarship grants under the Fulbright Act which gives labor leaders and specialists in worker education the opportunity to study abroad are now being received for the 1959-60 academic year, the Institute of Intl. Education has announced.

The awards provide for tuition, maintenance and travel for study in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Denmark and Italy. Preference is given to union members in positions of leadership who are U.S. citizens with college degrees or the equivalent in practical experience, and have the language ability to carry on the proposed work. While applicants under 35 will have preference, those who are older also will be considered.

Application forms may be had from the institute at 1 E. 67th St., New York City 21, or from the institute's regional offices in Chicago, Denver, Houston, Washington or San Francisco.

A SIX-DAY WORK STOPPAGE tying up the bulk of America's merchant marine in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports was ended when the Masters, Mates & Pilots and 23 shipping lines agreed to submit key issues in their contract dispute to arbitration by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Shown with Meany are Capt. Robert E. Durkin (left), president of the union, and Capt. Ralph E. Casey (right), president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, representing the shippers.

Meany to Arbitrate Ship Officers Dispute

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots ended a six-day strike against 23 major shipping lines after both shippers and the union agreed to let AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany arbitrate key issues in the contract dispute over vacation and overtime pay.

Meany, who stepped into the dispute at the request of the American Merchant Marine Institute and the union, set Oct. 21 as the first date for arbitration hearings.

At issue is a union demand for vacations ranging from 90 days a year for masters to 60 days for mates, plus overtime pay between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. in foreign ports. The proposed settlement is similar to one which MMP reached earlier with 32 independent Gulf Coast operators.

The Atlantic and Gulf Coast shippers have made a counter offer to write a new contract similar to one recently signed by the West Coast steamship companies. This provided for improvements in working conditions but a continuation of the vacation pay schedule in the previous three-year pact, which gave captains 48 days a year and mates 28 days.

Meany's intervention at the request of both sides ended a shipping tie-up which had prevented the sailing of nearly 100 vessels, including several of the leading passenger liners. Although he will arbitrate the vacation and overtime pay questions, both sides agreed that their dispute over the placement of ship captains on the vessels of four companies was beyond the scope of arbitration.

Under the terms of the "joint submission" of the contract dispute to arbitration, Meany can hand down one of three rulings. He can order both sides to sign a contract similar to the one negotiated with the Gulf Coast operators, a settlement on the basis of the West Coast contract, or one combining the benefits contained in the two agreements.

Seamen Take Pay Plan for Vacations

San Francisco—A supplementary wage allowance has been substituted for the existing industry-wide vacation plan in a new three-year contract negotiated by the Pacific District of the Seafarers. The agreement covers 18,000 unlicensed seamen.

The negotiations with the Pacific Maritime Association marked the first time that three SIU departments—Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards—conducted joint contract talks.

Under the new vacation agreement, seamen with more than four months of sea duty a year will receive allowances equal to three days of pay per month in lieu of vacations. The previous vacation allowance ranged from one day per month up to 21 and 28 days for one year of service with a single line.

The contract required major amendments to bring about uniform clauses on holidays, subsistence, transportation and other working conditions for the three SIU departments.

The pact provides for a reopening on wages in September 1960.

Ives Hospitalized By Slight Stroke

Sen Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) has been hospitalized for what his family described as "a slight stroke." He was reported to be making "good progress" towards recovery in George Washington Hospital. The 62-year-old senator declined to run for re-election this year because of his health.

Shoe Workers Ask Severance Plan

Boston—More than 430 shoe manufacturing firms have gone into bankruptcy in the past 11 years, throwing some 70,000 employes out of work, John J. Mara, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers, has revealed in proposing a severance-pay guarantee plan.

He urged an escrow fund providing for a minimum of one month's severence pay if a company folds within the first four years of its operation, with companies in business five or more years required to pay one week's severance pay for each year of continuous employment.

"The shoe industry has too many fly-by-night, shoestring operators," Mara said. He pointed out that suppliers "demand a satisfactory credit rating" and said "labor has the right to a similar form of security—in this case job-risk collateral in the form of an escrow fund."

Rail Labor Hits Carriers On Pessimism

A spokesman for railway labor charged this week that management has been unduly pessimistic about the future of rail transport. He backed up his statement with industry's own statistics.

At congressional hearings earlier this year, railway labor supported legislation to strengthen the carriers' financial position. Railroad management, however, fought higher retirement benefits and changes in working rules sought by the unions for safety purposes and filed a plea of poverty.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association cited latest figures on net income of Class I railroads as evidence that "the prophecies of doom by rail industry leaders were without substantial foundation."

Net income during August was only 4 percent below the same month in 1957 which, Leighty said, was considered a good year for railroads.

Reduced operating expenses, he added, have largely offset decreased revenues during the first eight months of this year. Net earnings have remained high.

Rutgers Program Hailed:

Schnitzler Urges Labor-College Ties

New Brunswick, N. J.—Rutgers University's new Labor Education Center "can serve as a bridge between town and gown—between the workers of New Jersey and one of America's great universities," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said here.

Schnitzler was principal speaker at Rutger's Labor Alumni Day observance. The all-day program opened the final phase of a campaign to raise $300,000 for a building to house the state university's labor educational facilities.

Labor doesn't expect the universities to take over the basic task of training union members for leadership, Schnitzler told more than 300 New Jersey trade unionists attending the observance.

"It is up to the trade union movement itself," he declared, "to build its own corps of potential leaders, to take over the responsibilities of those grown old and gray in the service of organized labor.

"It is the responsibility of the labor movement itself to teach potential stewards, committeemen and business agents the correct manner by which contracts should be policed. It is the responsibility of the labor movement to conduct its own political educational activities."

Referring to labor's own educational programs, Schnitzler praised the work of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters in apprenticeship training and the Union Leadership Academy of Dist. 4, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as outstanding in their fields.

Labor Center Role Described

The role of a university center such as Rutgers, Schnitzler said, is to help "the trade union leaders of today and the potential leaders of tomorrow" to develop skills in speaking, writing, studying, to acquire knowledge of labor history and economics.

Departing from his prepared text, he spoke feelingly of the bigotry and "lack of humanism" manifested in the Little Rock school crises. He observed:

"Every child in the world comes with a mind and a heart that is clean. Discrimination, such as has been witnessed in Little Rock, was artificially injected by adults."

He added that Little Rock adults "have created this crisis, which they have now passed on to the children."

Labor's role in seeking expanded educational opportunities was emphasized in a speech prepared for delivery by Al Hartnett, IUE secretary-treasurer, and read to the group by his assistant, John R. Sullivan.

Hartnett charged that college education is "being priced out of the market for a large percentage of low-income families." Federal aid is the only answer, he declared.

Other Speakers

Other speakers included:

Lewis M. Herrmann, editor of the New Jersey AFL Labor Herald, who pledged support of AFL unions for the building fund.

Paul Krebs, state CIO president, who urged trade unionists to redouble their efforts to defeat the political activities of business and corporate moguls.

Joel R. Jacobson, state CIO executive vice president, who warned university officials that the labor movement would give it support only so long as it provided a "liberal" administration and "intelligent" service to meet the needs of all New Jersey citizens.

Under the leadership of Building Campaign Co-Chairmen Herrmann and Sol Stetin, of the State CIO, plans for the final phase of the Building Fund drive include appeals to both national and local unions.

Irvine L. H. Kerrison, labor program chairman, has already announced three grants or pledges of $50,000 each, one of $40,000, one of $25,000, and two of $5,000.

These include $50,000 from the William Green Memorial Fund for the Green Memorial Auditorium, $50,000 from the IUE for a James B. Carey Library, $25,000 from the Union Printers' League of New Jersey as a testimonial to Herrmann, and $1,000 from the Sidney Hillman Foundation as a memorial to the late president of the Clothing Workers.

Wood and Pulp-Sulphite Boards Endorse Move Toward Merger

Portland, Ore.—The possible merger of two AFL-CIO unions in the lumber and paper industry moved a step ahead when the executive board of the Woodworkers at a meeting here ratified a two-year interim agreement with the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers aimed at ultimate unification.

The Pulp-Sulphite executive board had acted previously. Both boards approved the 10-point pact without dissent.

The two unions entered into the agreement, according to its terms, "for the specific purpose of establishing a relationship of cooperation, good will and trust," with the eventual aim being "to accomplish organic unity through merger."

The terms pledge the unions to "aid and assist" each other and when practical "to participate jointly in organizing workers where such activity will be beneficial to both organizations." Jurisdiction now exercised is recognized.

The unions will exchange copies of contracts, arbitration awards and similar material and consult in advance of any proposed strike or picket line that may affect the other, and cooperate in case of strike or picket line. They will also attempt to coordinate research, education and legislative services.

Two committees are set up in the agreement. One, consisting of three officers of each union, will constitute a "mutual aid committee dedicated to implementing and fulfilling the terms of this agreement," and to settle all differences.

The IWA named Pres. A. L. Hartung and Vice Presidents J. E. Fadling, Olympia, Wash., and Joe Morris, Vancouver, B. C. The Pulp-Sulphite committee is expected to be named shortly.

The second committee, composed of two men from each union, will concentrate on studying and discussing structure and administration to be fitted into a proposed new constitution. It will report to the joint committee, which in turn will report to the two executive boards before the respective conventions in 1959.

Pulp-Sulphite named Treas. Frank C. Barnes, Fort Edward, N. Y., and Vice Pres. Elmer Meinz, whose territory consists of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. The IWA appointed Vice Presidents Burk Christie, Olympia, and Harvey R. Nelson, Portland, Ore.

Pulp-Sulphite, with headquarters in Fort Edward, has more than 170,000 members in about 600 locals. The IWA has about 130,000 members in 300 locals and has its headquarters here.

Both unions have members throughout the United States and Canada. Pulp-Sulphite is strongest in the Northeast and South, centers of pulp and paper production. Much of the IWA membership is is in the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia, where the bulk of lumber production is concentrated and where the pulp and paper industry is expanding rapidly.

Revision Effective:

New Rules Widen NLRB Jurisdiction

The National Labor Relations Board has adopted and put into effect a new set of standards that would extend its jurisdiction over thousands of cases previously barred.

The new standards, tentatively announced on July 22, went into effect Oct. 2 after various groups submitted proposed changes at the board's invitation.

Two changes suggested by the AFL-CIO on behalf of its affiliates were incorporated in the new jurisdiction standards affecting newspapers and communications systems.

The board proposed in July a standard of $250,000 a year gross volume of business for newspapers. The figure was dropped to $200,000 in the final order.

Television, telephone and telegraph concerns would have had to meet a standard of $200,000 gross. The final order drops this figure to $100,000.

The effect in both cases is to extend the NLRB's jurisdiction over labor relations in these industries.

The board's original announcement that it would extend its jurisdiction to a portion of "no-man's land"—the area in which neither a federal nor a state body had the authority to regulate labor relations—came after a Supreme Court decision stating that the board could "greatly reduce the area of no-man's land by reasserting its jurisdiction."

Appropriation Boosted

Congress followed by increasing NLRB appropriations by $1.5 million to allow extension of the jurisdiction.

The new standards, the first change since 1954, generally lower requirements for business volume and flow of commerce across state lines. The board has employed these standards to determine the limits of its jurisdiction.

In response to the board's invitation for comment, the AFL-CIO filed a memorandum declaring that the federation is "opposed to the use of any jurisdictional standards by the NLRB." It added, however, that the proposed standards "are on the whole a considerable improvement over the old 1954 standards, both as respects their content and simplicity of administration."

Rules Revamp Completed by Labor Board

A major revamping of rules governing contracts as bars to employe representation elections has been completed by the National Labor Relations Board with the issuance of two more decisions.

The latest decisions specify among other things that a contract must contain substantive provisions and that a pact on wages only would not bar a petition for a new election.

They specify also that an existing contract will not block an election if less than 30 percent of the work force was on the payroll at the time the contract was signed and less than 50 percent of job classifications were in effect.

In previous decisions the board held that a contract running longer than two years would not be a bar to a new election after its second year, and that an improperly drawn union security clause would invalidate a contract as a bar to an election.

THE FIRST MANAGING EDITOR ever to walk out of his job in a Newspaper Guild strike was Magnus Bredenbek, shown above with his wife, Ellen Louise, as they recently celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary. Bredenbek was managing editor of the former Newark (N.J.) Ledger when the then fledgling Guild struck a quarter-century ago—and he never went back. Still a militant union man, he is a copy editor of the New York Journal American and a board member of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

Packing Union Wins Election At Cited Firm

Webster City, Ia.—The Packinghouse Workers won a National Labor Relations Board representation election at Morton's Frozen Foods Co.—a company which last year was under fire from the McClellan special Senate committee.

The committee charged that in 1955 Morton employed the "labor relations" services of Nathan Shefferman to prevent the UPWA from organizing the plant. When Continental Baking Co. purchased Morton a year later, the committee contended, Shefferman was again brought into the picture—this time to help the Bakery & Confectionery Workers organize and win what the committee said was a "sweetheart" contract.

The BCW was expelled from the AFL-CIO last December on the grounds that it was under corrupt domination.

In the recent NLRB election, the BCW did not appear on the ballot. Instead, the new American Bakery and Confectionery Workers, chartered by the AFL-CIO to replace the ousted BCW, entered the election campaign, as did the expelled Teamsters. The vote was UPWA, 263; ABC, 70; Teamsters, 24; and no union, 5.

Cross Indicted For Perjury In Brawl Story

James G. Cross, president of the ousted Bakery & Confectionery Workers, has been indicted for perjury by a federal grand jury in Washington.

The indictment said Cross lied under oath to the McClellan select Senate committee when he denied having been present in a San Francisco hotel room Oct. 21, 1956, when several delegates to the union's convention allegedly were beaten.

The BCW was expelled from the AFL-CIO at the federation's convention last December on the ground it was under corrupt domination. The united labor movement chartered the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers to replace the ousted union.

Cross termed the indictment "politically inspired persecution," and said it was "related solely to a matter of intra-union politics and has nothing to do with alleged charges of corruption."

The indictment was based on a conflict between Cross' testimony and that of Mrs. Nathan Ehrlich, wife of the president of the union's New York Local 51. She swore before the committee that Cross was present during the fracas and that the BCW president knocked her down and kicked her.

A California grand jury which investigated the beating incident returned no indictments.

Phony Price Tag Gyp Worsening, FTC Says

The Federal Trade Commission says consumers are getting gypped when stores use fake price tags to make them think they're getting a bargain.

FTC officials have issued new guidelines aimed at stamping out fake pricing. But they say it will take the cooperation of the buying public to make the crackdown effective.

One congressional critic of fictitious pricing has said it will also take a larger staff and more money to enable the FTC to do the job. Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), recently urged the FTC to ask for sufficient funds "to enforce the guides for the benefit of the public."

FTC Chairman John W. Gwynne says the problem of misleading advertising is "growing worse." He said the commission will take "fast action" against advertisers, merchants and manufacturers who try to mislead the buying public into thinking they are getting a bargain—when they're not.

Here are some of the new standards the FTC will try to enforce:

- Claims of a reduction in price must be based on the "usual and customary" retail price of the article. In other words, a store can't double the price of an item for one day and then turn around and advertise it as selling for half-price.
- Products must not be advertised as being sold at "factory" or "wholesale" prices unless they are actually being offered at the same price that retailers regularly pay.
- No article should be "preticketed" with any price figure that exceeds the price at which the article is usually sold in that area. Manufacturers who furnish misleading price tags are considered as guilty as the merchant who uses them.

Gwynne concedes that the task of putting a stop to fake pricing "may be too widespread for the FTC alone." He said the job can be done with the cooperation of private groups such as the Better Business Bureaus and by "the buying public."

An FTC spokesman said persons who are "stung" by misleading price advertising should notify the FTC, their local Better Business Bureau and state enforcement agencies. The FTC's jurisdiction applies only where interstate commerce is involved.

Thompson originally criticized the FTC for not seeking sufficient funds to carry out its pronouncements against fictitious pricing. He said the commission's announced plans are "so much window-dressing" in the absence of funds for a stepped-up enforcement campaign.

In reply, Commissioner Robert T. Secrest assured Thompson that the commission, if it determines that additional funds are needed, "will go to the Bureau of the Budget with a substantiated request for funds."

Series of Suits May Block IBT Convention

New actions filed in federal court have further entangled affairs of the Teamsters Union and its court-appointed board of monitors, raising the possibility that Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa may have to delay the special convention previously announced with a goal "to get rid of the monitors."

U.S. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who approved a consent order last January allowing Hoffa to take office and who also named the monitors, will now have to rule on the following pleadings before him:

- A motion from the board of monitors' majority, consisting of neutral Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue and Godfrey P. Schmidt, for an interpretation or modification of the consent order to compel Hoffa and his executive board to comply with clean-up recommendations. O'Donoghue, a widely known Washington lawyer, is counsel for the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters. Schmidt, a New Yorker, was named as monitor representing the rank-and-file plaintiffs who originally tried to bar Hoffa as illegally elected.
- A further motion by O'Donoghue and Schmidt asking Letts to decide whether his consent order was illegal. If so, presumptively, Letts might order Hoffa out and restoration of the union executive board that preceded him.
- A motion by the Teamsters asking the ouster of Schmidt for conflict of interest in allegedly representing employers with whom the Teamsters bargain.
- A separate charge by John Cunningham, former chairman of the rank-and-file group that originated the suit to restrain Hoffa from the presidency, that Schmidt had failed to account for $50,000 allegedly raised to finance the suit. Cunningham accused Schmidt of calling together 12 other plaintiffs to depose Cunningham as chairman.
- A new action by Schmidt asking Judge Letts, if he refuses to construe the consent order as giving the monitors clear clean-up authority, to reinstate the original injunction suit to bar Hoffa and appoint a receiver during trial.

O'Donoghue and Schmidt filed an interim report with Letts last August strongly suggesting they would seek to compel Hoffa and the Teamsters executive board to comply with clean-up proposals. L. N. D. Wells, Jr., a Dallas, Tex., lawyer named by the court to represent the union, dissociated himself.

Wells also withheld approval of specific recommendations by O'Donoghue and Schmidt on trusteeships, election and ouster proceedings, including the recommended trial looking toward expulsion of Teamster Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan, Detroit union official, business associate and close friend of Hoffa.

Judge Letts is expected soon to set a date for hearings on the pleadings before him.

Death of Pope Pius Mourned by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed his deep sorrow on the death of Pope Pius XII, leader of the Roman Catholic Church.

Meany issued the following statement:

"The world has lost a great and good man of God. But the world is the richer because of his wisdom, love and compassion for all mankind. The men and women of the AFL-CIO, of all faiths, mourn his death."

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF AFL-CIO NEWS published Weekly at Washington, D. C. for September, 1958.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Editor Saul Miller, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, Willard Shelton, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, none.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member must be given): George Meany, President, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; William F. Schnitzler, Sec'y-Treas., 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (principal officers).

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) NONE.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the comapny as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 115,586.

Saul Miller,
Editor and Director of Publications.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1958.

(Seal) Josephine M. Carney,
Notary Public.

My commission expires July 31, 1963.

Meany Tells Chemical Workers:

Business Chose Political Arena As Battleground to Fight Labor

The American trade union movement was forced into political activity when management chose the legislative hall "as the battleground" on which to fight organized labor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 15th annual convention of the Chemical Workers.

"The picket line used to be our battleground," Meany observed.

He said that when labor was successful in its economic struggle toward "improving the living standards of the people we represent," employers decided that "the place to do battle was in the legislative field."

The AFL-CIO president told 450 cheering delegates:

"I'd like it very much if we did not have to have any political action in the labor movement. There are a lot of other things we could be doing. But we're in politics because that is where we must go to carry out our primary objective."

He described as "a lot of bunk" charges made by some political candidates and party officials that the trade union movement "wants to run the country and seize control of a political party."

Labor Party Not Wanted

Meany said that unions do not want to form a labor party, do not want to control a political party, and do not want themselves to be controlled by any political party.

"That would mean that one segment of the American people, setting themselves in a class apart, had made up their minds to run the government," he continued. "That would mean an end to democracy.

"I don't want a government run by Wall Street.

"I don't want a government run by big business.

"And I don't want a government run by labor.

"We have no such thought in mind."

Scoffing at politicians who refer to "politico-labor bosses," Meany said:

"Don't let anyone kid you. The so-called 'labor bosses' control no votes. The only vote I've ever been able to control is my own. I can't even control the votes of my family."

The AFL-CIO president insisted that "as a citizen," I have the right to place the record of the candidates before the voters and ask them to use their own judgment."

The trade union movement, he told the convention at Washington's Hotel Statler, "will continue to support candidates of both parties on the basis of their records and of their attitude on the problems which we think are important."

Meany said that "the efficiency of labor's political organization is improving," and that "the number of trade union members exercising their right to vote is growing each year."

"I make no apologies for that," he said.

Raps Taft-Hartley

Management and "certain political figures" worked together to pass such "restrictive" federal measures as the Taft-Hartley Act, Meany said. He described T-H as having "within its framework all that the employer needs to render a union completely ineffective, providing he is willing to put up the fight, spend the money, and use Taft-Hartley machinery."

Once business was certain that labor could be "penalized, punished and set back by legislation," he continued, it turned to the "right-to-work" battle.

Efforts to enact these anti-labor laws are "heavily financed" by big business, and supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, Meany said.

"Their aim is to destroy the efficiency of the trade union as an instrumentality to advocate the cause of those who work for wages," he added.

Chemical Workers Set For Merger Plan Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

ceived prolonged applause when he added:

"But it is your decision to make. There will be no pressure of any kind from the federation."

Hails Steps Taken

Mitchell reported on meetings already held between representatives of the two unions, describing them as "a big step forward" on the road toward "one strong, militant union of chemical workers."

"No individual—and I include myself—has any right to stand in the way of achieving for the people we represent a greater measure of economic justice and a greater degree of individual security," he said.

Looking to the future, the ICWU president said the union should stress companywide bargaining to replace the present chemical industry pattern of negotiating on a plant-by-plant basis. Wages, he pointed out, have not keep pace with those of auto and steel workers who have companywide negotiations.

The report of the officers put considerable stress on the inroads which automation has made on employment in the chemical industry. In the past year, it pointed out, the number of hourly-paid workers dropped from 556,000 to 500,000—a decline of more than 10 percent—while white collar employment increased by 10,000 to a new high of 305,000 in the same period.

"In spite of our organizing efforts," the report continued, "we have not been able to keep pace with layoffs in our industry."

The officers said that organization had been "adversely influenced" by the general climate of public opinion stemming from McClellan committee hearings and by the policies of the "employer-biased, Eisenhower-appointed" National Labor Relations Board.

The report, signed by Mitchell, Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer and the union's nine vice presidents, said the ICWU's membership declined by 3,900 since the 1957 convention. It called for renewed organizing drives, declaring that "every unorganized plant is an ever-present threat to our whole structure."

Humphrey Speaks

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) unleashed a full-scale attack on the Eisenhower Administration's economic, agricultural and international policies, declaring that "this government is leaderless today."

He saved his sharpest criticism for the Administration's foreign policy, accusing Eisenhower of wanting to "stifle constructive suggestions" on international affairs. He referred specifically to the President's claim that criticism of his foreign policy gave "aid and comfort to the Communists."

"When Administration policies may lead us to the very brink of atomic war," Humphrey said, "against the expressed will of our people and in the face of grave protests from our allies, it is the plain duty of men in public life to take issue with those who are responsible. We would be cowards if we did less."

Luncheon Local Pensions Begin

New York — Thirteen veteran workers of this city's hundreds of luncheonettes received their first pension checks under a contract negotiated by their union.

The union is Local 923, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, which has contracts for workers at 250 luncheonettes.

At special ceremonies during the local's general membership meeting, union and management officials hailed the new pension plan as an assurance of financial security for more than 1,500 Local 923 members.

Pension benefits are financed entirely through employer contributions. The fund is managed by a board of trustees made up equally of union and management representatives.

Bell Affiliate Blocks CWA Voter Drive

Denver—A major Bell Telephone system affiliate has thrown a roadblock in the way of a Communications Workers drive to register workers to vote in the November elections, when a "right-to-work" proposal will appear on the state ballot.

Officials of Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. ordered Mrs. Mary Lou Rea, a notary public and vice president of CWA Local 8412, to stop registering fellow employes on her relief periods and lunch hours, despite the fact that she was doing the work away from all business activities.

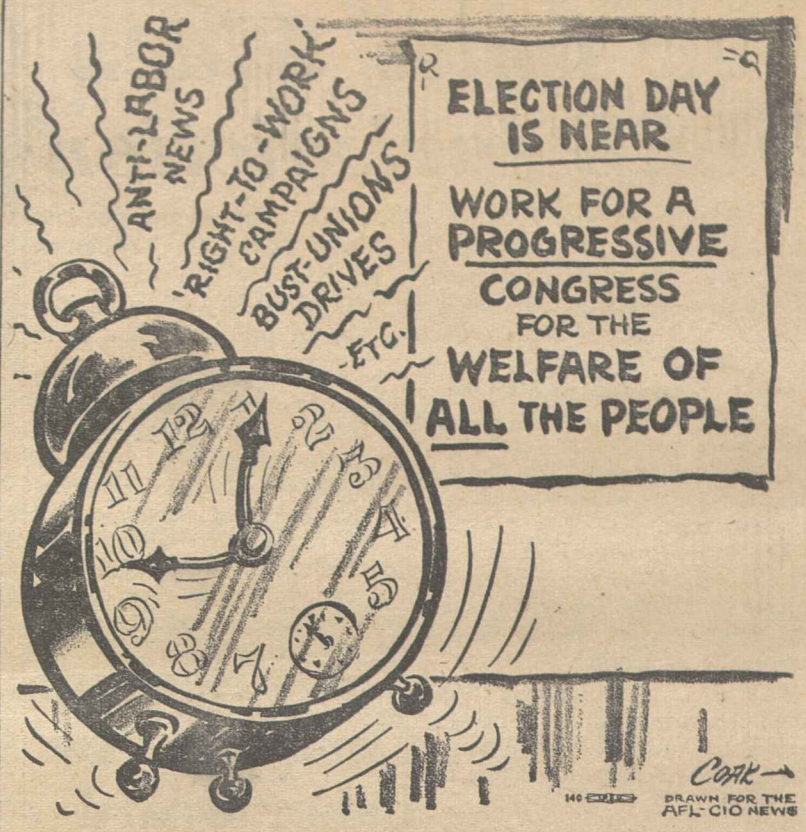
Mrs. Rea was operating under a state law permitting notaries to register voters outside regular election offices.

Paul L. Ellenberger, president of Local 8412, charged the company action was a "direct violation of all democratic American principles."

He pointed out that the union had requested company cooperation in a drive to register employes under a plan whereby a desk would be set up in the lobby of the building, manned by notaries from both the company and the union. The Bell affiliate "refused this request," he said, "so we went ahead on our own."

The voter registration, Ellenberger said, is in line with union policy "and the policy of other public-spirited organizations." He contended that the registering is permissible under the contract and said the union has therefore filed a grievance.

Wake Up!



Ike, GOP Make 'Labor' Chief Campaign Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

at the White House named the liberal Proxmire—alone among all Democratic political candidates this year—as a symbol of "spending" it said Democratic control of Congress would bring.

The Kamp booklet on Reuther, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the federation's Executive Committee, has previously cropped up in Republican Sen. William F. Knowland's campaign for governor of California and in a Colorado referendum on a proposed "right-to-work" law.

It has also appeared in Michigan and in other states, and a parallel full-page advertisement assailing Reuter and other union leaders in connection with the elections has been heavily financed by businessmen.

The advertising campaign is sponsored by the right-wing Committee for Constitutional Government whose executive secretary, Edward A. Rumely, said "nothing in this committee's history" had surpassed the response.

Convicted of Contempt

Rumely was convicted of contempt of Congress for refusing several years ago to tell an investigating committee the sources of financial contributions and "literature" purchases that supported his rightist propaganda, but the conviction was reversed by the appellate courts.

Kamp served a term for contempt of Congress for refusing to disclose his backers.

The Milwaukee Journal said that at least two dozen Wisconsin businessmen purchased Kamp's anti-Reuther pamphlets for distribution in connection with the Proxmire-Steinle contest. They included Harry Bradley, board chairman of the Allen-Bradley Co., and Walter Harnischfeger, president of the Harnischfeger Corp., both of Milwaukee.

Kamp, who has been continually repudiated by leading Republican politicians and businessmen, including the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.), wrote earlier in the campaign that while "anti-semitism" no longer seemed to stir his backers, his "warnings" against labor were drawing gratifying support for many persons in the GOP.

The Republican overall camaign document from the White House cried alarm about the alleged threats of "socialism" in the event of a Democratic victory in November.

"Anyone who lived through the 20 years of the New and Fair Deals will never forget the grief they brought," said the declaration.

"Taxation for political purposes would again become a harsh reality with an increased Democrat majority in Congress. Imposition of higher federal taxes to finance grandiose spending schemes would become a certainty.

"Private enterprise and individual initiative, as we know them, could not survive in such a climate. Nationalization, socialization of industry would inevitably follow. All of us would become pawns of a super state.

"The left-wing Democrat instinct to regiment and to direct all of America from bureautic command posts is insatiable."

89-11-01

ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
PD CBG

Bennett Urges Controls

Next day conservative Sen. Wallace Bennett (R-Utah), in a speech to retailers at Atlantic City, called for "stand-by controls" by the government to curb wages and prices.

Bennett, a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, later explained that his proposed controls were different from the "rigid, inflexible" type Democrats allegedly would impose.

Motley to Head Labor Standards

Arthur W. Motley, veteran government career employe, has been appointed director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Standards by Sec. James P. Mitchell.

The bureau's jurisdiction covers child labor, youth employment and industrial safety. It is responsible for receiving and making public reports filed by administrators of welfare and pension plans. Other areas include establishment of safety standards for longshoremen and receipt of union financial statements required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Motley has been assistant director of the Bureau of Employment Security, in charge of the U. S. Employment Service, since 1948.

Meany Spurs Record Vote Drive Nov. 4

AFL-CIO News

Vol. III — Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. — Saturday, October 18, 1958 — No. 42

Democrats Lead '58 Races; Recession, 'Work' Big Issues

Hits Slander Of Labor In Politics

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany branded as an "outright falsehood" the big business "campaign of slander" that labor is trying to control the votes of its members.

In an editorial in the November edition of the AFL-CIO American Federationist urging a record vote on Nov. 4, Meany declared:

"Labor controls no votes. It wants no control. It should control none.

"Every union member who goes into a polling place is alone with his conscience. Only he and his God know how he votes, and that is as it should be.

"No union official, no company boss, no politician or policeman or political commissar must ever be allowed to disturb that sacred right so fundamental in a free society."

(Full text on Page 6)

Meany warned that prior to Election Day workers can "expect an attack upon labor's political activity from big business and big business candidates."

The trade union movement's entry into politics, he noted, came partly in self-defense to defend gains won at the bargaining table from anti-union forces seeking restrictive legislation. But, he added, "the union's responsibility to its members does not end when the daily quitting whistle blows.

"Labor's responsibility is to build

(Continued on Page 12)

A HEAVY MAIL CAMPAIGN against the "right-to-work" proposal which will appear on Idaho's ballot next month has been launched by Idaho labor. Women volunteers are shown working in the state federation's offices, where they handled the mailing of 77,000 pieces of literature detailing the argument against the compulsory union shop. The mailing went to rural, star route and post office box holders.

Nixon Takes Trail To Reverse Trend

By Willard Shelton

As the election campaign entered its final two weeks, the Eisenhower Administration worked hard to reverse or slow down what political observers agreed was a tide that would sweep Democrats back into control of Congress with increased majorities.

In most states the margin was conceded to be close, and the actual extent of Democratic victory appeared to be dependent on which citizens — both party and independent — were sufficiently aroused to go to the polls. The picture in races for governor was much less clear than for Congress.

Major issues that have emerged are the recession and its continuing joblessness in big industrial states, a heavy Republican attack in some states on unions and "politico - labor bosses," a sharpening exchange of criticism on foreign policy, an unhealed split in normally Republican midwestern states over farm policies.

Vice Pres. Nixon campaigned hard in state after state—telling recession-ridden West Virginia that Republicans were "good for workers," exhorting GOP candidates in other states to "fight" as underdog former Pres. Truman did in 1948, claiming in Pennsylvania that the GOP foreign policy gave "peace" instead of "war."

See area election reports, Pages 10 and 11.

Dulles-Nixon Exchange

Sec. of State John Foster Dulles appeared—for less than 24 hours—to have publicly rebuked Nixon for this campaign oratory, apparently on the assumption that it was unwise to provoke Senate Democrats he must answer to in the next Congress. Next day he issued a special statement blaming the appearance of foreign policy issues in the campaign on the Democratic advisory committee, including Truman and former Sec. of State Dean Acheson.

The emergence of Pres. Eisenhower as a campaigner, despite an unusually heavy schedule of speeches, is not expected to affect the trend materially. The President's off-the-cuff comments earlier expressed failure to understand why Republicans should not feel cheerful and confident. He was unable to pull the GOP into control of Congress even when he won a 9.5 million plurality personally two years ago.

An overriding issue for labor continues to be the anti - union "right-to-work" campaign posed directly to the voters in six states and deeply involved in others where heavily financed "work" propagandists barely missed in state legislatures in 1957-58.

Nixon in the Mountain States

(Continued on Page 10)

GOP Rides Labor Issue Despite Ike

Sen. John W. Bricker's official adoption of the "right-to-work" issue as part of his re-election campaign in Ohio strengthened the identification of GOP spokesmen in some states with the political tactics of assailing "politico-labor bosses."

Bricker's embracing of the "work" proposal came a week after top Republican national leaders, following a White House conference with Pres. Eisenhower, issued a statement blasting their opponents as marching on the road toward socialism and setting up labor "bosses" as straw-man menaces to American life.

Pres. Eisenhower at his Oct. 15 news conference gently dissociated

(Continued on Page 11)

Meany on Jobless:

High Unemployment Deflates Boom Talk

America has not begun to solve the basic problems which have resulted in more than 4 million Americans being jobless, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned the nation.

In an analysis of the unemployment situation following release of the government's latest unemployment figures—showing a drop of almost 600,000 in joblessness from mid - August to mid - September —Meany declared that the country "needs something better than political statements of satisfaction."

Noting the sharp rise in productivity and the rapid rise in profits, the AFL-CIO president said:

"The result is reflected in the boom on Wall Street. What America needs is a boom on Main Street — the boom that would come with an end to widespread heavy unemployment and a rise in consumer purchasing power."

He warned that America cannot allow itself to be deluded in light of these vital statistics on unemployment:

- There are above 1.5 million more unemployed than there were a year ago.
- Unemployment in September was 7.2 percent of the labor force, a percentage exceeded in only four months during the past 16 years.
- In a number of industries Sep-

(Continued on Page 12)

Registration Records Set in R-T-W Fight

Organized labor in the six states which will ballot on "right-to-work" proposals prepared to follow up record voter registrations with intensive get-out-the-vote drives to defeat the anti-union proposals next month.

The compulsory open shop question will be an issue on the November ballot in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington.

All registration records were smashed in California and Ohio, where the "right-to-work" proposition was made a partisan political issue by some top Republican candidates. Registration in both states soared beyond the previous highs recorded in the 1956 presidential election, marking the first time in their histories that off-year election registration exceeded that for a presidential contest.

In California, where "right-to-work" is a major plank in the gubernatorial platform of Republican William F. Knowland, the final tally showed 343,600 more voters registered for this year's campaign than were qualified to vote two years ago. More than 80 percent of the registration increase was recorded by the Democrats.

In Los Angeles County, which normally casts 44 percent of the state's vote, the registration increased 110,266 over the 1956 figures. The Democratic Party gained 115,089 while the Republicans

(Continued on Page 9)

Indict 13 Oil Firms For Rigging Prices

South Bend — Thirteen oil firms have been indicted by a federal grand jury for allegedly conspiring to fix gasoline prices in the South Bend area in May 1957.

A similar indictment, charging the firms with violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, were thrown out of court a year ago after it was charged that the jurors had been selected illegally.

Named in the indictment were Standard Oil of Indiana, Socony-Mobil, Gulf Oil, Sun Oil, Texas Co., Ohio Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Shell, Cities Service, Central West Oil, Tornado Oil, Hudson and Pacer Oil.

ILLINOIS MERGER is symbolized by Joseph Germano, left, and Reuben G. Soderstrom as they jointly raised the gavel to open the merger convention of the Illinois AFL-CIO. Germano had headed the state's Industrial Union Council. Soderstrom, who was elected to head the 1,200,000 member united labor movement, had been president of the State Federation of Labor.

Meany Assails Westinghouse, GE for Phony 'Savings' Plans

The General Electric and Westinghouse campaigns to substitute phony "savings" plans for full scheduled wage increases has been denounced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a "sham" based on a "false economic theory which is inimical to the economy as a whole."

In a statement on the current negotiations between GE, Westinghouse and AFL-CIO unions, Meany said the latest GE campaign is clearly "detrimental to the workers involved."

Noting that for many years GE has "carried on a campaign deliberately designed to undermine and, whenever possible, destroy unions in its plants," Meany termed the current tactics "deplorable." He added:

"Under this plan workers would be called upon to sacrifice a substantial amount of wage income now due them in return for a future benefits plan which at best would only equal the amounts to which they are now entitled.

"At worst, those employes whose financial situation would not enable them to save, would lose forever a substantial part of the wage increase now provided by the contract."

Wage Cuts Proposed

The GE offer—picked up in its general application by Westinghouse—would reduce the amount of annual wage increases from 3.5 percent due in 1958 and 1959 under the existing contract to 2.5 percent, and the date of application delayed, the AFL-CIO president said.

The GE proposal, Meany declared is based on the "false theory" that the economy would be best served "by reducing the current purchasing power of workers by diverting the entire amount of their wage increases for the next several years from their pay envelopes into a company 'savings' plan."

The nation, he added, is suffering not from an excess but from "too little purchasing power."

The workers in the electrical industry, said Meany, "will not be misled by these transparent corporation maneuvers" to carry out policies initiated by GE to "weaken the unions" that represent its employes.

The Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, which has a national agreement with GE, has sharply rejected the "savings" plan. Various units of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Sheet Metal Workers and the Machinists who bargain with GE have likewise rejected the proposal. Similar action has been taken by unions negotiating with Westinghouse.

The IUE has presented an eight-point plan—built on the guaranteed wage, shorter workweek and dismissal and severance pay — to General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. The parallel negotiations are being held under reopening clauses in the union's five-year pacts with the two firms.

GE, rebuffed by the union in its efforts to substitute the "savings" plan for scheduled wage increases under the basic agreement, suddenly broke off all negotiations. Management representatives stalked out of sessions with the IUE and refused to meet with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

As talks recessed for two weeks with Westinghouse at Pittsburgh, the union rejected "unequivocally" a similar stock plan. Robert Nellis, chairman of the IUE's Westinghouse conference board, called the five-point company program "fantastically phony" and charged Westinghouse with "aping GE."

James B. Carey, IUE president, continued his broadside attack on the stock savings plans in a new letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission in which he characterized the GE stock plan as a "boiler room" operation. In the letter, he accused GE of making the bargaining table "an annex to the Stock Exchange." He referred to the fact that the comany had filed a registration statement with the SEC covering the 1.1 million shares of common stock it planned to issue to cover the "savings" plan.

The SEC said a reply to Carey's letter was "being prepared."

The IUE, meanwhile, won settlement on a new two-year contract with the Batavia, N. Y., plant of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., ending a 12-day walkout. The pact gives more than 1,200 production and salaried workers annual increases of between five and 11 cents an hour this year and next.

Rail Patrolmen Hailed For Delinquency Fight

Chicago—A Chicago sociologist paid tribute to the nation's "railway cops" as effective fighters against juvenile delinquency when the Railway Patrolmen's Union convened in the Hamilton Hotel here.

Joseph B. Meegan, executive secretary of the Back-of-the-Yards Neighborhood Council, told 78 attending delegates that patience and firmness with families of juvenile lawbreakers is better than court action in handling the vandalism problem.

The patrolmen's international, only chartered policemen's union in the labor movement, represents about 7,000 members employed under contracts with 70 railroads. They organized in federal locals originally in 1939 and 1940 and became a chartered international of the former AFL in August 1949.

Their job is to protect railroad property against invasion by burglars and tramps, but their most constant annoyance is the ambition of youth offenders to stop railroad trains by placing obstructions on the tracks. Window smashing and torpedoes are also frequent problems.

"In Chicago, we have appreciated the thoughtfulness and sound reasoning of patrolmen who bring delinquent juveniles to the Back-of-the-Yards Council instead of to court," Meegan said. "We find a discussion of the problem with parents, the local clergyman and the school principal will accomplish better results than a court complaint or a jail sentence."

The convention voted to campaign nationally for union shop contracts on all railroads. Thirty-four of the patrolmen's contracts currently provide for the union shop.

Hits 'Right-to-Work' Laws

In other actions, the convention resolved to fight proposed "right-to-work" laws, campaign for improved health and sanitation conditions for railroad employes, and to standardize dues rates of local unions, which up to now have set various rates of their own.

The convention re-elected William J. Ryan, of Elizabeth, N. J., president of the union for the next two years. Also re-elected were John V. MacDonald, of Brighton, Mass., executive vice president; Cecil Smithson, of Chicago, secretary-treasurer, and the following regional vice presidents:

Charles H. Dailey, Berkeley, Calif.; H. F. Lins, Baltimore; C. R. Murphy, Paducah, Ky.; Joe C. Reber, San Bernardino; John J. Hornack, Toledo; J. E. Murphy, Chicago; George T. Cannon, Buffalo; Edwin E. O'Brien, Madison, Tenn.; F. G. Hughes, Birmingham; R. M. Widness, Minneapolis, and Merle Barney, Indianapolis.

One new regional vice president was elected—Maurice Madden, of Brooklyn.

Unit Bargaining Issue In Caterpillar Strike

Detroit—More than 20,000 Auto Workers walked off the job at three plants of Caterpillar Tractor Co., after negotiators failed to reach agreement on a new contract before an Oct. 11 strike deadline.

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse said contract talks were continuing at the union's request in an effort to come to a settlement. The new pact is expected to parallel the three-year agreements won from the auto industry's "Big Three."

The major issue still separating the union and Caterpillar, a UAW spokesman said, is the question of central bargaining. The company was said to be holding out for separate contracts at its plants in Peoria and Decatur, Ill., and York, Pa.

The union reported satisfactory progress toward settlement of contract differences had been made with Intl. Harvester, Allis Chalmers and John Deere, which employ more than 55,000 UAW members. There were indications that agreement could be reached with these three farm implement companies without the necessity of a strike.

In addition to settlement along the lines of the economic agreement won from the "Big Three," the union is negotiating with the implement companies on a mountain of unsolved grievances and job classification inequities.

Negotiations Stalled In Key Glass Strike

A strike of 27,000 members of the Glass and Ceramic Workers against the nation's two biggest plate and window glass producers moved into its second week with contract negotiations still stalemated.

Eighteen plants of Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libby-Owens-Ford were closed by the strike. The plants are located in 11 cities in the east, midwest and southwest.

Union Pres. Ralph Reiser said he was "hopeful" that formal negotiations would soon be resumed. Job reclassification, distribution of work and the company's insistence on the right to change incentive wages without agreement by the union are the principal issues in the strike.

The companies, which furnish most of the glass used in auto manufacturing, have made no attempt to operate the plants.

Meanwhile the Glass and Ceramic Workers have begun negotiations with "Little Glass"—four smaller firms whose contracts expire on Nov. 1. Contract talks were under way at Miami Beach.

State, County Union Names Goldberg

Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO and its Ethical Practices Committee, has been appointed a one-man ethical practices committee by the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Goldberg, who also is general counsel for the Steelworkers, was empowered by the AFSCME to investigate any charges of corruption in the union and to recommend disciplinary action to the executive board.

Labor Has Vital Integration Role, Marshall Tells Stone Workers

New York—The labor movement can serve as one vital artery through which this nation can lead the way to integration in the public schools, a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told the Stone and Allied Products Workers ninth biennial convention here.

Suggesting that trade unions should use their strength to enlist the support of people of good will, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel, asserted that the solution to segregation in the schools will be won "only when the good people get tired of being pushed around."

'New Crusade' Urged

Others who addressed the convention included John Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization; Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.); and Donald McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Livingston called for a "new crusade" of organizing to counteract reactionary forces that threaten the traditional freedoms labor has enjoyed over the years.

"Today's events move too swiftly for organized labor to sit back and rest content with past achievements," he declared. "We must go forward and carry the message of trade unionism to the millions who still don't know what it means to enjoy the protection of union conditions."

Zelenko presented a detailed analysis of the implications of the Kennedy-Ives bill, asserting that it is imperative for every organized worker to konw present-day political issues and the records of candidates who are standing for election.

USAPWA Pres. Sam H. Scott and Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson had been returned to office for another two-year term in a referendum vote by the entire membership of the union held Sept. 1.

The convention unanimously adopted some 20 resolutions covering civil rights, public housing, aid to education, Taft-Hartley revision, and other political issues.

Marshall told the convention that the danger in closing public schools is that an overwhelming majority of white children suffer along with the very few Negro children who are being discriminated against. He noted that in the Little Rock school crisis as it stood in September, 1957, only six Negro children were involved out of a total school population of 2,000 students.

ICFTU to Mark Hungarian Revolt

Oct. 23 is being celebrated as Solidarity Day by the world's free trade unions to commemorate the 1956 uprising of Hungarian workers against Soviet rule.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is again inviting contributions to its Solidarity Fund. The target goal is $5,600,000—with two-thirds of the amount already subscribed.

ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer of Sweden reminded workers that the fund was established "to provide assistance to workers who fall victim to any repressive measures, whether from Communist, Fascist or other totalitarian regimes, from colonial regimes or from hostile governments and employers." The fund also makes token contributions in major disasters such as accidents, earthquakes or hurricanes.

Meany Tells Bricklayers:

Mitchell Playing Recession Politics

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 65th Convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Intl. Union "the Eisenhower Administration is playing politics with the recession to win Republican votes."

He told delegates to the Atlantic City convention that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, a member of President Eisenhower's cabinet, made one of the shortest political speeches on record when he stated "the recession is over." Meany declared:

"This would be very nice if we could believe it, adding, "at least we finally have them admitting there was a recession—something they haven't been willing to admit until now.

"It must be a great comfort to more than 4 million unemployed to hear a member of the Eisenhower cabinet tell them the recession is over. Does Sec. Mitchell think that over 4 million jobless is the permanent rate of unemployment? If he does we'll have recurring recessions every few years."

Meany said there are more than 1.5 million more workers unemployed than there were a year ago and that unemployment in September was 7.2 percent of the labor force. He pointed out that a 6 percent jobless rate creates an emergency depressed area. At that rate, said Meany, the entire nation could be considered an emergency depressed area.

Blasts 'Work' Legislation

The AFL-CIO president blasted the proponents of "right-to-work" legislation stating their sole aim was to destroy trade unions. "If they weaken trade unions they will weaken the whole wage structure and there will be more and more jobless," Meany said.

Bricklayers Pres. Harry C. Bates, an AFL-CIO vice president, said the 625 delegates would act on 66 resolutions dealing with union affairs and with strengthening the union. The delegates were addressed by James L. McDevitt, director of COPE, and Mitchell, who in a prepared speech claimed that the nation is climbing out of the recession and heading for a record prosperity.

AFL-CIO PRES. George Meany addresses the Bricklayers on recession politics at union's 65th convention at Atlantic City. Seated are Sec. John J. Murphy (left) and Pres. Harry C. Bates.

Savings Bond Film Premiere Set Nov. 10

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will present the first print of the 1959 U.S. Treasury savings bond film sponsored by the labor federation to Sec. Robert B. Anderson in Washington Nov. 10 at a premiere for bond program volunteers.

The motion picture, to be shown before payroll savings meetings in business and industry, civic, fraternal, service and labor organizations, women's clubs and schools, features the cast of the popular TV series "Father Knows Best."

Entitled "24 Hours in Tyrantland," the film, produced by Screen Gems, Inc., features Robert Young, Jane Wyatt, Elinor Donahue, Billy Gray and Lauren Chapin. Eugene Rodney, the series' producer, and Roswell Rogers, its writer, contributed their talents to the making of the film.

All production costs were defrayed by the AFL-CIO.

"Tyrantland" revolves around Robert Young's accepting an appointment as chairman of a Share-in-America Savings Bond campaign in his community. Jane Wyatt, his wife, is enthusiastic, while his three children, Elinor Donahue, Billy Gray and Lauren Chapin, refuse to cooperate willingly.

A family experiment is decided upon to resolve the issue—a 24-hour period under a mock dictatorship, in which the children are the pawns of "the state," their parents. When it's over, the children better appreciate the freedoms and privileges that are a part of an American family's democratic way of life.

When the children understand how the purchase of savings bonds helps insure the peace and the economic health of our country, they are more than willing to help their father make a success of the savings bond campaign.

All of which proves again that Father Knows Best.

NMU Anniversary Made Paid Holiday

The boss will pay on the union's birthday under two contracts negotiated by the Maritime Union.

Agreements reached with the Seaways Atlantic Corp. and Michigan Atlantic Corp. make May 3—anniversary of the NMU's founding in 1937—a paid holiday. It is the tenth annual paid holiday provided in the contract.

The companies operate diesel-powered vessels carrying freight and bulk cargoes between the Great Lakes and East Coast ports.

Two Insurance Unions Weigh Merger Plans

Merger committees of the two international unions in the insurance field will meet in Washington Oct. 23-25 to consider a compromise solution to the last major issue standing in the way of amalgamation.

The compromise, dealing with the question of representation at conventions, was proposed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, whose assitance was solicited by the merger committees of the Insurance Workers of America and the Insurance Agents Intl. Union.

IWA Pres. William Gillen and IAIU Pres. George Russ met with Meany on the convention question in what both unions described as a renewed effort to conclude a merger.

The two unions in the insurance industry came about when the Communist-dominated Office and Professional Workers was expelled from the CIO in 1951. Some members turned to the IAIU while others joined the CIO's new Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee which later became the IWA.

As a prelude to merger, both unions have engaged in joint legislative action, signed the AFL-CIO no-raiding pact. and just recently launched joint collective bargaining efforts with one of the major companies, Quaker City Life Insurance Company.

CORRECTION

A story in the Oct. 11 issue of the AFL-CIO News dealing with the first pension checks received by employes of New York City luncheonettes should have identified the union involved as Local 923 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. The story incorrectly identified the local as affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

Plumbers Note Major Gains In Membership

Colorado Springs Colo. — John J. McCartin, assistant general president of the Plumbers and Pipefitters, told the convention of the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors Association here that an intensified organization drive had resulted in 3,000 new members for the union in the refrigeration industry in the past year.

This represents 40 per cent of the total union membership increase in that period, McCartin said. He disclosed that the union has created 238 refrigerated divisions which are organizing state by state across the country and in Canada.

McCartin emphasized that the union will continue to train apprentices to become full-fledged plumbers and pipefitters and will refuse to shorten the training period to turn out specialized refrigeration mechanics. He said:

"As far as possible, we want men who can work interchangeably on different types of jobs. We refuse to break down our craft into Heinz's 57 varieties. The welfare of the individual craftsman is what counts with us."

Ford, Chrysler Back in Production, Many GM Locals Still on Strike

Detroit—The auto industry headed rapidly toward normal production as Auto Workers negotiating teams hammered out settlement of local contract issues to send thousands of striking production workers back to their jobs.

Two of the industry's "Big Three" producers—Ford and Chrysler—reported completion of negotiations on local issues at all of their plants, putting them in full production for the first time in more than a month.

At General Motors, last of the major producers to sign, 34 UAW units with 80,000 members had settled such issues as local grievances, shift differentials, production standards and relief time. This left only 90 of the GM plants across the nation still strikebound

Oldsmobile became the first GM auto division to resume assembly line operations as settlement on local issues was reached at Lansing and Wilmington.

As the GM strikes entered their third week, the UAW announced that the 165,000 members of locals still out had become eligible for strike assistance—ranging from $12 weekly for a single man to $22 for the worker with a family. These benefits will scale up if the walkouts last more than a month.

GM locals, meanwhile, were pushing an intensive drive to complete ratification of the national contract by the weekend, even if local issues remained unsolved. Under the terms of the agreement reached by the UAW and GM negotiators, the national pact must be ratified by the rank-and-file before Nov. 20.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president and head of the union's General Motors Dept., announced that the national GM conference had voted almost 6-to-1 to recommend ratification by the locals.

At Chrysler, the union's national conference was scheduled to put its stamp of approval on the three-year agreement for production workers. Negotiations were continuing on a new contract covering the company's 8,500 salaried and engineering workers.

Negotiations were continuing under a news blackout with American Motors Corp. as the AFL-CIO News went to press. The union set an Oct. 17 strike deadline unless agreement is reached on a new contract covering 13,000 production workers at four plants. A spokesman for the UAW indicated agreement had been reached on basic local issues, with a good chance of settlement on a national contract.

Taft-Hartley Used to Break UFWA Strike

The Taft-Hartley union-busting provision has been utilized by another employer in a strike situation.

Local 251 of the Furniture Workers, on strike at Carolina Woodturning Co., Bryson City, N. C., since April 8, 1957, was counted out in an NLRB decertification election in which only strikebreakers were allowed to vote.

The tally among the strikebreakers was 123 votes against the union, one vote for it.

The long strike started when negotiations for a new contract broke down, and its course was marked by a series of legal harassments directed against the union and individual strikers and their families.

Hershey Workers Vote ABC by 4-1 Margin

Hershey, Pa.—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers won a smashing victory at the Hershey Chocolate Corp., rolling up a 4-to-1 margin over the Bakery & Confectionery union expelled last December by the AFL-CIO.

The Hershey victory was the chocolate frosting on the cake for ABC. Earlier the union had chalked up impressive contract gains for 3,800 members in New York and Philadelphia.

Of the 2,298 valid ballots cast in the NLRB representation election at Hershey, 1,629 were for ABC Local 464 which presently holds bargaining rights. The BCW polled 427 votes, and there were 242 no-union ballots.

The Hershey local was one of the first to move over to the ABC when the new union was chartered by the AFL-CIO. Two weeks before the NLRB vote, BCW Pres. James Cross arrived at Hershey with an entourage of 13 aides to speak at a highly-publicized "mass meeting." Fewer than 50 Hershey workers showed up.

In New York, ABC Local 50 won a 32½ to 50-cent package for 2,500 members after a 4½ hour strike at five big bakeries. Workers at Continental, General, American and Ward Baking companies and the S. B. Thomas Co. received a minimum of 10 cents an hour retroactive to last May and will get additional 7½-cent raises this Nov. 1 and on May 1 and Nov. 1 1959. Some skills received additional adjustments.

A last-minute settlement averted a strike of 1,300 members of ABC Local 6 at Philadelphia. Just 15 minutes before the strike deadline, an agreement was reached for a 21-cent hourly raise, part of which was retroactive to May. Philadelphia's six largest bakeries were involved and the settlement set a pattern for the area.

Meany Raps Import Quotas On Zinc, Lead

The AFL-CIO has deplored the Administration's action in imposing "injurious" quotas on lead and zinc imports.

Pres. Eisenhower had announced a one-third reduction in these imports from last year's levels, declaring the action was taken to ease the "genuine distress" of the domestic industry. Spokesmen for the industry said it would have little effect on U.S. prices, production or employment.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the quotas would have been unnecessary if the 85th Congress had enacted labor-supported proposals. These involved production payments to domestic producers in order to shore up the industry. Meany said labor backed these bills "in line with our traditional support for the reciprocal trade program."

The President's action, Meany said, was "especially ill-timed because it has resulted in sizeable unemployment and severe hardship to workers in Latin America." He said it came "at the very time when agreement seems to have been reached throughout the Western Hemisphere on the need for an all-out program to stimulate economic development in Latin America."

Meany added: "We call upon the new Congress to take immediate action when it convenes to meet the critical lead-zinc situation with legislation which will provide maximum justice for both the American industry and our sister nations in Latin America. In the meantime, we urge the President to review the situation and remove the quotas at the earliest possible date."

6% Wage Increase Won by Machinists

Vancouver, B. C. — More than 700 members of Machinists Lodge 764 won wage increases of 6 percent under a new one-year contract with Canadian Pacific Airlines.

The airlines' maintenance, repair and service station employes are covered by the agreement. It gives top mechanics a boost of $23.34 a month which creates an hourly rate of $2.44.

AN ATOMIC display forms the backdrop for this convention photo of three top officers of the Shipbuilding Workers. Left to right are Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis, Pres. John J. Grogan, and Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood. Grogan, who is mayor of Hoboken, N J., said shop stewards must be alert to protect the health of workers against radiation hazards of the atomic age.

Grogan Hits 'Scuttling' of Merchant Marine

Cincinnati—The Eisenhower Administration has "scuttled the American merchant marine," John J. Grogan, president of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, told delegates at the opening of the union's 19th national convention here.

The convention, which marked the 25th anniversary of the union's founding, was called to order as Grogan rapped a ship's bell. It is the same type of bell used for 280 years to call men to their jobs in America's shipyards.

Albert D. Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., blasted "the big business government in Washington" and called for a return to the New Deal Concept of using the government "on behalf of the people and their needs."

"I accuse this Administration of deliberately trying to line up farmers against the workers and of pursuing a policy aimed at freezing out the small farmer," Whitehouse told the convention. "I accuse them of trying to give away the TVA. I accuse them of ignoring the needs of the lowly and the needy right here at home."

He added: "We can't afford any philosophy that sees government as a mere umpire, as an instrument of the privileged or as some kind of necessary evil."

Grogan, who is also the Democratic mayor of Hoboken, N. J., said that the maintenance of an adequate merchant marine and a Navy equal to the task of protecting our shores is more vital than ever in this atomic age.

Denouncing the Administration for its failures on civil rights, slum clearance and other liberal programs, Grogan said: Roosevelt gave us the New Deal; Truman gave us the Fair Deal; Eisenhower has given us the No Deal."

The Shipbuilders' president also warned against the too rapid advance of automation. "We are being promised all sorts of things for the future—less sweat, less toil," he said, "but the manufacturers are not waiting for the future, they are collecting their higher profits today."

Automation Here Now

"Automation will spell the doom of small businessmen," Grogan declared. "They do not have the capital to purchase new, expensive machinery and the big corporation will push them to the wall."

Addressing himself to local union officers and shop stewards, Grogan told them that they must see to it that the health of workers is protected as more and more atomic power is used.

He pointed out that shipbuilders are already working on an atomic powered cruiser, destroyer, and heavy freighter. They are building the reactors as well as the ships.

"The new hazards of the coming age," he said, "create new responsibilities for the shop stewards because there are no adequate laws for the protection of workers."

He said that 14 states have some laws, 14 others have haphazard laws, and the remaining 20 have no laws at all.

"And even where there are laws," Grogan said, "there is no police force — and there is no money for enforcement. It is up to the shop steward to be the policing force and up to him to maintain records on radiation for the protection of workers."

Delegates at opening sessions discussed a long-range shipbuilding and ship repair program, an organizing campaign and wage hikes totaling 52 cents an hour won since the last convention.

Clerks Win Injunction Barring New Toledo Vote

The Retail Clerks have entered another round in a legal battle with the National Labor Relations Board over representative elections at three Toledo, O., department stores which once employed the "labor relations" services of Nathan Shefferman.

The union's latest challenge involves the NLRB's right to act in labor disputes when a union has failed to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act. U.S. District Court Judge David A. Pine has issued a temporary injunction forbidding the labor board to hold hearings on new elections.

The RCIA's position is based on the refusal of officials of Locals 128 and 637 to sign non-Communist affidavits. The Retail Clerks contend that, since Taft-Hartley requires such affidavits before a union can avail itself of the board's processes, this non-compliance stands as a barrier to labor board intervention.

Strike Started in '57

The legal battle between the NLRB and the union dates back to November 1957, when the RCIA went on strike against LaSalle's department store, a Toledo affiliate of Macy's in New York.

Prior to the walkout, the union had been negotiating with LaSalle's and two other Toledo department stores through Retail Associates, a group which was once a client of Shefferman whose union-busting activities have been sharply criticized by the McClellan special Senate committee.

Joint Election Barred

The three stores, apparently relying on the votes of 350 strikebreakers at LaSalle's to guarantee a "no union" vote, petitioned for a joint election. The RCIA countered with a double-barrelled legal maneuver—withdrawing from the joint negotiations and putting itself into non-compliance by refusing to sign the non-Communist affidavits.

Last month, the NLRB was rebuffed by the court on the question of the single representation election, when U.S. District Judge Edward M. Curran upheld the union's right to reject the three-store election. The companies followed up that decision by petitioning for separate elections.

Judge Pine set Oct. 24 for hearings on the non-compliance question.

Mitchell Reelected:

ICWU Convention OK's Merger Steps

Hopes for merger of two autonomous AFL-CIO unions in the chemical field moved forward as the Chemical Workers put their stamp of approval on a timetable for eventual unity with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Winding up their 15th annual convention in Washington, D. C., 450 delegates overwhelmingly endorsed plans calling for drafting of a proposed constitution next spring. The timetable, also adopted by the OCAW convention in Long Beach, Calif., last month, stipulates that both unions will hold their 1959 conventions in the same city and on the same dates in order to go further toward unity.

Adoption of the merger plan was a major victory for ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell, who was unanimously re-elected to his second two-year term as president of the 85,000-member union.

Also re-elected without opposition were Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer, and Vice Presidents Gordon McIlwain, Laron K. Judd, Thomas E. Boyle and Jack T. Swift. Three incumbent vice presidents—Joseph J. Donovan, John Gratz and James R. Gallagher—won over opponents.

In the two other contests for vice presidencies, incumbent Arvil Inge was defeated by Jack Williamson, and incumbent Noel R. Hunley was defeated by J. Harley Thomas.

Members Will Decide

Elwood D. Swisher, OCAW vice president, told the ICWU delegates that the speed with which merger may be achieved depends on "how smoothly" discussions go at next spring's constitution-drafting sessions and "on the attitudes developed among the members back home in both unions."

Swisher, who appeared in place of OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight who was prevented from attending by illness, praised the cooperative spirit which has existed between the two unions, but said that real gains can be made in the chemical industry only when "we bring all chemical workers together in an industrial union."

The multi-million-dollar companies in the industry, he said, "pay no particular attention to our talk of right and justice. They understand only the degree of strength and power which can be launched against them to support the collective bargaining demands of our unions and the aspirations of our members for better wages and working conditions and greater security."

Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell told the convention he was "interested" to learn that preparatory talks aimed toward merger already are under way. "This is an example of the type of unifying, strengthening progress that we all envisioned and hoped for when the AFL and CIO joined forces in December 1955," O'Connell said. "If and when ICWU and OCAW become one, the occasion should mark a great victory for the individual chemical worker.

"Personally, I hope it will work out.

"You will need the strength which unity can afford in the years just ahead."

The convention voted on more than a score of resolutions aimed at amending and strengthening the international's constitution.

Leo Perlis To Be Honored For Labor's Community Role

New York—National attention will be focused on organized labor's work in the social welfare field when the first annual award of the National Council on Social Work Education is presented Oct. 28 to Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

The council, which is the national recruitment body for the 60 social work graduate schools in the U.S. and Canada, will salute Perlis for his "pioneering leadership" in this field. The award will honor the CSA director for his work in "integrating social services as basic features of trade union life."

Principal speaker at the award dinner, to be held at the Hotel Plaza, will be Comdr. William R. Anderson, USN, skipper of the nuclear-powered submarine Nautilus. Other speakers will include New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner; Sidney Hollander, former president of the National Social Welfare Assembly; Miss Jane Hoey, former president of the Council on Social Work Education; and Winslow Carlton, president of the board of Group Health Insurance.

Perlis has served as CSA director since the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955. Prior to that he was director of the CIO Community Services Committee from its creation in 1946, and from 1943 to 1946 directed the CIO War Relief Committee.

Two Unionists Leave On Mission to Japan

Ray Davidson, director of public relations for the Oil Workers, and Sam Evett, assitant regional director for the Steelworkers in the Chicago area, will leave next week for a two-month mission to Japan under the auspices of the Intl. Cooperation Administration.

The two unionists will meet with leaders of Japanese unions in seminars and other meetings in six major cities. Ed Lashman will be acting director of public relations for the Oil Workers during Davidson's absence.

Rockefeller Urges 'Work' Laws Defeat

Schenectady, N. Y.—Nelson A. Rockefeller, Republican gubernatorial candidate, chose this stronghold of the General Electric Co. for a major assault on so-called "right-to-work" laws.

GE's West Coast operations have strongly supported the compulsory open-shop proposal which will be on the California ballot next month. GE is paying for a series of newspaper ads in California papers in support of "right-to-work" a chief plank in the state's gubernatorial campaign of Sen. William F. Knowland (R).

Rockefeller, who is opposing Gov. Averell Harriman (D) in New York, said "right-to-work" laws violate the American tradition of majority rule. He called on Republican leaders attending a dinner here to give "forthright opposition" to these compulsory open-shop laws.

Labor to Help Mark Oct. 24:

United Nations to Celebrate 13th Birthday

THIS BURMESE farmer with some of his rice harvest typifies the world's farmers who are being helped to increase output and raise nutrition levels by turning out better crops.

The United Nations will celebrate its 13th birthday on Oct. 24 with the solid support of organized labor.

Working with the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, AFL-CIO groups around the country will participate in special UN Day meetings, parties and "trick-or-treat" programs to raise pennies for the UN Children's Emergency Fund.

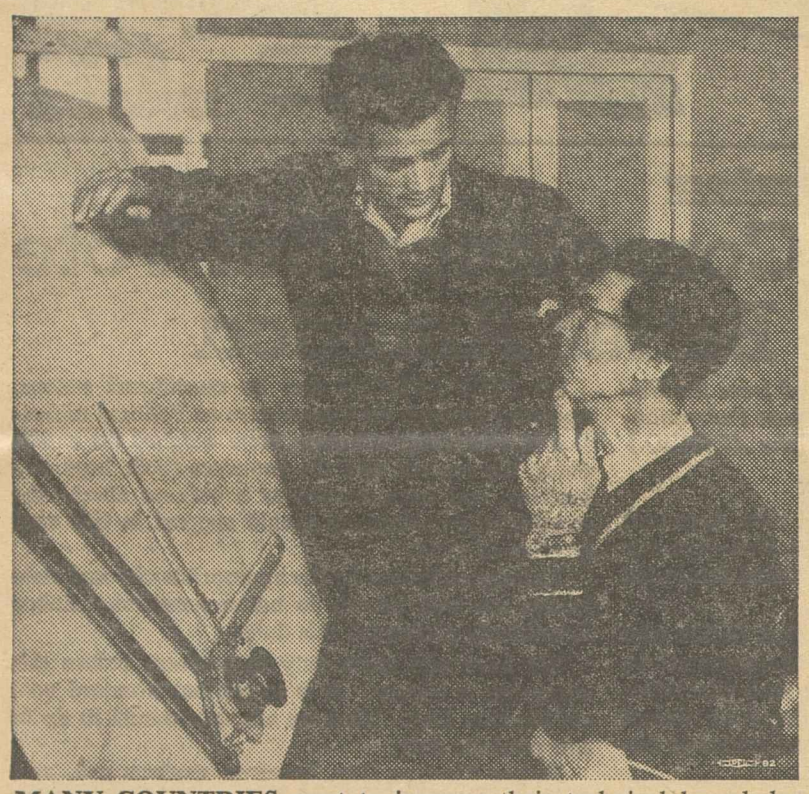
Labor's strong support for the UN since its inception has been recognized by the U.S. Last year AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was a delegate to the UN General Assembly. This year AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George Harrison is a member of the U.S. delegation.

Labor's views on the UN were perhaps best expressed when Meany last year told a group of 600 AFL-CIO union members who work at UN headquarters in New York City:

"We have a large stake in the struggle for world peace and we hope the UN can do something about ensuring the peace. After all, it is workers who fight and pay for war. We also know that not all wisdom is to be found solely in the councils of state. Wisdom also resides in the common people.

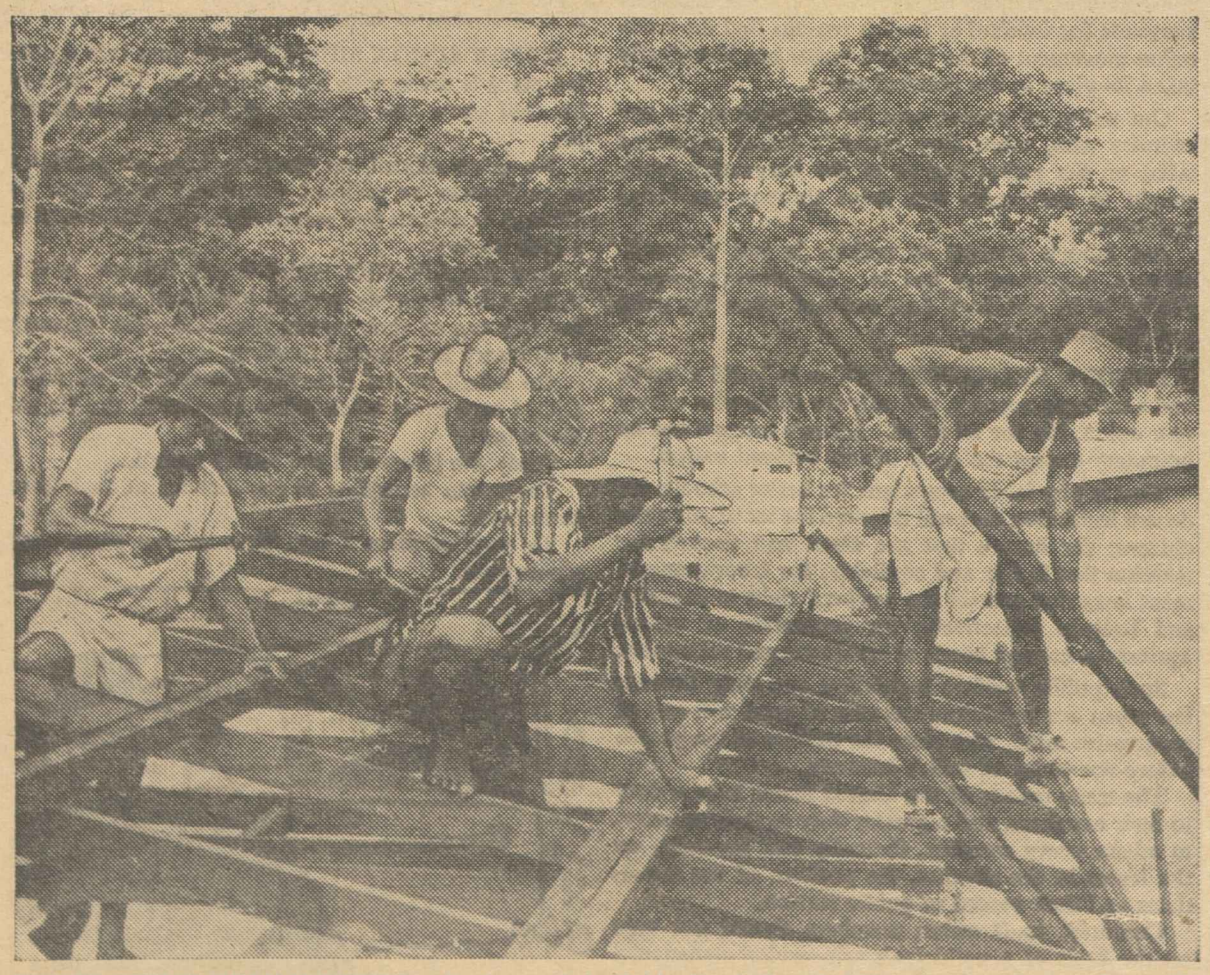
"We are pledged to the maintenance of the UN even though sometimes it works slowly, too slowly. But the UN is the only instrument humanity has which stands between us and the destruction of the human race."

IMPROVED WORKING conditions in the world is one of the goals of the UN which through the Intl. Labor Organization works with trade unions and employer and government representatives to raise living standards.



MANY COUNTRIES want to increase their technical knowledge and skills to make the best use of their human and natural resources. Thousands of experts from four-score nations go abroad each year to help fill this gap and also add to their own knowledge and experience under UN programs.

TEACHING WHICH PROMOTES better understanding among people helps to strengthen the foundations of peace. These children in Pakistan are studying practical examples of UN work in many fields as part of the UN program of broadening education.



DEVELOPING COMMUNITIES calls for each individual's skill and ability on a project such as this housing development in West Africa. Many communities around the world in the less-developed areas find vision turning into reality in cooperative efforts aided by UN programs.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of refugees who may have an opportunity to rebuild their lives in new communities get the chance to acquire a skill and learn a craft so that they can support themselves better now and in the future.

Recession—Political Division

AS THE CONGRESSIONAL campaign pounds down the home stretch it is becoming increasingly apparent that the nation's worst postwar recession with the resulting unemployment is a major issue.

The Administration, the Republican party and some Democrats who endorse the economic policies of the White House have seized on the latest figures showing a drop in unemployment and a continuing recovery in other areas of the economy as evidence that the nation's economic woes are at an end.

They're not.

Organized labor called the turn on the onset of the recession and urged swift action to contain it and prevent it from snowballing into a full-scale depression. Labor wants this recession ended.

It is indeed good news that there are signs of a recovery from the economic depths of the past spring. But labor is deeply concerned with continuing and persisting high unemployment.

The loss in industrial production since the beginning of the recession has been about 60 percent recovered. The loss in non-farm jobs has been only 25 percent recovered.

The current 7.2 percent unemployment rate is one of the highest in the last 16 years. Over 4 million workers are still hunting jobs.

If the current situation continues with the same limited improvement in the job outlook, economists still estimate unemployment at over 5 million this coming winter.

To talk of an "end to the recession" in face of these facts is to delude the nation and in effect to sweep under the rug the hard facts of unemployment—for short-term political gain.

The UN at Thirteen

THE UNITED NATIONS, man's best hope for preventing destruction of the human race, will mark its 13th birthday Oct. 24 still struggling with the world's complex problems and toward the stature and maturity necessary to the effective enforcement of the peace.

But while hopes for peace through the UN are uppermost in the minds of the peoples of the world, it is proper to examine the gap between the UN today and the goals set out in the UN Charter approved in San Francisco in 1945.

The fundamental reason for the UN's failure to achieve these goals is that the Soviet Union, with its goal of a world under Communist rule, has used the UN to further its own political purposes while ignoring the world body when those purposes were threatened.

In the difficult situation in the Middle East in 1956, France, Britain and Israel bowed to the collective will of the UN in the Suez crisis. The Soviet ignored this same collective will when it was expressed in the Hungarian crisis.

To this day a UN emissary awaits an invitation to enter Hungary and the Soviet Union to discuss the brutal policies used to crush the Hungarian people. The invitation has yet to arrive.

Meanwhile, there are other efforts to impair the UN's effectiveness, particularly in the field of public information where the UN has done an outstanding job.

A report expected to be released soon would impose a censorship on the UN Secretariat to prevent dissemination of impartial information of UN activities.

The UN cannot be shaped into an effective, mature instrument for maintaining the peace if it is to be hampered in the vital function of information. Censorship whether on a national or international level is equally abhorrent.

AFL-CIO News

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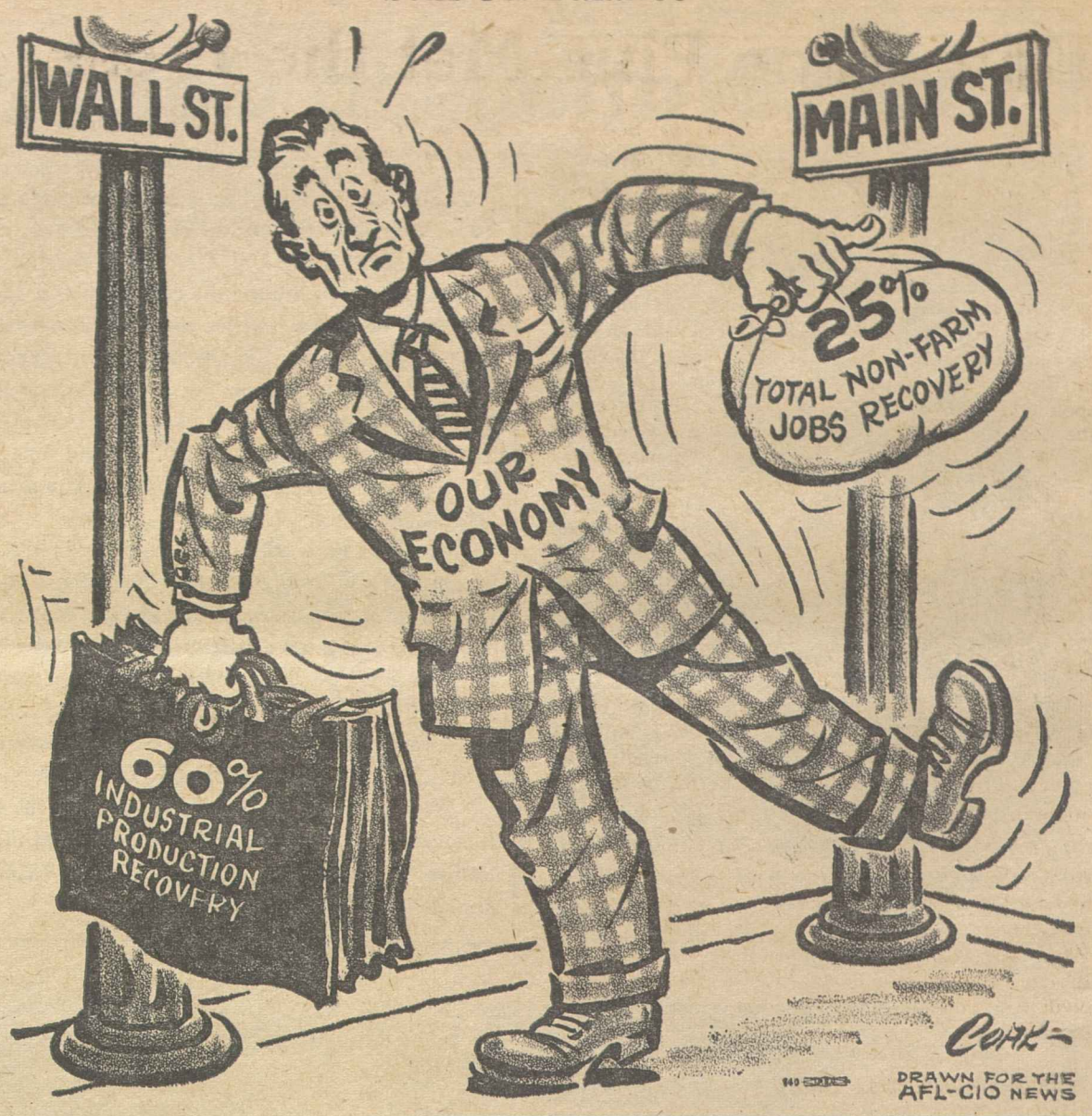
Still Off Balance



Meany to Union Members

Vote Your Conscience, But Vote To Build a Better America

(The following editorial is reprinted from the November issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, the official monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO.)

By George Meany

THE IMPORTANCE of Tuesday, Nov. 4, cannot be overemphasized. It is Election Day—the day on which America determines her political future for the next two years.

But the voters will do more than just decide who will sit in the Senate, the House of Representatives, the State House. They will determine such vital issues as unemployment or prosperity, slums or decent homes, good schools or illiteracy, equal justice or discrimination.

There is virtually no end to the decisions a voter makes for himself, his family, his community, his nation when he marks his ballot or pulls the handle on a voting machine.

And it is because of these decisions and the grave consequences that can befall all of us if these decisions are made for fanciful or foolish reasons that the trade union movement of the United States has historically taken its place in the political arena.

Our entry, of course, was forced upon us by our enemies who, when they couldn't defeat organized labor on the picket line or at the bargaining table, sought to undermine our gains through restrictive legislation.

But labor's interest in politics is not just self-defense, important as that is. The union's responsibility to its members does not end when the daily quitting whistle blows.

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY is to build a better and a stronger country, not only for those who belong to a union, but for all of us. Labor's interest has no boundary except the good of our beloved nation.

That is why labor campaigns for better schools; for decent legislation that will improve the lot of our elder citizens; for homes that are clean and decent; for taxation that is fair and equitable; for labor-management laws that protect the workers' right to organize and bargain collectively; for protection of unions against the corrupt hands of hoodlums and racketeers.

Such public welfare legislation can only become law when our legislators are men of good will and of progressive mind, who place the welfare of the people before the whim of selfish interests.

The trade unions of the United States have a duty to their members, and a greater duty to their country, to advise every member, factually and honestly, on the issues in the election, the position of the candidates and their record of public service.

Certainly, trade union members should not vote on the basis of a politician's self-serving statements, or his cleverly contrived propaganda, or without relating his promises to his record of performance. To do so would be to vote in a vacuum.

SO THE AFL-CIO and its constituent unions, operating through the Committees on Political Education in every city and state, have weighed the candidates, the records and the promises (both kept and broken), and have arrived at a balance sheet—the candidates that workers should support in this vital election of 1958.

Recommendations by the appropriate city and state bodies are well known to union members. Labor has already performed this duty.

We have one more duty to perform before this campaign is history. It is to get out a record vote on Election Day. That we are determined to do as our patriotic duty.

Before Election Day, however, workers can, as a matter of course, expect an attack upon labor's political activity from big business and big business candidates. It will be a campaign of slander, charging that labor is trying to control the votes of its members.

That is an outright falsehood.

Labor controls no votes. It wants to control none. It should control none.

EVERY UNION MEMBER who goes into a polling place is alone with his conscience. Only he and his God know how he votes, and that is as it should be.

No union official, no company boss, no politician or policeman or political commissar must ever be allowed to disturb that sacred right so fundamental in a free society.

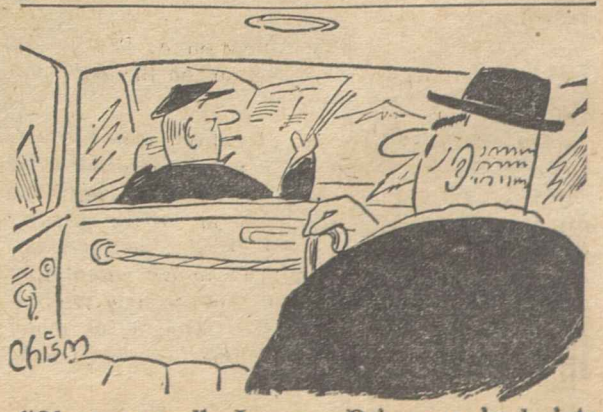
And the AFL-CIO, which firmly believes in this right, will religiously protect individual members in the free use of their voting franchise—the hallmark of citizenry in a land of freedom.

On behalf of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, I urge every trade union member in the United States to:

Study the issues and the voting records.

Then vote according to the dictates of their own conscience.

To each of them I say: Vote as you please, but please vote.



"Oh, very well, Jeeves. Drive me back into town and I'll give you a raise."

Morgan Says:

How Pope Pius Met the Press

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IT WAS EARLY June 1944. We had just liberated Rome, to use a loose term, but already the Allies were beating against the Nazi bastions in France and despite our excitement, the correspondents with the Fifth Army were frustrated by the fact that the invasion had all but pushed our dispatches off page one. Then suddenly came the electrifying word to the Stampa Estera, the foreign press headquarters, that the Pope was going to hold a news conference.

Morgan

Surely a more unlikely caravan of pilgrims has never invaded the Vatican's holy ground. There were Poles and Australians, Indians, French, British and Canadians in various stages of battle dress, or undress.

One lady reporter, an American Amazon fresh from the Anzio beachhead where the PX hardly had veils and elbow-length gloves in stock, wore trousers, a sweaty GI shirt, and no headgear at all. What the splendidly costumed Swiss guards and the robed attaches thought had become of western civilization outside their sanctuary could only be imagined.

But as we trooped up the grand staircase into the special privacy of the Papal apartments, the looks on their faces were eloquent with shock. Our number had mysteriously grown to nearly 150 as Gen. Mark Clark's legions of public relations men, nurses and other camp followers took a sudden interest in world news.

SUDDENLY THROUGH a narrow door, the tall white shadow of the Pope entered. While cameras desparately flashed and snapped, he read his message, pronounced two blessings in high, thin, careful English, then turned toward the door he had entered. Cameramen mistook his swift movements for an effort to escape. Pandemonium burst as reporters joined the crush to trap their quarry and for agonizing seconds the princely head of the Roman Catholic Church was in more peril than Hitler had ever menaced him with. Finally, the mob reluctantly, dubiously dispersed under the strident entreaties of the horrified chamberlain who vowed that Pius was not taking a powder but simply beginning his rounds.

As his magnificent figure moved, unruffled, in my direction, a chubby photographer stepped into his path and cried, "Hold it Pope!" and the Pontiff held. In his wake followed a burdened priest bearing a huge tray of rosaries. As he greeted each, he would bless the beads and bestow a coveted souvenir. One enterprising reporter garnered at least two by ducking behind the file and reappearing in the queue.

The last time I saw Pope Pius XII I remember remarking not only how strongly he had survived all his illnesses, but that desperate scene 13 years before. As a matter of fact, I rather think he enjoyed it although I'm not sure the chamberlain ever recovered.

Vandercook Says:

GOP Leaders Echo McCarthy

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE REPUBICAN PARTY, with the direct blessing of Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has now issued a formal statement of its faith. The President, GOP congressional leaders and top professional party workers have set down the reasons we should vote for Republican candidates next month.

Vandercook

By that action they have created a question in the minds of many readers of that extraordinary document as to whether the whole thing is—it may not be—a misprint. For in the opinion of many Americans of both parties, that document contains more wonders than a Coney Island freak show.

It has been widely believed that the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican Party had once and for all repudiated the repulsive memory and influence of Sen. Joseph McCarthy. Yet the GOP joint statement issued from the White House deliberately adopts that lapse from good grammar and correct usage which is so closely associated with McCarthyism—the use of the truncated word "Democrat" instead of "Democratic," as an adjective.

For, fresh from studying the reckoning of the latest coast-to-coast poll, that 57 percent of U.S. voters now favor the opposition party and only 43 percent of Americans intend to cast their ballots for GOP candidates, the Republican leaders consistently quote McCarthy's catchword—and write of the "Democrat Party."

Some of the fearsome deeds ascribed to that party (by what—in retaliation—I suppose should be called the Publicans)—are downright fascinating. Survivors of the Great Depression and of the subsequent period of the greatest increase in wealth and strength this country has ever known, for example, may be puzzled by this paragraph: "Anyone who lived through the 20 years of the New and Fair Deals will never forget the grief they brought."

INASMUCH AS that period—as a matter of plain record—coincides with the most rapid industrial growth in our history, it is comforting, at least, to realize that "relentless and bitter" attack evidently failed. The Democratic Party, the Grim Old Politicians who foregathered with Mr. Eisenhower at the White House also hint, were mysteriously responsible for the Second World War—one must admit, a somewhat impressive fear. But the chief burden of the Republicans' keening—in a document in an off-year which takes the place of a party platform—is that the majority party of the United States is "certain to go down the left lane which leads inescapably to socialism."

To the not-so-modern-looking Republicans who drew up this year's major campaign document, "socialism" is now understood to mean—by their own account—every action which the last Congress took to encourage re-employment or to build confining walls around the 1957-58 recession.

As We See It:

Twining Lauds Award to Hope

GEN. NATHAN F. TWINING, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, praised the AFL-CIO for calling attention to the USO program by its award to comedian Bob Hope.

Gen. Twining, in an interview on As We See It, AFL-CIO public services program, on the ABC national network, said:

"On behalf of all the members of our armed forces, I would like to express our grateful appreciation to the AFL-CIO and its Community Services Committee for drawing public attention to one of the greatest morale boosting programs, the overseas live entertainment program, by awarding its annual community services citation to Bob Hope. He certainly symbolizes the entertainment program through his many years of participation, contributing his great talents under the banner of the USO."

Twining said it is even more important to carry on a USO program now, in time of peace, than it was during periods of active conflict.

"Today we have over a million men and women on duty overseas and aboard ship," said Twining. "This is over twice the total strength of the Armed Forces in 1940. The morale problem is reflected not only by numbers, but by the very fact that these people are not engaged in active conflict.

THE GENERAL CALLED attention to the "spectacular" being produced for showing to armed forces overseas at Christmas time.

"Members of AFL-CIO unions employed in the television entertainment industry are contributing their time and skills to make this 90-minute production possible," he said. "Bob Hope will be one of the stars of this show."

Bob Hope will be presented the community services award at the Murray-Green Award dinner Nov. 16 at the Beverly-Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills, Calif.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE OPENING OF A POTENTIAL major 1960 political fight was signaled when the Louisiana State Democratic Committee repudiated the state's national committeeman, Camille Gravel, Jr., for not being stiffnecked enough about resisting party policy on equal rights for all citizens.

Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul M. Butler promptly said Gravel would remain on the committee and Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana suggested that this stand might lead the Democratic state organization to repudiate the whole committee.

It is perfectly possible, of course, that 1960 will see a revival of the Dixiecrat movement of 1948, when a strong civil rights plank in the Democratic platform caused the entire South Carolina delegation and half of Alabama's to bolt the convention. Four southern states thereafter cast their electoral college votes for Strom Thurmond, then governor of South Carolina, now a senator.

Meade Alcorn, the GOP national chairman, professes to anticipate a Democratic sectional split. But the bona fides of his argument are eliminated as he explains that he doesn't expect the split to arise from the racial issue but only from the "economic" affinity of southern conservatives for their brothers the Republicans.

This is nonsense. The South would be healthier politically with a genuine two-party system, but the party label really means nothing. The battle of liberalism and conservatism is regularly fought out within Democratic primaries.

Liberal politicians are coerced to timidity on race issues by the danger that moneybagged scoundrels will try to throw them out of office by injecting a provable accusation that they are too compassionate toward the dispossessed Negro as well as the dispossessed white.

These liberals could not possibly be defeated by a straight-line and frank attack on their political economics. Alcorn's dreams are delusive beyond even the scope of an election year if he expects that southern conservatives will take the risk of breaking what amounts to an alliance with the Republican party on anything except a civil rights issue.

And, of course, it is too late for that. The voting strength of Negro citizens does not allow a national party to tell them that in this democracy they should be content with less than their constitutional rights.

★ ★ ★

THE KIND OF DIXIECRAT break that Thurmond spearheaded in 1948 promises no greater success in 1960.

To win their four states the Dixiecrats 10 years ago had to block Harry S. Truman and the Democratic party's name from the states' ballots. They couldn't get the other southern states to join them at all. And they couldn't defeat and thus punish Harry S. Truman for his civil rights program even in a year when Henry Wallace split the northern Democratic vote and threw three states, including New York, to Gov. Dewey.

Half the citizens of voting age in the entire country live in eight northern and western states. The office of President is not at the mercy of Dixiecrat schemers.

Wise southern Democratic leaders understand these facts with acute comprehension.

They do not make the mistake of the bitter-enders and imagine that northern agitation about civil rights is the work of mere hypocrits, or that Supreme Court decisions on school integration are the product of pro-Communists and sociological theorizers. They do not deny that the court decisions are the law of the land.

It was no accident that the "right-to-vote" bill went through the Senate in 1957 without a southern filibuster. It was a sign of yielding, however reluctantly, to the irresistible demand of the times.

The South desperately needs statesmanship strong enough to guide it through its own bitter travail. It can find no escape through "joining Republicans" or a third-party Dixiecrat lunge. The only real alternative to the rule of law is the rule of the bomber and arsonist, whose habitat is by no means confined to the South.

LABOR's CLOSE TIES with community life were emphasized by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a luncheon rally marking the opening of the fall campaign of the Greater New York Fund. The trade union movement, Meany told the 1,000 leaders of labor, industry and government, considers itself "an integral part of community life, and we seek progress with the rest of the community as it advances."

12 Million to Get 7 Percent Increase:

Social Security Changes Up Future Benefits

STARTING IN JANUARY, your employer will deduct an extra one quarter of one percent from your pay.

If you make $80 a week, the extra deduction comes to 20 cents.

That's the cost to you of new old age, survivor and disability benefits voted by Congress shortly before adjournment.

If you make more than $80 a week, the extra payroll deduction will be a bit more. That's because the social security tax will be paid on the first $4,800 of a worker's salary—instead of the present $4,200. For someone who makes $93 a week or more, this will mean another 28 cents a week in payroll deductions.

In return for this extra deduction—an amount matched by an equal increase in the portion of the social security tax paid by employers—workers can look forward to substantially higher retirement benefits and greater protection for their families if they die or are disabled.

In addition, 12 million persons already on the social security rolls will receive a 7 percent increase in their monthly benefit checks. the increase will show up on the checks they get in February.

Here are some of the improvements made by the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act:

- No matter what your earnings and when you retire, you will get at least 7 percent higher benefits than under the old law.
- If your wages reach $4,800, you will be in line for considerably higher benefits than were previously possible. The maximum monthly benefit for an individual retired worker in the future will be $127 as compared with the previous $108.50. For a retired worker and his wife (if over 65), the future maximum will be $190.50 instead of $162.80. This is a maximum figure, of course, based on earnings of $400 a month or more. Increases are provided at all levels, however.
- Even more striking is the increase in the maximum survivors' benefits. The ceiling for a surviving widow and two or more children is raised from $200 to $254.
- For the first time, benefits are provided for dependents of disabled workers. They will receive the same payments as if the head of the family had been retired for age instead of disability. (Cash benefits are paid to severely disabled workers between the ages of 50 and 65).
- Disabled persons may receive their full social security disability benefits even if they are also getting state workmen's compensation benefits or some type of disability payment from the federal government. Previously, social security disability benefits were reduced by the amount of such other payments.
- The law has been changed so that a person on the social security rolls whose earnings exceed $1,200 a year will not lose a check for any month in which his earnings totaled $100 or less. Under the previous law, he would lose a check for months in which his earnings exceeded $80.

There are other changes, including changes in work requirements for disability benefits. Your nearest social security field office is prepared to answer your questions regarding benefits and eligibility requirements.

In addition to the one-quarter of one percent increase in contribution rates, another step was taken to keep the new benefits from draining the trust fund which guarantees payments of future benefits.

Under the old law, the rate of contributions was scheduled to go up every three years until it reached a maximum of 4¼ percent from employes and employers in 1975. This timetable has been speeded up. The rate goes up to 3 percent in 1960 and increases every three years until it reaches a maximum of 4½ percent in 1969.

Labor didn't oppose the higher payroll deductions. Quite the contrary. When the legislation was being considered by the House of Representatives, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued this statement:

"Organized labor has consistently supported the sound, long-term financing of the social security system. We know that improved benefits require higher contributions. We don't believe in raiding the trust fund for immediate advantage to those now retired, or soon to retire, as the difference would have to be made up in future years . . . the workers of this country stand ready, as they always have, to pay their share of the cost."

Health, Medical Care Insurance Top Social Security Issue in '59

THE NEXT BIG BATTLE FOR social security improvements will be fought over the issue of health and medical insurance—for 7 million retired workers and 5 million dependents, widows and orphans, whose only income is often their monthly benefit checks.

In the last session of Congress, the opening skirmish took place.

The setting was the House Ways and Means Committee. The occasion was a public hearing on a bill—strongly endorsed by labor—which had been introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) It would have provided benefits to pay for the cost of hospital, surgical and nursing home care for persons receiving social security payments.

It wasn't a something-for-nothing proposal. The added benefits would have been paid for by increasing the social security tax for both employes and employers.

The Forand bill was presented as a package proposal. Many features of the bill, including higher maximum benefits and increases to persons already on the retirement rolls, were incorporated in the legislation which was passed by Congress. But the medical benefit provision proved too controversial for the 85th Congress. The proposal was set aside for further study.

Before the health insurance provisions were sidetracked, however, enough groups had gotten their views on record to provide a realistic preview of the full-scale battle which is yet to come.

The same shrill arguments which had been raised against the original social security bill back in 1935 and 1936 were dragged out against the Forand proposals.

This time, however, it was the American Medical Association which led the attack.

Convinced, on the basis of its success in opposing national health insurance legislation, that it had a sure winner in the cry of "socialized medicine," the AMA pulled out all stops.

"The members of the medical profession look with suspicion and fear upon such legislation," the AMA's spokesman told the House committee. "It would legislate the aged into a permanent state of dependency."

Another spokesman for the medical lobby charged in a speech that the Forand bill would "rob a person of much of his urge for thrift and his need to plan to the best of ability for his own old age."

THE TUNE SOUNDED FAMILIAR. It was. The words were a paraphrase of the arguments raised by the National Association of Manufacturers when the original social security law was still in its planning stage. At that time, an NAM report had charged: "When individuals realize that they can definitely count upon public monetary aid in cases of adversity, the incentive for individual self-help, thrift and forethought is weakened."

The Eisenhower Administration opposed adding health insurance to social security benefits, but its opposition was couched in more restrained language. The GOP is still trying to live down the memory of its original opposition to social security, including such gems as this spot broadcast used during the 1936 presidential campaign:

"It is now 7:52 o'clock. The facilities of this station have been engaged by the Republican National Committee in order to make the following announcement:

"Under Roosevelt so-called social security, in 1937 you will be assigned a number: that will be your number wherever you work as long as you live. No name, just a New Deal number."

Other campaign statements charged that all Americans would be required to wear military-type dog tags around their necks—bearing their social security number. Some newspapers even published fake photos of the non-existent dog tags.

After the 1936 election, the Republicans read the political handwriting on the wall and recent GOP platforms have pledged support and expansion of social security benefits.

NOT ALL OF THE VOICES raised in protest against the medical provisions of the Forand bill repeated shopworn arguments, however.

An organization called "Texans for America" came up with a brand new reason for opposing the Forand bill.

If children were relieved of the burden of paying the hospital expenses of their aged parents, the argument went, the parents would have a feeling of being unimportant to their children.

This "impersonal approach," Texans for America declared, "would tend to increase mental illness in the aged."

Eligibility Rules Eased For Disability Benefits

Many disabled workers may be eligible for social security benefits for the first time under the new amendments to the Act.

Previously, the disabled worker had to have worked under social security for at least a year and a half during the three years before he became incapacitated for work. That requirement has been removed. However to qualify for benefits at age 50—or to have his social security records frozen if he is under 50—he must still have worked under social security for at least five of the ten years preceding his disability.

Persons who could not qualify under the former provisions but who think they might be eligible under the new regulations should promptly contact their nearest social security office. They should bring with them all documents related to any previous disability claim or inquiry.

Examples of Social Security Payments Beginning After 1958

If average monthly earnings after 1950 are:[1]	$50 or less	$150	$250	[2]$350	[3]$400
For Retirement at 65 or for Disability at 50	$33	$73	$95	$116	$127
For Retired Woman Worker starting at age 62[4]	26	58	76	92	101
For Widow, or surviving child, or dependent widower, or parent	33	54	71	87	95
For Retired Couple, wife starting at age 62[4]	45	100	130	159	174
For Retired Couple, wife starting at age 65 or Widow and 1 child	49	109	142	174	190
For Retired Couple, and 1 child or Widow and 2 children	53	120	190	232	254
Maximum Family Benefit	53	120	202	254	254
Single lump-sum death payment	99	219	255	255	255

[1] In figuring your average, you may omit up to 5 years of lowest earnings, and any period your record was frozen because you were disabled.

[2] Average monthly earnings over $350 will not be possible before the end of 1959.

[3] A $400 monthly average will generally not be possible for any one who has reached the age of 27 before 1959. Payments based on this average cannot be made unless all credits used in figuring the benefit are earned after 1958.

[4] Retirement payments to women are permanently reduced if started before age 65.

(For this table all amounts are rounded down to the next lower whole dollar figure)

Union-Busting Scored:

NLRB Member Hits Picketing Ban Rule

The newest member of the National Labor Relations Board has sharply attacked a union-busting interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act in a case involving a two-year-old strike of 150 California members of the Machinists.

Labor Board Member John H. Fanning found himself, however, in the minority on the three-man panel which rendered the decision.

The board majority, consisting of Philip Ray Rodgers and Stephen S. Bean, reaffirmed the "economic strikers" precedent set in the 1957 Curtis Brothers case and held that a striking union loses its right to picket when it has been decertified.

The Machinists were ordered to remove their picket line and to take the Machinery Overhaul Co. of Palmdale, Calif., from the union's list of firms unfair to organized labor.

Fanning bluntly said that the ban on picketing and boycott was "wrong in equity, wrong in law, and wrong in labor-management relations." He denounced the decision in the Curtis Brothers case, the board's precedent, as "inequitable and unsound," and suggested that in the Machinery Overhaul case the IAM might still represent a majority of employes despite "decertification."

Although the strikers were ineligible to vote in the decertification election since they had been "permanently replaced" by strikebreakers, Fanning said they were still to be considered as "employes." He added that, regardless of majority or minority status, the union was entitled to picket and to publicize its dispute with the employer.

The majority insisted that it was not up to the board to pass on the desirability of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, but merely to administer it. If there are inequities, the board said, it is up to Congress to remedy them.

The strike developed out of an almost textbook illustration of the technique of union-busting under the "fire-the-strikers" Sec. 9 (c) of Taft-Hartley.

The Machinists organized the plant in 1955. The employer at first agreed to a quick consent election to determine bargaining rights, but then employed a "labor relations consultant" who withdrew the agreement.

When an NLRB election was held, the union won overwhelmingly. But the company stalled, at first refusing to begin negotiations pending judicial review of the NLRB's certification. Negotiations finally got under way, but a stalemate developed, and the union was forced on strike. At this moment the company brought in strikebreakers and informed the striking employes they had been fired. The company then petitioned for a decertification election with the strikers barred from voting.

To no one's surprise, the strikebreakers voted 90 to 1 against being represented by the union.

Leighty Urges Rails to Push Safety Devices

Railroad labor has challenged management's claim that needed safety devices would be too expensive to install.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association said the cost of accidents is "many times greater" than cost of safety devices. He spoke at a meeting of the association's new safety committee.

Leighty said the accident rate on the nation's railroads is higher than a year ago—even though there are 150,00 fewer employes in the industry. He said there are many more accidents which railroads don't even report.

During its four-day session here, the RLEA heard Raymond Clow, chief of safety studies for the Railroad Retirement Board, express concern over accident figures. Clow termed current statistics on grade crossing accidents "appalling reading." He asked labor's help in getting the true facts concerning accident problems and the need to revise existing laws and regulations.

The rail union executives also approved a new public relations program, designed to "tell the story of railway labor's contributions to the industry, in the community and to the nation."

Hillman Awards Rules Announced

The Sidney Hillman Foundation, established in memory of the late president of the Clothing Workers, has announced its ninth annual prize award contest. A $500 award will be made for the best contribution during 1958 in each of the following fields: newspapers, magazines, books, radio and television, drama and motion pictures.

Entries may deal with individual civil liberties, improved race relations, advancement of social welfare and economic security, greater world understanding and related problems.

Entries should be sent to the Sidney Hillman Foundation, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y. The deadline is Feb. 1, 1959.

Meany Urges Candidates To Adopt 'Fair' Practices

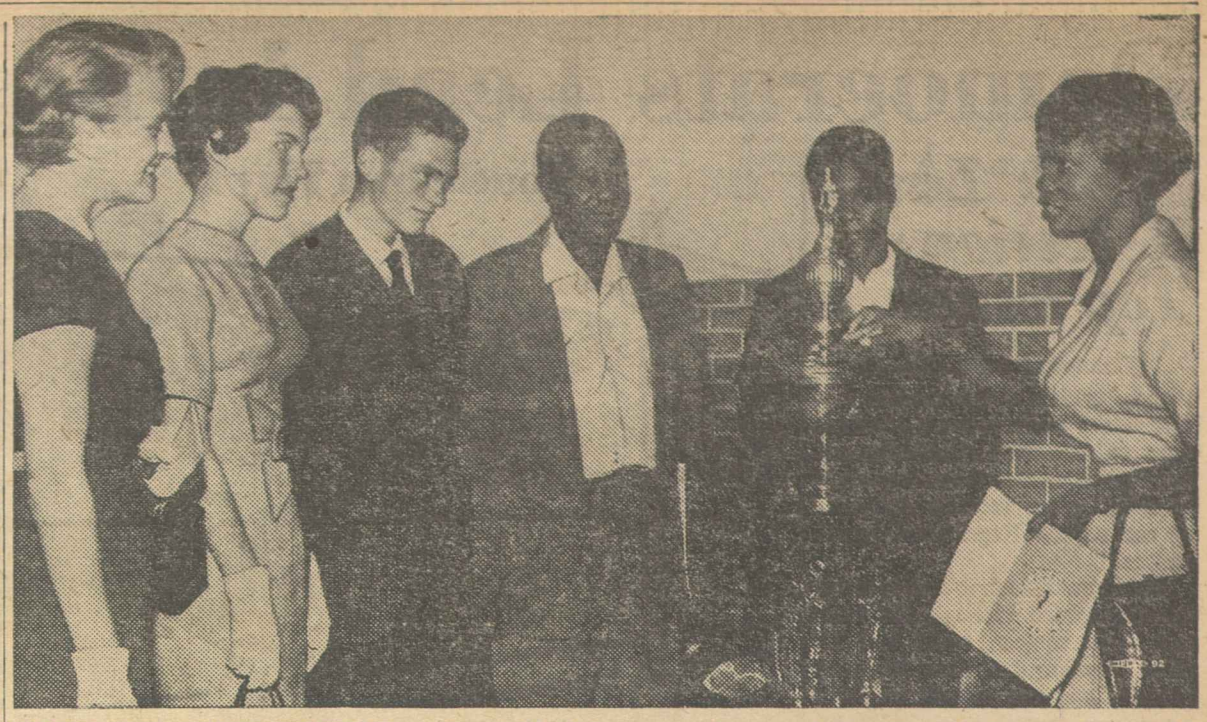
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has endorsed the election code of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee and called on all political candidates to subscribe to its standards.

His statement said:

"There is nothing more destructive of America's democratic elections than the use of the smear, the innuendo, the sly half-truth and, of course, the outright lie. If our political campaigns are not to degenerate into pitched battles involving abuse and vituperation, candidates for public office and their supporters must strive for fairness and square dealing.

"I therefore call upon all trade unionists to support the Fair Campaign committee in its efforts to assure clean election campaigns.

"I also urge that all congressional and gubernatorial candidates sign and observe the committee's Code of Fair Campaign Practices so that America can hold up its head proudly in the knowledge that the men it elects to office win on their merits and not through misinformation."



"NOTABLE CONTRIBUTION to the field of human and race relations" reads the citation on the Dorie Miller trophy presented to the Packinghouse Workers. The trophy, named for the Negro mess attendant cited for heroism aboard the battleship Arizona at Pearl Harbor, was awarded the UPWA for its "outstanding example of democratic conduct in the area of race relations." Previous winners include Pres. Harry Truman and Jackie Robinson. At right, UPWA Field Rep. Addie Wyatt proudly displays the Dorie Miller trophy.

All Registration Records Smashed In States Balloting on 'Work' Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

were losing 7,346. San Francisco showed a gain of 12,311 for the Democrats and a loss of 5,176 for the Republicans.

Record Turnout Needed

California union officials called for renewed efforts to turn out a record vote, declaring it would be "dangerous" to assume that all of the new registration—or even all of the new Democratic registration—was opposed to "right-to-work."

Pointing to the fact that powerful "front organizations" are pouring money into California in support of the "work" proposition, C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, urged local unions to put get-out-the-vote machinery into high gear.

In Ohio, the compulsory open shop issue became a substantial partisan issue when the hard core of anti-union business organizations won the public support of Republican Gov. C. William O'Neill, being opposed for reelection by Michiel V. DiSalle.

Three weeks before the election, Republican Sen. John W. Bricker belatedly hopped aboard the compulsory open-shop steamroller. In a statewide television address he said he was supporting "right-to-work" because the Democrats failed to enact labor reform legislation in the 85th Congress.

The "right-to-work" issue spurred record registration throughout the state. The final tally showed 3,196,381 voters registered in Ohio—a 60,000 increase over the 1956 Presidential election registration, and 284,000 higher than in the 1954 congressional elections.

A survey of four key industrial counties in Ohio showed major registration gains. Franklin County, including the city of Columbus, chalked up a 9,000-registration gain; Hamilton County, including Cincinnati, a gain of 11,000; Cuyahoga County, including Cleveland, a 12,000 gain; and Lucas County, including Toledo, an increase of 6,000.

Three rural counties—Greene, Ross and Wood—also showed comparable registration gains, indicating that the open shop issue is also engendering intense interest outside of the industrial areas.

In Washington, where the "right-to-work" issue was soundly defeated and a Democratic landslide resulted in 1956, the proposition is once again on the ballot. An all-out registration drive by labor organizations during the past two months has brought in more than 50,000 new registered voters. Final totals are expected to swell the state's registration lists to an all-time high, exceeding those of the last Presidential campaign.

Labor is sparking registration drives in the three remaining states which will vote on "right-to-work" next month—Kansas, Colorado and Idaho. No final figures are yet available, but state trade union officials report a major upswing in the registration of union members and their families.

'Work' Law Held Bar To Bargaining Status

Pierre, S. Dak.—South Dakota's "right-to-work" law guarantees a non-union member the right "to make concessions" about wages, hours and working conditions, in the opinion of the state attorney general.

In an unprecedented opinion, Republican Atty. Gen. Phil Saunders declared that this right would be "abridged" by any contract which designates a union as the sole collective bargaining agent for all employes—union and non-union alike.

The Taft-Hartley Act specifically requires a union to bargain for all employes and to handle the grievances of all employes in the bargaining unit, whether or not they hold membership in the union.

Saunders' opinion was contained in a letter to Mike Ronayne, Brown County state's attorney. It was written after an Aberdeen law firm had appealed for a ruling in the case of the Retail Clerks and the Meat Cutters, who were seeking to have the "sole bargaining agent" clause made a part of contracts with Aberdeen retail stores.

The attorney general, in handing down his official opinion, echoed key sentences in the letter written by the Aberdeen lawyers and cited the same Louisiana court ruling cited by the attorneys as his authority.

The Louisiana court had ruled that a non-union man's rights would be "diminished, reduced, curtailed and shortened if a union acted as his agent," Saunders said.

In its interpretation of the Louisiana "right-to-work" law, the court held that "in order to be gainfully employed to support his family, a non-union man might be willing to make concessions," adding: "Liberty of contract is the non-union man's prerogative."

Saunders did not mention the fact that the Louisiana "work" law was repealed in 1956.

The key section of the attorney general's official opinion — which repeated, almost verbatim, sections of the original letter of inquiry from the lawyers representing the Aberdeen retail stores—said, of the proposed "sole bargaining agent" clause:

"Such a clause as contemplated would deny the right of a non-union employe and employer to agree on a different scale than the union wages; it would also interfere with opportunities for employes' advancement on a merit basis as opposed to the matter of seniority; the contract provides for a mandatory arbitration of grievances, all of which have not been approved or consented to by the non-union employes and which might not be satisfactory to them.

"It is, therefore, my opinion that a contract embodying such a clause would be an infringement upon the free exercise of the right to work by non-union employes and if entered into would be a violation of our 'right-to-work' law."

Union Recognition Goal of AFSCME

The State, County and Municipal Employes 1959 legislative program will stress a campaign in state legislatures for formal recognition of the right of public employes to be represented by unions.

Three states — Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Minnesota—already provide union recognition by law. In Pennsylvania, Washington and New York recognition has been provided through executive orders issued by governors. In most states recognition in practice exists, but the AFSCME wants the recognition spelled out by statute.

The union's executive board also called on its state councils to press for extension of unemployment insurance coverage, employer-paid health and welfare plans, extension of workmen's compensation, improved retirement benefits and either repeal of "no strike" laws or amendment of these laws to provide impartial fact-finding

Democrats Lead in Key Senate Races

'Work' Laws, Recession Top Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

sharply criticized the diversion of very heavy businessmen's contributions to screwball right-wing outfits, suggesting that the money could be much more usefully employed by the regular Republican organizations.

But extremist labor-baiting propaganda, spread through the mails and in newspaper, radio and TV plugs, continued to flow in heavy volume, and the assault on labor was picked up officially by Republican candidates in some areas.

Embarrassed liberal Republicans, trying to stay clear of the campaign, explained that the national GOP policy line apparently was tied to what they suggested was a drying-up of party funds as businessmen turned to financing lunatic-fringers.

Despite talk of an "apathetic" and "confused" election, registration is sharply increased in some industrial states. A presumption is that most of the new voters are likely to go Democratic, since Eisenhower is assumed to have reached close to the GOP maximum two years ago.

The basis for Democratic confidence of a congressional victory is revealed in local newspaper surveys showing that all 13 Democratic senators up for re-election seem assured of victory. Of 20 Republican seats at stake, Democrats appear likely to pick up at least seven, have an edge in two or three more, and fighting chance—depending on whether dissatisfaction with the Eisenhower Administration is both national and substantial—in two or three others.

Democratic gains among governors are likely to be more limited because the seats are not open in several states where Republican strength has clearly slipped. Democrats seem certain to win in California, but three of their incumbents won narrowly in 1956.

Touchdown Play

Mid-Atlantic . . .

Six States: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia.

Seven Senate seats and three governorships are up in eastern states between New England and Virginia and the Democrats are expected to score major gains. Claims that the "recession is over" make no headway with the jobless in Pennsylvania and West Virginia particularly.

In New York there is a tremendous battle between Gov. Averell Harriman, longtime Democratic New Dealer, and Nelson A. Rockefeller, scion of another "empire-building" family making his first try for elective office.

Harriman is powerfully supported by the Liberal Party, which swung the balance of power in his election four years ago. Either Harriman or Rockefeller, if successful, would immediately become a major factor in his party's presidential convention in 1960.

Democrat Frank S. Hogan, longtime New York district attorney also endorsed by the Liberal Party, is given the edge over Rep. Kenneth B. Keating for the Senate seat vacated by the retiring Sen. Irving M. Ives.

In New Jersey, there is another close fight between Harrison A. Williams, Democrat, and Rep. Robert W. Kean for the Senate seat vacated by Republican H. Alexander Smith. Williams, who made an unusually strong impression as a freshman congressman before being caught in the Eisenhower Jersey landslide in 1956, is given an even chance in a state that has elected only Republicans to the Senate for more than a decade.

Maryland, despite a heavy preponderance of registered Democrats, is another state that has elected Republicans steadily in recent years, but is now expected to show a swing away from the GOP. Democratic State Controller J. Millard Tawes is given a substantial edge over Rep. James P. S. Devereux for the governorship, and Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Democrat, is a powerful campaigner in a hard fight with incumbent GOP Sen. J. Glenn Beall.

Sen. John J. Williams, Republican, is challenged by former Gov. Elbert N. Carvel in Delaware, and Williams is considered no better than an even choice.

Pennylvania's Democratic George M. Leader is rated a winner over GOP Rep. Hugh D. Scott, Republican National Committee chairman during the Dewey campaign in 1948, for the Senate seat being given up by Sen. Thomas E. Martin, a right-wing two-termer.

Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh, a liberal power in national Democratic politics and an outstanding administrator of his city's affairs, is expected to defeat Arthur T. McGonigle, a pretzel manufacturer whose campaign has been inept, for governor.

West Virginia, normally Democratic, now has two Republican senators and a Republican governor.

Former Rep. Jennings Randolph, Democrat, is expected to defeat Sen. John D. Hobitzell, appointed after the death of the late Sen. Matthew M. Neely. Rep. Robert C. Byrd, Democrat, also is conceded an edge over incumbent Sen. Chapman Revercomb.

New England . . .

Five States: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire.

Four Senate seats, evenly divided between the parties, and five governorships, three held by Democrats, are at stake Nov. 4. Democrats are expected to pick up at least one senator, but one of their governors has a hard re-election fight.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, mentioned widely as a potential 1960 Democratic presidential nominee, is expected to overwhelm Republican Vincent J. Celeste in Massachusetts, and Gov. Foster Furcolo is rated a sure victor over Republiban Charles Gibbons.

Democratic Sen. John O. Pastore is expected to defeat wealthy blueblood Bayard Ewing in Rhode Island, and Thomas J. Dodd, a former Democratic member of the House, is given the advantage over incumbent Sen. William A. Purtell in Connecticut, a member of the Senate Labor Committee.

Gov. Abraham Ribicoff, a Democrat who has gained great strength in his first term, is given a solid margin over Fred R. Zeller, but incumbent Democratic Gov. Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island is challenged on a local-issue basis by Christopher Del Sesto, beaten by Roberts in 1956

The Democratic tide has been climbing in recent years in traditionally rock-ribbed Republican northern New England—the product of a combination of forces including chronic economic ills in some rural districts, substantial disenchantment with the Eisenhower policies.

The trend was heavily underscored in the Maine election in September, when Democratic Edmund S. Muskie knocked incumbent GOP Sen. Frederick G. Payne out of office, Democrat Clinton A. Clauson defeated former Gov. Horace A. Hildreth for the governorship, and the party won two of three House seats.

A fighting long-shot chance is claimed in Vermont for Democrat Frederick J. Fayette, running against Rep. Winston L. Prouty for the Senate seat vacated by retiring Sen. Ralph E. Flanders, and for Democrat Bernard J. Leddy against Robert T. Stafford for the governorship.

New Hampshire, which has not gone Democratic since 1936, is the home base of Sen. Styles Bridges, chairman of the Republican Senate Policy Committee, the "staff" of which was officially credited with the otherwise anonymous but widely used GOP campaign book, "America's Third Party—the Labor Bosses."

A Bridges protege and former administrative assistant, Wesley Powell, is the GOP candidate for governor against Democrat Bernard L. Boutin.

West Central . . .

Eight States: Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska.

In eight dairy, cattle, corn and wheat states sweeping from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, five senators and seven governors will be elected. Most of this territory has been Republican for two generations; the undecided question is whether recent Democratic gains will be held or increased this year.

In Wisconsin, Democratic Sen. William Proxmire, a 1957 surprise winner in a special election to choose a successor to the late Joe McCarthy, has been made a special target of Republicans, including GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn.

Joe Kamp's poison-pen slanders and Committee for Constitutional Government propaganda against labor have been widely financed and circulated by Wisconsin businessmen, and GOP senatorial candidate Roland J. Steinle has persistently run against Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther instead of Proxmire.

Proxmire is considered to have a clear edge, and the Democratic sweep may go so far as to carry Gaylord Nelson, liberal with an outstanding record in the state senate, to victory over incumbent GOP Gov. Vernon Thomson.

Wisconsin Republican state legislative candidates quietly eliminated a "right-to-work" proposal from the platform previously adopted by the party's convention. Labor is making an intensive fight to elect liberals to the state legislature.

Battle in Minnesota

Minnesota is the battleground between Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy, one of the ablest younger Democrats in the House, and incumbent GOP Sen. Edward J. Thye, who is widely liked and is trying hard to shed the onus for unpopular Eisenhower Administration farm and labor policies.

Incumbent Democratic Gov. Orville Freeman is expected to win re-election easily against George McKinnon, a former U.S. district attorney, who has emphasized familiar right-wing Republican campaign speeches against "labor bossism."

Veteran Sen. William Langer of North Dakota, a maverick Republican, seems likely to win an easy fourth-term victory over Democrat Ray Vendsel. Langer was denied endorsement by the state's Republican organization but overwhelmed opposition in the primary. Some liberals are concentrating on an effort to elect Democrat John F. Lord over incumbent Republican Gov. John E. Davis.

In Nebraska, Republican Sen. Roman L. Hruska, a right-wing conservative, is given a clear margin over his Democratic challenger, Frank B. Morrison. So is GOP Gov. Victor E. Anderson over Democratic nominee Ralph G. Brooks. The Democratic vote has been rising in some sections of the state, but defeat for a statewide Republican candidate would be a major upset.

Sen. Stuart Symington, Missouri Democrat, is rated an overwhelming winner over a previously unknown GOP lawyer, Hazel Palmer, who has joined Republicans in other midwestern states in campaigning against Reuther as a bogey man.

Kansas, Iowa Contests

In two states, Kansas and Iowa, Democratic governors elected two years ago in the Democratic counter-tide to the Eisenhower personal sweep, are targets of intensive assaults by Republicans seeking to reclaim the offices.

Gov. George Docking of Kansas is strongly backed by labor and liberals fighting the "right-to-work" proposal placed on the ballot by Republican and business leaders. Kansas politics is highly volatile, but Docking is given a good chance for re-election against a Republican with a widely known GOP name, Clyde M. Reed, son of a former U.S. senator.

Democratic Gov. Herschel Loveless also has an even chance in his re-election battle against Republican William G. Murray, seeking to reclaim the statehouse in a state that is shifting from its previous GOP moorings.

In South Dakota, Republican Phil Saunders is expected to defeat Ralph Herseth, Democrat, for the governorship.

Southwest . . .

Three States: New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada.

All three southwestern states, growing in population and diversity of economic occupation, elect both senators and governors this year. The Democrats seem likely to score gains in both categories, although Pres. Eisenhower's action limiting metals imports may aid Republicans.

In New Mexico, where politics is played hard and the state is multiligual, the veteran Sen. Dennis Chavez, Democrat, seems sure to win by one of his larger pluralities.

It is not certain that all of Chavez's strength will be transferred to John Burroughs, running for governor against incumbent Republican Edwin L. Mechem, but a general trend toward the Democrats is expected to aid the party.

In Nevada, a Republican two-termer, Sen. George W. Malone, is fighting hard against his Democratic challenger, Howard W. Cannon. Malone's long Senate speeches attacking "give-away" foreign policies make few headlines in his home state. He takes care of his fence-mending and is personally stronger than his party. He is a maverick among western Republicans in his friendliness toward labor.

Grant Sawyer, Democratic candidate for governor, is given a fair chance to upset Republican incumbent Charles H. Russell, the last GOP candidate to win in a statewide election.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona is like Knowland of California in his attraction for right-wing backers, and he comes close to being the chief Senate architect of the Republican plan, aided by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, to defeat the Kennedy-Ives labor bill and then call it a "hoax" because it wasn't tough enough against unions.

Gov. Ernest McFarland, beaten by Goldwater six years ago, is seeking to return to the Senate and is given a slightly better than even chance.

Robert Morrison, Democrat, is expected to win the governorship over Republican Paul Fannin.

Assaults on Labor Stepped Up by GOP

(Continued from Page 1)

himself from some of the rhetoric used in the White House statement.

Asked about the specific written GOP charge that "nationalization and socialization of industry is the clear alternative to a Republican Congress," the President expressed the opinion that the statement didn't use "that exact language," but added:

"Now in any event it was not my statement, it was theirs, and I think that politicians do love to make things very positive."

The open acceptance of assaults on labor by Republican candidates was by no means unanimous but it ranged across the country.

Nelson Rockefeller, GOP candidate for governor of New York, and Goodwin J. Knight, Republican candidate for the Senate in California, strongly rejected the anti-labor tone approved by top party strategists.

'Get Labor' Line Spreads

But the general campaign included an official GOP state platform in Vermont advocating a "right-to-work" law for the state, where labor relations have been stable and harmonious for decades.

It included identification of Republican state legislators in Kansas, Indiana, Missouri and other midwestern states as advocates of "work" laws, either pending or already written into the statutes.

GOP candidates for major offices in midwestern and Rocky Mountain states picked up from Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn charges that "politico-labor" leaders had to be stopped.

States where right-wing Republican candidates were arrayed against liberal Democrats were flooded with campaign literature denouncing the Senate-passed Kennedy-Ives labor bill as a hoax and a fraud, and calling for laws to destroy the union shop nationally, prevent the use of peaceful picketing and economic boycott as labor expressions of free speech in industrial disputes, and force unions under the federal anti-trust laws.

O'Neill Shifts Ground

Bricker's embracing of the "work" issue in Ohio came as a surprise after the conservative senator previously had fought successfully to keep approval of the compulsory open-shop proposal out of the state party's formal campaign platform.

Gov. C. William O'Neill was the first leading Ohio Republican candidate to change ground. O'Neill first endorsed the "work" proposal "personally" but said he would not make his approval a campaign policy. Suddenly he shifted again and launched an all-out drive in behalf of the "work" proposal.

Bricker remained silent for just a week—then took to a state-wide network to announce that he, too, endorsed the campaign of right-wing businessmen to disrupt the union shop.

East Central . . .

Three States: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan.

An intensive campaign against labor is the strategic weapon of Republican candidates in the three northern states between the Appalachians and the Mississippi in which voters will choose three senators and two governors.

In all three states, which used to be solidly Republican, liberal Democrats are campaigning hard against right-wing GOP candidates who echo the cries of business extremists against "labor racketeers" and prate loudly about the need for "restrictions."

In Ohio, Gov. William C. O'Neill is considered in deep trouble under the challenge of Democrat Michael V. DiSalle, and even the previously invulnerable Sen. John Bricker fears his usual margin has been chipped away by his Democratic rival, former Rep. Stephen Young.

The liberal Democratic campaign is being waged—as usual—with practically no support from the state's metropolitan newspapers. The Cleveland Press has denounced the "work" proposal, but most of the newspapers are plugging the anti-labor line.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, liberal Democrat seeking an unprecedented sixth two-year term, is considered certain of election

A business-newspaper scare drive attacking Williams' allegedly "anti-business" tax policies blew up when a Michigan Manufacturers directory revealed that since 1957 the state has had a net gain of 1,230 manufacturing plants.

Liberal Democrat Phillip A. Hart, now lieutenant governor, is expected by most observers to beat incumbent Sen. Charles O. Potter, whose belated criticisms of Eisenhower Administration policies are not taken seriously.

In Indiana, Gov. Harold W. Handley is running for the Senate seat vacated by right-wing Sen. William Jenner. As Jenner's hand-picked choice, he has bitter opposition from backers of GOP Sen. Homer Capehart and Rep. Charles Halleck in an intraparty fight.

Democratic Mayor R. Vance Hartke of Evansville is well ahead of Handley in Indiana-run polls of voters, and Vice Pres. Nixon's effort to rally the Republicans by an Indianapolis speech attacking former Pres. Truman but demanding a Truman-like "fight" was not expected to turn the tide.

Mountain States . . .

Five States: Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Colorado.

Three Senate seats and three governorships are up in five Rocky Mountain states, where since 1950 Democratic liberals have been repeatedly smeared by heavily-financed circulation of rightist propaganda and where "right-to-workers" have been active.

Democratic Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana is considered a certain winner, possibly by an unprecedented plurality, over Republican Lou W. Welch.

Two Republican Senate incumbents, in Utah and Wyoming, are under heavy attack by Democrats, and although the states previously were solid for the GOP they are no better than even choices this year.

Gale McGee, a university history teacher, is challenging incumbent Republican Sen. Frank A. Barrett in Wyoming. Barrett has never lost an election in the state, but his extremely conservative record makes him vulnerable. Gov. Millard L. Simpson, Republican incumbent, is opposed by Democrat J. J. Hickey, less well known.

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins, Republican of Utah, would normally be favored for re-election, but he is sharply opposed by Democrat Frank E. Moss, and an extremist former governor, J. Bracken Lee, is a third entry and may take votes away from either—or both—major-party candidates.

In Colorado and Idaho, each of which elects a governor, the campaigns have centered on "right-to-work" proposals loaded on the ballots. Registration in districts where workers live is substantially increased.

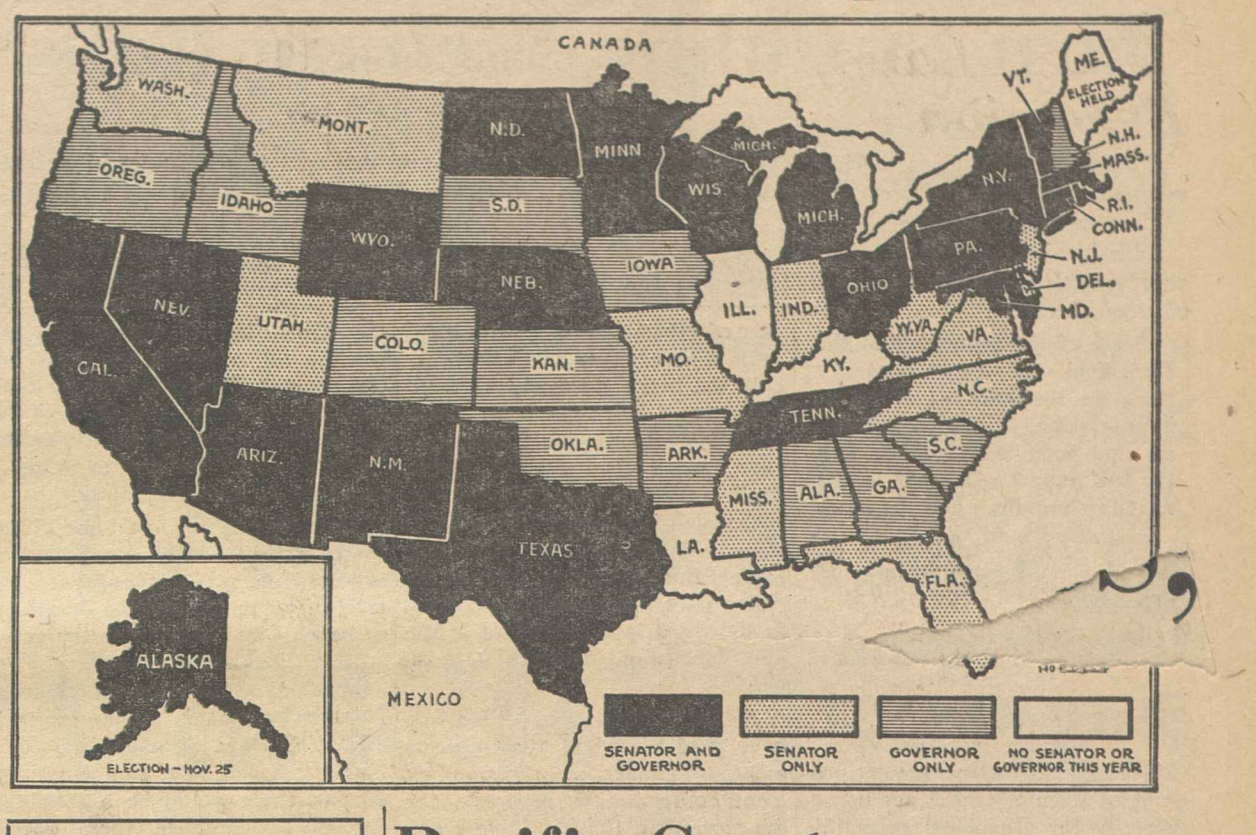
Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols, Democrat, is a clear favorite to defeat his Republican rival, Palmer L. Burch, in Colorado. Republican Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho is generally thought likely to win re-election over Democrat A. M. Derr, but the state's increased registration is an uncalculated factor.

Supreme Court Denies Brewster Case Review

The Supreme Court has denied review of an Appeals Court decision which reversed the contempt of Congress conviction of Frank Brewster, former chairman of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

Brewster had been convicted of illegally refusing to turn over certain financial records of the union to the Senate Government Operations Committee. He had challenged the committee's jurisdiction in the field of labor. The Senate subsequently set up the Select committee headed by Sen. McClellan to investigate improper activities in the labor and management field, before which Brewster testified.

1958 Election Map



Alaska to Elect Two New Senators

The Senate will have two more senators, the House one more representative, when the 86th Congress meets next January — elected and fully accredited from the new State of Alaska.

Alaska's voters will cast their ballots on Nov. 25, three weeks later than the rest of the country.

Democrat Ernest Gruening, a former governor of the territory, is running against Republican Gov. Mike Stepovich for one Senate seat, Democratic Delegate E. L. (Bob) Bartlett is seeking the other seat against Republican R. E. Robertson.

Democrat Ralph J. Rivers is running for Alaska's single seat in the House against Republican Henry A. Benson. Democrat William E. Egan is opposed by Republican John Butrovich, Jr. for the post of first elected governor.

Pacific Coast . . .

Three States: California, Washington, Oregon.

Only two Senate seats and two governorships are up for election in the three Pacific Coast states, but the section is of major importance by virtue of tremendously expanding population, a steadily rising Democratic trend and the explosive nature of the California race involving Republican Sen. William F. Knowland.

Knowland, the GOP Senate floor leader who decided to reconstruct his career by running for governor, seems certain of defeat by Democratic Atty. Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, and perhaps will drag down Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, who was forced into a reluctant Senate race when Knowland demanded the governorship, and is challenged by Democratic Rep. Clair Engle.

The Democratic tide is running so strong that a party sweep is indicated, with prospects that it will include both houses of the state legislature. Registration is heavily increased over the 1956 total, and the new voters have split more than 8 to 1 Democratic.

Oddly, the highly provocative Knowland campaign for a state "right-to-work" law, which is credited with producing this outburst of political interest, seems by no means so sure of defeat as the senator.

Experienced California political analysts say the "work" issue has become such an emotional battle, so beclouded by misleading statements from proponents and by corporation-financed tirades, that present polls indicating a narrow defeat for the proposal could be upset if activity against it should slacken before election day.

Both Knight and Engle, the senatorial nominees, have repudiated Knowland's "work" campaign, and Republican Knight has refused to endorse Knowland for the governorship.

In Washington, too, a "right-to-work" battle is raging. It was thrust on the ballot for decision by the voters despite overwhelming defeat of a comparable proposal only two years ago.

Incumbent Democratic Sen. Henry M. Jackson is rated an easy winner over William B. Blantz, politically an unknown until this race, who was drafted after more experienced GOP workers decided not to risk a challenge to Jackson. The governorship is not involved in the election this year.

In Oregon, Democratic Gov. Robert D. Holmes is given a clear edge for re-election over his Republican challenger, Mark Hatfield.

South . . .

Eleven States: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas.

Six senators and seven governors will be elected in 11 southern states in November. In all but one contest, the Democratic nomination is considered equivalent to election.

Democratic Sen. Albert Gore is certain to defeat his Republican opponent Hobart F. Atkins, and two splinter-group candidates for re-election. But Buford Ellington, Democratic nominee to succeed Gov. Frank G. Clement, has been belatedly challenged by a sudden "independent," Jim McCord, who backed an old-line opponent to Ellington in the August primary. McCord brands Ellington as a "minority" nominee because in the multi-candidate primary Ellington got only 30 percent of the party vote.

In other southern states the following Democratic Senate incumbents are certain to win: Spessard L. Holland, Florida, who beat former Sen. Claude Pepper in the primary; John C. Stennis, Mississippi, unopposed; Ralph W. Yarborough, Texas, opposed by Republican Roy Whittenburg; B. Everett Jordan, North Carolina, opposed by Republican Robert C. Clark, Jr; Harry F. Byrd, Virginia, challenged by Independent Louise O. Wenzel.

Sure of winning governorships are: John Patterson, Alabama, unopposed; Gov. Orval E. Faubus, Arkansas, opposed by Republican George Johnson; Ernest Vandiver, Georgia, unopposed; J. Howard Edmondson, Oklahoma, opposed by Republican Phil Ferguson; Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina, unopposed; Gov. Price Daniel, Texas, opposed by Republican Edwin S. Mayer.

Benefits Exhausted, Jobless Turn to Public Welfare Rolls

By Gene Zack

Thousands of jobless workers—their benefits under regular and emergency state unemployment compensation programs exhausted—are turning to public welfare departments for financial assistance as the recession continues.

This bleak picture was painted by AFL-CIO Community Services, which said that a survey of field representatives across the country revealed steadily mounting requests for public assistance because of unemployment.

Most of the reports from the CSA field staff — particularly those in the hard-hit states of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana — indicate that the full impact will come in the next few months when the number of exhaustions of jobless benefits is expected to climb sharply.

In the first eight weeks after the Temporary Unemployment Compensation program went into operation, more than 50,000 jobless workers used up the additional benefits which it made available in 22 states. The report from the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security later this month is expected to show nearly a quarter of a million exhaustions through September.

Added to the ranks of those who have used up all of the available assistance under state unemployment compensation programs are the more than 127,000 jobless who exhausted regular benefits during July and August in the 26 states which declined to accept federal advances to finance the cost of extending the compensation period by 50 percent.

Shortcomings Emphasized

The shortcomings of the regular and temporary programs were emphasized by BES Director Robert C. Goodwin in a recent speech at the 22nd annual Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies in Chicago. Goodwin said there is a need for the nation to "re-examine our unemployment insurance system on many fronts."

"We need to adopt our laws," he told state unemployment compensation officials, "so that the longer duration of unemployment occurring in recessions will be provided for in advance rather than through an emergency program."

The lingering recession, Goodwin continued, made it "inevitable that public interest would focus on the adequacy of both the amount of unemployment benefit payments and the duration of these benefits. About 30 percent of the wage loss suffered during the recession months was offset by unemployment benefits."

The BES director characterized the exhaustion of unemployment benefits as "a major weakness in the program," complicated by the fact that regular benefit periods range from a low of six weeks in "right-to-work" Indiana to a high of 39 weeks in Pennsylvania.

Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell have repeatedly exhorted the states to improve the level of payments and the duration of benefits and to broaden the coverage to include more workers.

Speaking at the same conference, Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, bluntly warned state compensation officials there would be a growing demand for complete federal operation of the jobless aid program unless higher minimum federal standards are adopted for state participation.

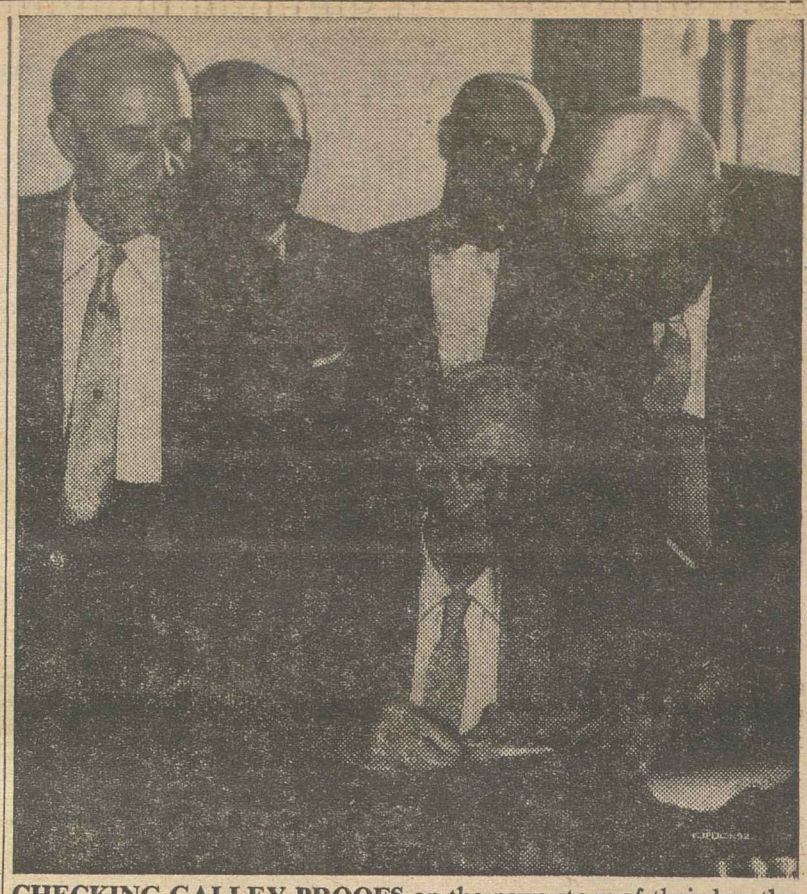
With workers turning by the thousands to public assistance as winter approaches, Community Services continued to focus attention on aiding the unemployed—a program which has dominated its activities this year.

New Committee Formed

CSA Director Leo Perlis announced formation of a new committee which will study the surplus food program and map specific recommendations to be submitted to federal, state, county and local authorities through AFL-CIO channels. Heading the committee will be Charles F. Ferguson, Pennsylvania state CSA representative.

In its survey of key states where jobless pay exhaustions are running high, CSA field staff members in Wisconsin reported numerous families were being declared ineligible for public assistance because of a recently-enacted amendment to the residence law. Passed by the legislature earlier this year over the objections of organized labor and social welfare groups, the amendment bars welfare aid unless a family has lived in the state for a year, and has received no assistance from private agencies during that time.

Pennsylvania reported that surplus food programs are now operating smoothly in 58 of the state's 67 counties. CSA staff members have been working with the State Dept. of Public Assistance to make certain that there will be an adequate staff available to meet the anticipated sharp rise in demands for public aid in the next few months.



CHECKING GALLEY PROOFS on the news story of their lengthy service as printers with the Detroit Times are, left to right, John Mullins, 73; Charles D. Hamill, 91; Harry R. McMaster, 70. Mullins has just received his 50-year pin from the Detroit Typographical Union. Hamill has 72 years of service, and McMaster is retiring with 36 years of service. Looking over their shoulders are Sec. Kenneth Coburn and Vice Pres. Richard Wonnacott of the Detroit local.

More Buying Power Held Key to Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

tember unemployment remained close to peak levels: 12.6 percent in transportation equipment; 10.3 percent in the basic metal industries; 9.9 percent in mining; 9.6 percent in construction.

- In September 1958 there were 1.1 million fewer jobs than in September 1957. The number of employed workers dropped from 65.7 million in September 1957 to 64.6 million in September 1958.
- In September there were 1,461,000 people who were unemployed 15 weeks or more.
- By the end of August, 50,800 persons exhausted their temporary unemployment insurance benefit rights. Since August tens of thousands of additional jobless have exhausted these rights.

Situation Still Serious

When these facts, said Meany, are weighed against other economic indicators, "the seriousness of the situation is clearly demonstrated. For the recovery rate in the employment field is pitifully slow when compared to recovery elsewhere."

The AFL-CIO president said the new industrial production index was expected to show that nearly 70 percent of the decline in industrial production has been regained but that only 10 percent of the loss of manufacturing jobs has been regained and only 25 percent of the loss of total nonfarm jobs has been regained.

The Federal Reserve Board revised its original August production estimates downward. On the basis of this revision and the September production estimate showing a 1 percent gain, a total recession recovery of about 60 percent was indicated.

He called for a continuing improvement in the level of wages and salaries, and adoption by industry of a "policy of increasing profits through narrower profit margines and greater sales."

Meany urged the new Congress to pass legislation that would strengthen consumer buying power by overhauling the federal tax structure to give relief to low and middle-income families, adopting "uniform, realistic, modern standards for state unemployment insurance" and increasing the federal minimum wage and broadening its coverage.

In addition he urged increased defense expenditures to "meet our security needs" and provisions for long needed public services like schools, housing, roads, hospitals and special aid for chronically distressed areas.

The federation president commented:

"It is unwise to allow fears of a federal budget deficit to completely dominate governmental policies either in national defense or on the home economic front. The best way to increase governmental income is through actions which increase incomes, employment and sales. Courage, not fear, is the key to America's future."

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Vets' Jobless Pay Program Starts Oct. 27

The nation's first permanent program of unemployment compensation pay for all jobless peacetime veterans becomes effective Oct. 27.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell reported that 42 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands have signed agreements to participate in the new federal program. He predicted that the remaining six states—Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Wisconsin—would sign shortly.

In the past, all former servicemen except veterans of World War II and Korea had to establish a civilian job record before becoming eligible for unemployment compensation pay.

The new law, passed by the 85th Congress and signed into law by Pres. Eisenhower, makes it possible for peacetime veterans to receive jobless pay upon termination of military service. Benefits will not be payable, however, until after periods covered by lump-sum terminal leave and mustering-out payments have expired.

Veterans will receive benefits according to the law of the state in which they file with the federal government repaying the state for expenditures under this program. The Labor Dept. estimated the program would cost $55 million during the current fiscal year.

Michigan GOP Attacks Vacation Payment Plan

Detroit—A Republican-dominated special legislative committee is laying the groundwork for possible changes in Michigan's unemployment compensation laws that would deny jobless benefits to workers covered by "pay-in-lieu-of-vacation" plans.

Leading the attack on the vacation pay programs, at hearings timed to coincide with the election campaign, are House Speaker George Van Peursem, Committee Chairman Walter Nakkula and Committee Counsel Harold S. Sawyer.

They have proposed that workers lose one week of jobless benefits for each week of vacation pay drawn through a union-negotiated plan. This would mean that a high seniority worker entitled to three weeks' vacation pay but later laid off his job could lose $165 in jobless compenstation benefits.

Van Peursem, an outspoken critic of vacation pay, termed them "an unnecessary drain" on the Michigan unemployment fund. Nakkula hinted broadly that workers were "chiseling" the state and demanded that the practice be prohibited by law. Sawyer proposed that the vacation pay be allocated to weeks during the model changeover period when the employe is laid off and therefore eligible for compensation benefits.

The vacation pay plans, which are used widely by General Motors and Chrysler as well as other major industries in the state, have been upheld by the Michigan Employment Security Commission which administers the jobless pay fund. They have also been ruled legal by the state courts.

Management spokesmen have vigorously defended the plans in appearances before the special committee. Russell L. Hibbard, director of the unemployment and workmen's compensation department at GM, told the committee the program for giving employes up to three weeks' pay instead of vacations was instituted during World War II. At that time, he said, the plan was adopted as an alternative to raising hourly wages.

General Motors, he insisted, considers the money paid out in this fashion as being "earned during periods of employment and is paid to employes for their services performed during such periods."

Meany Urges Record Vote in Nov. Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

a better and stronger country, not only for those who belong to a union, but for all of us. Labor's interest has no boundary except the good of our beloved nation."

Outlines Labor's 'Duty'

The trade unions, Meany wrote, "have a duty to their members and a greater duty to their country, to advise every member, factually and honestly, on the issues in the election, the positions of the candidates and their record of public service."

This the AFL-CIO has done through Committees on Political Education throughout the land which have locally decided on what candidates labor should support. Now, he said, the job is to get out a record vote and to elect "men of good will and of progressive mind, who place the welfare of the people before the whim of selfish interests."

Meany pledged that the AFL-CIO will "religiously protect individual members in the free use of their voting franchise — the hall mark of citizenry in a land of freedom." He concluded:

"On behalf of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, I urge every trade union member in the United States to:

Study the issues and the voting records.

Then vote according to the dictates of their own conscience.

To each of them I say: Vote as you please, but please vote."

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Ike Gives GOP Campaign Official Anti-Labor Stamp

Big Blitz on As Industry Hits Labor

By Gene Zack

Big Business stepped up the tempo of its assault on the trade union movement as the battle over "right-to-work" proposals on the ballot in six states neared its decision.

As attention focused on California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington — where voters will ballot on the compulsory open-shop issue Nov. 4—there were these developments:

• Ralph J. Cordiner, chairman of the board of General Electric Co., charged that the union shop gave labor leaders a "license to take away jobs" and vast "political power." Al Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., immediately branded Cordiner's statement "an outright falsehood."

• **The labor-hating Kohler Co. fired off letters to scores of business executives asking for help in raising $50,000 to push through the "work" laws. Signed by L. C. Conger, chairman of Kohler's management committee, the letters lashed at so-called "labor czars," declaring that defeat of "right-to-work" would mean that "a labor government will come to power in Washington and free enterprise will be only a memory."**

• William Allen, president of Boeing Airplane Co., bought a half hour of choice television time over

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Membership Drive Set By Distillers

Cincinnati—More than 200 delegates, representing 65 production locals in the United States and Canada, have put the finishing touches on an organizing drive slated to be launched Nov. 10 by the AFL-CIO Distillery Workers' Intl. Union.

Keynoting the two-day conference, Pres. Mort Brandenburg, who was elected to office last August, pledged that "the full resources of our international union will be utilized to invest our jurisdiction with 100 percent unionization."

The same note was sounded by Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto, who emphasized that despite the obstacles confronting organized labor, an effective organization job can be done.

A concrete program of action,

(Continued on Page 11)

O'Sullivan Handed Victory:

Board Orders URW To End 'Heel' Fight

A union that continues to picket and conduct a boycott campaign against an employer who has used strikebreakers to win a decertification election is guilty of an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Its application of what has become known as the "Curtis doctrine," restricting picketing and information activities, came in the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. case, a prime example of the use of the Taft-Hartley Act to smash unions.

Upholds Trial Examiner

The board adopted the "findings, recommendations and conclusions" of Trial Examiner George A. Downing, who had recommended a finding of unfair labor practices against the Rubber Workers and Winchester, Va., Local 511.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said: "This decision just reaffirms the previous erroneous rulings that have been made by the NLRB since it has become dominated by those who would deny workers on strike fair and equal treatment.

"Perhaps this federal government agency, which was originally intended to consider and rule on labor act matters in a fair and impartial manner, should be renamed the 'National Big Business Relations Board.'

"The gallant Local 511 members, who are really in the front line in this fight for justice, are not forgotten by the 14 million members of organized labor who know that because of such NLRB decisions, this can happen to them."

The three-member panel that handed down the decision went along with the examiner on ordering the union to publish in its paper, the "United Rubber Worker," a notice that the union has ended its boycott of O'Sullivan products and to distribute copies of the notice to all persons and organizations to whom information and appeals for support had been sent.

Local 511 struck O'Sullivan's on May 13, 1956, following months of company stalling for a first con-

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Party's Goal: To 'Fumigate' Unions

By Willard Shelton

The Republican battle to regain control of Congress was given an official anti-labor stamp when Pres. Eisenhower called for election of the GOP to push through a law to have "corrupt" unions "fumigated."

Eisenhower chose California, where GOP Sen. William F. Knowland is seeking the governorship on a "right-to-work" law platform, as the scene for his speech denouncing the Kennedy-Ives labor bill of last session as "insipid and wholly unsatisfactory."

Without mentioning the fact that the Kennedy-Ives bill was backed by the AFL-CIO or that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell had helped kill it by inciting a heavy adverse Republican vote in the House, Eisenhower promised that next January he would renew recommendations of his own.

The President also proclaimed total neutrality toward the "work" bill fight that has split the California GOP wide open in a bitter quarrel between Knowland and his running-mate, Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, Republican candidate for the Senate.

Sec. 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act gave the states full authority to adopt "work" laws, said Eisenhow-

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Meany Sets Radio Speech on Politics

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make a major address on the 1958 political situation over the nation-wide radio network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Wednesday night, Oct. 29.

His speech, coming on the eve of the congressional election, will be a 15-minute address at 9:30 p. m. eastern standard time. Subject of the speech will be "Labor's Stake in This Election."

Local newspapers should be checked for exact time and station in each area.

Democratic Gains Seen In House

As the congressional campaign approached its final days, Republican stump speakers renewed claims that a Democratic tide had been checked if not reversed but impartial surveys still indicated that substantial Democratic gains were in prospect in the House as well as in the Senate.

Major elements in the Democratic calculations were the fact that Pres. Eisenhower, with his strong personal pulling power toward straight Republican party ballots, is not running for office this year, and that Democrats have "basic strength" because in "all but three states the Democrats have the leading statewide candidate either for governor or senator" to head the party ticket.

See 30-Seat Gain

Democrats said that a "minimum" shift of 30 House seats was in prospect and that the gains might run to 40 or 50 seats.

Membership of the House in the 85th Congress was 235 Democrats, 200 Republicans. A shift of 30 seats would give nothern and western Democrats heavily increased influence that might play a major part in the framing of legislation next year on housing, minimum wages, jobless compensation, distressed areas,

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Meany Hits Hungarian 'Criminals,' Demands UN Unseat Red Puppets

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the United Nations General Assembly to reject the credentials of the Hungarian government for its "criminal acts against the UN and the entire civilized world."

In a nationwide speech carried over the American Broadcasting Co. network marking the second anniversary of the "heroic revolt of the Hungarian people against their Communist oppressors." Meany declared that failure by the UN to "take this straightforward moral stand" against the Kadar regime would dangerously compromise the basic "principles of decency and justice upon which the UN is founded."

"The free nations of the world if they really value their freedom," said Meany, "must stand up and be counted on this issue of international morality."

In commemorating the revolt of the Hungarian people against their Communist oppressors the world must never forget "the inhuman slaughter perpetrated against them by the Khrushchev dictatorship of Soviet Russia," the AFL-CIO president declared.

The Communist reign of terror against the Hungarian people continues with full fury two years later, Meany noted, and

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Yarborough Hits GOP for 'Smear, Slur'

Houston, Tex.—The Eisenhower Administration has taken the "low road" of "smear and slur" against labor in an "unprincipled effort" to win the current congressional elections, charged Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.)

In a rip-roaring speech to the second annual convention of the Texas State AFL-CIO here, Yarborough castigated Republican members of Congress, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers for killing the Kennedy-Ives labor bill in the House after it had passed the Senate with only one dissenting vote.

Yarborough won renomination, tantamount to election in Texas, in last July's primaries. He came to the convention fresh from a campaign swing through eight states.

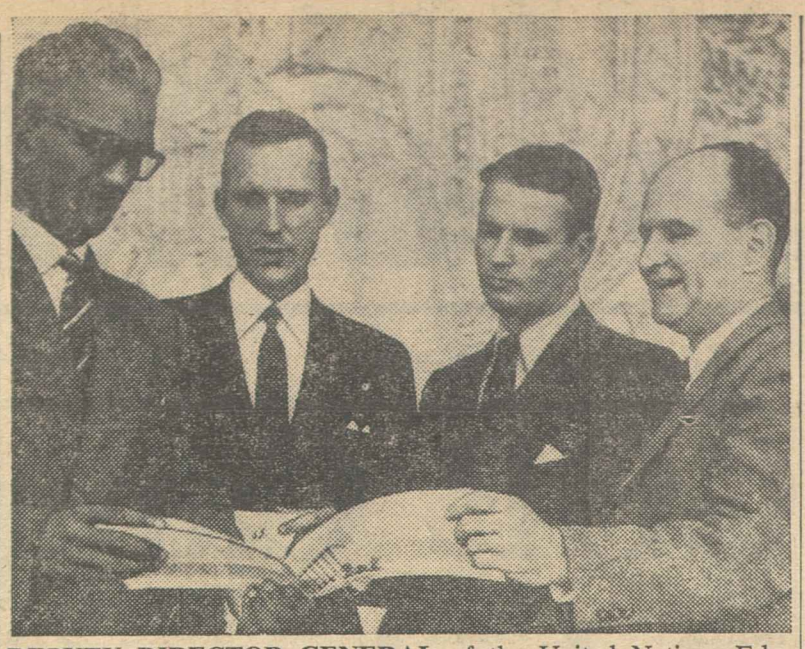
Sees Major Gains

The senator forecast sweeping Democratic victories throughout the country, particularly in California, where Republican Sen. William F. Knowland, trailing in his fight for the governorship as a stepping stone to the 1960 GOP presidential nomination, has made "right-to-work" a principal plank in his platform.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, followed Yarborough to the platform to praise the "outstanding leadership" given Congress by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrats.

Biemiller said that Johnson and Rayburn in guiding needed legislation through the 85th Congress had faced constant hostility from the White House. The trade union movement "was satisfied that their leadership was in the best interest of all the American people," he said.

The legislative director cited the AFL-CIO publication, Labor Looks at the 85th Congress, in which Pres. George Meany wrote that its "positive record" of legislative achievement was due, in large measure, to the "effective and responsible" majority leadership of Johnson and Rayburn.



DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah of India (left), is shown during a recent visit to AFL-CIO headquarters. With him are delegates to UNESCO's 10th general conference to be held in Paris in November. They are (left to right) Dr. Robert Hamlin of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare; John W. Hanes, Jr., State Dept.; Frank L. Fernbach, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Ship Union Proposes 7-Point Defense Plan

Cincinnati—Delegates to the 19th convention of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers adopted a seven-point program of preparedness in a week-long session here.

During the week, which also marked the 25th anniversary of the union, the 250 delegates representing 100,000 workers heard charges by Pres. John J. Grogan that the Eisenhower Administration was scuttling the merchant marine and endangering security.

Grogan, who is also mayor of Hoboken, N. J., cautioned on the introduction of automation. He called it a danger to workers and small businessmen — workers because they must wait to reap the rewards of automation and small businessmen because they will be unable to afford expensive automated machinery.

The convention was warned of another danger by Dir. Al Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who charged that the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are out to push across "punitive, not corrective laws" for labor.

"I would like to point out," Whitehouse said, "that the AFL-CIO has urged passage of corrective legislation. We backed most of the provisions of the Kennedy-Ives bill, which was fought by both the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce."

The seven-point program introduced by IUMSWA Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood, urged:

- **That an all-out effort be made to regain any military advantage which has been lost to the Soviet Union.**
- **That a feeling of urgency be reflected in the forthcoming government budget recognizing the country will support (and can afford) to pay sums needed to improve defenses.**
- **That special efforts be undertaken to develop additional talent in the fields of science and engineering.**
- **That the government's planning for emergency mobilization proceed more effectively, with a greater degree of decentralization "away from Washington."**
- **That in manpower planning, full emphasis be placed on enlisting the cooperation of labor and management.**
- **That the civil defense program be invigorated by giving the federal government greater authority to develop it.**
- **That military pay and fringe benefits be made more attractive so that the continuing loss of skilled personnel by the Armed Forces will cease.**

Delegates re-elected Grogan to his fifth term and raised his salary from $11,500 to $15,000 a year; Blood was also re-elected and his salary raised from $11,000 to $13,000.

Building Unions Pick McMahon in Chicago

Chicago—Earl J. McMahon was elected president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, of which he had been secretary-treasurer for 24 years, to succeed Patrick F. Sullivan, who died Sept. 25.

A member of Lathers Local 74, McMahon also is president of the Illinois Building Trades Conference and a vice president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO. Sec.-Treas. Thomas Nayder of Glaziers Local 27 succeeds him as secretary-treasurer of council.

Shipbuilder Delegate Is Too Tough to Die

Cincinnati—Charlie Johnston, a delegate to the Shipbuilders' convention here, is a happy guy because he's got his teeth, he's got his hair and he's got his health.

Of course, most 30-year-old men have all three and don't give it a second thought, but, then, they haven't been exposed to the same amount of radioactive cobalt that Charlie has.

A radiographer at the Bethlehem Fore River plant, in Quincy, Mass., Charlie's job is to take industrial X-rays with a piece of "hot" cobalt about as big as the end of his little finger.

Two years ago he and his partner, William Holmes, got set to take pictures of a weld in a destroyer's propeller strut shaft. They cleared the area for 150 feet around and checked all safety devices and signals before moving the cobalt into position along a cable by remote control.

"My safety film badge showed normal," Charlie recalls, "and the safety lights were on. It was before we had Geiger counters.

"The pill of cobalt is mounted on a little spring which drags it back along the cable after an exposure is made, but something went wrong and the pill was dragged only half-way back and left on the cable.

"I was getting ready for my second exposure when I felt somebody grab my leg. It is pretty serious work and I turned around swinging.

"It was the Massachusetts' state inspector holding a Geiger counter clicking like crazy. It showed 780 milliroentgens per hour—and we're only allowed a maximum exposure of 300 in a 40-hour week.

"They rushed me and Holmes to the hospital and checked our film badges and for a few days we were a couple of really worried men. However, my film badge showed only 45 MR's; apparently the rest were cut off or shunted aside by the propeller shaft. But then there was the possibility that I'd got a heavy exposure in my feet, because I wear the film badge on my lapel."

Charlie says he spent many sleepless nights, tossing beside his bride, Emma, who he married just after the accident. Continued blood tests failed to show harm to his red blood cells and gradually he stopped worrying—or worrying as much.

He's not even worried about the large family he and Emma hope to have, but haven't had yet. He's sure the children will come along.

GNP Up in Third Quarter:

Business Zooms As Jobs Stagnate

An $11 billion increase in the national output of goods and services in the third quarter of 1958 focused new attention on persistent and continuing high unemployment.

The Council of Economic Advisers estimated the gross national product for the July-September period at a rate of $440 billion annually. This indicates that 72 percent of the recession loss in this key economic indicator has been recovered.

The conservatively-estimated loss of $19.8 billion in the GNP that occurred between the third quarter of 1957 and the first quarter of this year has been recovered to the tune of $14.2 billion, according to the government's figures.

The rise in the GNP in the third quarter over the second quarter contrasts sharply with the increase in the rate of unemployment for the same period from an average of 7.1 percent to 7.4 percent.

Figures on employment for the period of the sharp rise in the gross national product show a small increase in the number of non-farm jobs.

The latest figures on the GNP, economists noted, do not take into consideration price increases over the last quarter which would tend to scale down the $11 billion figure.

They noted also that despite the sharp rise, output is still $5.6 billion below last year's peak and that during the same period at least 500,000 workers have been added to the labor force.

The higher gross national product reflected a rise in personal consumption, government spending and investment and a drop in inventory liquidation. Business spending for new equipment ended its drop and stabilized for the quarter.

The latest government figures on unemployment—for September—show a rate of 7.2 percent, a percentage exceeded in only four months during the past 16 years. The drop of 600,000 from August to September still left 4.1 million persons out of work, or 1.5 million more than a year ago.

Major Organizing Drive Voted by Grain Millers

Minneapolis—Some 200 delegates representing 40,000 members of the Grain Millers gave overwhelming approval to a major new organizing campaign at the union's sixth biennial convention here.

The convention voted to back the drive with an increase in per capita tax payments from $1 to $1.50 a month. The hike will increase the union's annual income by $240,000.

The money will be used to expand the organization staff, with special concentration on feed mills in the Southeast where national firms have been decentralizing their operations.

The dues increase was approved after a proposal for a 75-cent hike narrowly failed to get a required two-thirds majority.

Pres. Sam P. Ming and Sec.-Treas. Harold A. Schneider were re-elected without opposition for four-year terms, as were most vice presidents who make up the union's executive board.

The convention also wrote into the constitution a detailed code of ethics, including a provision making violation of the code a subject for charges. It voted to allow a special hearing officer, independent of the union, to try exceptional cases where union officers are charged with violations.

William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, charged that employer opposition to the Kennedy-Ives bill stemmed from fears that corporations would be forced to reveal funds spent for such purposes as labor bribery, anti-union lobbying and strike-breaking.

Schnitzler, as did Andrew Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, pledged continued support for labor reform in Congress.

Other speakers included Harry O'Reilly of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., John Brophy of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Archibald Cox, Harvard University professor of law, and Meyer Lewis, former AFL organizer who helped found the National Council of Grain Processors which preceded formation of the international union.

Labor Editors to Review Fight Against 'Gyp' Sheets

The role of the labor press in combatting "right-to-work" legislation, a progress report on curbing racket sheets and workshop sessions keyed to producing better papers will highlight the annual convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association in Washington Nov. 21-23.

The three-day convention of AFL-CIO editors at the Hotel Washington also will feature presentation of the 1958 labor press journalistic awards, with the judging this year done by the journalism faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles.

The convention call, signed by ILPA Pres. Peter E. Terzick and Sec.-Treas. Bernard R. Mullady, declares that "the effectiveness of our Code of Ethics will be reviewed in the light of the events of the last year," and that a "progress report on the efforts of ILPA to curtail the activities of racket papers will be a feature of the program."

The ILPA Advertising Committee headed by Brownie Cuthbert, editor of the Chattanooga Labor World, which has been making an exhaustive study of the problem of advertising in the labor press, is slated to make a full report to the convention.

The general workshop sessions will be chaired by James Goodsell, editor of the Oregon Labor Press, and will feature Edwin A. Lahey, chief of the Washington bureau for Knight newspapers and an outstanding labor reporter, and Wesley McCune, director of public relations for the National Farmers Union.

The journalistic awards will be presented at the annual ILPA banquet Nov. 22. The main speaker will be announced later.

IAM Strikes Capital:

Mediators Seek Airline Settlement

Conciliation sessions aimed at ending a walkout of 2,500 mechanics and ground crew members were under way in Washington between the Machinists and Capital Airlines as the international union granted strike sanction to the men who keep the planes of two other air lines running.

All of Capital's equipment, which serves 51 cities east of the Mississippi River, has been grounded, and about 5,000 additional employes have been furloughed.

Meantime, union negotiators armed with strike sanction were attempting to reach agreement in New York with Eastern Airlines, covering 5,500 mechanics and ground crewmen, and in St. Paul, Minn., with Northwest Airline, involving about 2,000 union members.

In addition, collective bargaining was going on between the union and Trans-World Airline in Kansas City, and negotiations were shaping up with National and Northeastern.

The activity is the climax of a year of fruitless bargaining and government action on IAM demands of all six lines of substantial wage increases and severance pay, agreements on struck work and picket lines, and other contract improvements.

After six months of meetings, a presidential emergency board took over under the Railway Labor Act. It filed a report on Sept. 15 recommending a 9 percent wage increase over two years and a limited form of severance pay, and proposed that the union drop other demands.

The companies accepted the recommendations. The union rejected them, citing the inadequacy of the proposed pay hike, but announced its willingness to use them as a basis for resumption of negotiations. Bargaining since then has failed to produce results.

AFL-CIO UNIONS which bargain with the country's two largest electrical appliance manufacturers have formed a Conference on Employment Security in General Electric and Westinghouse under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Among those present at the organization meeting were (left to right) Irving Beller, IUD research associate; Research Dir. Al Epstein of the Machinists; Leonard Lesser, IUD social security specialist; IUD Dir. Al Whitehouse; Pres. James B. Carey, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; IUE Research Dir. David Lasser; Osmero Bartelli of the IUE News; Les Finnegan, administrative aide to the IUE president, and Intl. Rep. A. P. Bellissimo of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

UAW Steps Up Pace Of GM Settlements

Detroit—Thousands of Auto Workers trooped back to their jobs at General Motors as local negotiators reached agreement on issues that had kept UAW members on strike nearly three weeks after signing of a new national contract.

The UAW announced that completion of local negotiations at a total of 97 GM units sent more than 250,000 production workers back to the assembly lines. Still idled were fewer than 30,000 members of 27 bargaining units, with all signs pointing to speedy settlements of the remaining local issues.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock held a special meeting with Louis G. Seaton, GM's vice president in charge of personnel, to report that the national agreement had been ratified by an overwhelming majority in secret ballot elections.

Meanwhile, production was back to normal at Ford and Chrysler, the other members of the industry's "Big Three," which reached agreement with the UAW prior to the General Motors settlement. Production was resumed at four plants of American Motors after a new three-year pact was agreed upon seven hours after 13,000 UAW members walked off the job.

The union reported contract talks were continuing with Studebaker, the only remaining automobile manufacturer which has not signed a 1958 contract with the UAW. A union spokesman reported "satisfactory progress" in these talks.

Push Chrysler Talks

Negotiations also are continuing at Chrysler for a new contract covering 8,000 office and engineering workers. The union agreed to negotiate a separate contract for these salaried workers when it reached agreement on the three-year pact for production workers.

In the agricultural implement field, 20,000 UAW members neared the end of the second week of a strike against Caterpillar Tractor Co.'s plants in Illinois and Pennsylvania. The union is seeking a contract patterned after the "Big Three" agreement. Union spokesmen reported no new developments, as talks were recessed for an indefinite period.

Negotiations continue with the other agricultural implement firms —Intl. Harvester, Allis Chalmers and John Deere. No strike deadlines have as yet been set and the 55,000 UAW members employed by these three manufacturers are working without contracts.

Six thousand union members struck four plants of Mack Trucks, Inc., in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania when their previous contract expired without agreement on a new pact. Almost continuous negotiations are going forward in New York under a news "blackout," and details of the issues dividing the company and the union were not available.

Pilots Blame Sky Crash on Rules, Radar

Chicago — "Outmoded civil air regulations" and "obsolescent radar equipment" were blamed by the Air Line Pilots for the collision of a Capital Airlines Viscount and an Air Force T-33 over Brunswick, Md., on May 20.

The charges were based on conclusions reached by an investigating team of six members of the pilots' union which made an exhaustive study of the wreckage, testimony of witnesses and other factors involved in the collision. Twelve persons were killed and one survived.

The pilots said their investigation confirmed that the pilot of the T-33, flying under visual flight rules, apparently did not see the Viscount in time to evade it, and that the military plane hit the airliner from such a position that it was not visible to the crew. The Viscount was flying under instrument rules.

"Obsolescent equipment in the Washington air traffic control center did not allow the controller to observe the T-33 in time to offer advisory assistance to the crew of the Viscount," the report added.

The pilots grimly noted that "this accident was a long time happening, but it will not be the last of its type."

"Partial blame must be laid upon outmoded civil air regulations that govern all civil flying," the report noted in the committee's recommendations.

ABC Plans To Appeal in Assets Fight

The AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers' legal fight for a share in the assets of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers will be carried to the U.S. Court of Appeals, ABC Pres. Daniel Conway and Gen. Counsel Henry Kaiser announced after a rebuff in U.S. District Court.

The ABC was set up by the AFL-CIO after it had expelled the BCW because of corrupt domination. It has since grown to 75,000 members, taking most of them from the BCW and cutting the old union's membership roughly in half.

The AFL-CIO affiliate is seeking a proportion of nearly $3 million in the BCW's general funds in ratio to the membership it has taken from the expelled union. It also seeks the segregation of a $2.8 million sick and death fund it claims is in danger of being diverted to other purposes.

The first round went to the BCW when the suit was dismissed on technical legal grounds by Judge Edward A. Tamm, who ruled the ABC had no proper cause of action.

"It is evident to those familiar with the law and labor unions," said Kaiser, "that this suit is unprecedented, although founded on the time-honored principle of equity that one who does wrong should not be enriched at the expense of those he wronged.

"The case is still very much alive and may still—in its final and decisive stage—make new, constructive law."

Cross' Perjury Plea: 'Not Guilty'

Pres. James G. Cross of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers pleaded not guilty in U.S. District Court to a charge of perjury before the Senate's McClellan committee.

Cross, whose union was expelled from the AFL-CIO on findings of corrupt leadership, was charged with lying when he testified before the committee that he was not in a San Francisco hotel room, on Oct. 21, 1956, where several delegates to the union's convention allegedly were beaten. The wife of one delegate gave the committee conflicting testimony.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff set trial for Dec. 1 and fixed bail at $2,000. Cross' lawyer was Edward Bennett Williams, general counsel for the Teamsters, which also was expelled by the AFL-CIO.

Unions Join Forces, Oppose 'Savings' Plan

AFL-CIO unions attempting to negotiate job security with the country's two largest manufacturers of electrical appliances have formed a Conference on Employment Security in General Electric and Westinghouse under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Their objectives include the pooling of information useful in bargaining and close inter-union cooperation.

In addition, they will bolster each other's opposition to the so-called "stock savings plan" proposals offered by both employers and rejected by the unions on the ground they could deprive the workers of money already due them and fail to provide job security for employes most needing it.

Reach Stalemate

The conference was organized at a meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters in the wake of a stalemate in negotiations between General Electric and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, one of the members of the new inter-union organization, and a delay in its sessions with Westinghouse until Oct. 29.

In addition, the IUE's battle with GE before the Securities & Exchange Commission over the legality of the company's "stock savings" program went into another round.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey rejected the SEC's reply to his earlier charge that GE was guilty of "willful and deliberate failure" to file a registration statement for the stock it proposes to sell its employes.

In a new complaint, Carey told SEC Chairman Edward N. Gadsby that GE's "amendment" of its plan before belatedly filing a statement was not enough. The company, Carey maintained, should have been asked for additional information and copies of all propaganda it distributed before the filing.

The registration statement, Carey declared, does not reveal "all matters as to which an average prudent investor ought reasonably to be informed before purchasing the security registered."

Asks for New SEC Order

He asked the SEC to issue an order suspending effectiveness of the registration statement, setting a date for a hearing on its completeness and accuracy, and ordering GE to issue and distribute statements describing the changes and making it clear previously-signed participation authorization cards signed by the employes are null and void.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. made public a detailed analysis of the Westinghouse "forced savings" plan, which was offered the bargaining unions after GE had acted and is similar in its major points.

The analysis indicates the company will gain at the expense of the worker if the plan is accepted, the IUD said in condemning it as expressing nothing but "the philosophy that the individual worker should save to provide his own security."

10 Firms Indicted In Price Conspiracy

Toledo, O.—A wholesale distributor and nine retailers have been indicted by a Federal District Court jury on charges of illegally conspiring to restrain the sale and distribution of major appliances made by the General Electric Co.

The indictment accuses the defendants of agreeing illegally to fix prices, boycott competing retailers and generally suppress competition in the sale of the appliances in the Toledo area.

Retailers listed among the defendants include the Lasalle & Koch division of the R. H. Macy & Co., now struck by the Retail Clerks.

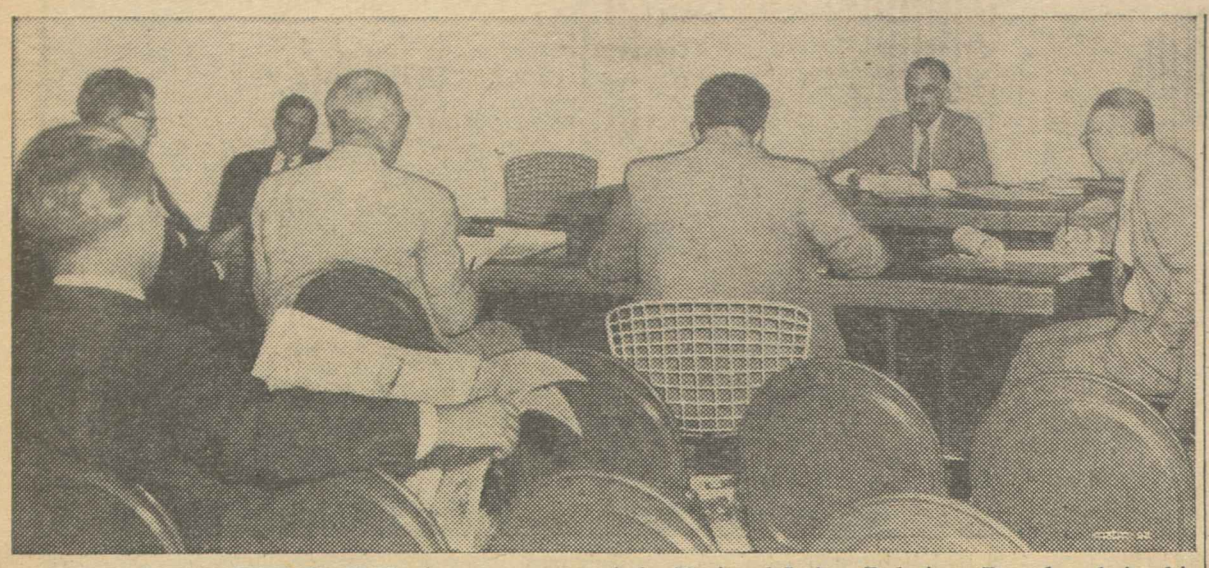
CWA Wins Pay Hike At Western Electric

New York—A last-minute concession by the Western Electric Co. averted a scheduled nationwide strike of 15,400 telephone equipment installers who are members of the Communication Workers.

The agreement, on a reopener of a two-year contract, provides 5 to 9 cents more for hourly-paid workers and $1.50 to $2 a week more for salaried job clerks.

A company offer of a fourth week of vacation for employes with 30 years of service was rejected by the union, which charged that "strings" attached to the offer would have taken away 16 times more than the value of the extra vacation time. Western Electric wanted to abandon the practice of including overtime pay in vacation checks.

NLRB Studies Closed Mill's Ownership



LAWYERS FOR THE UNION, the company and the National Labor Relations Board seek in this hearing, held in the Charlotte, N. C., public library, a ruling whether Deering, Milliken & Co., giant textile empire, and its president, Roger Milliken, should be held responsible for the unfair labor practices of the Darlington Manufacturing Co. The Darlington, S. C., mill closed down two years ago rather than bargain with the Textile Workers. At stake is possible back pay and an offer of jobs for 540 Darlington workers ruthlessly thrown out of work shortly before Christmas in 1956.

Textile Workers Ask Justice at Darlington

By Dave Perlman

Charlotte, N. C.—A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner is presiding over the excavation of the two-year-old grave of the once-flourishing Darlington Mfg. Co.

A hundred miles away, the hollow shell of an 80-year-old textile mill and the hollow lives of still-jobless men and women who once worked there stand as a monument to the determination of a 43-year-old textile baron to teach his workers a lesson that they — and the South—would never forget.

With cool detachment, Roger Milliken had closed down the biggest industry in the town of Darlington, S. C., rather than deal with the union his employes had chosen to represent them.

Found Guilty

An NLRB trial examiner ruled, back in May 1957, that the company was guilty of a host of unfair labor practices—including coercing and intimidating its employes and then closing its plant and selling its machinery in order to avoid bargaining with the Textile Workers Union.

But the board examiner also said there was no meaningful remedy he could direct. The best he could do, he ruled, was to order the company to publish a notice promising to rehire the 540 workers if Darlington ever resumed operation and promise not to threaten, discharge or otherwise penalize employes for union activities.

With the plant closed and the equipment dispersed, the examiner conceded, the "cease and desist" order was "futile."

The Darlington mill, the NLRB said in effect, was dead.

The verdict—suicide.

The remedy—nothing.

The TWUA has insisted all along that the grave was an empty one. The Darlington mill, it argued, was an integral part of the far-flung Deering, Milliken chain—the southern textile empire financially controlled from New York City.

The union is seeking an offer of jobs at other Deering, Milliken mills for the Darlington workers—plus back pay from the time they were laid off.

Milliken's role as president of the Darlington Manufacturing Co. was merely a part of his role as president of Deering, Milliken & Co., the union charged.

On appeal by the TWUA, the case was finally remanded to the examiner to hear evidence dealing with the relationship between the Darlington Manufacturing Co., Deering, Milliken & Co., and Milliken personally.

Shortly after the new hearing got under way, the trial examiner dismissed the complaint against Roger Milliken as an individual and the NLRB upheld his ruling. The hearing is continuing to determine whether Deering, Milliken Co., Inc. should be held responsible for the unfair labor practics of the Darlington mill.

If the Darlington mill is found to have been only a branch operation of a chain of mills, the parent corporation presumably would be directed to provide redress to the fired workers—back pay and an offer of jobs at other Deering, Milliken mills.

Learned 'Lesson' Well

One Milliken-controlled mill is only 10 miles from Darlington. Its workers learned the lesson of Darlington well. They don't have a union.

Neither do workers at any of the 28 other Deering, Milliken mills scattered through the Southland.

Most of the testimony at the NLRB hearing at Charlotte has been highly technical—warp and woof for the accountant and lawyer rather than for the textile worker.

The dramatic story of the campaign of intimidation waged against the union was told two years ago at the earlier hearing. The facts are on record—unchallenged—regarding the intimidation and threats of blacklist used in the unsuccessful attempt to dissuade Darlington workers from voting for the TWUA.

Also on record is the sickening story of the futile pleas to Milliken to reconsider his decision to close the mill rather than deal with the union.

Atmosphere of Fear

In a whipped-up atmosphere of hysteria and fear, more than 400 of the workers signed supervisor-circulated petitions recanting their support for the union. The mayor of Darlington traveled hat in hand to New York to plead with the Deering, Milliken president for a reprieve.

Milliken noted coldly that there was still a "hard core" of 17 percent of the employes who had not recanted their union support. He didn't think he could profitably run the mill with such a hard core of resistance to the stretch-out and speedup which had led the mill workers to organize.

Back in Darlington, there is awareness of the NLRB hearings now going on, but no one is very much excited over it. They know, realistically, that even if the NLRB holds Deering, Milliken & Co. responsible for the loss of jobs, the company can appeal to the courts. The case can drag on.

Meanwhile, the younger workers have left for other areas or have been slowly absorbed in other jobs.

Most of the older workers, many of whom had worked for no other employer and knew no other way of earning a livelihood, have been forced into unwilling, unhappy idleness—prematurely removed from the labor market because of age.

Many Darlington businessmen are bitter at the union for "causing" the mill to close down. Occasionally, however, you will find someone who is also miffed at Roger Milliken.

Bricklayers Set Organizing Drive In Residential Construction Field

Atlantic City, N. J.—A drive to organize masonry and brick workers in the home construction field was voted by the 66th convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Intl. Union.

The 625 delegates approved recommendations by Pres. Harry C. Bates and Sec. John J. Murphy to launch organizational programs at the local level among qualified non-union men. The program calls for reduced initiation fees, expanded apprenticeship programs and the establishment of wage scale differentials if necessary.

The convention authorized the executive board to set up separate local unions to organize in the residential construction field in areas where a separate local is necessary.

The convention also approved a pension and retirement plan for international officers and staff members and adopted a number of resolutions dealing with labor and legislative affairs.

The delegate pledged the union to intensify its efforts "to secure the enactment of legislation that would realize the comprehensive housing program labor has sought . . . a good home within the reach of every American family."

Housing legislation adopted by Congress, said Bates in his report, although a step in the right direction, "fell far short of providing the answer to America's housing needs."

The 93-year-old 138,000-member union holds conventions every two years but elects every four years.

Murphy in his report noted that while the use of masonry material is declining in commercial construction, the use of brick has been steadily increasing in residential construction and that residential building now accounts for more than 50 percent of all building.

Murphy said that in 1949 some 25 percent of the new homes were constructed of brick. In 1957 that figure had increased to 40 percent with the result that 70 percent of all bricks shipped during 1957 went to the residential home market.

This situation makes it more important than ever, Murphy and Bates told the convention, that the union organize in the residential field.

In his report Bates, also an AFL-CIO vice president, predicted a boom in construction activity "at least through the end of 1959." He added there is some hope that the Congress and the Administration will take action to stimulate and encourage the trend toward increasing construction.

Court Order Holds Assets At Darlington

Charlotte, N. C.—The Darlington Mfg. Co. has $448,000 in assets frozen by court order pending a decision on the union's back-pay claims on behalf of the 540 workers who lost their jobs when the mill closed down in December 1956.

Even if the NLRB hearings here fail to hold the Deering, Milliken Co. textile chain, or Roger Milliken its president, as an individual, responsible for the unfair labor practices of the Darlington mill, some compensation may be possible for the former employes.

The Textile Workers Union has appealed the original finding of the NLRB trial examiner that no back pay remedy was possible in view of the closing of the Darlington mill. The examiner said he could find no basis in the law for determining the proper period for which back pay could be allowed. The TWUA has asked the NLRB to overrule the examiner and direct a cash settlement out of Darlington funds for the workers.

Textile Empire Head Third in Family to Rule

Forty-three year old Roger Milliken is the third generation of his family to head the Deering, Milliken textile empire.

Old Seth Milliken was the first. A shrewd Yankee, born and raised in Maine, he founded Deering, Milliken & Co. in 1866. Before he passed control on to his son, Gerrish, he had already acquired several southern mills and had moved his home and headquarters to New York City. There he died in 1920 at the age of 84. He listed his occupation in Who's Who as "capitalist."

Son Gerrish was graduated from Yale. As he moved up to the presidency of Deering, Milliken, he acquired membership in New York City's Union League Club along with directorships of the National City Bank of New York and a half-dozen lesser concerns. His home address was on Park Ave., but already the corporation's holdings had been largely concentrated in the South.

Roger Milliken, heir apparent to the growing textile empire, attended exclusive Groton preparatory school during the height of the depression. He was a freshman at Yale when the Wagner Act was passed.

When he became president of Deering, Milliken & Co. in 1947, he in turn acquired a directorship in the National City Bank and, of course, membership in the Union League Club. Leaving New York, the grandson of Yankee trader Seth Milliken moved his home to Spartanburg, S. C., heart of his textile domain.

While Roger was still serving his apprenticeship, his father had given him a lesson in union-busting.. In 1945, the TWUA had a local at a Deering, Milliken plant at Gaffney, S. C. When Seth Milliken refused to renew the contract, the union was forced on strike. The Army took over the plant and put into effect a 5-cent increase under a War Labor Board directive.

When the Army turned the mill back to Deering, Milliken four months later, the company cancelled the wage increase. The 22-month strike that followed ended with the union broken and the workers starved into submission.

ROGER MILLIKEN is shown as he watched the public auction of his Darlington, S. C., mill after he closed it down rather than negotiate with a union. The police chief of Darlington (left) stood close by as the piecemeal sale of the plant left more than 500 workers jobless for the "crime" of voting to be represented by the Textile Workers Union.

TRAINED MEDICAL TECHNICIANS move right into plants under contract with the Ladies Garment Workers Union in Central and Western Pennsylvania and conduct a diagnostic survey. A blood speciman is being taken from this worker's finger for intensive laboratory analysis.

BACK IN THE MOBILE SURVEY team's laboratory in Harrisburg blood and other specimens are analyzed. The information, along with a medical history, is turned over to a physician who informs the worker and his doctor of the results. Over 7,000 workers are visited over a two-year period in 100 ILGWU plants.

Bringing the Clinic to the Plant:

Mobile Units Check Garment Workers' Ills

THE LADIES GARMENT Workers Union has come up with a unique approach to the problem of medical care for 7,000 of its members in 100 plants scattered over 50,000 square miles in Central and Western Pennsylvania.

Instead of bringing the workers to a clinic for diagnostic services, it brings the clinic directly to the workers in the plants.

Specially designed, light equipment is carried to the factory in a pair of station wagons and set up in a space as small as 8x10 feet.

A highly trained staff of medical technicians takes necessary specimens for laboratory tests, a medical history and blood pressure reading, and checks vision.

Some of the tests on blood specimens are performed on the spot, others are sent back to the laboratory for more exhaustive analysis.

The laboratory tests and the case history are studied by a physician who then dictates a detailed letter to the worker's family physician and the worker.

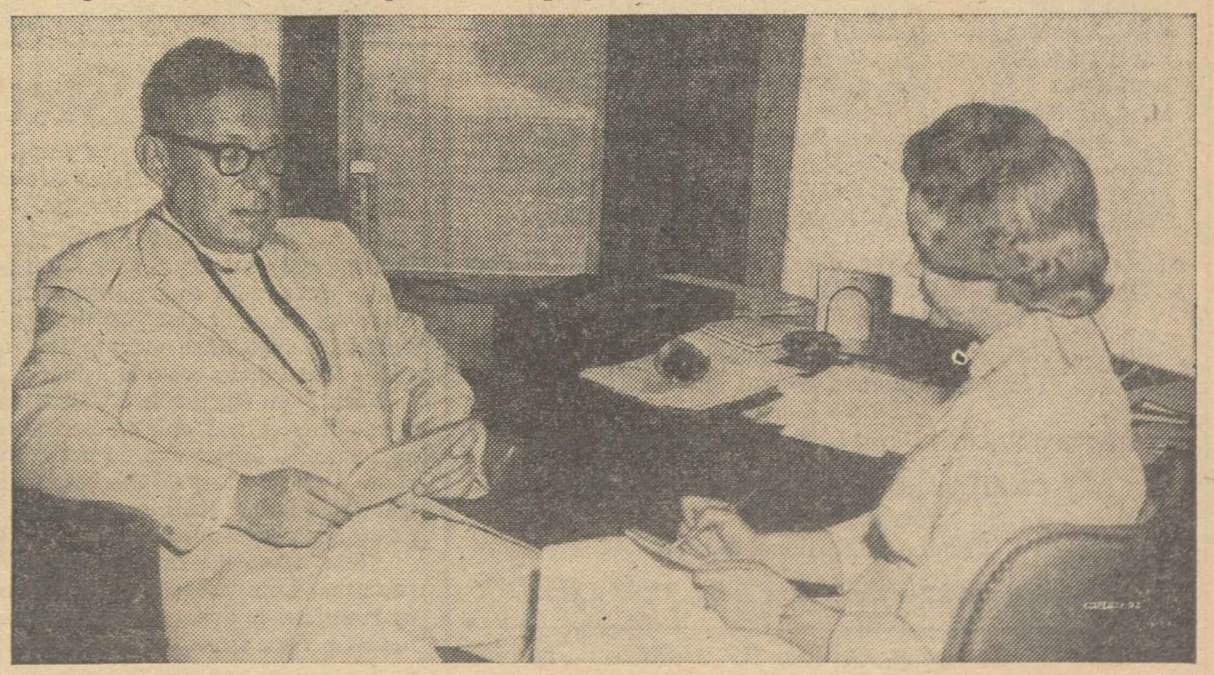
From 85 to 100 percent of the ILGWU members in each shop take advantage of the opportunity to participate in the survey, which takes about a half-hour per worker.

In most cases the member learns that no abnormalities were found on the basis of the tests. About 30 percent of the workers are advised to see their doctors. Less than 5 percent receive "urgent" letters, or sometimes even phone calls, telling them of a serious condition needing immediate medical attention.

The regularly scheduled shop surveys take place every two years. The entire program is financed from employer contributions to a health and welfare fund.

THE HEALTH AND WELFARE FUND negotiated by the ILGWU with garment plants in the area provides the money for two station wagons, light diagnostic equipment and the salaries of four two-technician teams to conduct the mobile survey over a 50,000-square mile area. A physician serving as medical director supervises the program.

A VITAL PART of the diagnostic survey is a careful medical history compiled in a detailed interview with the worker. The medical history, combined with the laboratory work, rounds out the picture of a person's health.



DR. JAMES BLOOM of Harrisburg, medical director for the mobile survey, looks over the results of the laboratory work and the case history and writes the worker on whether he (or she) should see the family physician and what the survey shows. About 5 percent of the members get "urgent" letters, with copies to their doctors, to take immediate action.

Ike Capitulates

PRES. EISENHOWER HAS DESCENDED from his self-appointed "above-the-battle" role, discarded the garb of "modern Republicanism" and has capitulated to the phony "socialism" and "labor bosses" themes of the Alcorns, Nixons and other right-wingers.

On the campaign trail in California, the President has ignored organized labor's support for many of his programs and completely distorted the legislative history of the Kennedy-Ives bill.

With neither a nod nor a word for the self-initiated anti-corruption program of the AFL-CIO, the President called for legislation to "enable workers to free themselves of their corrupt labor bosses who have betrayed their trust."

He charged the Democrats "scuttled" legislation to curb corruption and racketeering in labor-management relations, without reference to the documented history that the Republicans in Congress, with the support of the Administration and backed by business organizations and the corruption-dominated Teamsters, killed the only bill that would have effectively dealt with the abuses revealed by the McClellan and other committees.

Only Republicans can produce effective legislation in this area, the President claimed. But the history of the last Congress is that Republican labor bills and amendments would have severely crippled the trade union movement.

The President has raised the 1936-style issues of "socialism" and "nationalization" and linked them with leaders of organized labor. This can only be described as a gratuitous insult to the intelligence of the American voter.

On Oct. 11, the AFL-CIO News expressed the hope that the President would repudiate the phony "politico-labor boss" approach and present his case to the American people in terms of the issues as they flow from his record in the White House.

The President, apparently, has seen fit to throw in his lot with the partisan, win-at-any-price Nixonites who place a congressional victory above the welfare of the nation.

The Desecrated Temples

THERE is no simple explanation for the recent wave of bombings of Jewish temples, but the wanton and cruel acts of violence dramatize the prejudice and intolerance which have infected many geographic areas.

The physical threats to places of worship and to schools cannot be separated from the general pattern of lawlessness which has characterized resistance to court orders on desegregation in the public schools.

Pres. Eisenhower's denunciation of the bombings and the use of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are to be commended. But the right of the FBI to participate fully in the inquiry into the abridgments of democratic rights must be made unmistakably clear by passage of suitable legislation by Congress.

Every house of worship, every school, town hall and union hall is in danger of attack so long as the lawless atmosphere that triggered the temple bombings is not dissipated.

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Off Target

T' Save Th' Workin' Man

Mr. Dooley on 'Right-to-Work'

Roscoe Fleming, syndicated columnist and widely known free lance writer, wrote the following commentary on the "right-to-work" referendum in Colorado known as Amendment 5. The article appeared in the Oct. 15 issue of the Denver Post entitled: "'T' Save Th' Workin' Man, Mr. Dooley on Amendment 5."

MR. DOOLEY SERVED Mr. Hennessey without a word, his forehead creased in thought. Mr. Hennessey finally asked:

"What about this amendment No. 5 that so many cars has got stickers against, except the Rools-Royce I seen goin' down the street?"

"Well, what about it?" asked Mr. Dooley. "Hinnissey, all ye got to know about No. 5 is that it represents the effort iv some iv Colorado's kindly employers t' save the honest workin' man fr'm the domination iv labor bosses—an' from himself, iv course.

"These labor bosses have got the honest workin' man shorter hours an' higher pay, an' have worked hard—they ain't no union hours f'r them.

"An' they have got the workin' man goin' around with his head up, thinkin' he's as good as anny other American includin' his kindly employer, which iv course is socialistic nonsense.

"This state iv things is intolerable to some who think back t' the good ol' days when there wasn't anny iv this stuff about unions an' collective bargainin' an' a man bein' as good as his employer; an' whin they could turn out the militia at the drop iv an injunction, if the honest workin' man got anny such anarchistic ideas.

"They remimber whin an employer wud give each man a turkey f'r Christmas an' say:

"Me brave lads, we have done well this year, due to me superior brains, aided iv course be your honest efforts. We have done so well we won't need so many iv ye. Those whose names I call out, kindly step to the cashier's windy an' draw their time along with their turkey. Come back in' the spring if you're still alive, an' we may have somethin' f'r ye.'"

"BUT," ASKED MR. Hennessey, "what's all this we hear about labor needin' rayform?"

"Hinnissey," answered Mr. Dooley, "they's rayforms an' rayforms. Ye can run a man over with a steamroller an' he'll be rayformed all right, but he won't be in anny shape t' be good f'r annything else."

Mr. Hennessey pondered a moment. "What's Ed Johnson got to do with it?" he asked. "I seen where somebody who won't sign his name, has got Ed Johnson pegged as bein' nothin' but a dummy f'r the labor bosses."

"I seem t' remimber," answered Mr. Dooley dryly, "that lots of people have tried to run over Ed Johnson, but have got nothin' but a puncture f'r their pains, even when Ed was runnin' for something f'r himself."

"You said before," said Mr. Hennessey, "that these fellows behind Amendment 5 is tryin' to save the honest workin' man. What do they aim to save him f'r?"

"Why, f'r themselves, iv course," answered Mr. Dooley. "They're makin' an investment, just the same as in any other kind iv labor-savin' machinery."

Douglas on Corruption:

Double Standard Called Unfair

The following is excerpted from an address by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) to the merger convention of the Illinois AFL-CIO.

AS A MEMBER OF the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, I have felt it my duty to keep a watchful eye on embezzlements by bank officials. I am not going to give you the figures, but it is a shockingly high total and probably only a fraction of the actual thefts come to light.

When these regrettable incidents are revealed, the news-gatherers and opinion-makers treat each case as a personal failure and do not indict bankers as a class. I am glad they do this because I am convinced that considering their temptations, bankers as a group are a reputable class.

Again, when the business magazine Fortune reports that from one-half to $3 billion a year is lost by businesses in thefts and embezzlements, and when the New York Times refers to estimates of $5 billion in white-collar kickbacks, pay-offs, gratuities and bribes in one year, it hardly seems to cause a raised eyebrow, and certainly nothing so extreme as a call for reform.

But when labor leaders go wrong, their sins are paraded as typical of their class by a large section of the press.

It is, however, somewhat galling to see the shady dealings of management in labor relations glossed over. Nathan Shefferman was just as guilty as Dave Beck—indeed, he was perhaps more so, because he was at least partially responsible for leading Beck astray and swerving him from his sworn purpose. And what shall we say of the firms—the New York Times listed well over 400 companies as Shefferman's clients, several with blue-ribbon national reputations—which have hired Shefferman and his kind to do their dirty work for them, while preserving technical immunity from any apparent legal responsibility.

But all this is no excuse, I know you will agree, for tolerating corruption and gangsterism inside our unions.

Make of our unions institutions of which we can be rightfully proud. Take part in all constructive forms of community service to meet the needs of the sick, the poor, the troubled and the oppressed. In the running stream of unselfish action, let us purge ourselves of unlovely qualities which we may have acquired amidst the pressures of life.

Censorship Challenge:

Curbs on UN Information Cited in 'Experts' Report

By Arnold Beichman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—The freedom of the United Nations to tell its own story, regardless of the prejudices of its member nations, has been challenged in a report of a group of so-called experts appointed by the UN itself.

The implications of the report, if it were enacted, are so forbidding that it has virtually been repudiated by Secy.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold, who appointed the experts' committee at the request of the UN General Assembly. In its instructions, the Assembly requested that the experts be nominated by the governments of Egypt, India, the Soviet Union, Britain, the U.S. and Uruguay.

The report is replete with seemingly innocent statements which in actuality would give any country the right to prevent the UN from broadcasting news of its activities during a crisis, all in the name of saving money for the UN.

For example, if the report were enacted, it would mean that the Soviet bloc could prevent UN radio broadcasts dealing with the Hungarian revolt. This is the only interpretation which can be put on a recommendation that the UN should end broadcasts in Russian, Chinese, Hungarian and Arabic.

THE EXPERTS RECOMMENDED that instead of issuing "unrelated items of information material—a press release or booklet, a pamphlet or leaflet," the UN's Dept. of Public Information should select annually "one significant broad theme." By doing that, "a concentrated attack on the minds of people could be made and a sense of awareness created."

Thus, say those who have studied the report, the UN could be turned into nothing more than a propaganda agency whereas, as Hammarskjold put it in a rebuttal statement, the UN's job should be to help newspapers and radio to report the UN "fully and freely," without favoring one point of view over another.

Another policy approach recommended by the experts, and one which was widely criticized, is that "the best way . . . for reaching the peoples of the world at this time is that of working through the governments of member states and through a selected group of individuals and organizations."

It was pointed out this would mean that the UN's press department would have to work exclusively through the Kremlin on an issue dealing with the Soviet Union, since there are no effective independent organizations or individuals behind the Iron Curtain.

ONE OF THE STATEMENTS the experts made was that "the weakest element is in the field of press relations and briefings" and that "a sustained and systematic effort to maintain personal relations with the correspondents on a wide basis is lacking."

The invalidity of this accusation can be seen in the fact that the United Nations Correspondents Association, immediately upon publication of the report, disputed the accusation and warned of "the dangerous propagandist and ideological implications of the report."

One of the little-noted comments in the report is an attack on the UN's press and publications division for an alleged lack of officials with "intimate knowledge of the cultural, social and political milieux in which the press and other media actually operate in the different member states."

"These important elements necessary for effective press relations," said the report, "are not adequately reflected in the existing staffing pattern."

Although the statement has a surface plausibility, what it is really criticizing is the fact that the UN's Office of Public Information has, in Iron Curtain terms, few citizens of the Soviet bloc countries on its staff.

Millions Deprived of Real Voice In Running State Governments

"EVERY YEAR FEWER and fewer Americans are exerting more and more influence on their state governments." This conclusion was reached by The Christian Science Monitor in five articles tracing minority rule's challenge to democracy.

The charge comes at a time when the 1958 political campaigning is in full stride and the doctrine of states rights is being shouted from many platforms.

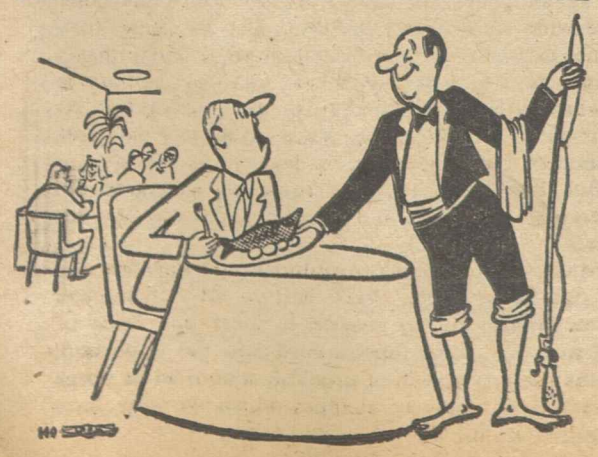
We are being told that unless the states remain sovereign, American freedom is doomed and the great experiment in democracy is a failure.

Powerful pressure groups, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the private forest and lumber interests, play on this theme.

When state governments were strong and more representative of the common people, as in the days of LaFollette's and Johnson's reforms in Wisconsin and California, these corporate interests sought to transfer services to Washington, which was then weak and uncommitted on many things.

Then came Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal with its strong national government and expansion of federal services. Since then these big business groups have been back-pedaling to get things into the state houses once more. Why? Because minority rule is more easily influenced. Because when a minority of voters elect state legislatures it doesn't take such large sum of money or such time and effort to bend things in the direction special interests want them to go.

THIS IMPARTIAL, TIMELY STUDY tells the statistical side of the story. "All 97 state legislatures are weighted in such a way that a minority of the citizens ranging from 9.5 percent in the case of the Connecticut House of Representatives to 48.5 percent in the Massachusetts Senate can elect the majority of the legislators."



Nationally, 51.5 million people, a third of the population in 1950, lived in districts which can elect the majority of senators to state legislatures. An equal number, a third of the people, reside in areas which send more than half of the members to the lower houses of state legislatures. This is minority rule with a vengeance.

The problem is not caused by voter apathy. It has its roots in the system of representation which has been allowed to grow up that might have had merit in an earlier day when towns were small and cities hardly existed and rural areas and the farmers' interests predominated.

This is graphically portrayed in California where state senators represent geographic areas rather than people. The senator from a wide and sparsely settled area of mountain counties has only 14,014 people to represent; while the senator chosen by Los Angeles County tries to represent 4,151,687 people.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF the continent, one New Jersey upper house member has 34,423 constituents, another in the same house has 905,949. Yet both men have an equal vote on matters vitally affecting these widely different population units.

This disparity between cities and rural countrysides is noticeable in the conservative South. In Georgia, for example, the 473,572 people living in Atlanta have a state senator looking after their interests, while three rural districts with a combined population of 16,237 are represented by a state senator. Being a citizen among these rural people makes one's vote worth 29 times the value of his city neighbor.

The legislatures are responsible for their own situation, for their denial of just representation in state government. For they make out the apportionment of legislative representatives. This is customarily done following each decennial census.

Two states, Mississippi and Delaware, have not changed the basis of representation in 40 years. While all except three states have laws requiring a 10-year review of the matter, the conservatives in charge make sure that practically none of them adopt any drastic modernizing changes.

For many thoughtful Americans, the Monitor articles reflect their concern when they conclude: "Fair representation and majority rule, two fundamental principles of American democracy, are quietly vanishing from the state legislative scene. Outmoded or unrealistic formulas by which many legislatures are now apportioned deprive millions of citizens of full voice in what goes on at the state capitol."

This November, voters will elect thousands of members of state legislatures over the country. Perhaps, this year, the elections will pave the way to a change of minority rule in these legislatures. (Public Affairs Institute-Washington Window.)

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SO FAR AS THIS OBSERVER can determine, the campaign strategy of the Republican party this year has been dictated primarily by fright at finding some of its money sources drying up.

Very large amounts of money have been flowing, clearly, to finance the right-wing fringe of political charlatans like Joseph Kamp and demagogues like Edward T. Rumley, who probably haven't had it so good in years.

As a reasonably avid reader of crackpot political literature, I can testify that the woods are full of fringe groups proliferating furiously, each with its earnest little promoter attaching himself like a limpet to every oil-rich enterpriser and innocent corporation executive he can bewilder into becoming a source of funds.

Somebody, somewhere along the line, might be making a tolerable living out of selling authenticated sucker lists to ambitious beginner charlatans.

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THE REPUBLICAN STORY for 1958, as it is suggested by embarrassed liberal spokesmen for the GOP, is that the party's financial collectors discovered they weren't able to raise as much money as easily as in the past.

Upon investigation, the explanation goes, the campaign contributors were found to be keeping their wallets zipped shut on the ground that Mr. Eisenhower in office was too confoundly "modern," and that there wasn't enough anti-labor punch and drive to the GOP program, and that Ike had failed to abolish the New Deal and bust the unions wide open.

There is some evidence to support the theory that this is what makes the GOP run this way this year.

Richard M. Nixon allowed himself the luxury of tough words about businessmen who divert their contributions to the crackpots instead of investing them with the regular party organizations. The Vice President is not a man to waste language on subjects he considers trivial when he goes campaigning.

The President has certainly acted as if he had been persuaded to tailor his campaign utterances to the presumed taste of the big—and sullen—givers. His California speeches on "fumigating" unions and "radicalism" among northern and western Democrats came straight from the official last-minute GOP campaign declaration Ike had denied responsibility for at his last press conference.

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THE SUGGESTION MAY BE offered that the GOP's troubles arise primarily from a shortage of ideas and good candidates rather than a deficiency of money.

The delusion that has troubled the Republicans since the days of the Liberty League, when a crowd of fright-crying millionaires tried to defeat Franklin D. Roosevelt for a second term, is that the things Roosevelt did and the ideas he gave force in our public life were unpopular.

They weren't then and they haven't been since then.

As for candidates, most of the Republicans who appear to be in serious difficulty are candidates from the Old Guard, whose stalwarts have been living for years on borrowed time. They are people out of tune with states and districts the character of which has changed while the officeholders refused to change with them.

A problem of many Republicans is the weakness of leadership which seems to be catching up with Mr. Eisenhower. This makes the party as a whole vulnerable.

Even when money is spoken of, the whole story can't be the alleged dissatisfaction of well-heeled givers with the program Ike has furnished them. The chairman of the GOP Finance Committee quit right in the middle of the Sherman Adams mess, while the White House was still trying to brazen out the doctrine of "he was imprudent but I need him."

SUB Issue Unresolved On Ohio Election Eve

Columbus, O.—Republican Gov. C. William O'Neill, long an opponent of union-negotiated supplemental unemployment benefits, goes into the final days of his election campaign with a State Supreme Court ruling on SUB still hanging fire.

O'Neill, who has made the anti-labor "right-to-work" laws the basic plank in his campaign for re-election, is opposed by Democrat Michael V. DiSalle. The Republican governor's administration has blocked payment of millions of dollars in SUB to jobless Auto Workers and Steelworkers.

The official administration opposition was contained in a decision by Unemployment Compensation Administrator James R. Tichenor, who ruled that amounts paid under SUB must be deducted from state unemployment compensation payments.

The decision has been twice overruled by lower courts.

In a major display of unanimity, management and labor joined forces to speak on behalf of SUB when the Ohio Supreme Court heard final arguments. The management spokesman was William T. Swanton, counsel for four giant steel companies—U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Jones & Laughlin, and Republic Steel. Labor's case was presented by David E. Feller of Washington, assistant general counsel for the Steelworkers.

Speaking for the four steel companies, Swanton told the court that SUB is "socially and economically desirable," and that the funds paid out in benefits were earned by the "sweat and labor" of workers.

The O'Neill administration, the company lawyer said, "should have searched for reasons to approve it instead of seeking excuses for blocking it."

Feller pointed out that 40 other states with unemployment compensation laws similar to Ohio's had authorized SUB payments in addition to state jobless benefits.

How to Buy:

Labor Health Groups Hit Medicine Gouge

By Sidney Margolius

GROUP HEALTH SERVICES sponsored by unions and consumer co-ops now are seeking to expand their own drug services as one way to beat price gouging by the big pharmaceutical manufacturers.

For unions and group health plans have come to realize that nowadays the cost of the medicine often is greater than the doctor's fee for prescribing it. A doctor may charge you $5 or $6, but the bill for the medicine often is $8 or $12 in the case of the modern antibiotics, and sometimes as much as $15 or $20 for other drugs and vitamin preparations.

Latest union-sponsored health care organization to open its own pharmacy is the AFL Medical Service Plan of Philadelphia. The new pharmacy fills prescriptions at a minimum charge for union families going to the center for medical care.

Both the Group Health Association in Washington, D. C., and the Health Insurance Plan of New York currently are exploring ways to increase pharmaceutical services to members. In New York, more than 250,000 members of 100 union locals are using Group Drug Service to buy drugs and medical supplies at terrific savings. Other pharmacies are operated for their members by individual union health clinics of ladies garment workers, hotel workers, retail and warehouse workers, and other unions.

CO-OP AND UNION-SERVING pharmacies throughout the country are working out ways to team up to beat the modern pharmaceutical gouge. They are seeking ways to cooperate in developing private brands; to educate people in how to buy drugs at less cost; to exchange information on products, prices and suppliers; and to educate doctors to prescribe medicines by generic name rather than brand name.

For that's the heart of the problem. Nowadays your doctor often will prescribe a brand-name drug rather than the basic medicine itself. The brand-name equivalent invariably carries a much higher price tag.

- Druggists sell prednisone for $10 to $18 per 100 but Meticorten, its brand-name equivalent, costs $25 to $30, depending on the individual retailer's pricing policies.
- Reserpine costs $2 to $4.50 per 100, depending on where and how you buy it. But brand-name Serpasil costs $6.
- Dextroamphetamine sulphate costs you $1.45 to $2.70 per 100. But if your doctor prescribes brand-name Dexedrine, you'll pay $5.
- The new Theragran formula has a price tag of $15.75 for 180. But other therapeutic vitamin preparations of the same potency are available for as little as $7.50 for 250, a cost of three cents apiece compared to 8.8 cents.

According to Harry Abrahamson, president of Celo Laboratories, wholesale drug cooperative, the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association is reported once to have checked the prices of "ethical proprietaries" (the brand-name products which manufacturers advertise primarily to the medical profession). The council found that the wholesale price of 12 of the "ethicals" was $31.45, while the price of 12 identical pharmaceutical substances was $11.26.

BUT WHILE STATE pharmaceutical associations recently have been trying to educate doctors to prescribe by generic name, and save the patients often half the price of the prescription, the AMA itself has been little help in combating the trend to prescribe by brand-name. In fact, the AMA has been a beneficiary of the exorbitant prices charged by drug companies.

The Federal Trade Commission's investigation of antibiotics' prices found that 15 leading manufacturers had placed 32 pages of antibiotics advertising in the Journal of the AMA in 1949, but by 1957 were buying 534 pages.

Moreover, before 1950, generic names such as penicillin or streptomycin were generally mentioned. But after that date, the ads in the AMA Journal emphasized the various patented brand-name variations of penicillin or streptomycin.

These patented brand-name variations cost much more than the original substances under their generic names. A dose of penicillin, for example, has a wholesale price of 5 or 6 cents compared to a wholesale price of 30 cents for a dose of the newer patented antibiotics.

THE FTC FOUND the companies it recently surveyed averaged about 25 cents in profit on each dollar they took in for brand-name antibiotics. The investigation also shows there is little truth to the widely-publicized alibi of the drug companies that their high prices are necessary to finance research for additional life-saving medicines.

The 1956 figures of companies which reported to the FTC show that the actual manufacturing cost of the goods was only 39 cents, while selling and advertising expenses came to 22 cents, actual research expense was less than 7 cents and administrative and general expense was 9 cents. The balance, or about 24 cents, was profit before federal taxes.

By the time the medicine has passed through the hands of the wholesaler and retailer, the price approximately doubles. The actual cost of manufacturing a brand-name antibiotic is only $1.95.

Where does the rest of your $10 go? About $2.30 of it goes just to advertising and promotion expense and manufacturer's profit, more in fact, than it cost to make the medicine. Research really got only about 33 cents of your money.

(Copyrigt 1958 by Sidney Margolius)

Vandercook Says:

GOP Candidates Drop Label

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

WITH THE ELECTION only just around time's corner, a curious phenomenon has appeared; at least, in New York State. In this key area, not a single campaign poster or paid advertisement that I have seen has borne the word "Republican."

We are implored to vote for Rockefeller for governor, for Keating for the U.S. Senate, for Messrs. Whozit and Whatzit for this or the other office. But nowhere do those posters or ads reveal that those various smiling gentlemen represent the GOP.

Vandercook

Their campaign, in crucial New York State, is being conducted solely on the appeal of the candidates' gleaming teeth, or boyish cowlicks, or famous names. The detail that they are Republicans—astonishingly—is being suppressed as if that fact, somehow, was a political liability. Newspaper and public opinion polls in the East, the Far West, and the Middle West almost solidly reflect the accuracy of that opinion.

What, one wonders, is the explanation? How has it come about that, under a popular President, in a period in which there has been no major international or extreme national disaster, so many Americans have so quickly decided that the time, indeed, has come for a change-back to the Democratic Party?

The answer, one suspects, may in part be found in the personality of Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Republican Party leaders chose Gen. Eisenhower as their candidate not because they believed he espoused Republican opinions or ideally represented Republican tradition. They nominated him because he was famous and because they believed that he would be compliant.

The fate of the GOP under Mr. Eisenhower has been the fate of all who believe that really important ends can ever be achieved by easy compromise. Pres. Eisenhower has probably not made a single bitter enemy. He has taken no stand on any issue since he has become President that has been forceful enough, or that he seems to have felt deeply enough, to have made men hate him.

BY THE SAME TOKEN, the smiling, non-interfering President has aroused little or none of the devotion that has sustained and strengthened our great presidents. Reactionary Republicans have found Dwight Eisenhower too moderate. But because he has not troubled vigorously to resist the extreme Republican, right-wing, the spokesmen of the ultra-conservatives have been allowed — the Knowlands, the Alcorns—in this current campaign, to dictate party policies which the President himself has then mildly disowned.

Morgan Says:

Bombings Reflect Lawlessness

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

I SOMETIMES FEAR we wear our virtues of religious tolerance more on our sleeves than in our hearts. It's a wonder that no bones were broken as politicians scrambled to denounce the dastardly bombings of synagogues in Atlanta and Peoria.

And denounce them they should, but how much less evil is the respectable anti-Semitism of restricted neighborhoods and how many politicians rush into print to condemn such practice?

Morgan

War, as someone has said, is an extension of politics; the explosion of a church, obviously, is the violent climax of prejudice. Everybody hates war but we take less care in activating our antipathy to dirty politics or to reckless politics that may sweep us to the brink of catastrophe.

And yet we are surprised, stunned, outraged when a crisis breaks. "Who is to blame for this?" we cry, looking hastily around for a scapegoat, while trying to suppress guilt pangs for our own irresponsibility. Isn't there a valid parallel here with our reaction to religious and/or racial prejudice and persecution?

"For shame!" we shout with righteous indignation as a temple is desecrated. But how righteous, really, is our wrath? The beastliness of the crime shocks us into a commitment. Even the most virulent anti-Semite would scarcely dare publicly to condone violence. Society would close in on him. And yet, how often have the most proper social circles echoed with the comment, "Well, I don't like the Jews, but after all—bombing; that's going too far."?

IT MUST BE SAID, and as an earnest of encouragement, that religious prejudice has eased a little over the years across our land but there is still, I sorrowfully suggest, entirely too much hypocrisy in addressing the problem.

There is another aspect to the issue. The mayor of Atlanta has already been widely quoted but what he said is worth committing to memory. "Whether they like it or not," observed Mayor William B. Hartsfield after the Atlanta temple blast, "every rabble-rousing politician is the godfather of the cross-burners and the dynamiters who are giving the South a bad name."

What the small-minded politicians have been preaching in their racial tantrums is not really the sanctity of states' rights. It is lawlessness. That is to say, defy the law you don't like. But once one law is defied, it is interesting (and frightening) how quickly it becomes convenient or necessary to break the rest.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Beating the 'Leisure Problem'

By Jane Goodsell

WITH AUTOMATION IN HOME and factory, there is supposed to be an awful lot of leisure time floating around, and even more slated for the future.

This worries people who worry about things like that. (I think they're called social scientists.) I can't say that it worries me particularly, but then I've always been out of step. I've never been troubled by the loose money problem, either.

Anyway, the social scientists are frightened by all this leisure time, and they worry that we won't know what to do with it. They are afraid that we will fritter it away, spinning daydreams about Brigitte Bardot or hanging about poolrooms or moping around like bored children, asking, "What shall we do now?"

In case you, too, are worried about this serious social problem you may be interested in some of the pet projects and hobbies of the members of my family, who might be described as a fairly cross section of humanity. (Whether we are cross because we have too much leisure or too little, is a good question for the social scientists.)

My daughter, Katie, has an interesting hobby. She draws mustaches on the pictures of the brides in the society section of the newspaper. She also enjoys blowing the paper wrappers off paper straws, and one of her pet projects is not making her bed, an activity on which she often spends several hours a day.

Her older sister, Ann, also has a hobby which consumes a good deal of her time, as well as developing her powers of concentration. She stares at herself in a mirror, trying to decide whether to let her hair grow and wear it in a pageboy or to have it cut short in a bubble effect. She also employs the mathematical skills she learned in Algebra to figure out how many years, months and days stand between her and a driver's license.

Our youngest daughter, Molly, veers wildly from one activity to another, all of which are either illegal, immoral or fattening. Her interests are the degenerate type which terrify the social scientists, and it is probably best that they remain unitemized.

All three children spend a good deal of time eating between meals.

And speaking of eating, one of my favorite hobbies is collecting recipes. I often become so engrossed in my recipe collection that I lose all track of time, and I barely have time to heat up the baked beans and frozen peas for dinner.

All in all, I can truthfully state that ours is a busy, varied, challenging life, with 24 hours a day barely enough to pursue our many activities. Why, some days I have only a few minutes to devote to my paper clip chain.

Benefits Run Out:

Jobless Suffer Most In 'Work' States

Hundreds of thousands of jobless workers who have used up their meager unemployment compensation benefits are finding they have no "right" to work in the 18 "right-to-work" states.

Instead, they are faced with the grim alternatives of exercising their "right" to go on relief or their "right" to starve.

While the inadequacy of unemployment compensation laws across the nation has been pointed up repeatedly in AFL-CIO efforts to win congressional adoption of minimum federal jobless standards, the situation is particularly acute in the states with the phony "right-to-work" laws.

This fact becomes painfully clear in statistics from the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security on the benefit exhaustion rate—the percentage of workers whose benefits ran out before they found work.

In the 12-month period ending Aug. 31, the top five states in the exhaustion category were all "right-to-work" states. They were Alabama, where 46.5 percent of the unemployed workers exhausted all benefits and remained idle; Virginia, with 45.4 percent exhaustions; Florida, 44.8 percent; Indiana, 44.7 percent; Tennessee, 42.7 percent.

This is in sharp contrast with the national average of 27.8 percent exhaustions during the first year of the nation's lingering recession.

Of the 18 states with so-called "right-to-work" laws on their books, 14 turned their backs on the long lines of jobless workers earlier this year when they refused to take part in the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act program.

This was a stopgap measure passed by the 85th Congress permitting states to extend by 50 percent the period for paying benefits. Because it was a "states' rights" law, which gave the states the option not to participate, most "right-to-work" states took no action despite the recession.

In the 14 anti-union states that refused federal advances, 311,857 unemployed workers ran through jobless benefits—paid for periods ranging from 5 to 16 weeks in Florida up to a flat 26 weeks in North Carolina.

The four other "right-to-work" states—Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana and Nevada—took part in the temporary extension of the jobless pay period. In these states, the normal compensation period ranges from Indiana's low 6-to-20 weeks to Nevada's relatively higher 10 to 26 weeks. Figures released earlier by the Labor Dept. show that most of the jobless drew compensation for only the minimum period.

In these states 150,000 jobless exhausted regular compensation payments and while most of them were eligible for TUC, the figures indicate that, for the most part, they have now run through these added benefits without finding work.

The BES figures are being used with particular effectiveness by organized labor in six key states where anti-union forces are trying to ram through compulsory open-shop laws in the November election.

In California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington—where "right-to-work" is an issue on the ballot—labor is citing the statistics as proof that business groups and right-wingers who push the fake "work" proposals are the same ones who block improvement in state unemployment compensation legislation and opposed adequate minimum federal standards.

Labor also points out that one of the main reasons for such laws is to weaken the power of unions to support needed legislation to increase unemployment payments, to extend the duration of benefits, and to broaden coverage to protect millions now deprived of any jobless pay.

Auto Workers Engineer Aiding French Unions

Detroit—Kermit Mead, director of the engineering and time study division of the Auto Workers, is working temporarily in this field with French trade unionists.

Mead has begun a 60-to-90 day assignment in France for the Intl. Cooperation Administration. He will work with French unions in evaluating research facilities and collective bargaining techniques.

AN AGGRESSIVE international trade union program in the underdeveloped areas of the world was called for at a week-long conference at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The conference was sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs and the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. In the photo above, Jay Lovestone (right) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs is shown conducting one of the sessions.

New International Role of Labor Sign of Maturity, Harrison Says

Cornell, N. Y.—The great expansion of labor's international activities since World War II reflects "the rising maturity of the labor movement and its increasing desire to promote peace and freedom among all the people of the world," George M. Harrison, chairman of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Committee, declared here.

Addressing a week-long conference at Cornell University on American labor's role in less-developed countries, Harrison said the battle for the future will be between those who believe in individual freedom and dignity and those who do not, rather than between the "have" and "have-not" nations, as is sometimes claimed.

Forty trade union and university participants attended the conference, conducted jointly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs and the N. Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and an American delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, said the role American labor will play in helping other countries will have a tremendous effect on social progress, world peace and human freedom.

Michael Ross, director of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs for the united labor movement, played a vital role in bringing about the special project. Working sessions were chaired by Harry Goldberg for the AFL-CIO and Assistant Prof. Ronald Donovan of Cornell.

Harlan Cleveland, dean of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University, urged the conferees to "look at Asia and Africa directly" and not "through European eyes and colonial history." He said a "triple revolution" is taking place in the underdeveloped areas — a revolution of "rising expectations, rising resentment against inequality and rising determination to be free."

Labor Leaders Challenged

Harvard Economics Prof. John Dunlop charged that American labor leaders and government representatives have an "unrealistic" concept of free trade unions in the underdeveloped areas. He called for acceptance of the fact that the unions in these areas will not be free for some

Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs challenged Dunlop's contention and called for an aggressive international trade union program in the underdeveloped areas, coordinated through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

He urged the building of trade union "cadres" with full-time officers; the financing of trade union scholarships to this country; the granting of direct material assistance to rising unions; the building of labor libraries abroad; provision for leadership training opportunities; and the publication of pamphlets and literature to appease the "great thirst and hunger for the printed word."

In other sessions, William Kemsley, director of the New York office of the ICFTU, explained the confederation's goals and functions; Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economist, discussed the problems of international trade and aid and their impact on the U.S. economy; Cornell Associate Prof. John Windmuller described the activities of the international trade secretariats.

Others participating were John Meskimen, director of the Intl. Cooperation Agency's Office of Labor Affairs; Anthony Luchek, professor of industrial relations at Pennsylvania State University; Professors Arnold Tolles, C. Arnold Hansen and Chandler Morse of Cornell; and Iskandar Tedjasukmana, former Minister of Labor in Indonesia.

Role of Labor In Civil Rights Draws Praise

Los Angeles—Organized labor is "the most responsible and effective ally" Negroes have in their struggle for civil rights, Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters told the Los Angeles Labor Conference on Human Rights.

He cited the frequent appearances of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in support of civil rights before congressional committees and the platform committees of the major parties during convention years.

"But what about the presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce?" he asked. "Have you ever heard of one of the presidents of the giant corporations of business appearing before any committee or anywhere to fight the battle of civil rights?

"Never in the history of the country has the NAM or the C. of C. gone on record in support of civil rights. Yet these are the agencies that are backing the 'right-to-work' laws and are bidding for the votes of Negroes to support these laws."

Nearly 300 delegates attended the two-day conference, which was sponsored by the Los Angeles County Central Labor Council, Jewish Labor Committee, Los Angeles NAACP Labor Committee and the Labor Committee of the Community Service Organization of the Mexican-American community.

Speakers and discussion directors came from the ranks of leaders in the labor movement and in public life who have been in the fight to strengthen civil rights. They included Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), Vice Pres. Samuel Otto of the Ladies Garment Workers and Pres. W. J. Bassett of the Central Labor Council.

Industry Lets Loose Big Blitz in 'Work' Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

a leading Seattle, Wash., station to tell voters that the "abuses of power revealed in the McClellan committee hearings" could be corrected by passage of the compulsory open-shop proposal.

• Former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, co-chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, accused "right-to-work" proponents of "half-truths and misleading statements." The labor union, Lehman said, "is the greatest single safeguard of the right of the worker to be employed and to be treated fairly on the job."

Appeals to Business

Cordiner, who has served as a consultant to the Eisenhower Administration, made his pitch for the "work" laws in a speech to nearly 100 heads of major corporations attending a meeting of the Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council at fashionable Hot Springs, Va.

The GE chairman insisted that the union shop is "the basic source of the political power wielded through the use of vast funds and manpower without any necessary regard to the wishes of members who pay the bill." He gloomily forecast that a Democratic victory would give organized labor "absolute majority" control of Congress.

Whitehouse termed the Cordiner charge "another deliberate misstatement of fact."

"What bothers Ralph Cordiner and his cohorts is the ability of unions to work diligently at the precinct level and bring the issues to America," the IUD director said. He added that the anti-union attack by the GE chairman was "another effort by big business to fool the American public into voting for reactionary political candidates in the coming election."

The letters from Kohler cast the company in the role of champion of "the right of a workman to earn a living, regardless of union membership." An NLRB trial examiner has held the company guilty of unfair labor practices leading to a four-year strike.

Lineup of Speakers

Conger asked for "corporate or personal checks of from $100 to $1,000" in order to saturate the radio stations in the six key states with radio broadcasts for "right-to-work" produced by the Manion Forum.

The broadcasts, he said, would feature Senators Karl E. Mundt (R-S. D.), William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), and John Marshall Butler (R-Md.); Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R-N. Y.), and Herbert V. Kohler, president of Kohler Co., all of whom, Conger said, "have defended the right of the worker."

In Ohio, GOP Sen. John W. Bricker continued to make the "work" issue a big point in the waning days of his struggle for re-election. He told voters over an expensive state-wide television hookup that he was backing the compulsory open shop because of "the action of the Democratic Congress in chloroforming labor reform legislation." His view was in sharp contrast to the position taken by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), co-sponsor of the labor bill, who has stated repeatedly that "the Republican leadership killed that bill."

In taking a stand in support of the "work" proposal, Bricker piously told the voters: "I want to assure the people of Ohio that I have supported social security, unemployment compensation, the minimum wage, child labor laws and civil rights legislation not only with my voice but with my vote."

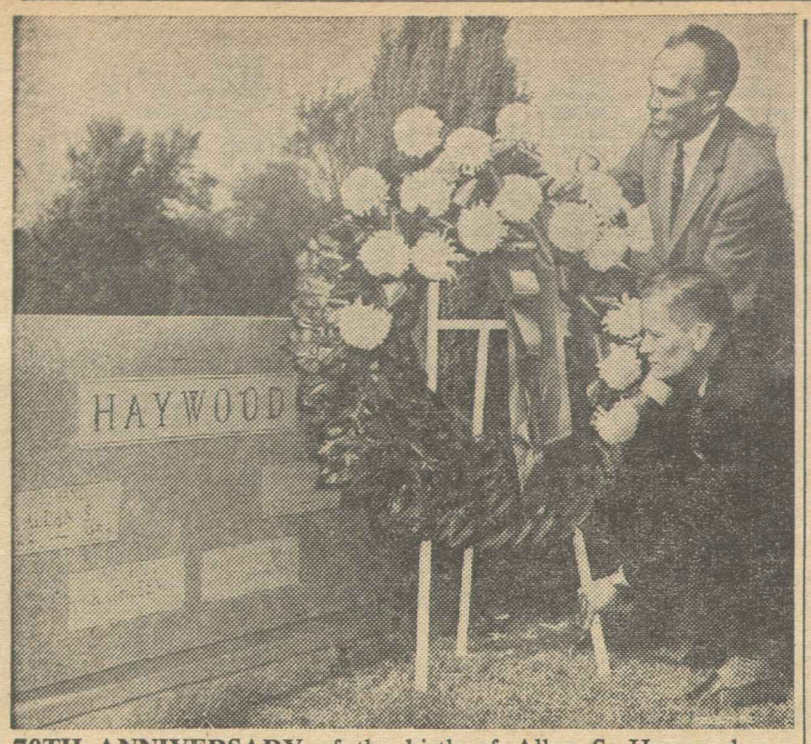
This didn't jibe with COPE voting records, which showed that on 34 key issues between 1947 and 1958 Bricker voted wrong 33 times and right only once.

Ike Not Interested In 'Work' Law Fight

San Francisco—Pres. Eisenhower has made it plain that he doesn't care whether the various states enact "right-to-work" laws.

In a television discussion here with 24 Republican women, the President was asked about the compulsory open shop amendment which is on the California ballot. He replied that "I have taken no stand" on the issue.

"I want to straighten out the record," Eisenhower said. "I speak from the national viewpoint and not the state viewpoint. Section 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act gives each state the right to decide this question. I have always supported Section 14-b."



70TH ANNIVERSARY of the birth of Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president of the former CIO, is marked by special ceremonies at his grave at Taylorville, Ill. Shown placing a wreath on the grave are Alan Palmer (standing), president of Dist. 10, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and St. Clair Beeman, district secretary-treasurer, acting for IUE Pres. James B. Carey.

Beneficiaries Occupy Memorial to Haywood

Two bungalows erected in Monk Bretton, England, as a memorial to the late Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president of the former CIO at the time of his death in 1953, have been completed and are now occupied by retired Yorkshire miners.

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, created to honor the memory of the CIO president, made construction of the cottages possible through a grant of $8,000.

Haywood, a veteran of the American labor movement, was born in Barnsley, of which Monk Bretton is a suburb, and was a member of the National Union of Mineworkers there before coming to this country.

A plaque perpetuating his memory was dedicated in October 1953 in the spike-crowned headquarters of the Yorkshire Miners Association in Barnsley, for more than a century a center of Great Britain's coal fields.

A CIO delegation headed by Emil Rieve, then chairman of the Murray Foundation and now an AFL-CIO vice president, was present. It included two additional AFL-CIO vice presidents — Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, then CIO secretary-treasurer, and David J. McDonald, Murray's successor as president of the Steelworkers, to which Haywood also belonged.

Air Dispatchers Convention Emphasizes Plane Safety

San Francisco—Air safety was the principal subject of discussion and business for the Airline Dispatchers Association during its 16th annual convention here.

The four-day meeting was attended by dispatchers from 20 airlines and by delegates from stations all over the world, including Frankfurt, Tokyo, London and Alaska.

Most delegates expressed deep concern over proposed changes in civil air regulations which would lessen the role of the dispatchers in air safety, and the convention passed a resolution opposing them.

Delegates also expressed dissatisfaction with a regulation which removed the requirement that dispatchers for American air carriers be citizens or be able to speak and write the English language. Good communication between air and ground crews is a basic necessity of air safety, the dispatchers said.

They went on record for the improvement of communications between aircraft and dispatchers and for better communication in traffic control. By unanimous vote, they recommended that the air route traffic control system be requested to review procedures which, the delegates said, now delay them in performance of their duties and affect traffic control.

The convention authorized the association's Research Committee to conduct further study of the present system of work shifts and hours in relation to fatigue and its effect on air safety.

Another resolution called for a review of existing union contracts with consideration being given to the increasing demands placed on the dispatcher by the "jet age." No specific wage, hour and fringe benefit proposals were made.

Robert E. Commerce, of Capital Airlines, Washington, D. C., was reelected president and will serve full time. Presidents in the past have served only part time on union activities.

Labor United in Major Drive To Re-elect Harriman in N. Y.

New York—Not in many elections have labor forces in this state been so determinedly united behind a single candidacy as they are today behind Gov. Averell Harriman's bid for re-election.

In previous years, state Republicans were always able to drum up some kind of a labor committee with legitimate trade unionists at the head. But not in this election.

Recent formation of an Independent Labor Committee for the Harriman ticket listed names of trade union leaders who in the past had supported Republican candidates both on a state and national basis. This year these same trade union leaders have switched over to Harriman and to his senatorial nominee, District Attorney Frank Hogan of New York County.

The GOP candidates, Nelson Rockefeller and Rep. Kenneth Keating, running for governor and senator respectively, thus far are without a single trade union official of stature as an endorser or avowed supporter.

The single big issue in the campaign seems to be the economic setback which the nation has suffered in the past two years. The Republican attempt to pin the blame for unemployment in New York State on Harriman has flopped badly in large part because Rockefeller has been unable to repudiate Eisenhower's economic policies which helped create and prolong the recession.

Harriman, when challenged to repudiate Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, did so enthusiastically. Rockefeller, when challenged similarly to reject Republican fiscal policy, fell back on the theme that in a state election he will not discuss national issues.

Rockefeller is also handicapped by the records of his running-mates such as his candidate for lieutenant governor, Malcolm Wilson, who, it is charged, has consistently voted in the state legislature against programs Rockefeller is currently advocating.

Most recently, Rockefeller endorsed Rep. John Taber, whose voting record in the House has been extremely conservative.

Trade union support of the Harriman ticket has been strengthened by a special pre-registration drive in New York City which disclosed unsuspected weaknesses in worker registration. It was a disclosure which came in sufficient time for trade unions to initiate a "bring-out-the-vote" campaign of predictable political consequence.

There has been almost no direct anti-labor propaganda in the campaign. Rockefeller has spoken sharply against a "right-to-work" law and Harriman, of course, has been consistently opposed to such legislation.

The Democratic senatorial candidate, Hogan, has swung over trade union leaders who had early doubts about his candidacy, and the Liberal party is strongly backing him.

News Strike Wins Leave for Officer

Montreal — Seventy-eight editorial employes of La Presse, French language daily newspaper, are back at work after a victorious two-week strike to win a leave without pay for one of their number elected to the full-time presidency of the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor.

The leave was gained for Roger Mathieu, assistant news editor of La Presse, which has a daily circulation of 250,000. Mathieu, a member of the Syndicat des Journalistes, was chosen to head the CCCL at its convention last month.

The settlement was speeded up by the strikers' publication of a tabloid, La Presse Syndicale, which within a few days of its appearance had a daily circulation of more than 100,000 and which was so successful that union members in the Montreal area called for its continuation.

Hollander Criticizes 'Survey' Hitting Labor

New York—This state's business climate is "good" and the protections of workers from physical or economic unemployment and loss of income should be further improved, instead of reduced as urged by Associated Industries of New York, Inc., Pres. Louis Hollander of the State CIO Council said in a special article in in the New York Herald Tribune.

After a series of four articles by Robert S. Bird, quoting a survey of only 120 out of the state's 376,000 firms to the effect that the Democratic state administration and the labor movement were adversely affecting the business climate, the newspaper invited Hollander to comment. He said:

Not Healthy for Chiselers

"We believe the business climate is healthy for those who want to see a healthy climate and are not concerned with the ways to cut corners and chisel at someone else's expense."

It appeared "more than just a coincidence," he said, "that the GOP-oriented Associated Industries, an affiliate of the National Association of Manufacturers, released its survey data at the exact time a Republican candidate for governor was trying to unseat the incumbent, Gov. Averell Harriman, who has solid labor support across the state for re-election."

Hollander said that labor activity in the state legislative field "has been based on the premise that what is good for the community is good for labor." He added:

"Where legislation passes this test, labor seeks to lend support and urge its enactment, and where it fails the test, to oppose and defeat it. The greater good of the greater number is our guide, not the greater good of a special few or a special group."

He had "no apology" to make, he said, because labor has been forthright in pursuing these objectives.

Hollander noted that no state administration could wholly control its "business climate" alone, especially when the national administration is "working at cross-purposes with the state."

"New York is one of 48 states across whose borders commerce flows freely," he said. "What happens in the other 47 affects this state just as what happens in New York has limited effect outside its borders."

Praises Harriman

He praised the Harriman administration for trying "without success to persuade stubborn-minded GOP leaders in the Republican-dominated legislature to back a $1.25 nation-wide minimum wage in interstate commerce and to broaden its coverage."

Based on a 1947-49 average of 100, Hollander said the state's index of business activity was 115 in 1954, when Gov. Harriman took office, and was 129 in 1957; that factory output for 1954 was 118 and in 1957 it was 126; that retail activity in 1954 was 109 and stood at 118 for 1957.

Contracts for nonresidential construction in New York totaled $840 million in 1949 and $1.28 billion in 1957, he said, while public works and utilities contracts in the state totaled $311 million in 1949 and amounted to $754 million in 1957.

Instead of seeking to cut the protections of workers against income loss through physical or economic unemployment, Hollander said industry should use its influence in Congress to bring about nationwide standards that would block the "industrial piracy" being practiced by low-wage "right-to-work" law states trying to lure industry from areas where "decent wages and working conditions" prevail as a result of union contracts.

NLRB Orders Rubber Workers To End Fight Against O'Sullivan

(Continued from Page 1)

tract after the union had overwhelmingly won an NLRB representation election. The company brought in strikebreakers and continued operations on a curtailed basis.

In April 1957, the company asked for a decertification election in which, under Taft-Hartley, the strikers would be barred from voting. The election was held Oct. 18, 1957, with only strike-breakers casting ballots. The vote was 288 to 5 against the union.

Campaign Continued

The URW continued to picket the plant and stepped up its boycott campaign of the "Nation's No. One Heel," the slogan used by the company.

In February 1958, the NLRB general counsel filed a complaint that the union's continuing picketing of the plant and its boycott campaign were unfair labor practices under T-H.

The union contended at hearings that the basic issue involved was the right to free speech. If the charges were upheld, it said, all unions would lose the right to tell the public about conditions in a plant involved in a labor dispute.

The picketing, it added, "for organizational purposes by means of persuading the present employes of the company that they have impaired the welfare of all wage earners by taking the jobs of the pickets."

The trial examiner ruled that the Curtis case was a binding precedent. That decision held that if the union does not represent a majority of the workers in a plant on the basis of an election, picketing and other activities against the employer are an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The board's decision, signed by Members Boyd Leedom, Philip Ray Rodgers and Joseph A. Jenkins, ordered the union to stop the picketing and the boycott campaign, post notices to this effect in business offices and meeting halls where notices to members are customarily posted, and publish the notice in the union's paper.

The NLRB ordered the union to notify the regional director for the Fifth Region of the board in writing within 10 days of the date of the order on the steps taken to comply with the decision.

IWA Names Taub Research Director

Portland, Ore. — Pres. A. F. Hartung of the Woodworkers has announced the appointment of Elwood Taub as the union's director of research and education.

Taub comes to IWA from the Washington headquarters of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers—the union with which the IWA has just concluded a two-year pre-merger "working agreement."

California Polls Show:

Knowland, 'R-T-W' Both Facing Defeat

Los Angeles—One of the most bitter political campaigns in California's history roared toward a climax as the Republicans brought President Eisenhower and Vice Pres. Nixon into the state in an attempt to stave off what still seems like certain defeat.

Most public opinion polls predict these results:

• Democrats should sweep the state in an unprecedented victory, capturing almost all top state offices, one Senate seat, possibly a few GOP congressional seats, and winning majorities in both the state Senate and Assembly for the first time in decades.

• The "right-to-work" initiative to outlaw union shop clauses in labor-management contracts should be defeated, although possibly by a narrow margin.

Knowland Key Figure

Much is at stake in this huge, highly industrialized state. The expected defeat of GOP Sen. William F. Knowland in the governorship race will be a repudiation of his insistent attacks against labor and his possible elimination as a potential presidential candidate for the Republican Party's extreme right-wing.

Instead of frightening the voters with his warnings that "socialist labor bosses" will control the state unless he and "right-to-work" win, Knowland apparently has succeeded in frightening less anti-labor Republicans, who privately see the campaign as producing a debacle for their party.

Polls show Democratic State Attorney Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown running far ahead of his GOP opponent. Latest figures show Brown with 53 percent of the vote, Knowland with 31 percent, and 16 percent undecided. Brown has been endorsed by the usually Republican Hearst newspapers—the San Francisco Examiner, the San Francisco Call-Bulletin and the Los Angeles Examiner—and by other major newspapers in the state, as well as by such leading Republicans as State Sen. Randolph Collier and former San Francisco Mayor Elmer Robinson.

Less conclusive are the polls on "right-to-work," which show that 53 percent of the voters are opposed to the anti-labor measure, 40 percent favor it, and the other 7 percent undecided.

But the issue has become such an emotional one, beclouded by misleading statements from its supporters, that labor observers warn the polls could be upset unless all-out activity against the measure is continued down to the wire.

Labor is split on the Senate race between Democratic Rep. Clair Engle and GOP Gov. Goodwin J. Knight. The State CIO is for Engle, but the State AFL has given its endorsement to both men. Public opinion polls show this to be one of the closest races in the state, with an edge for Engle.

House Races Closer

California now sends 17 Republicans and 13 Democrats to the House. Most of the races will be close, with indications that incumbents generally will be re-elected and the division remain the same unless the Democratic sweep exceeds present expectations.

The State Assembly now has 43 Republicans and 36 Democrats, while the Senate is split 20 Republicans to 19 Democrats. Virtually all polls point to substantial Democratic victories in both houses of the legislature sufficient to give control to the Democrats.

The Assembly has been under Republican control for more than 20 years, and the Senate has had a GOP majority since 1890.

THE NEWLY MERGED AFL-CIO Labor Council of Kent County, Mich., received its charter from the united labor movement at a banquet. Taking part in the presentation ceremonies were (left to right) Joseph Van Dyke, president; Robert Amsterburg, first vice president; Patrick McCartney, assistant AFL-CIO regional director; and Herbert McCreedy, regional director. Peter McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, was toastmaster at the banquet.

Membership Drive Set By Distillers

(Continued from Page 1)

spelling out in detail the target points of the campaign and the steps to be taken by local unions in concert with the international, was unanimously adopted by the delegates.

A highlight of the conference was an address by James L. McDevitt, national COPE director, on the issues of the 1958 campaign. A check was presented to McDevitt which covered contributions to COPE by members of the union.

A film, depicting the operations of the union's social security fund, was shown for the first time. The 30-minute movie graphically describes how claims are processed to facilitate comprehensive health and welfare coverage of members and their dependents.

Two more organizational conferences—for sales locals and for locals in the allied division—are scheduled to be held in Washington Nov. 6-7.

In his report covering developments within the international union since he assumed office, Brandenberg pointed out that:

• Regional Council No. 4 had been established on the West Coast to coordinate organizing and servicing functions in that area.

• Liaison had been effected with industry groups for concerted action against bootlegging and prohibition and for an ameliorative tax relief program for the industry.

• The international union had protested to the Dept. of Labor and to various state authorities against lowered standards of safety inspection which had contributed to serious accidents, including several deaths, in plants in contractual relations with locals.

• Preparations are being made for contract talks with major distillers in 1959.

• Application is being made to affiliate with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

South Africa Rebuked at UN:

Harrison Cites Race Gains in U. S. Unions

United Nations, N. Y.—George M. Harrison, member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, told a UN committee that the racial policies of the Union of South Africa are a violation of the principles of the UN Charter. The American government would support a formal rebuke to South Africa for its program of apartheid, or complete racial segregation, he said.

The UN's influential Special Political Committee, on which Harrison serves, voted by 68 to 5 to approve a resolution, cosponsored by 30 countries, to request South Africa to abandon the apartheid policy. There were four absentions.

Harrison as American delegate cast the first vote of the U.S. in affirmative support of a UN effort to persuade South Africa to bring its racial policies into line with obligations under the UN charter toward equal treatment of all people. In past votes on the issue the U.S. has abstained.

Dealing with racial difficulties in the U.S., Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and chairman of the AFL-CIO Intl. Relations Committee, said that "vast progress has been made towards the abolition of discrimination in all branches of human activity."

"In my time, I have seen a revolution in human relationships in my own country," he said. "I have witnessed tremendous changes in the direction of recognizing inherent rights and human dignity of all our citizens."

Harrison spoke before the UN Assembly's 81-member special Political Committee, on which he sits as the U.S. spokesman. Seats assigned to the South African delegation were empty. Two years ago, that government walked out of the UN in protest against consideration of what it argued was an "internal affair."

The U.S. representative pointed out that the American trade union movement had taken "a firm stand that all of its member organizations should eliminate every vestige of racial discrimination and we will soon enjoy that objective."

"Many of our unions in the United States," he said, "which have discriminated against nonwhites, have completely removed all restrictions, and these organizations are now of multi-racial memberships with equality of membership privileges."

GOP Attacks Labor In Bid for Ohio Win

Cleveland—A massive campaign against so-called "labor racketeers" is the campaign strategy adopted by Ohio's Republican leaders to thwart a voter rebellion that threatens to knock GOP incumbants out of every state office and one U.S. senatorship.

The one thing that may save Gov. C. William O'Neill is a heavy vote for the compulsory open-shop bill that business extremists are calling the "right-to-work" amendment.

If the average voter can be scared enough by a "fear-labor" barrage, then open shop will be compulsory in this big industrial state after election day, and union shop contracts will be against the law.

O'Neill in Trouble

O'Neill and the whole GOP ticket are nevertheless in deep trouble. The governor first came out for "right-to-work" without committing his party. He waited a week, then announced he would campaign state-wide against labor "dictators." The state Republican convention, with O'Neill pulling the strings, advised voters to "follow the dictates of their conscience."

Sen. John Bricker next abandoned a pretense of neutrality and announced in a melodramatic statewide speech that he, too, favored adoption of the "work" proposal. Bricker's decision was a direct reversal of the position he had taken with O'Neill at the convention.

A factor in the shift may have been the size of the registration. An outpouring of votes turning against the Republican sponsors of the "work" proposal could send even Bricker and such GOP stalwarts as Rep. Frances Bolton of the 22nd Congressional District down to defeat. Bricker led his Democratic opponent, former Rep. Stephen Young, by only a narrow margin in most polls.

The big jump in voter registration came in Democratic areas. Most of it seems due to economic unrest by large blocs of workers—the unemployed, those on short work weeks, housewives worried about living costs. Labor did an effective job of re-registering many members, and the "fear labor" campaign swelled registration also.

Governor's Record Hit

Organized labor says O'Neill launched his campaign against "union racketeers" to cover up his own record as governor. During his 21 months in office, the legislature he controlled failed to improve workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation for the first time in 20 years; there was no fair employment practice legislation, no minimum wage orders, no increase in the beggarly $65 a month the state gives in aid to the aged, labor says.

Unions Help Israel To Honor Lehman

New York—More than 800 union locals in the New York metropolitan area are participating in an Israel bond campaign in honor of former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman.

Mark Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Hatters and chairman of the trade union division of State of Israel bonds, said the drive is "a wonderful opportunity for labor to honor its faithful friend, Herbert Lehman, by investing in the cause so close to his heart." The union drive will be climaxed with a testimonial dinner for Lehman on Nov. 11.

Unions Face Challenge In New U.S. Economy

America's fast-changing economy poses a serious challenge to the nation's trade unions, according to Labor's Economic Review, publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Part of the challenge, the department points out in the October issue of the Review, comes from the growth in white collar and service type jobs. The fields where employment is expected to grow most rapidly, the publication states, "will be largely those in which unions have generally not been accepted."

Another challenge to be met, the Review says, is the dispersal of industry "away from traditional centers of union strength towards the areas of the country where unionism has not been as firmly established. . . . Since the newer plants are both smaller and less accessible, it is more difficult (and more expensive) for unions to provide necessary services to members in these plants."

Added to these factors, the Review declares, is the "increasing proportion of younger workers and white collar workers who have had little, if any, experience with unionism."

These younger workers, the publication emphasizes, "have not been exposed to the hardships around which unionism has traditionally been built and do not recognize that their wage levels and benefits have been shaped and improved as a result of union action."

To meet these challenges, the Review asserts, more and more unions are reviewing their organizational structures and collective bargaining policies to meet the special needs of groups such as white collar workers and part-time women employes.

A "rapid expansion of workers' education to acquaint newer members with the history of their particular union" is also reported by the AFL-CIO research staff.

Ike Gives Blessing to Anti-Labor Drive

Pledges 'Fumigation' Of Unions by GOP

(Continued from Page 1)

er, and he was in favor of Sec. 14-b.

The President's speaking tour, beginning in the West and designed to take him into key states clear across the country, marked the final surge in a campaign which some have called "apathetic" but which has produced registration figures that imply a potential record-breaking vote for a non-presidential year.

Major figures of both parties including Vice Pres. Nixon, former Pres. Harry S. Truman, Adlai E. Stevenson and Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas were carrying a heavy burden of speeches that would not slacken until the eve of the election.

Foreign policy, the recession and labor legislation remained major issues. The Administration was caught by surprise when Chinese Communists renewed heavy artillery assaults on the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy just as Sec. of State John Foster Dulles was flying to Formosa for discussions with Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

Labor Sec. Mitchell and Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson were the most active campaigners among the President's Cabinet members.

Ike Shifts Position

Benson insisted that the farm situation was good and Mitchell announced favorable news on the economic front and "challenged" Democrats to produce a pledge for action on a labor bill from North Carolina Rep. Graham Barden, conservative southern Democratic chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Pres. Eisenhower's personal declaration on labor followed another campaign speech in California in which, for the first time, he echoed a Republican National Committee outcry against "radicalism" as an alleged threat from northern and western Democratic candidates. Just five days earlier, in a White House news conference, he had disavowed parallel language issued by GOP campaign leaders, flatly stating that the language was "not mine" but that of "politicians."

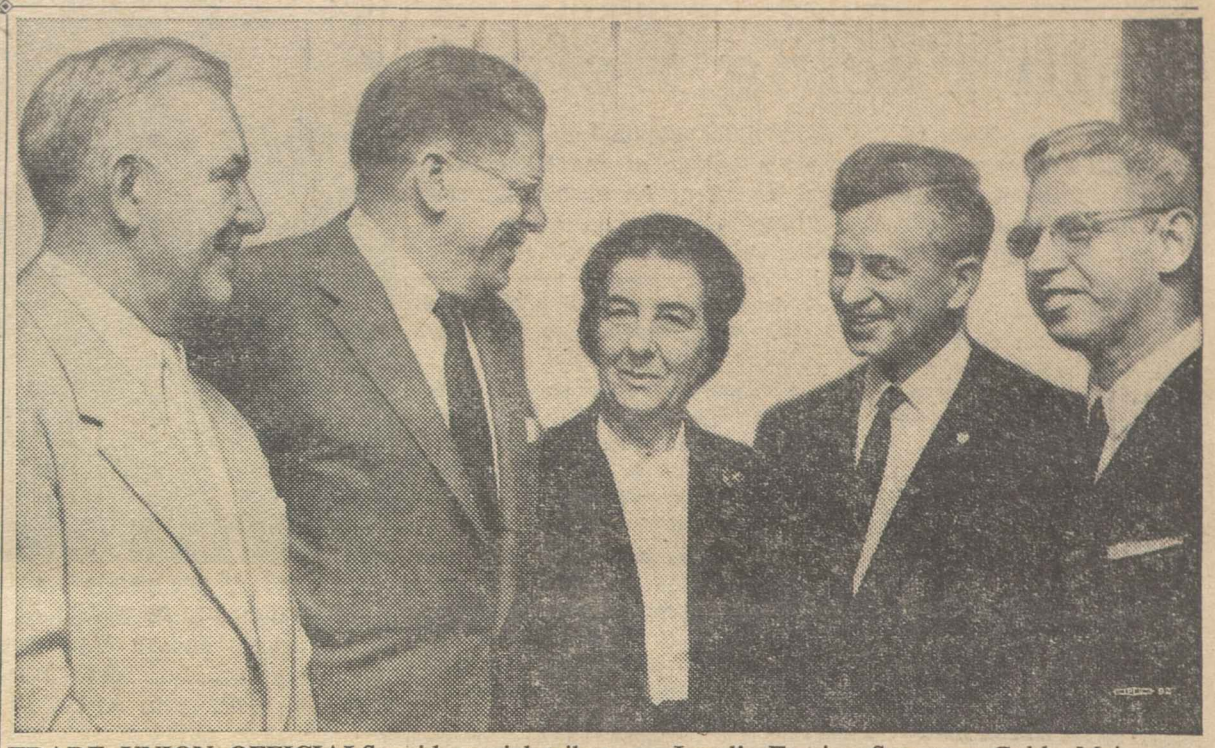
The labor speech came also as spokesmen of major corporations openly solicited funds to pour into the six states where "work" proposals are on the Nov. 4 ballot and as right-wing propaganda groups, appealing to businessmen for "tax deductible" contributions, shoveled out advertisements, pamphlets and radio propaganda violently assailing labor.

The Joseph P. Kamp pamphlet attacking Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, distributed in many states and formerly sponsored in California by Mrs. Helen Knowland, wife of the GOP candidate for governor, popped up in the Pacific Coast campaign again.

A General Dynamics Corp. subsidiary at Pomona was charged by a vice president of the Machinists with circulating the Kamp pamphlet to employes through inter-office channels "in an effort to help the candidacy" of Knowland and to "win votes for" the "work" proposal.

Eisenhower's appeal for a Republican Congress to assist in the "fumigation" of labor was couched in terms of getting legislation applying to "faithless" leaders whose presence, he said, "threatens a serious weakening" of collective bargaining relationships.

Missing from his speech was any reference to the "faithlessness" of business firms exposed by the McClellan special Senate committee as having hired "labor relations consultants" such as Nathan P. Shefferman to run anti-union campaigns.



TRADE UNION OFFICIALS paid special tribute to Israel's Foreign Secretary Golda Meir at a luncheon in Washington. Left to right are Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell; Mrs. Meir; Pres. James B. Carey, of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; and Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO and host at the luncheon.

GOP Strives to Stem Strong Democratic Tide

(Continued from Page 1)

aid to the schools and other issues of deep concern to labor.

Vice Pres. Nixon, joined for the last two weeks by Pres. Eisenhower, carried the brunt of the GOP campaign to cut Republican losses, and in New England he made the flat claim that the swing to Democrats had been checked.

Democratic campaigners, stung by charges that their northern and western candidates were "radicals" threatening American democracy, hit back hard.

Adlai E. Stevenson in Chicago, charging Eisenhower and Nixon by name with the "ultimate demagoguery," stressed the transformation of roles for the President and Vice President.

'Old Nixon, New Ike'

"The old Nixon," he said, "has been joined by the new Ike—or a new speech writer—in a desperate, intolerable type of campaign."

Contests for the House frequently depend more directly on special local district situations than do statewide campaigns, but an analysis of the House races across the country indicated that Democratic gains were in prospect from the Pacific Coast through the midwestern farm belt and into the industrial East.

A heavy vote on the West Coast, where Republican and big business attacks on labor have created the principal issue for the election, is expected to bring Democratic victories in congressional districts now held by Republicans in California and Washington.

Shifts in the Rocky Mountain states are expected to be relatively small, but Democrats have hopes of picking up seats in Colorado and Wyoming.

GOP 'Heartland' in Danger

Additional Democratic gains are in prospect in what Pres. Eisenhower in a Chicago speech called the "heartland" in which for years right-wing Republicans have dominated the elections.

Congressional districts believed to offer Democrats at least an even prospect range from Minnesota and North Dakota to the Appalachians, with seats considered likely to change hands in Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

An expected surge of Democratic votes in southern New England and in the industrial states of the Mid-Atlantic area, hard hit by the recession and continuing unemployment, is considered likely to result in Democratic House victories in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

Republican hopes of checking the Democratic push ride largely on the possibility that House districts in the Midwest, lost by narrow margins in 1956, will swing back to the GOP this year.

Meany Urges UN Refusal to Seat Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

the Kadar regime has "continuously and contemptuously defied the resolutions of the General Assembly of the UN with respect to Hungary."

The Soviet-puppet regime has "bluntly refused to cooperate with the representatives of the UN appointed by the General Assembly to bring about a just solution of the Hungarian question. It has likewise refused to recognize the authority of the UN Special Committee on Hungary."

'Forfeits' Rights in UN

On the basis of these and other action, Meany asserted, the Kadar regime "has forfeited any claim to continue to participate in UN affairs."

Rejection of the credentials of the Kadar regime by the UN General Assembly "would offer new hope and inspiration to the people of other captive nations who still live in hope of some day being free," the federation president said, adding:

"Here is a case where civilized humanity's self respect is at stake. This is our only available and effective means of registering a sincere protest against the extremes of human slaughter and oppression that have been inflicted upon the unfortunate people of Hungary."

How to Vote to Kill 'Work' Proposals

Here's how trade unionists must mark their ballots to insure defeat of anti-labor "right-to-work" proposals which will be voted on in six states this November:

CALIFORNIA — Vote "NO" on Proposition 18.

COLORADO—Vote "NO" on No. 5.

IDAHO—Vote 101 to defeat the measure. (A vote on 100 is a vote in favor of the "right-to-work" proposition.)

KANSAS—Vote "NO" on No. 3.

OHIO—Vote "NO" on No. 2.

WASHINGTON — Vote "NO" on Initiative 202.

AFL-CIO Aide Urges Joint Action on Safety

Chicago—Top management officials should sit down with labor leaders on a national level to discuss the establishment of joint safety committees, George T. Brown, administrative assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, proposed.

In a speech before the National Safety Congress here, Brown said such a conference would have a great impact at local levels.

Citing a 1955 survey which showed that only one-half of the 1,000 largest U.S. corporations had some type of joint labor-management safety program, Brown maintained there is room for improvement.

Labor Took Initiative

He pointed out labor's initiative in naming a permanent committee on safety at the AFL-CIO's first convention in 1955. While this committee outlines broad policies, the basic responsibilities lie in personal experience at the local level.

"The joint safety committees in the local unions are labor's practitioners of safety," Brown said. "This is the frontier and its success is one word—cooperation. Cooperation is a fact and a 'many-splendored thing' because it unites and creates attitudes not only within the plant but also within the family and the whole community."

Brown said that better relationships in safety mean better relations at the bargaining table. But he added that collective bargaining is without meaning to a family that has lost its wage earner through accident.

Tracing labor's fight for safety practices, Brown declared the battle began before Congress passed safety legislation or management began to assume its legal responsibility in safeguarding worker's lives.

Cooperation Urged

"But today the stakes are too high for management or government alone to work out safety plans while labor stands by," he said. "With the lives of workers in jeopardy what more could labor unions have at stake than the welfare of their members and their families?

"If management and labor discuss this pressing problem at a top-level meeting, it would show the world what free men do when a problem confronts them. It would show how a mustard seed of idea grows when it is planted in the soil of freedom."

Brown was a last minute replacement for Richard F. Walsh, president of the Motion Picture and Theatrical Workers, who was detained in New York on pressing business.

In another speech at this session, E. J. Thomas, president of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., said America's secret weapon against accidents is "cooperation."

10-25-58

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NLRB Sets Model Union Security Clause

The National Labor Relations Board recently ruled that an illegally drawn union security clause would nullify a contract as a bar to representation elections and suggested a model clause.

The Oct. 4, 1958, issue of the AFL-CIO News, in reproducing the clause, inadvertently omitted a phrase. The entire model clause as suggested by the NLRB follows:

"It shall be a condition of employment that all employes of the employer covered by this agreement who are members of the union in good standing on the effective date of this agreement shall remain members in good standing and those who are not members on the effective date of this agreement shall, on or after the 30th day following the effective date of this agreement, become and remain members in good standing in the union. It shall also be a condition of employment that all employes covered by this agreement and hired on or after its effective date shall, on or after the 30th day following the beginning of such employment, become and remain members in good standing in the union."

Meany Flays Anti-Union Campaign Lies

Calls Goals of Labor Good for All America

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a hard-hitting nationwide radio broadcast gave the lie to the vicious political attacks on labor that have played a major role in the 1958 campaign.

Over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Meany ticked off the "high-powered lies" and the familiar "big lie" technique employed this year against the trade union movement by right-wing political leaders.

He charged that candidates and politicians seeking to pin "socialism" and "nationalization" labels on the trade union movement were in reality seeking "to plant in the minds of the American people the idea that labor is pro-Communist." He added:

"This is an unforgivable and completely unjustifiable trick" in view of labor's long record of fighting communism at home and abroad, he declared.

Meany said his speech, "Labor's Stake in the Elections," was designed to "puncture the big labor political scare balloon of 1958 with a few pointed facts" to counter the lies that have been spread about the role of the trade union movement in American life.

He denied emphatically the widely dispensed "lies" that labor is "trying to take over the government; plans to socialize America as the first step toward a Communist America; wants to nationalize industry in this country and has plans for controlling the next Congress to prevent passage of legislation to curb racketeering."

Labor Has a Stake

"In my considered opinion," the federation president said, "there is no group or segment of American society which has a greater stake in the maintenance and preservation of our American system than the trade union movement."

Turning to the contentions that labor was trying to block anti-corruption legislation, Meany sharply recalled the AFL-CIO's expulsion of corruption-dominated unions and its support of the Kennedy-Ives bill.

"Now," he said, "we find some brazen campaign orators daring to claim that passage of the bill in the House was blocked by 'radical labor bosses.'

"These hypocritical politicians must be relying on the proverbial short memory of the public. Is it possible they have forgotten in a few short weeks that it was actually the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and other big business interests who helped to kill the measure and boasted about it afterwards?"

Meany emphasized that "labor will support legislation to curb malpractices by union and corpora-

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Stakes High In Off-Year Campaign

By Willard Shelton

The muddled, contradictory but deadly serious political campaign of 1958 ended with Democrats still predicting major gains, Republicans claiming a belated but steady switch in the trend—and the results strictly up to the people on Nov. 4.

Much would admittedly depend not only on how people feel about parties and candidates but also on who actually votes.

Registration figures are high—high enough to approach or surpass the record for an off-year election—but the registrations did not necessarily reveal who would cast ballots. In the presidential year of 1956 more than three-quarters of the registered voters went to the polls, but in the last off-year election of 1954 the vote was less than 57 percent of registration.

At stake on Nov. 4 are 33 seats in the Senate, 432 in the House, 32 governorships and thousands of offices in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state and local governments.

Also at stake in six states, at least for the immediate future, is the basic security of unions as stable bargaining agents for workers whose contract clauses will depend on the results of referendums on so-called "right-to-work" proposals.

Democrats hope to increase their present margins in Congress—49 to 47 in the Senate, 235 to 200 in the House — and to strengthen their party foundations in state and local contests.

Right-wing Republicans, cocking a sharp eye to the possibility of future issues, watched carefully the fate of Sen. William F. Knowland

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Rubber Workers Ignore NLRB O'Sullivan Ruling

The Rubber Workers will ignore the National Labor Relations Board order in the O'Sullivan case pending court review and have urged all AFL-CIO affiliates to continue to support the boycott against the "Nation's No. 1 Heel."

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the union believes the board order is "not authorized by the statute" and that the URW is confident the courts will set it aside.

The board ruled that continuing picketing and boycotting of the O'Sullivan plant and products is an unfair labor practice because the union lost a Taft-Hartley decertification election at the company's Winchester, Va., plant in which only strikebreakers were allowed to vote.

The board ordered the union to publish in its paper a notice that the boycott had been ended and to distribute copies to all persons and organizations to whom information and appeals for support had been sent.

Buckmaster had earlier termed the board's action part of a pattern of decisions that "deny workers on strike fair and equal treatment," and charged that the board was entirely dominated by "big business" thinking.

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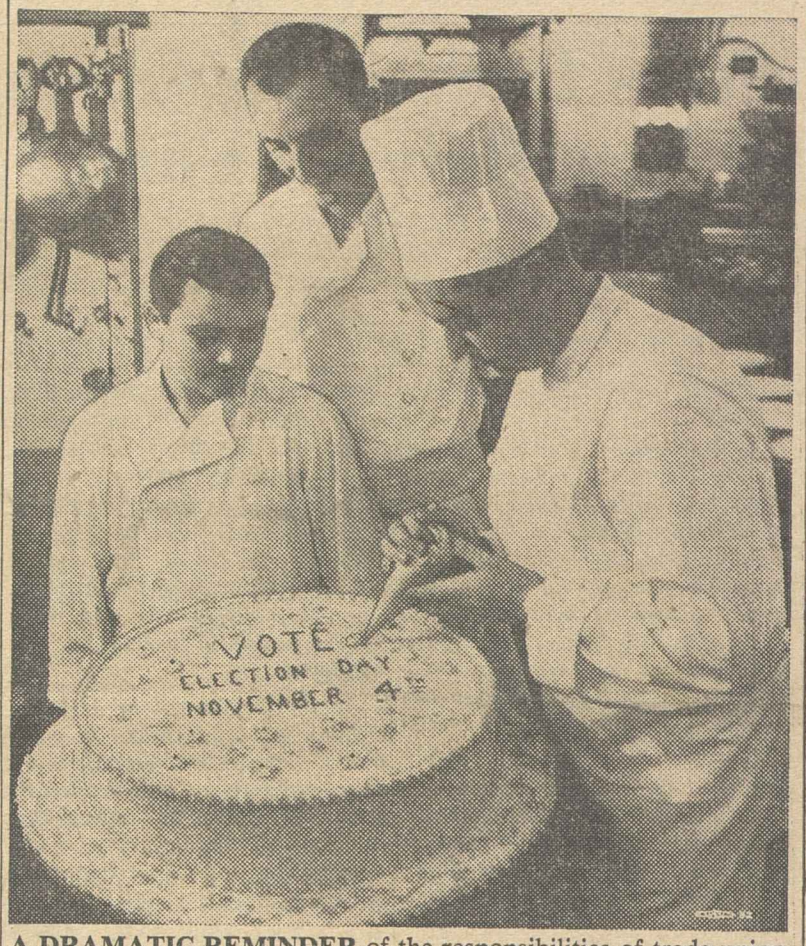
Showdown Looms In Fight on 'Work'



A DRAMATIC REMINDER of the responsibilities of trade unionists to "get out and vote" on election day gets finishing touches from members of Local 6, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, New York. Putting the icing on the huge election day cake is Andrea Pujol, pastry chef at the Hotel Astor. Looking on are Ralph Hernandez (left), pastry cook, and Abe Kleiner, assistant pastry chef (center).

Issue Set For Vote in Six States

By Gene Zack

The day of decision was near in six states where voters will ballot on "right-to-work" laws which the AFL-CIO warned would mean a return to "coolie wages, the sweatshop and yellow-dog contracts."

The compulsory open-shop issue spurred record or near-record voter registration in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington, where the proposition will be on the ballot Nov. 4. Union leaders were endeavoring to translate this registration into a heavy outpouring of votes to defeat the measures.

As the showdown loomed, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged that a recent official opinion of South Dakota's attorney general on that state's "right-to-work" law proves conclusively that these laws are "designed to slash wage scales, destroy seniority and undermine all union working conditions."

The final week of the fight to prevent the foisting of union-busting laws on labor in the six states was highlighted by these significant developments:

- **Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell questioned the "wisdom" of the compulsory open-shop laws and said they were based on "phony arguments" that "draw their strength from uninformed individuals." He took this stand despite the fact that in a number of states, notably California and Ohio, top GOP candidates are staking their campaigns on backing the "work" proposals.**
- **Dr. John R. Steelman, long-**

(*Continued on Page 7*)

Phony 'Work' Ads Misquote Magazine

New evidence of the deceitful efforts of "right-to-work" proponents came in the closing days of the six-state campaign for this anti-labor law.

In newspaper ads and elaborate brochures, proponents are quoting "The Commonweal," major Catholic weekly magazine, in favor of R-T-W.

The quote was used out of context and "gives a completely false impression of our editorial position," the Catholic paper says. "We consider 'right-to-work' laws bad legislation which would do more harm than good and we oppose them."

2 Million United Workers:

Merger Agreement Set in Empire State

New York—An agreement to merge the State Federation of Labor and the State Congress of Industrial Organizations to become the New York State AFL-CIO has been reached here.

The announcement was made jointly by negotiating committees of the two groups meeting at the Commodore Hotel. They said each body would hold its final convention on Monday, Dec. 8 and that the unity convention will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The merger will bring together more than 2 million members of AFL-CIO unions whose locals are affiliated with the two organizations.

A draft constitution has also been agreed upon, the announcement said, and with the merger agreement, has been approved by the executive bodies of both organizations.

The state federation will hold its convention at the Commodore Hotel, the state IUC at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, and the merger convention will take place at Manhattan Center, it was announced.

Under the agreement there will be four executive officers. The president of the merged body and the legislative chairman will come from the state

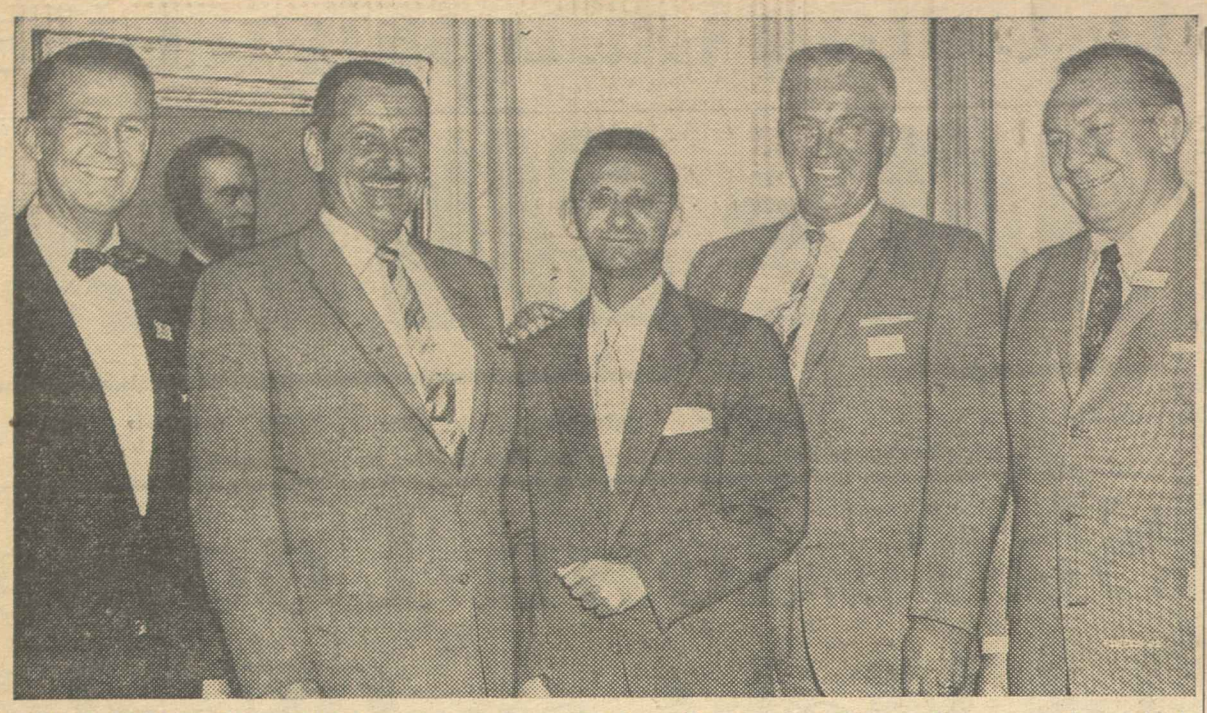
(*Continued on Page* 8)

Exec. Council To Discuss Vote Results

The results of the 1958 anti-labor campaigns and the outcome of the six-state "right-to-work" battle will get top attention from the AFL-CIO Executive Council when it convenes in Washington Nov. 6.

The post-election meeting is expected also to discuss organized labor's 1959 legislative program in Congress.

The council is expected to receive reports from the Hotel Workers, Meat Cutters and Carpenters on testimony concerning these unions given to the McClellan committee. It also requested Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters to explain his testimony before the Senate group.



FOUR UNION OFFICIALS participated in a Defense Dept. orientation conference on the nation's preparedness program. Left to right are Pres. Clayton Collyer of the Television and Radio Artists; Pres. Karl E. Feller of the Brewery Workers; Industrial Relations Dir. Samuel Silver of the Defense Dept.; Pres. Paul L. Phillips, Papermakers; Dir. Al Whitehouse, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Cement Workers Bargaining Goals Supported by New Defense Fund

Seattle, Wash.—The Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers strengthened their hand at the collective bargaining table by creating a new defense fund at their ninth biennial convention here.

Some 200 delegates, representing 40,000 members in the United States and Canada, raised the minimum dues from $3 to $4 a month to finance the new fund.

The fund replaces one set up two years ago at a convention in Buffalo, N. Y. Locals participated in that fund on a voluntary basis. Pres. Felix C. Jones of Chicago and other general officers reported to the delegates that more than half the locals participated in the voluntary fund.

Fund Depleted

The fund was depleted, however, and the union was unable to pay all strike benefits in 1957, when 74 locals found it necessary to strike to gain contract goals.

Each local will pay $1 a member into the new fund every month. In addition, $8 of the initiation fee of new members will go into the fund.

Present members may improve their strike benefits, if they become necessary in contract talks next May and June, by contributing $20 to the fund in $5 installments in January, February, March and April.

In other convention action the delegates increased per capita taxes paid by locals to the international from $1.25 a month to $1.40.

Among speakers at the convention was J. Refugio Avelar, secretary of the Cement, Lime, Gypsum & Allied Workers' Union of Mexico, who urged that an inter-American congress of cement and lime workers be held in Mexico City. The delegates approved the congress, which has been tentatively scheduled for next March. Avelar said the Mexican union would bear the costs of the meeting.

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes, submitted to the delegates in a report by the general officers, were unanimously approved. The union's constitution was amended, where necessary, to conform.

Jones was re-elected president for a third two-year term. Toney Gallo, secretary-treasurer since the union was chartered in 1937, also was re-elected without opposition.

The convention was held while the campaign on Initiative 202, the "right to work" measure in this state, was at a feverish pitch and all speakers condemned it.

U.S. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) said he deplored use of the slogan, "the people vs. corruption," by the sponsors of the initiative. He said there is corruption in business as well as labor.

John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress, led the roster of speakers at the week-long meetings.

"The people of Washington would be foolish to pass Initiative 202," Livingston said. "States which have adopted similar laws are convincing proof that, contrary to reports that industry will move in, the reverse is true."

Merger Convention Set For Empire State Bodies

(Continued from Page 1)

federation. The chairman of the executive council, who will be chairman of political and community activities, and the secretary-treasurer will come from the state CIO.

The agreement calls for an executive council of 29 made up of these officers and 25 vice presidents, 15 from the federation and 10 from the CIO. The four executive officers and two vice presidents from each group will form an executive committee.

The executive council of the State Federation has designated Harold C. Hanover, its president, for that post in the merged body, and its secretary-treasurer and legislative chairman, Ray Corbett, for legislative chairman.

The executive board of the state IUC has designated Pres. Louis Hollander as chairman of the executive council, and Harold J. Garno, its secretary-treasurer and legislative representative, as secretary-treasurer of the merged body.

According to the agreement a legislative and financial office will be maintained in Albany and an executive office for the president and the chairman of the council-chairman of political activities in New York City.

Until new quarters are obtained in New York City, the present offices of both organizations will be used.

Staffs of both groups will continue in their posts with the merged body.

4 State Mergers Due in December

State labor bodies in four of the six still unmerged states have picked December as the month for their harmony conventions.

Here is the timetable for these unity sessions:

Massachusetts — Dec. 4, Boston.

California — Dec. 8, San Francisco.

New York — Dec. 9, New York City.

Pennsylvania — Dec. 15, Philadelphia.

The two other states—Idaho and New Jersey—have not yet set dates for merger.

2 Insurance Unions Press Merger Talks

The presidents of two AFL-CIO international unions in the insurance field expressed optimism that their organizations would shortly be unified into one insurance workers union.

Pres. George Russ of the Insurance Agents and Pres. William Gillen of the Insurance Workers issued a joint statement after committees from their unions ended two days of merger talks in Washington.

The statement said that the talks had been recessed temporarily to allow merger committees to report back to their respective executive boards.

Most issues that have kept the IWA and the IAIU apart have been tentatively agreed to, they reported. A formula for voting at conventions, which is the chief problem to be solved, is now being studied by the two committees preparatory to resumption of the talks.

Gillen and Russ said their committees had been aided by suggestions from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, whose help had been sought in resolving a deadlock which had occurred in earlier talks.

Tight Money Tighter:

Second Hike Sends Reserve Rate Up

A new boost in interest rates sent the government's "tight money" campaign into high gear and posed a new threat to continued recovery from the nation's worst postwar recession.

Going back to its 1957 policies that many economists hold in large part responsible for the 1957-58 recession, the Federal Reserve Board announced a one-half percent boost in the rediscount rate in five major areas on the heels of a general increase of one-quarter of 1 percent in mid-September.

The board's action pointed up the steady, and in some cases extremely sharp, rise in interest rates since the summer of this year.

The U.S. Treasury's three-month bills, for example, were going at an interest rate of nine-tenths of one percent in June and 2.9 percent this month, according to the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The board moved the rediscount rate to 2.5 percent in five of its banks. In the others the rate remained at 2 percent set on Sept. 12.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its August meeting, warned that "restraining borrowing through a tight money policy will only curtail production, employment opportunities and make for a declining and contracted economy."

The board's policies are part of its contention, along with the Administration's, that the major problem facing the nation is inflation despite the fact that more than 4 million workers were unemployed as of mid-September.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics meanwhile reported that the consumer price index remained unchanged for the mid-August-mid-September period, the second month in a row in which the index failed to rise after a steady two-year increase.

Lower prices for food, personal care and reading and recreation offset higher prices for apparel, medical care and transportation. At 123.7 the index remained 2.1 percent higher than in September 1957.

About 900,000 railroad workers will receive a one-cent hourly pay increase because of the rise in the index over the past six months, but another 450,000 electrical and aircraft workers, whose wages are tied to the index on a quarterly basis, will not receive any wage increase for the period.

The BLS report showed the average factory worker with three dependents received $77.25 a week in September after tax deductions, with spendable earnings $1.80 higher than in September 1957.

Pres. Eisenhower said the price index report showed that recovery from the recession was possible without inflation.

The Commerce Dept. came up with a report indicating further recovery from the recession in personal income, with figures on the second quarter showing an increase to an annual rate of $352.4 billion, or 4 percent short of the peak reached in the third quarter of 1957.

Wages and salaries for the second quarter, however, were more than $6 billion below the 1957 peak at an annual rate.

UAW Pushes Parleys In Farm Equipment

Detroit—The Auto Workers turned their full attention to contract negotiations affecting 75,000 members at four agricultural implement firms as the last UAW locals reached agreement with the nation's "Big Three" automobile manufacturers.

More than 20,000 UAW members have been on strike for nearly three weeks against Caterpillar Tractor Co.'s four plants in Illinois and Pennsylvania in an effort to win a contract patterned after the three-year, 30-cent-an-hour package won from Ford, Chrysler and General Motors last month.

A union spokesman said the talks were proceeding at Caterpillar, at the UAW's request, in an effort to find a solution to problems still dividing company and union negotiators. The meetings were being held under a "news blackout" agreed to jointly by both sides.

Negotiations were also going forward at Intl. Harvester, Allis Chalmers and John Deere, where 55,000 UAW members are now in the second month of working without a contract.

This follows the same pattern as in the negotiations with the auto industry which saw the UAW surmount a summer-long no-contract period in order to win its "non-inflationary" contract designed to meet employment security needs. No strike deadlines have as yet been set for the 55,000 UAW members employed by these three manufacturers.

The UAW reported that Local 15 at Cadillac in Detroit was the last to settle local issues. Its 3,000 members marched back to the production line this week. Ford and Chrysler had previously resumed production of 1959 model cars after being the first to settle with the union. American Motors also has resumed prodution after a brief strike which preceded agreement on a new contract for its 13,000 members.

Talks are progressing at Studebaker, the only remaining auto manufacturer which has not signed a 1958 UAW contract. The union also is negotiating with Chrysler for a seperate contract for 8,000 office and engineering workers.

The union also announced settlement of a week-long strike of 6,500 members at Mack Truck plants in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Agreement was reached on a contract following the pattern of the "Big Three" settlement with modifications to meet special local situations.

Wage Chiseler Fined For Gypping Workers

New York — A federal judge levied a $500 fine on a dress manufacturer who pleaded guilty to failing to pay the minimum wage to 12 employes.

The fine was imposed jointly on the I & M Dress Co. and Sam Rosenwasser. Labor Dept. investigators had found that the employes were underpaid by $1,196 between October 1955 and October 1957.

Labor Board Reverses Itself, Restores 1953 Strikers to Jobs

By Dave Perlman

The National Labor Relations Board, prodded by an appellate court decision, has ordered a company found guilty of unfair labor practices to reinstate with back pay employes denied their jobs back when the union called off a strike.

Reversing a previous ruling, the NLRB said the workers were entitled to rehiring rights because the company had failed to prove the strike would have taken place even if the unfair labor practices had not been an issue in the dispute.

The company is the Wooster, Ohio, division of the Borg-Warner Corp. The union is the Auto Workers. The five-week strike took place in 1953 and the case has been going the rounds of the NLRB and the courts ever since.

When the ball stopped bouncing this time, the decision was identical with the original recommendations of the NLRB trial examiner who first heard the case. It was the NLRB's overruling of the trial examiner's findings that led to the UAW's court appeal.

At issue was the Taft-Hartley Act's distinction between an "economic" strike and a strike which results from an unfair labor practice.

Under Taft-Hartley, if a strike is caused by the unfair labor practices of an employer, a striker has the right to his old job back—even if it means the employer must fire a strikebreaker hired to replace him.

Act Explained

If the strike is for economic reasons—such as higher pay and job security—the employer is under no obligation to rehire the strikers if they have been "replaced" or if their jobs have been "eliminated."

The Borg-Warner strike involved both economic demands and resistance to improper management contract proposals.

The unfair labor practices, the NLRB and the courts agreed, involved two demands by the company.

One was for a requirement that all employes—non-union as well as union members—vote by secret ballot on management's "last offer" before a strike could be called. The other was an effort to bar the international union, in favor of the local, as a party to the contract.

The NLRB, in its original decision, overruled its trial examiner and said: "In our opinion, the record does not establish by a preponderance of evidence" that the strike was caused by the company's unfair practices rather than by "failure of the parties to reach agreement on the economic issues."

The appeals court remanded the case in a ruling that the burden of proof rested on the company to show the strike would have taken place even if there had been no element of unfair labor practices.

NLRB Reconsiders

On reconsideration, the NLRB found the company had not proved its case. It added:

"In these circumstances, we find that the strike was an unfair labor practice strike and that the striking employes were entitled to be restored to their former or substantially equivalent jobs, dismissing, if necessary, any person hired to replace them."

The NLRB also held that an agreement leaving some strikers on merely a preferential rehiring list did not control the back pay rights of these employes.

Since the strike arose from unfair labor practices, the board said, the strikers could not be deprived of rights they were entitled to under law.

MAJOR ORGANIZING campaign is charted by the Distillery Workers at national conference in Cincinnati. Pres. Mort Brandenburg outlines plans for "Operation Organizing Campaign," which gets under way Nov. 10 in the United States and Canada.

Runaway Ship Boycott By Free World Unions

New York—Waterfront workers throughout the free world will engage in a boycott of "runaway" ships flying "flags of convenience" some time between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15, Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation said here.

Becu and Gen. Sec. Tom Yates of the British National Seamen's Union are in New York for conferences on the proposed boycott with leaders of the Maritime Union, Seafarers and other unions which will participate. The attack will be directed primarily against ships flying the "Panlibhonco" flags—those of Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica. These nations have virtually no merchant marines of their own but have registered nearly 13 percent of the world's deep sea tonnage for foreign owners anxious to escape the labor standards, tax requirements and safety regulations enacted by legitimate maritime countries.

"This action will be joined by maritime and other workers in 62 countries," said Becu. "It will represent an unprecedented concentration of trade union strength.

"No trade unionist can afford to close his eyes to the existence of this vast unorganized slice of the maritime industry. It threatens every worker's hard-won standards. The bigger the share of business the 'Panlibhonco' ships take, the less for countries with genuine fleets and organized crews."

Boycott Approved

The boycott was approved at the ITF's 25th congress in Amsterdam last August. The actual starting date and duration will be determined at a meeting of the organization's Intl. Fair Practices Committee in Hamburg, Germany, Nov. 13 and 14.

The ITF, with headquarters in London, is made up of unions of seamen, longshoremen and teamsters with 7 million members in 62 nations outside the Iron Curtain. Discussions on possible support from international labor bodies representing workers in allied fields are under way.

Becu formerly was president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

AFL-CIO Union Wins Ship Votes

San Pedro, Calif.—Fishermen on more than 40 vessels voted decisively for AFL-CIO representation in a series of five National Labor Board elections here.

In the largest units, covering boats affiliated with the Fishermen's Co-operative Association, the AFL-CIO Seine and Line Fishermen's Union defeated the unaffiliated Longshoremen and Warehousemen by 121 to 79. In another unit on vessels of the American Tuna Committee the AFL-CIO Fishermen's Union beat the ILWU 48 to 34. In separate elections, crews of three other vessels chose the AFL-CIO union by a combined vote of 19 to 4.

In a statement following the election, Sec. John Calise of the Fishermen's Union declared:

"We sincerely hope this NLRB election victory will mean the end of jurisdictional strikes and internal disruption directed against the Seine and Line Union by ILWU Local 33.

Clerks to Push Attack On T-H Voting Rules

The Retail Clerks plan an appeal to the U.S. Circuit Court from a District Court decision denying them an injunction restraining the National Labor Relations Board from conducting representation elections among employes of three Toledo, O., department stores.

The union is seeking by a new line of legal attack to block a Taft-Hartley union-busting decertification election in which only strikebreakers—not fired strikers—would be allowed to vote.

The injunction was refused without comment by Judge Edward A. Tamm.

Joseph Finley and Sol Lippman, union counsel, emphasized that 300 older women were on strike at Toledo's LaSalle store, an affiliate of R. H. Macy Co., New York, to get back their jobs. If the NLRB's plans to order an election go through, Finley explained, they will be out because they will not be allowed to vote. They were discharged, he said, when they went on strike in a contract dispute in November 1957.

He denied the NLRB claim that the court is without jurisdiction because what he alleged is a violation of the law is involved—a representation election involving a union which has refused to comply with T-H provisions requiring the filing of non-Communist oaths and financial statements. Officers of RCIA Locals 128 and 637, which are involved, have declined to file.

Finley cited the Lowenstein case principle of barring a union not in compliance from the ballot in an NLRB election. Lippman pointed out the precedent was followed for 11 years. The board's action in the Toledo situation, he asserted, has "opened the floodgates to corrupt or Communist-dominated unions that may wish to benefit under the law" by going on the ballot in an election.

In an answer to a question by the court, Lippman denied that refusal by all unions to comply with T-H requirements would in effect nullify the law. Only representation elections would be affected, he claimed, with unions still forced to comply if they wished to bring charges of unfair labor practices against employers.

NLRB counsel conceded the Lowenstein doctrine had been followed for 11 years, but claimed the board had reviewed its thinking in a recent case and had reversed itself.

The union lawyers countered with an explanation that the recent precedent-setting case had involved only unfair labor practice charges, and recalled that in approving the board action the Supreme Court made it clear it was not passing on the law with respect to representation elections.

Meany Mourns Death of Mooney

The death of Edward Cardinal Mooney, archbishop of Detroit, deprived labor of "a great and a good friend" who had given his "warm-hearted support" to the trade union movement, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

In a statement on the death of the Roman Catholic churchman, who succumbed to a heart attack in Rome, Meany declared:

"The workers of the United States have lost a great and a good friend. Edward Cardinal Mooney was a man who loved people, who truly understood the need for social justice, who dedicated his life to the service of mankind.

"As an outstanding advocate of human dignity, he appreciated the true worth of the trade union movement which had his warm-hearted support. The men and women of the AFL-CIO throughout the United States join their brothers and sisters in Detroit in mourning the death of their true friend."

18-Cent Gain Won By Garment Union

Los Angeles — Three thousand dress and sportswear workers in Southern California will receive an 18-cent hourly increase under a three-year contract negotiated by the Ladies' Garment Workers.

In addition to annual 6-cent increases beginning in January, employers will put aside an additional one-half of 1 percent of payroll for severance pay, bringing to 8.5 percent their total contributions for health, vacation, retirement and fringe benefits.

The contract was reopened as a result of a ruling by the impartial chairman for the industry in Southern California, A. G. Zalkus.

Struck Airline Rejects Union Compromise

A walkout of 2,500 members of the Machinists against Capital Airlines went into its third week as mediation efforts made little headway.

Another 6,700 Machinists at Trans-World Airlines were scheduled to go on strike at midnight Oct. 31, and negotiations with four other airlines were approaching the critical stage.

Federal mediators at a meeting in Washington passed on to the company a new IAM proposal aimed at settling the Capital strike, but the company turned down the modified offer and accused the union of "insincerity."

Prepared to strike if necessary, the IAM continued efforts to reach an agreement with Eastern Airlines at New York and with Northwest Airline at St. Paul. Talks are also scheduled soon with National and Northeastern.

At TWA, the 6,700 airline mechanics and ground crew members voted better than 9-to-1 against accepting the company's so-called "final" wage offer. The strike was scheduled unless the company makes an acceptable offer at the last minute during meetings in Kansas City, Mo.

The union is demanding pay increases above the 20-cents recommended by a presidential fact-finding board, plus liberalized vacation pay and higher night differentials.

Pay, Pension Increases End One Glass Union Strike

Louisville, Ky.—Ten thousand members of the Glass Workers returned to work at Libbey-Owens-Ford plants in four states under a strike settlement which brought them both wage increases and higher pensions.

Still on strike are more than 13,000 employes of 11 plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Negotiations are continuing at Louisville. In addition to wage and pension issues, the dispute involves distribution of work and procedures for setting incentive pay rates.

At Libbey-Owens-Ford, a two-year contract brought a settlement of the strike. Workers will receive hourly increases of 8 to 12 cents this year and additional boosts of the same amount next year.

Pension payments will go up 25 percent, with a 10 percent increase for those already on the retirement roll.

The strike settlement sent employes back to work at three Libbey-Owens-Ford plants at Toledo, O., two plants at Ottawa, Ill., and single plants at Charleston, W. Va., and Shreveport, La.

The Glass Workers are also engaged in negotiations with smaller companies in the industry at Miami Beach, Fla. The contract with "Little Glass" was scheduled to expire Nov. 1.

Democracy's Test

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 4 the vitality of American democracy will be put to the test, the test of participation by the voters in determining the nation's course for the next two years.

The trade union movement, deeply concerned that all Americans participate in the making of vitally important decisions on what happens to America, has exerted every effort to get its members registered, to make sure they vote, to acquaint them with the issues and the candidates and to urge gifts to the party of their choice.

This is a role that every group or organization dedicated to the welfare of America must play. Without meaningful participation by the voters in the election decisions, democracy becomes a futile and weak institution controlled by a comparative handful of persons with a self-serving interest.

That organized labor's role in enlarging democracy should come under attack—especially the vicious, smear-type attacks that have characterized the 1958 campaigns—is an indication of a disturbing malignancy in the body politic.

On Tuesday, there must be a record turnout of registered voters marking their choices in the privacy of the voting booth to dispel the notion of a limited democracy and to insure a government that reflects the widest possible participation by the American people.

Turn of the Screw

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD has taken another turn in the screw clamping down on labor's historic right to picket and disseminate information on a labor dispute, proving that between the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and the board's interpretations of that act a union can be demolished.

The Eisenhower-appointed board's decision that it is an unfair labor practice to picket and boycott an employer who has used strikebreakers to win a decertification election reinforces the growing doubts as to the board's ability to administer national labor policy fairly and impartially.

But beyond the board's decision is the Taft-Hartley Act itself, which in economic strikes denies the vote to strikers but grants it to scabs. There have been all sorts of speeches made on the unfairness of this provision. But when legislative relief was finally in sight through a repealing clause written into the Kennedy-Ives bill, the Administration, Republicans in the House, the big business groups and others moved to defeat the measure and with it the long-sought relief.

The upshot of the board's O'Sullivan decision is to rivet down the evidence that it can happen here, that unions can be destroyed by legislative action and administrative decision.

The 'Right' to Work—Cheap

THE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" has a hollow, mocking ring for the unemployed in the 18 states that have adopted compulsory open-shop laws. These 18 states have, on the average, a higher rate of jobless who have exhausted unemployment compensation than the states that have shunned the proposals to destroy union security.

The reason is evident. The states with the "work" laws are generally the most backward in providing decent and adequate labor standards. The interests dominating their legislatures care little or nothing for the worker's plight when he is jobless or injured, has substandard wages or whether his children are forced out of school and into factories.

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It's YOUR Vote That Counts

Ordinary People Suspect:

'Handwringers' Get Nightmares As Workers Flock to Polls

(The following editorial "The Handwringers," is reprinted from the Oct. 30 edition of The Machinist, weekly newspaper of the Intl. Association of Machinists.)

THIS IS A WORD on the handwringers whose wailing will not end with the voting next Tuesday. The handwringers, tortured souls that they are, will go right on wailing their alarm about our country.

The handwringers are victims of sleepless nightmares in which they see our country about to go to the dogs, our freedoms about to wither, and progress about to be damaged. All this is about to happen because so many union members are expected to go to the polls to vote on Tuesday.

These handwringers have their place in history. This year's crop is not the first to be terrorized by mistrust and fear of working people.

The prospect of ordinary, working people exercising their voting rights in large numbers has often frightened the handwringers. Our forefathers, for example, the great-great-grandfathers of the current crop, were wringing their hands in the early 19th Century at the thought of letting poor men vote, of the plan to remove property qualifications on the right to vote.

That movement was called universal male suffrage. It was led by the workingmen's associations of that day. Now, a century later, modern trade unions are transforming a right into a reality.

NOT ONLY DO WORKING PEOPLE have the right to vote, but with the help of their unions they are registered to vote and can probably get time off to vote and, if need be, even get a ride to the polling place on election day.

Knowing that only through the widest possible interest in national and state elections can our nation remain strong and free, thoughtful citizens have only praise for the thorough and commendable work done this year by trade unions in helping their members to register and to vote.

Trade unions also have done a better than average job in supplying information about candidates and issues, information that will help members to base their decisions on fact rather than emotion.

On Tuesday, each of us will go into that booth, pull the curtain shut behind us and cast our vote. Nobody can tell us how to vote because nobody can ever know how we voted. That goes for union officer, for management and for the politicians. In the secrecy of the voting booth we are free to vote on the basis of our best information and our own convictions. We all want the greatest good for the greatest number, what will benefit the majority of the people.

And that's precisely what worries the handwringers. They dream about an election day when the majority will stay home and not vote. That'll be the day, Brother.

28 States Allow Time Off to Vote

Twenty-eight states have acknowledged the problem of the worker who must leave his job during working hours if he is to exercise his citizenship right to vote by enacting laws that permit employes to take time off from work for the purpose of voting. Workers should know what the special provisions are in their jurisdiction.

The states that have enacted such laws are: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Although these laws vary from state to state, they usually follow a general pattern. Ordinarily they provide that an employe who is entitled to vote in an election may, upon application to the employer, take off from work for a specified period, without penalty, and without deduction from wages, the time of absence to be designated by the employer.

They indicate the employes covered, the amount of time that may be taken off, and the conditions under which time off is permitted. The laws usually also provide penalties in case an employer refuses an employe the privileges conferred under the laws.

Morgan Says:

Mucksters Busy in Campaign

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

I SUPPOSE MANY PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS have produced as much muck, as many jagged rocks as this one—indeed history indicates that some political contests of 100 years ago were conducted with no rules whatever and fought with any weapon, the more murderous with innuendo and slander the better. But there is a certain variety to the seizures of oral apoplexy currently in fashion which make the accent on hate in the 1958 campaign particularly fascinating and repulsive.

Morgan

There is, for instance, the technique of the gigantic distortion, inspired, perhaps, by the success of the Hitler-Goebbels, Stalin-Khrushchev exploitation of the big lie; the theory being that if you repeat it often enough, people will believe it.

An example is readily at hand in Sen. Jenner's Indiana where Republicans for years have been campaigning against the Democrats as the war party. They've refined that, and a red-white-and-blue dodger I picked up at a GOP banquet in Indianapolis demands: "How Will You Vote? Republican for Peace with Honor or Democrat for Appeasement with War."

There is still another technique: the subtle juxtaposition. In one of Republican Rep. Craig Hosmer's campaign pieces in Long Beach, a biographical rundown notes that Hosmer is a native-born Californian, his opponent, Harry S. May, born in Berlin, a Jew; that Hosmer's wife is a Minnesotan, that May's wife was born in Russia.

And in a final flourish of the flag, Hosmer's "activities" are listed as the Naval Reserve, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The only activity Hosmer's leaflet lists for May, who is a world traveler, doctor of philosophy, and businessman, is vice chairmanship of the South Bend, Ind., chapter of Americans for Democratic Action.

THESE EXHIBITS, plus the steaming fulminations of anti-Semite Joseph Kamp and other professional hate-mongers, happen to be the property of Republicans. But nearly every Democratic candidate in the South has been running, wholly or in part, on a campaign of hatred, bigotry and fear, not to mention outright defiance of the federal constitution.

Still, reason and decency stubbornly survive—so far—against this emotional bile. Not long ago, a man door-belled a lady in St. Petersburg, Fla., and implored her to sign a petition to keep segregated schools. When she firmly demurred, the man waved his arm toward her 4-year-old son who was busy darting past the doorway in a cowboy outfit

"You wouldn't want that sweet little boy to grow up and marry a nigger would you?" he demanded. She said she didn't expect to be consulted on the matter. Whereupon the lad, who had paused in midflight, said contemptuously, "Cowboys don't get married."

Nor do any citizens of that age get hatred, either, for race, color or creed, except as they are taught it by their mature elders.

Vandercook Says:

GOP Gets Back in Character

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p.m., EST.)

THE MID-TERM ELECTION campaign of 1958 is not likely to go down in history as one of the most exciting in U. S. history. But in many ways it is promising to be one of the most astonishing in its results. And the course of the campaign has been remarkably revealing.

Vandercook

The most tireless of Republican campaigners has been Richard Nixon. Mr. Nixon is in the position of being able interestedly to serve himself while he takes credit for disinterestedly serving the Republican Party. Those two interests, in the Vice President's mind, are, of course, related.

If the results of the balloting on Nov. 4 do, as many believe, mark the beginning of another generation-long decline in Republican fortunes, Richard Nixon's prospects for unlikely greatness will surely decline with them. It is therefore Nixon's proper task to try to play the never rewarding role of another King Canute and to command the tide of American political feeling to reverse itself.

At the same time, one wonders if that ambitious politician would have gone to such strenuous lengths in criss-crossing the country with his speechifying were this not a kind of hopeful rehearsal of what presidential candidate Nixon may be doing two years from now. Under those circumstances, even those who may have failed to succumb to Richard Nixon's rather specialized charms can sympathize with his recent bleat to the effect that really, he could see no good reason why the United States seems to have flip-flopped so rapidly to reassert its preference for Democrats.

THE REASON FOR the rising rebellion of discontent with the party and the Administration in power—for Mr. Nixon's information—may be found in his own speeches. And in those of Pres. Eisenhower. The GOP was returned to office six years ago under Dwight Eisenhower's leadership with an implicit promise that the Republican Party was truly capable of changing with the times.

The economic dinosaurs, the fat-cat union-haters, the smugly out-of-date big businessmen who for so long had manipulated the GOP purse-strings and fumbled its policies, we were solemnly assured, no longer counted.

Under Pres. Eisenhower, there was going to be unveiled at long last something called "modern Republicanism". It has taken another campaign to reveal that boast was an idle boast. As the contestants shape up for the elective race, it turns out that the Republican colors are being worn by the same old jockeys riding the same old nags.

Presidential and vice presidential speeches, in short, have sounded like early cylindrical records for Edison phonographs. They squeak and scratch. They echo a vanished past. But they do not now suit modern ears. Fatally, those croakings of alarm and warnings just aren't scary any more.

As We See It:

'Work' Laws Weaken Seniority

OLDER WORKERS were warned of the effect of so-called "right-to-work" laws by Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

"If you do away with union security clauses," Biemiller declared on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard on the ABC radio network, "the union is weakened. It cannot sign strong contracts and enforce them as it would like to. In many areas (as has happened in some instances already) seniority clauses will disappear from union shop contracts. Older workers will be laid off before they reach retirement age.

"Secondly, a weakened union can no longer write a good strong health and welfare fund clause into its contracts. It can no longer protect retired workers who, after 65, find it almost impossible to get insurance against surgical and hospital care. The threat for the older worker in 'right-to-work' laws is in seniority on the job and health protection after 65.

"If we bar union shops by legislation, we upset sound labor-management relations."

In addition, he said, peaceful states face serious unrest.

THE AFL-CIO LEGISLATIVE director called it ridiculous to assume that so-called "right-to-work" laws give anyone a job or would "help end corruption in the labor movement."

"Take for example, the state of Tennessee, which has had a right to work law for more than 10 years," said Biemiller. "The McClellan Committee investigations disclosed dozens of cases of corruption and hooliganism in that state. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has pointed out repeatedly that no corrupt labor leader will be deterred by any kind of law."

Other claims that "right-to-work" laws would aid Negroes were dismissed as "deceitful propaganda." Biemiller pointed out that proponents of the laws include the White Citizens Council, "who are fighting the Negroes at every turn," and that the states with such laws are the ones with the most discrimination.

Warning against the laws are leaders in every faith, in politics and business, he said. Their position is that management and labor should be able to negotiate freely.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN now closed showed the pattern of events politically for the next two years. The Eisenhower Administration, with a President constitutionally forbidden re-election, is coming apart at the seams and there will be a tremendous struggle for the succession to party power, with young Vice Pres. Nixon showing signs of battle fatigue before the fight is well started.

None of this means that the President cannot lead the country effectively on overriding issues of foreign policy. A bold and dedicated Chief Executive has powers that allow him under any circumstances to exert tremendous influence.

Mr. Truman, who had early difficulties handling the office he inherited and the postwar readjustment troubles, arose from humiliating party defeat in the 1946 election to demand of the Republican 80th Congress—and get—the Truman Doctrine for Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Eisenhower, however, is weaker for the anti-third term amendment pushed through that same 80th Congress by Republican Old Guardsmen feeling vengeful about the fact Roosevelt had beaten them four straight times.

Mr. Eisenhower also maintains a strange distaste for the realities of political life and the grubby work they require, and this is an element of vulnerability.

★ ★ ★

THE SUCCESSION—the inheritance of the nomination in 1960—will inevitably be a chief concern of Republicans even if in a total surprise the GOP should win this year's election.

Mr. Nixon until recently had been conceded by many an absolute romp to the title, but it is unlikely that he had any such personal illusions and he certainly has none now. What he gets he will have to fight for under conditions of heat and stress that he has not previously endured, and he knows it.

One new factor is the emergence of Nelson Rockefeller, who has waged a technically almost perfect campaign for governor of New York after wresting the party nomination from hardened professional rivals.

Win or lose, Rockefeller will be a force in the GOP. He has the astute guidance of the potent Thomas E. Dewey. He might be almost tailor-made—rich, respectable, daring enough to break with Eisenhower's party failures at the proper time, and perhaps even able—for the eastern financial-and-trade circles that nominate GOP candidates.

★ ★ ★

THE VICE PRESIDENT, viewing this formidable rival, must also face the shocking fact that his California home base may go down the drain with Sen. Knowland's ruinous bid for governor.

He has temporized, keeping himself clear of the crudities of Knowland's campaign, but he cannot help wondering where to seek a solid new foundation of personal party strength.

The odd thing is that chinks and flaws showed quickly in his armor of self-possession in this campaign. He started bravely to make forlorn GOP candidates grateful to him for trying, even if he failed, to rescue them and to show he could raise the money.

The strain worked to reveal unsuspected softnesses. He has been advertised, admiringly, as a politician with an instinct for the jugular. But just before he departed for the peace of Alaska, five days before the election, he publicly acknowledged he was hurt to think how his children were embarrassed at cartoons portraying him as declaring from the gutter that "Of Course If I Had the Top Job I'd Act Differently."

One thinks of the children of his victims for 10 years.

IN RECOGNITION of his support of the National Urban League's goal of equal opportunity for Negroes, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (left) of the Clothing Workers is presented with a plaque by the league's executive director, Lester B. Granger. The presentation was made during a meeting of the national committee for the observance of Equal Opportunity Day Nov. 19—the 95th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Stars to Join AFL-CIO in Hope Tribute

The united labor movement will be joined by top show-business personalities when it pays special tribute to comedian Bob Hope for his 18 years of volunteer entertaining of 10 million American servicemen.

Hope has been designated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as the recipient of the 1958 Murray-Green Award, which annually calls attention to the great importance labor attaches to its community services.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make the principal address at the award ceremonies, to be held Nov. 16 in Beverly Hills, Calif. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, will make the official presentation of the Murray-Green medal and a check for $5,000.

Hope has announced that the check will be used to establish a scholarship fund in the name of a deceased friend, Barney Dean, a comic and ex-vaudeville hoofer. Dean, who died of cancer, held the distinction of being perhaps the only man in show business ever to be paid a salary to keep a fellow-comedian amused. He was hired by a Hollywood studio to keep Hope and Bob Crosby in good humor on and off the set.

Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities for the labor federation, will be master of ceremonies at the dinner at the Beverly-Hilton Hotel. Howard Keel, president-elect of the Screen Actors Guild, will sing the national anthem.

Texas Labor Asks Idle Pay For Farmers

Houston, Tex.—Extension of unemployment compensation to farmers left jobless by natural disaster and payment of workmen's compensation to farmers injured on the job were recommended by the second annual convention of the Texas State AFL-CIO.

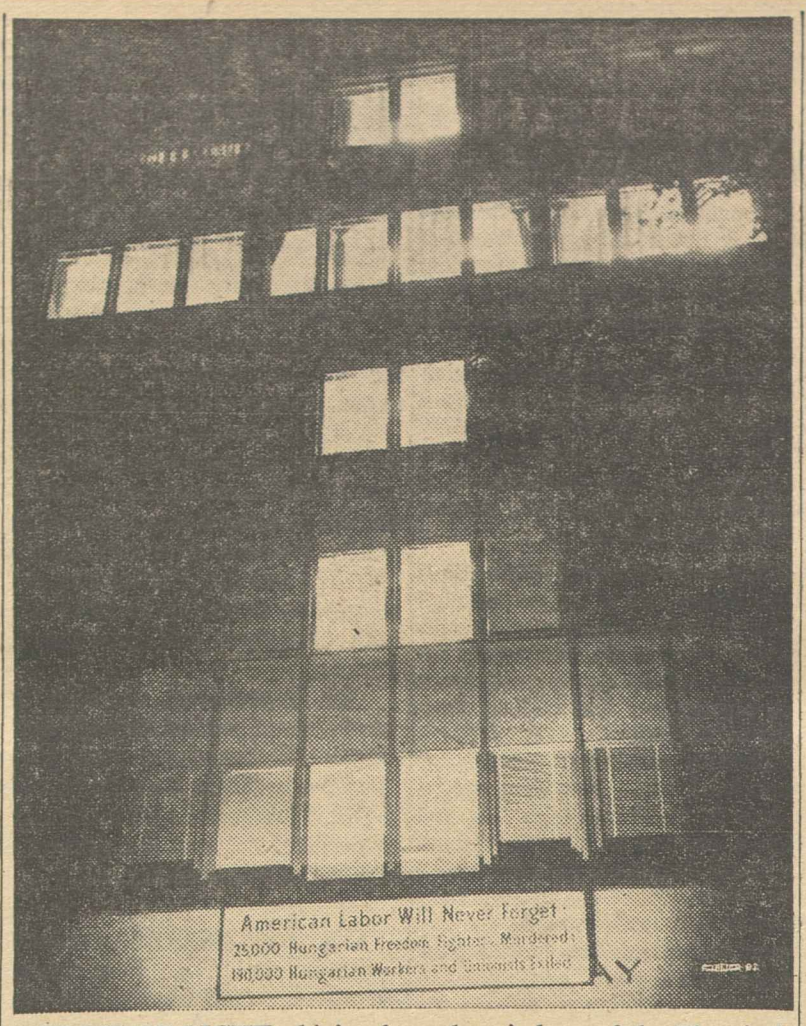
Six hundred delegates, representing 400,000 trade unionists, approved the two-pronged program after hearing State AFL-CIO Pres. Jerry Holleman bitterly assail "selfish interests" which have attempted to "divide the farmer from the laborer by creating antagonism and distrust between them."

The convention also approved a resolution calling for enactment of a National Agricultural Relations Act recognizing the right of farmers to join farm collective bargaining groups for the disposal of farm products, coupled with a price support loan program that would enable them to bargain for prices.

The convention, with only a scattering of "no" votes, reaffirmed the action of last year's merger convention adopting the national AFL-CIO policy on civil rights as the policy of Texas labor.

It specified such additional points as state laws to prohibit discrimination in employment because of age, disability, religion, race or national origin.

The convention condemned efforts of business organizations to enact a general sales tax in Texas and approved a corporate profits tax. The delegates also favored equalization of property taxes, reasonable taxation on natural resources and the closing of loopholes in present tax laws.



A CROSS OF LIGHT, shining from the windows of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers headquarters in Washington, D. C., commemorates the second anniversary of the Hungarian revolt against the Communist puppet government. The cross, and the accompanying sign calling attention to the murder of 25,000 Hungarian freedom fighters and the exiling of another 190,000 Hungarian workers, were plainly visible at the Soviet embassy—just across the street from the IUE building.

Labor Health Group Votes Wider Service

St. Louis—A greatly expanded drive for better health services for American union members was planned here at the annual meeting of the American Labor Health Association.

The association set a goal of a minimum of $50,000 for 1959 operations to finance the employment of an executive secretary, setting up an office and financing educational and other activities to promote direct-service group medical care.

Dr. Morris Brand, president of the association, reported a rapidly growing interest in direct-service group medical care as opposed to indemnity health plans through insurance companies or other mediums.

Dr. Brand reported to the association's membership, including about 100 medical directors and business managers of direct-service health institutions, that an amazingly good job has been done by volunteers but that expansion of such services cannot continue to be left to volunteer efforts.

He expressed gratitude to the AFL-CIO for liberal grants which financed three educational pamphlets prepared by the association. One, "Your Right to Medical Care," is addressed to workers and their families. A second deals with legal problems and a third, now in draft form, is addressed to the medical profession.

The association will attempt to stimulate community health programs as well as those by unions. And while some health institutes have been set up by single large labor groups, it was pointed out that small union groups can combine successfully to set up health institutes to give members direct medical service.

Technical advice and assistance in setting up such health centers will be supplied by the association under its expanded plans.

Requests for educational materials and such advice and assistance should be sent to Dr. Morris Brand, president, American Labor Health Association, 16 East 16th St., New York 3, N. Y., until a permanent office is established. Contributions to the association should be sent to the same address.

Dr. Brand said that regional health institutes may be utilized for encouraging non-profit health service programs.

With a central office, the association hopes to do a broader job of studying the methods of the institutes throughout the nation so that the most successful operations will become models for future operations.

Doctors Told To Study Cost Of Services

New York—Too many physicians have failed to match the medical profession's strides in scientific achievement with "significant advances in the economics of medical care," an AFL-CIO spokesman declared here.

Addressing the annual public relations conference of the Medical Society of the State of New York, Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities for the labor federation, said a high percentage of doctors have "become businessmen and have adopted the ethics and morality of the market place."

He called on the medical profession to encourage consumer and labor membership on the boards and committees of all medical care and hospital service plans. This, he said, would give the consumer an opportunity to work with doctors in providing "the highest quality of medical care to the greatest number of people at rates within reach."

Perlis cautioned the state society not to "condemn out of hand" group medical practice, declaring, "a move towards more adequate medical care does not become socialized medicine just because a physician labels it as such."

Second in Nation:

Detroit City Workers Get Jobless Benefits

Detroit—Detroit has become the first major city in the state—and only the second in the nation—to grant unemployment compensation to municipal employes.

Passage by the City Council of an ordinance granting jobless pay to laid-off city workers climaxed a long, uphill fight by the State, County & Municipal Employes. The union's May 1958 convention in Long Beach, Calif., set the winning of unemployment compensation for its members as its top legislative goal, and the AFSCME's executive board reiterated this position earlier this month.

The action was taken here under the provisions of a bill passed by the Michigan legislature this year. The law permits cities to set up jobless pay programs for their employes, although state employes still are barred from such benefits.

Wisconsin is the only state which thus far has acted on an unemployment compensation program for state and municipal employes. Milwaukee is the only city which has acted to implement the law with a specific benefit program.

In the rest of the country, municipal and state employes remain second-class citizens, deprived of the unemployment insurance protection given workers in private industry.

The Detroit ordinance provides city employes with jobless pay equal to 55 percent of their weekly gross pay, not to exceed $60. Benefits will be paid for a normal 26-week period. In addition, laid-off workers will receive payment for up to 13 extra weeks in line with the state's temporary unemployment compensation program.

Some 500 workers dropped from the city payroll in recent economy moves will be eligible for these benefits. The council appropriated $250,000 as the first installment to set up the municipal jobless pay fund which will grow, in three years, to $750,000.

The fight for the layoff pay plan was waged locally by representatives of the AFSCME's Public Employes Council 77 here. The Detroit victory is expected to spark renewed demands for similar programs in the other cities in Michigan.

Two-City Council Crosses State Line

Marinette, Wis.—At a ceremony attended by civic leaders of the twin communities, the Marinette & Menominee Labor Council received its charter from the AFL-CIO.

Charles Heymanns, director of the AFL-CIO's 12th region, presented the charter to Council Pres. Joseph LeBouton. F. J. Michel of the Education Dept. of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO also addressed the charter presentation meeting.

Congratulatory messages were sent by top officers of the Wisconsin and Michigan AFL-CIO state organizations. While Marinette is in Wisconsin, Menominee is across the state border in Michigan.

Social Workers Honor AFL-CIO-CSA Head

New York—The AFL-CIO's role in the social welfare field was spotlighted here as the Council on Social Work Education presented its first annual award to Leo Perlis, director of the labor federation's Community Service Activities.

More than 200 leaders from the social welfare, education and labor fields looked on as Perlis was presented with a scroll hailing his "pioneering leadership" in "securing the participation of trade unions in community welfare activities."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a special message which acknowledged the tribute to the CSA director. He added that the award was also "an honor being paid to the entire trade union movement and especially to the countless thousands of AFL-CIO members who give of their time, effort and skill to make their communities better places in which to live."

New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) echoed these sentiments, declaring:

"We are recognizing a changing and broader concept of the role of organized labor in the community. The trade union movement, through its community services apparatus, has activated its members to serve as volunteers in community programs."

In his acceptance speech, Perlis received the award "on behalf of the millions of union members in communities across the nation."

"They've done the job; they've given the volunteer service," he said. "This award belongs to them."

Meany's message, read by Jane Hoey, immediate past president of the Social Work Council, declared:

"Mr. Perlis and those associated with him, who have the direct responsibility for implementing this constructive and worthwhile activity of the AFL-CIO, well and truly deserve recognition. Just as deserving are the men and women whose labor aids appreciably in improving their communities. We are proud of all of them.

"In the years ahead, I am confident that community services will become an even more important activity of the trade union movement, for the job of the union does not end at the plant gate."

Cmdr. William R. Anderson, USN, skipper of the famed nuclear-powered submarine, the Nautilus, was the principal speaker. He called for "new approaches and new concepts for the field of social work" in view of the "impact on family life" as the result of the atomic age.

UAW Pioneer Cote Dies at Age 57

Detroit—Edward J. Cote, 57, a member of the Auto Workers executive board for 11 years and a pioneer UAW member, died of a heart attack Oct. 22.

Cote, a member of the board of directors of Detroit's United Foundation, collapsed and died while addressing a mass meeting of UAW members on behalf of the community-wide fund-raising campaign.

Cote was a co-director of UAW Region 1A here. He was one of the original members of the UAW local at the Ternstedt division of General Motors. He was the first chairman of unit 174, of which UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther was the first president. Cote served in the presidency of unit 174 from 1943 to 1947.

The Not-So-Full Dinner Pail:

'Work' Law States Lag in Take-Home

Per capita incomes of states with "right-to-work" laws have failed, by wide margins, to keep pace with the take-home pay gains of workers in the rest of the nation, a spokesman for the National Council for Industrial Peace has charged.

Council Dir. John M. Redding, citing Dept. of Commerce statistics over a 10-year period, said they "prove conclusively" that compulsory open-shop laws not only discriminate against American workers but also "hurt the economies of the states that enact them."

Sixteen of the 18 "right-to-work" states, Redding said, "have fallen far behind the per capita income gains of non-'right-to-work' states since these unwise and discriminatory laws were enacted."

Mississippi, he said, was a prime example. In 1947, its per capita income was $631 below the national average. But in 1957, with a "work" law in effect, Mississippi was $1,069 below the national average per capita income. The national average, according to the Commerce Dept.'s Survey of Current Business, was $1,293 in 1947, and $2,027 in 1957.

Dakotas Cited

The official government statistics showed that the "right-to-work" states of North Dakota and South Dakota went from positions above the national average in 1947 to well below the national average 10 years later.

Redding said that only two "work" states equaled or exceeded the national per capita income increase of $734 during the 10-year period. These were Nevada and Florida, which the NCIP director termed "special situation" states.

"One is a gambling state and the other a resort," Redding said. "Their incomes are swollen by outside revenues entirely apart from normal sources of wages in other states."

The rest of the "right-to-work" states, he said, have not only failed to keep pace with gains recorded in other states "but they have actually gone down hill in the past 10 years."

He said that proponents of the compulsory open shop have been "citing percentages in a desperate attempt to prove their fraudulent claims," adding:

"I would like to point out to them that the American worker can't feed his family on percentages."

R-T-W 'Plays You for Saps,' Cantor Says

Hollywood—Without the union shop, union members will have only "a 'right-to-work' for less, to work longer hours, to work without severance pay, paid vacations and welfare benefits," veteran movie star Eddie Cantor warned.

In a filmed statement being shown in the six states which will vote on the compulsory open shop question Nov. 4, Cantor emphasized that the union shop is possible only where a majority of the employes genuinely favor it and vote for it.

"Anyone who tells you differently is lying to you," Cantor said. "Anyone who tells you differently is playing you for a sap."

A long time trade unionist, who helped found and once served as president of the Television and Radio Artists, Cantor charged that proponents of "right-to-work" laws were using "trick phrases, half-truths and the big lie" to help put across the union-busting measure.

Canadian Unemployed Decline But Jobs Drop

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian unemployment dropped by 10,000 to 271,000 during September while employment was showing a seasonal decline of 137,000 to 5,880,000, according to the joint survey of the Labor Dept., and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Unemployment represents 4.4 percent of the labor force, compared with 7.2 percent in the United States. Canada had 197,000 jobless in September 1957.

STUDENTS FROM 35 COLLEGES meet at the AFL-CIO building for a special class on the American labor movement. Serving as a panel of instructors, left to right, were Norman Piron of the Plumbers and Pipefitters Training Dept., Tilford E. Dudley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, and Pres. Daniel E. Conway of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Students Told Labor's Story By AFL-CIO

Students from 35 colleges used AFL-CIO headquarters as a classroom and officers of three affiliated unions as instructors to get a first-hand picture of the American labor movement.

The 84 students were in Washington for a semester of special studies given by American University for outstanding majors in the social sciences. Their home colleges allow them credit for the special course.

The labor session, arranged by American University with the AFL-CIO Speakers Bureau, allowed the students to hear and question a panel of labor leaders.

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks told how an international union operates and described its headquarters organization.

Pres. Daniel E. Conway of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers spoke on the ethical practices of unions and the steps taken to combat corruption.

The role of unions in training apprentices and adding to the skills of journeymen was described by Norman Piron, assistant training director of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

Tilford E. Dudley of the AFL-CIO Public Relations Dept. served as moderator of the panel.

Laundry Workers Boo Muzzling of AFL-CIO

Cincinnati—Eight hundred trade unionists took part in a dramatic demonstration here to prove they want to return to the AFL-CIO which ousted their union—the Laundry Workers—for failing to clean up corruption.

The demonstration came at a mass meeting of Laundry Workers Local 248, called to hear representatives of the united labor movement explain why the AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union was chartered by the federation to replace their old union.

The unionists objected angrily when their leaders blocked the appearance of Peter J. McGavin, administrative assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Officers of the union permitted AFL-CIO Assistant Reg. Dir. William Kircher to address the meeting but refused to let McGavin enter the hall.

The muzzling operation was carried out by Local 248's Pres. John Zitello, Jr., backed by Anthony Salupo, international representative of the ousted union.

In retaliation, the local members—after listening attentively to Kircher—noisily shouted down Ralph T. Fagan, international president of the ousted union, when he attempted to defend the union expelled from the AFL-CIO for failure to call a cleanup convention.

McGavin and Kircher indicated they would schedule another meeting for members of Local 248, to give them a chance to act on withdrawal from the old Laundry Workers and affiliation with the new AFL-CIO union.

Hoffa Sets Convention For Mar. 16

The Teamsters have set the date for a previously announced special convention for next Mar. 16 in Chicago—subject to possible veto by a federal court.

A hearing has been scheduled Nov. 5 before U.S. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington on an application of majority members of the court-appointed monitors for clear power to block the convention until their "clean-up" recommendations to the union are obeyed.

Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa said the union "will abide by the ruling of the courts" on whether a convention can be held in March but is "proceeding with plans pending such a ruling."

In an earlier statement announcing that a convention would be scheduled, Hoffa said its purpose would be to "get rid of the monitors."

A complicated series of legal motions and counter-actions reflects clashes within the monitors and between the majority and the IBT executive board. The monitors were named by Judge Letts after a consent agreement last January temporarily ended a suit attacking the legality of the 1957 convention that elected Hoffa and the present board.

The majority, including Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue and Godfrey P. Schmidt, has issued sweeping recommendations on bookkeeping, auditing, trusteeships and election procedures. It has recommended charges against various local union officials and charges "looking to expulsion" of Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan, close friend and business associate of Hoffa.

L. N. D. Wells, Jr., Dallas lawyer who represents the union, has dissented from many recommendations. He also dissented from the majority's motions to Judge Letts asking interpretation or amendment of the consent order to clarify the board's supervisory powers.

Union Fight on 'Right-to-Work' Nears Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

time former director of the U.S. Conciliation Service, warned that the compulsory open shop "serves no useful purpose" and would "inevitably bring strife and bitterness" into the present "very favorable picture" of labor-management relations.

• The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation declared a neutral position on that state's "work" proposal, while the National Farmers Union called on farmers to join labor in defeating such laws. Farmers Union Pres. James G. Patton said the target of such laws "is destruction of the same kind of security for wage workers that farmers have fought to achieve for themselves."

• The pro-"work" elements in the Eisenhower Administration were linked to anti-farmer groups in the Republican high command by two liberal senators —James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.). They assailed Pres. Eisenhower for naming as his deputy assistant Gerald B. Morgan, former chief lobbyist for a big business anti-farmer front organization and admittedly the paid author of at least part of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Meany's blast at the anti-labor "work" laws was based on an opinion of South Dakota Atty. Gen. Phil Saunders, who said that the Meat Cutters and the Retail Clerks could not be sole bargaining agents for all employes, of a unit, despite the fact that Taft-Hartley specifically requires unions to assume such a role for both union and non-union employes of businesses in interstate commerce.

The attorney general had ruled that non-union employes could work "longer hours for less pay if they want to make a private deal with the employer," Meany said. He termed the opinion "clearly aimed at destroying union conditions."

The AFL-CIO president warned that backers of "work" laws "want to pit employes against each other."

"They want to give a job to the man who will work the longest hours for the cheapest wage," he said. "They want to abolish seniority.

"A combination of these factors, especially in a recession, would mean a return to coolie wages and the sweatshops."

He expressed his confidence that voters in the six states would kill the proposals to prevent "a return to the days of the 'yellow-dog' contract" and "a cheap labor, low-income state."

Mitchell's renewed declaration against the compulsory open-shop measure was virtually an open disavowal of the anti-labor campaigns of William F. Knowland, Republican gubernatorial candidate in California; Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.); Ohio's Republican Gov. C. William O'Neill; and Sen. John W. Bricker (R-Ohio), all of whom have openly embraced "right-to-work" as the principal issue in their campaigns.

The Eisenhower cabinet member said in a Minneapolis speech that "this phony argument that laws which prohibit union shops are 'right-to-work' laws leaves me cold."

The speech came 48 hours after he threw himself into the thick of the debate on ABC's "Open Hearing" television by stating that he questioned "the wisdom of the states" which prohibit a union shop that is agreed upon in "free bargaining by management and labor."

Steelman, one-time assistant to Pres. Truman and recognized nationally as an outstanding industrial conciliator, said "union security should properly be left as a subject of collective bargaining." In a statement issued in response to a question by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, co-chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, Steelman said "government should not dictate the terms in labor-management negotiations."

Humphrey and Murray pointed out that Morgan, now No. 2 assistant to Eisenhower, was former chief lobbyist for the National Tax Equality Association, an organization "created for the purpose of spreading propaganda in the hope of destroying farmer co-operatives."

They said Morgan also admitted to a House Labor subcommittee that he was paid $7,500 by the Republican National Committee to write a version of the anti-labor law for former Rep. Fred Hartley (R-N.J.). The senators said it was significant in light of the fact that "with White House blessing" GOP candidates in California and Ohio were supporting efforts to enact "work" laws.

Murray and Humphrey noted that within two weeks after Morgan's appointment "word comes that the Eisenhower Administration already is bringing increased pressure on farmer co-operatives," and is seeking "to eliminate the tax exemption still permitted farm co-ops."

Stakes High, Off-Year Campaign Ends

33 Senate, 432 House Seats Up for Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

in California and Gov. C. William O'Neill in Ohio—two GOP candidates who tied their campaigns hard to an open labor-curbing pitch.

An influx of open corporation money was poured into support of the "right-to-work" proposals. The normal contributions of businessmen to the GOP, which Republicans complained were harder to get, were augmented by heavy gifts to spread through state after state smear "literature" violently attacking unions and union officials.

The official Republican line of direct attack on "politico-labor bosses," promoted for months by GOP National Committee Chairman Meade Alcorn and the Senate Republican Policy Committee, was formally adopted by Pres. Eisenhower in a speech pledging laws allowing "fumigation" of what he termed "corrupt labor situations."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who had helped kill the Kennedy-Ives labor bill in the last Congress, made many speeches declaring that the Administration would recommend its own version of labor legislation in 1959.

A lonely voice among the national GOP campaigners on the "right-to-work" battle, he firmly disassociated himself from the "work" proponents.

The Democrats, riding the trend they sensed running in their favor, worked hard to exploit what they believed was a widespread disenchantment with the Eisenhower Administration's quality of leadership on domestic and foreign affairs.

Rely on Issues

They relied on what they felt were generally superior local issues and attractive candidates. They hit at the widespread persistence of severe unemployment, at uncertainty arising from foreign policy in Quemoy and Lebanon and at strong sectional disaffection over farm programs.

Democratic candidates in many states, although not all, spoke out boldly against "work" proposals. They charged that Mitchell and the Administration deliberately "sabotaged" the Kennedy-Ives bill to "keep the so-called labor issue" alive for such right-wing candidates as Knowland and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

The campaign was shot through with unexpected and sometimes surprising developments.

Up and down the country former Pres. Truman, victor over Thomas E. Dewey in the 1948 election that still haunts Republicans, warned Democrats themselves against "Deweyitis" — overconfidence based on predictions of professional poll-takers.

Rockefeller Shrinks from Ike

The country witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a fast-running Republican candidate for governor of New York, Nelson Rockefeller, shrinking from overexposure to either Nixon or Eisenhower.

Rockefeller managed to work in a breakfast with Nixon, emerging with a press conference statement that everything was lovely between them, and the President made two trips to New York. But Eisenhower made no assaults in New York on "labor" or on Democratic "radicals," and Rockefeller had earlier repudiated the Chief Executive's choice of words in California speeches.

Nixon, who blazed a hot pace on the campaign trail for three weeks in a money-raising, leadership-claiming effort to "reverse the trend," devoted extraordinary energy to a simultaneous one-sided effort at a "love feast" with Truman which left the rugged Democratic former President apparently perplexed.

GOP Fairy Tale, Vermont Version

Burlington, Vt. — "For God's sake, deny story or send the money."

That was the text of a telegram which Frederick J. Fayette, Democratic candidate for the Senate in this state sent to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther after Republican leaders here claimed the union had "spent $50,000" to assure a Democratic victory.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, wiring a reply termed the GOP claim an "outright falsehood." The union, he said, "is opposed to Republican-sized contributions to any candidates from individuals or institutions" and doesn't contribute union funds anyway.

Said Mazey: "If we had any (UAW) members in Vermont, which unfortunately we do not have, we would urge them to support your campaign and vote for your election."

Let's Welcome the Winner

Distressed Areas Bill:

Douglas Asks Space To Answer Ike's Veto

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) has requested "equal space" in the Labor Dept.'s official Labor Market bulletin to answer Pres. Eisenhower's criticisms of the area redevelopment bill which the President "pocket-vetoed" on Sept. 6.

The official bulletin carried the full text of Eisenhower's memorandum of disapproval of the measure in its September issue, and Douglas contended, contained "no corresponding analysis of the contents of the bill or the reasons for its approval by Congress."

If Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell accedes to Douglas' request, the publication will carry a statement in which the senator will charge that the President by refusing to sign the bi-partisan measure "seriously retarded a program which is absolutely and urgently essential to the economic recovery of the worst-hit areas in the U.S."

In his letter to Mitchell, the senator said printing of both sides in the controversy would assure that the bulletin would "not be used as an instrument to promote a partisan point of view." Noting that the publication "is paid for by tax funds," Douglas wrote the Cabinet member that it is "similarly obligated" to give space "to the differing position of the legislative branch, in which the press incidentally reported that you personally concurred."

Douglas referred to authoritative reports that Mitchell had conferred at length with the President in a last-ditch attempt to win his approval of the measure.

The senator, who co-sponsored the measure with Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R-Me.), submitted to Mitchell, for publication in the bulletin, a point-by-point refutation of Eisenhower's memorandum.

In it, he terms the veto message "an unsuccessful attempt to justify the decision to kill such legislation." He added that it was "the more surprising because the general objective of this legislation had been recommended in three budget messages of the President."

Of Eisenhower's contention that "the program could not be of immediate help because the Congress failed to provide any money," Douglas said this was "not a valid objection." Had the bill become law, he said, grants could have been made under the Housing Act of 1949 for planning assistance and urban renewal grants, and "help could have reached distressed areas perhaps a year sooner than is now possible."

He charged that the President "simply does not understand the basic cause of distressed areas," when, in his veto message, he said the need could be met through the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

Denies Claim

Douglas also disputed the President's claim that the bill would have made assistance available in areas where unemployment was "traceable to temporary conditions." The senator said the measure provided aid only where "substantial and persistent unemployment has existed for a period of time."

The bill, he added, would have provided aid to communities which had 12 percent unemployment for at least a year; 9 percent unemployment for 15 to 18 months; 6 percent unemployment for 18 to 24 months; or 15 percent unemployment for six months.

Probes Asked Of Anti-Union Hate Group

New York — The Transport Workers executive board has demanded Justice Dept. and congressional probes of the "vicious, reactionary" Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., which has been running a series of anti-labor advertisements in leading newspapers.

The CCG's ads have solicited funds from businessmen, which the committee claims can be deducted as business expenses from income tax returns, to help put over "right-to-work" laws in six states Nov. 4 and elect self-styled "conservatives."

The ads, described by the TWU as part of a "fear and smear" propaganda drive, have attacked Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and organized labor generally.

The executive board resolution "condemned and denounced" those newspapers which by selling advertising space to the CCG "made themselves parties to this vicious hate campaign." The resolution called on the 150,000 TWU members to arouse public sentiment against the compulsory open shop proposals.

"It is utterly reprehensible and unconscionable for any newspaper to accept and publish an advertisement, full of distortion and lies, slandering the trade union movement," the resolution said.

88-1-11

WILLIAM L KIRCHER
3046 STRUBLE RD
CINCINNATI 31 OHIO
PD ORG

Ex-AEC Head Named to Fill Weeks' Post

Lewis L. Strauss, former Atomic Energy Commission chairman, was named by Pres. Eisenhower to fill the cabinet vacancy created by the resignation of Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks.

Strauss, a Taft Republican, will take over the post Nov. 10 under a recess appointment. He is expected to win confirmation from the Senate when the 86th Congress convenes in January.

In his five years as AEC chairman, from 1953 until early this year, Strauss fought for private development of atomic power and staunchly defended the Dixon-Yates deal which would have forced the Tennessee Valley Authority to buy power from a private utility.

He was not reappointed to the AEC after sharp hostility developed in the Senate. He has since been the President's personal advisor on nuclear affairs.

The change in the Commerce secretaryship left Eisenhower with only three of his original cabinet members—Sec. of State John Foster Dulles, Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson and Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield.

Meany Hits Anti-Union Political Lies As 'Unforgivable . . . Unjustified'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion officials in the next Congress, just as we did in the last Congress."

Labor is politically active, Meany noted, for "self defense and because human progress is not limited to economic advances won through collective bargaining, important as they are."

Vital social objectives "can be achieved in a free nation like ours only through legislative action by the elected representatives of the people," he emphasized.

"What do we mean by progressive legislation?" Meany asked.

"We mean construction of thousands of new schools to wipe out our national educational deficit.

"We mean action to restore industrial prosperity, to end mass unemployment, create millions of new jobs each year for our young people as they graduate from school. Action like home building, road building as well as school building.

"We mean modernization of social security and unemployment insurance to prevent needless human suffering . . . broadening of minimum wage coverage so that millions of the lowest-paid workers can rise above starvation standards.

"We want the government to fill the gaping holes in our national defense structure. Can we afford to run a poor second to Soviet Russia in missiles and rockets through a suicidal policy of false economy?

"We want courageous action, once and for all, to accord equal civil rights to all citizens, regardless of race, color or religion. How else can we maintain effective leadership in the world struggle for the survival of freedom and human justice?

"These are programs that will benefit not only union members, but all Americans. We are proud to work for them and to give our support to candidates who are willing to vote for them. We rest our case with the American people with full confidence in the verdict they will render on Nov. 4."

Anti-Labor Drive Crushed; R-T-W Killed in Five States

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Backers of 'Work' Laws Repudiated

By Gene Zack

Reactionary efforts to shackle the trade union movement were buried under an avalanche of votes as anti-labor "right-to-work" proposals were rejected in five out of the six states where they appeared on the ballot.

Near-record voter turnouts defeated the compulsory open shop measures in California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio and Washington.

Only in the farm state of Kansas did the "work" proposal carry. It thus became the 19th state to have a "right-to-work" law on its statute books.

The crushing defeat handed the proposal, particularly in heavily-industrialized Ohio and California, indicated that a high-water mark may have been reached. Labor is expected to press for repeal of existing laws by state legislatures. Efforts may also be made to have Congress repeal Sect. 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act, giving states the right to prohibit union shop clauses in voluntary labor-management agreements.

Down to defeat with the misnamed "work" proposals—which the AFL-CIO had warned would mean a return to "coolie wages, the sweatshop and yellow-dog contracts"—went top Republican candidates who had campaigned in Ohio and California in favor of this anti-labor issue.

The results of the voting on the compulsory open-shop proposals were described as "very comforting" by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), co-chairmen of the National Council for Industrial Peace.

"The cause of industrial peace has been well served," they said in a joint statement. "Organized labor is to be congratulated on the confidence evidenced in it by the voters."

The "work" proposals suffered their worst defeats in the industrialized states. Ohio voters rejected it by a nearly 2-to-1 majority. In both Washington and California—where the proposals had failed to carry on previous occasions—the margin of defeat was

(Continued on Page 3)

NEWS SERVICE TELETYPE MACHINES fed hundreds of thousands of words and statistics into AFL-CIO headquarters as organized labor studied the pattern of national balloting. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (seated) checks latest figures. Standing (left to right) are F. K. Dashiell of COPE; Albert J. Zack, director of Dept. of Public Relations; James L. McDevitt, COPE director.

Congress and State Houses:

Labor Aid Helpful to Liberals Victorious in Election Contests

By Saul Miller

Organized labor played a substantial role in the election of liberal candidates to Congress and the state houses in the 1958 balloting.

Nearly 70 percent of the candidates supported by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, the Railway Labor Political League, political action groups of individual unions and state and local labor groups were successful in their bid for office.

Labor support or opposition was one of the many factors in the election that saw almost uniform defeat of right-wing candidates. In a number of states labor felt there were no significant differences between the candidates and declined to endorse or give active support.

Labor support played an important role in the 34 Senate races where right-wing, anti-union candidates made the political and economic roles of unions major issues, and in the states where "right-to-work" referendums were on the ballot.

Labor indicated support by COPE or individual local groups in 32 of the 34 senatorial races. Of the 32 with labor support, 25 were victorious.

In the gubernatorial races labor indicated support in 23 of the 33 races, with 17 of those supported elected.

In the House races about 70 percent of the candidates having some sort of labor support were elected.

AFL-CIO support or endorsement of Senate, House and gubernatorial candidates, as well as those seeking seats in the state legislatures and at city and county levels, is determined by local and state COPE organizations on the basis of voting records, questionnaires, interviews and other informational methods. Individual unions and their local groups use similar techniques.

Among the liberal senatorial winners supported by labor were Clair Engle (Calif.), Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.), R. Vance Hartke (Ind.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Harrison A. Williams (N. J.), William Langer (N. D.), John O. Pastore (R. I.), Albert Gore (Tenn.), Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Robert C. Byrd and Jennings Randolph, both of West Virginia, William Proxmire (Wis.) and Gale McGee (Wyo.).

Among the liberal governors elected with labor support were Edmund G. Brown (Calif.), Stephen L. R. McNichols (Colo.), Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.), G. Mennen Williams (Mich.), Orville E. Freeman (Minn.), Michael V. DiSalle (Ohio), David L. Lawrence (Pa.), Gaylord A. Nelson (Wis). and J. J. Hickey (Wyo.).

Labor-supported senatorial candidates who were defeated included Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.), Elbert Carvel (Del.), Thomas D'Alesandro (Md.), Frank S. Hogan (N. Y.) and George M. Leader (Pa.).

In the gubernatorial races candidates running with labor endorse-

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R-T-W Defeat Hailed by Mrs. Roosevelt, Lehman

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, co-chairmen of the National Council for Industrial Peace which opposed compulsory open-shop proposals, issued the following post-election statement:

"The results in the voting on the issue of so-called 'right-to-work' are very comforting.

"The cause of industrial peace has been well served.

"Organized labor is to be congratulated on the confidence evidenced in it by the voters of states where 'right-to-work' was an issue this year.

"The only sour note in the voting on 'right-to-work' was struck in Kansas. We hope that both labor and management will be able to handle their differences as to prevent undue unrest. There should be moderation on the part of the victors; while labor must bear its new burden in patience.

"At a later date, it may well be possible to correct this mishap.

"The National Council for Industrial Peace in the succeeding few weeks will counsel as to its role in the future."

Heavy Vote Sweeps In Democrats

By Willard Shelton

A rolling tide of votes swept Democrats to solid control of Congress and of many normally Republican states as the people on Nov. 4 handed the Eisenhower Administration and the GOP a crushing defeat and smashed a massive anti-union campaign.

The effect was to give Pres. Eisenhower his third Democratic Congress in succession, this time with large Democratic pluralities to replace the control won narrowly in 1954 and 1956, and to spread Democratic strength through state executive and legislative branches traditionally held by the GOP.

The Democratic pluralities—62 to 34 in the Senate and an indicated 281 to 153 in the House—are not large enough to carry bills over an Eisenhower veto by the required two-thirds majority on a straight party-line division.

Conservative Democrats, heavy with seniority, will still dominate many major committees in the upcoming 86th Congress.

Legislation in education, welfare and tax and appropriation fields will necessarily be framed both to attract some Republican support and to avoid White House disapproval.

Big Liberal Victory

Nevertheless the Democratic victory was big and generally liberal.

In the face of an intense drive by Pres. Eisenhower and Vice Pres. Nixon against what they termed Democratic "radicals" and "spenders" in the northern and western states, Democrats from the North and West won a total of 13 Senate seats, 46 House seats and a net of 4 governorships previously held by Republicans.

Democratic liberals from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific generally held their places by heavily increased pluralities. Republican conservatives and even some moderates were knocked out of office or won by sharply reduced margins.

The heavily-financed drive to place compulsory open-shop clauses in state constitutions was overwhelmed in five of six states.

Most Republicans who tried to exploit the official Administration line on the so-called "labor issue," often accompanied by the spread-

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Election Results At a Glance

THE SENATE — Democrats picked up 13 seats, giving them 62 Senators to the Republicans' 34.

THE HOUSE—Democrats scored a net gain of 46 seats, giving them a total of 281. Republicans have 153, with the remaining seat going to a segregationist "independent" from Little Rock, Ark.

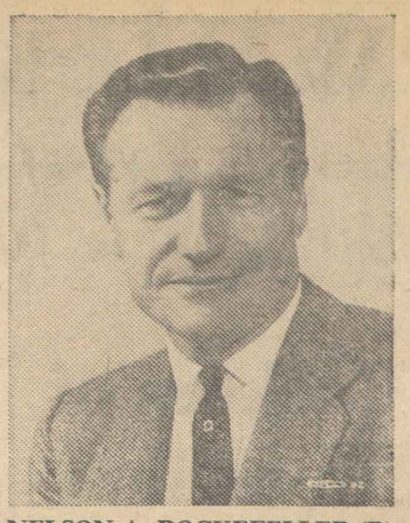
GOVERNORS — Democrats won 8 governor's chairs formerly held by Republicans, lost 4 to the GOP. New line-up of governors is 33 Democrats, 14 Republicans. Race for Nebraska governorship is still undecided.

DAVID LAWRENCE (D)
Pennsylvania's New Governor

EDMUND G. BROWN (D)
Landslide in California

MICHAEL V. DISALLE (D)
Elected Ohio Governor

GAYLORD A. NELSON (D)
Wisconsin's Chief Executive



NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER (R)
Triumphs in New York State

Democrats Win 24 Gubernatorial Posts

Score Net Boost of 4, One in Doubt

By Dave Perlman

Democrats strengthened their already-firm grip on state governorships on Nov. 4 by electing 24 of their 32 candidates, with the Nebraska race still in doubt as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Adding the holdovers and the seat retained in Maine's early-bird election, Democrats occupy the governor's mansions in 33 states, giving them a net gain of four. If mail ballots sustain a slim Democratic lead in Nebraska, the gain will be five.

Labor endorsed candidates in 22 of the gubernatorial races and 16 of these were victorious.

The Democrats increased their hold on the governorships despite the loss of four states to the Republicans—New York, Arizona, Oregon and Rhode Island.

They more than made up for the switches to the GOP by capturing eight of the 13 states where the incumbent governors were Republicans. California, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming moved from the GOP to the Democratic column.

From labor's standpoint, major victories against right-wing Republicans came in California and Ohio—where the GOP gubernatorial candidates staked their political futures on the so-called "right-to-work" issue.

The California vote was a crushing personal defeat for Sen. William Knowland, who gave up his role as GOP leader in the Senate to push Gov. Goodwin Knight out of the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Knowland was swamped by Democrat Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. Brown's 700,000-vote margin over Knowland automatically boosted him into the growing list of Democrats mentioned in 1960 national-ticket speculations.

Knowland's defeat was accompanied by defeat for other Republican candidates. Even the state legislature went Democratic.

Ohio's Gov. C. William O'Neill, who had beaten Democrat Michael DiSalle two years ago, was swamped this time in the anti-"right-to-work" tide. In 1956, when labor was divided and R-T-W wasn't on the ballot, O'Neill beat DiSalle by 428,000 votes. This year, it was DiSalle who won by more than 430,000 votes.

The Republicans scored their most significant victory in New York where Gov. Averell Harriman, despite a distinguished record of public service, went down to defeat before Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller's triumph had been predicted, but his success in carrying his running mate for the Senate in with him sent his stock soaring among so-called "modern" Republicans.

For right-wing Republicans, however, there was a disturbing realization that Rockefeller had in effect disavowed the GOP record, its campaign issues, and many national leaders of the party.

A striking feature of the gubernatorial races was the strength the Democrats showed in the once solidly Republican Midwest.

The GOP had hoped to regain governorships the Democrats won in 1956 "upsets" in the farm states of Iowa and Kansas, but Governors Herschel C. Loveless and George Docking won re-election handily and Docking's plurality was increased.

Democrats went on to elect Ralph Herseth in South Dakota and State Sen. Gaylord Nelson in Wisconsin, to add to their growing midwestern base.

Democratic Governors G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota strengthened their positions by riding to re-election with sweeping majorities.

Republicans held narrowly to North Dakota, where Gov. John E. Davis was re-elected, with the Nebraska race between Gov. Victor E. Anderson and Democrat Ralph G. Brooks hinging on the mail ballots.

In New England, the Democrats lost Rhode Island—an outgrowth of the bitterness of the 1956 race in which mail ballots which would have enabled Republican Christopher Del Sesto to defeat Gov. Dennis Roberts were declared invalid by the courts. Del Sesto came back to win this year.

The Democrats found a vote-getter of extraordinary proportions in Connecticut's Gov. Abraham Ribicoff. Supported by many Republicans as well as Democrats and independents, he carried his party to its greatest victory in this often Republican industrial state.

Massachusetts Gov. Foster Furcolo swept to a one-sided victory in a state where the Republicans have captured the governorship at least as often as the Democrats. Furcolo ran up a margin of more than 200,000 votes.

Republicans held on to governorships in New Hampshire and Vermont, but in traditionally rock-ribbed Republican Vermont, they were handed a scare as Democrat Bernard Leddy came close to upsetting Republican Robert Stafford.

Pittsburgh's Mayor David L. Lawrence, with a solid record for good municipal government, carried the state despite the defeat of Gov. George Leader in his bid for the Senate. His victory margin approached 300,000.

In Idaho, GOP Gov. Robert Smylie held his own. But all around him, the Republican state machine came tumbling down.

Democrats suffered two severe blows in the West. In Oregon, a combination of party disunity plus the appeal of Republican, Mark Hatfield, who campaigned on a strongly liberal platform, unseated Democrat Robert Holmes. Arizona plain went Republican.

Governors Elected

Alabama—John Patterson (D)
Arizona—Paul Fannin (R)
Arkansas—Orval Faubus (D)*
California—Edmund G. Brown (D)
Colorado—Stephen L. R. McNichols (D)*
Connecticut—Abraham Ribicoff (D)*
Georgia—Ernest Vandiver (D)
Idaho—Robert E. Smylie (R)*
Iowa—Herschel C. Loveless (D)*
Kansas—George Docking (D)*
Maryland—J. Millard Tawes (D)
Massachusetts—Foster Furcolo (D)*
Michigan—G. Mennen Williams (D)*
Minnesota—Orville L. Freeman (D)*
Nebraska—Undecided
Nevada—Grant Sawyer (D)
New Hampshire—Wesley Powell (R)
New Mexico—John Burroughs (D)
New York—Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)
North Dakota—John E. Davis (R)*
Ohio—Michael V. DiSalle (D)
Oklahoma—J. Howard Edmondson (D)
Oregon—Mark Hatfield (R)
Pennsylvania—David L. Lawrence (D)
Rhode Island—Christopher Del Sesto (R)
South Carolina—Ernest F. Hollings (D)
South Dakota—Ralph Herseth (D)
Tennessee—Buford Ellington (D)
Texas—Price Daniel (D)*
Vermont—Robert T. Stafford (R)
Wisconsin—Gaylord A. Nelson (D)
Wyoming—J. J. Hickey (D)

* Incumbent

Knowland Goes Down To Defeat with R-T-W

Los Angeles—An unprecedented political action campaign by labor, aided by enlightened employers, liberals and all but one political leader of both major parties, crushed the attempt by anti-labor forces to impose compulsory open shops on California.

The "right-to-work" measure went down to defeat by a 3-2 margin, losing by more than a million votes.

Second Defeat

A similar attempt to put across the compulsory open shop was defeated in California in 1944, and this latest defeat is expected to end such attempts here — perhaps for good.

The bill was supported only by GOP Sen. William Knowland among the major candidates of both parties in this state.

Democrat Edmund G. (Pat) Brown swamped Knowland in the race for governor by more than 700,000 votes to become the first Democratic governor since 1938, and only the second in this century.

Democratic Congressman Clair Engle trounced Republican Gov. Goodwin J. Knight to become the first Democratic senator from this state in 14 years.

The Democrats, most of whom were supported by labor, also won their first control of the state legislature in this century, and the state senate seems likely to be controlled by the Democrats.

The state's 1.7 million union members gave slightly more than $1 each to the campaign to counteract the "work" drive, lavishly financed by the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and firms such as Standard Oil of Indiana, General Electric and other huge corporations.

More than the funds made available by union members, the defeat of the measure was credited to the volunteer work by thousands of individual union members who worked in their spare time to get their side across—and did it.

State AFL Pres. Thomas L. Pitts said the "shame of it all was that so many hard-earned dollars of working people had to be spent to save their jobs and to defend traditional union-management agreements providing for union security."

NLRB Staffers Shift Posts

Key members of the National Labor Relations Board staff have shifted assignments, General Counsel Jerome D. Fenton announced.

John A. Penello, who has been serving temporarily as associate general counsel at the Washington headquarters, is resuming his former post as NLRB regional director at Baltimore.

Walter C. Phillips, currently director of the Atlanta regional office, will succeed Penello as associate general counsel. William Rains, chief law officer at Atlanta, will move up to the regional directorship.

Kansas Okays 'Work' But Trounces GOP

Topeka, Kans.—A "right-to-work" amendment captured a majority of the votes in Kansas, the only state of six where labor's efforts to defeat the compulsory open shop proposal were unsuccessful.

At the same time Republican congressmen and state and county officials hostile to labor were ousted, while Gov. George Docking and his Democratic running-mate for lieutenant governor were re-elected. This was the first time a Democratic governor had won a second term in Kansas.

COPE's intensive registration drive played an important part in the defeat of Rep. Everett Scrivner (R) in the Second District and Rep. Myron George (R) in the Third District. COPE's efforts were less significant in the rural areas.

The vote against "right-to-work" was heavy in the state's large industrial centers. But the first few hours of tabulating gave the "right-to-work" amendment a long lead, and the returns from Wichita, Kansas City and Topeka were insufficient to swing the results.

Republicans agreed with Democrats that party lines had apparently meant little on the "right-to-work" issue, but party leaders said that the heavy turnout of voters had cost the GOP dearly on the rest of the ballot.

Rep. Wint Smith (R), hostile to labor but victor over Elmo Mahoney in a tough, close battle in the 6th District, said:

"This was not an election. It was a revolution."

In other House races, Rep. W. H. Avery (R) defeated Robert Domme (D) in the 1st District; Rep. Edward H. Rees (R) licked W. Moore in the 4th and Rep. J. F. Breeding (D) turned back the challenge of C. R. Hope (R).

One outcome of the election, however, is that this state, long regarded as a Republican stronghold, now has a two-party system.

'Work' Killed in 5 States, Wins in Kansas

Majority of Backers Go Down to Defeat

(Continued from Page 1)

5-to-3. Colorado voters rejected the proposition by a 3-to-2 majority. The measure was beaten by about 5,000 votes in Idaho.

In Kansas it was different. Voters approved the compulsory open shop by a majority of more than 70,000 votes.

Organized labor, in its traditional pre-election role of stimulating voters to exercise their franchise, had conducted vigorous registration drives across the country, with particularly effective results in the states balloting on the "work" proposals. This was followed up with an intensive "get-out-the-vote" drive in these states.

In California and Ohio, this meant not only victory for the cause of trade unionism free from government restrictions and interference. It also meant the defeat of the candidates who had espoused the propositions.

GOP Sen. William F. Knowland, who had campaigned for California's governorship almost exclusively on an anti-labor platform, was soundly trounced by Democrat Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. The defeat ended public office, at least temporarily, for the former Republican leader in the Senate, who had hoped to make California's governor's mansion a stepping stone to his party's presidential nomination in 1960.

In Ohio, Republican Gov. C. William O'Neill and GOP Sen. John W. Bricker, both of whom had embraced the "right-to-work" issue in the closing days of the campaign, were swept out of office by the Democratic landslide that accompanied defeat of the compulsory open shop proposal.

The campaign in the six states was marked by investment of major sums by corporations and reactionary businessmen.

It was an issue which sharply divided the Republican party. Although they openly campaigned against what they termed "politico-labor bosses," both Pres. Eisenhower and Vice Pres. Nixon repeatedly proclaimed total neutrality on the "work" issue.

The refusal to commit themselves was particularly pointed when they stumped California, where the issue had resulted in an open split between Knowland, who favored the proposition, and GOP Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, running for the Senate in opposition to the "work" laws.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell repeatedly termed the laws "unwise" and criticized the "phony arguments" of their backers, although by campaign's end he endorsed Knowland and urged his election.

The "right-to-work" issue had echoes in the senatorial campaign in Indiana, where the proposal became state law in 1957. Gov. Harold W. Handley (R), who allowed it to become law without his signature, was trounced in his efforts to win the Senate seat vacated by right-wing GOP Sen. William Jenner.

ELECTION RETURNS were phoned in to AFL-CIO headquarters Tuesday night as AFL-CIO officials kept a close watch on the progress of key races. Gathered around desk are (left to right) Al Barkan, deputy director of COPE; Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation; James L. McDevitt, COPE director; Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Heavy Vote Against 'Work' Law Sinks Bricker, O'Neill in Ohio

Cleveland—Voters of Ohio spanked "right-to-work" law backers with a resounding "No" vote on Election Day. The anti-union shop amendment was defeated by nearly 1 million votes out of 3 million cast according to incomplete returns.

United Organized Labor of Ohio, truly united for the first time in years, dug down deeply into its reserves of manpower and money to win an emphatic victory.

The campaign was marked by a vicious effort to paint labor as boss-ridden, servile, fearful of reprisals. Gov. C. William O'Neill, who adopted R-T-W as his chief campaign issue, lost by 445,000 or more votes. He carried all other members of his administration, except one, to defeat.

By heavy majorities, voters elected Democrat Michael V. DiSalle, Toledo, in place of O'Neill; defeated Sen. John W. Bricker, far-right Republican; and gave a legislative majority to the Democrats for the first time in 10 years. Stephen M. Young, Cleveland lawyer and former congressman, beat Bricker by approximately 150,000 votes.

Early reports indicated the Democrats had won control also of the state legislature.

The big vote turnout was activated by labor, which boosted registration to an all-time high and worked like Trojans to preserve the freedom to bargain collectively for contracts requiring all beneficiaries to be union members.

Labor's victory messages were restrained.

"Organized labor is grateful to the fair-minded voters who saw through the trickery of this issue," said Pres. Patrick J. O'Malley and Executive Sec. William Finegan of the Cleveland AFL-CIO.

In the big industrial cities of Ohio, six or seven of every 10 voters cast a ballot against R-T-W.

But even in farm counties, and the hill country of South Ohio, many voters turned against the amendment or gave it slim majorities.

In Washington County, home of O'Neill, there were 8,859 against, 6,461 in favor.

"No" votes prevailed in such non-labor counties as Guernsey, Mercer, Noble, Pauling, Vinton, Auglaize, Columbiana, Meigs, Monroe, Ottawa, Putnam, Ross and Shelby.

Three Democrats ousted Republicans in the Ohio delegation to Congress. That gives the state 9 Democrats and 14 Republicans.

Voters Again Crush R-T-W in Washington

Seattle—An aroused electorate smashed the second attempt in two years to put "right-to-work" on the law books in Washington.

Democratic Gov. Albert D. Rosellini, noting the overwhelming defeat of Initiative 202, the latest "right-to-work" proposal, said he hoped proponents of such legislation would not attempt again to put it on the ballot.

"After two resounding defeats in two years," Rosellini said, "I would think that the people of the state have indicated overwhelmingly that they want no part of such legislation."

With 4,555 precincts out of 5,025 in the state reported, Initiative 202 trailed 530,917 to 301,103. Late returns were building up the majority against the measure.

The defeat, as great as it was, was not as big as that piled up two years ago against a similar measure. But 63.8 percent of the voters were against 202 and this was only slightly less than the 68.1 percent against the 1956 proposal.

Unlike two years ago, many of the state's most influential industrial and business leaders—headed by William M. Allen, president of the Boeing Airplane Co.—gave all-out support to "right-to-work."

The United Labor Advisory Committee Against Initiative 202, a state-wide organization with E. M. Weston as chairman, and the Committees on Political Education in the counties, countered with their own programs.

Leo Weisfield and Stan Tipp, two Seattle businessmen, headed up a state-wide committee of business and industrial leaders who joined labor in opposing the initiative.

The COPE groups carried on an extensive drive to get members of unions registered. They provided baby-sitters and rides to the polls election day.

The other groups sponsored advertising and television shows against the initiative. They promoted rallies and provided speakers for service, religious and other organizations.

Pierce County turned in the heaviest vote against 202. Tacoma is the principal city in the county, where 71.1 percent of the voters turned down the initiative.

Voters in Seattle and King Counties voted 62.7 percent against the measure and in Spokane County in eastern Washington, where proponents expected to be strongest, 62.5 percent of the voters rejected the initiative.

Brooks Hays Felled By Segregationist

Little Rock—An arch-segregationist, running as a last-minute write-in independent candidate, defeated veteran Democratic Rep. Brooks Hays in a shocking upset.

Dr. Dale Alford, segregationist member of the Little Rock School Board, defeated eight-term Rep. Hays by a scant 1,300-vote plurality.

Alford accused Hays of being a "moderate" on the question of integration in a campaign in which Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) was generally believed to be supporting the write-in candidate.

Hays, a prominent lay churchman and president of the Southern Baptist Convention, attempted to mediate the Little Rock school controversy between Faubus and Pres. Eisenhower last year.

Labor, Democrats Triumph in Colorado

Denver, Colo.—Goaded by the "right-to-work" proposal on the state election ballot, labor and Democrats won smashing victories all over this state on Nov. 4.

The total turnout far exceeded any previous off-year election in history.

The sole Republican elected to statewide office, Atty. Gen. Duke W. Dunbar, had shared labor backing in the form of an equal endorsement given by Colorado COPE to him and his Democratic challenger, Charles S. Vigil.

Gov. Steve McNichols and the rest of the Democratic slate were swept in by margins of roughly 3 to 2. The Democrats, majority party in the legislature since 1956 after 20 years of GOP control, strengthened their hold on both Senate and House.

The real surprise was the victory of a labor-endorsed Democrat, Byron L. Johnson, in the 2nd Congressional Dist. against odds most political observers considered unbeatable. Johnson's opponent, former State Rep. John G. Mackie, had supported the "right-to-work" issue.

Johnson, also a former state legislator and an ex-professor of economics at the University of Denver, takes over in a district once considered a pillar of Republicanism. The area includes Denver's suburbs and the entire northeastern quadrant of the state. An unexpected Democratic uprising in the suburban areas gave Johnson his edge, but Mackie ran poorly even in his home county, Boulder.

The seat is being vacated by Republican Rep. William S. Hill, a conservative retiring after 18 years

R-T-W Edged Out in Close Idaho Voting

Pocatello, Ida. — Idaho's defeat of the most viciously worded of all the "right-to-work" initiatives was a major triumph for labor.

This state might well have gone down the Kansas road: Idaho is a farm state, labor is not yet merged, and only 25,000 union members are to be found among Idaho's population of 680,000.

With 95 percent of the precincts in R-T-W was defeated by a 5,000-vote margin. While the big population counties turned in the necessary margins for a labor victory, the proposition was defeated in 21 of Idaho's 44 mainly rural counties. The big surprise was that the farm vote failed to follow the Kansas pattern.

Major factor in defeat of the "work" proposal was the fact that Idaho labor concentrated its efforts against the measure through United Labor of Idaho and the Idaho Council for Industrial Peace. The campaign was pitched on the record of a half-century of peaceful labor relations, the contrast between Idaho's living standards and those of "work" states, and the dishonest "right-to-work" label.

The Freedom to Work Committee, sponsor of the proposal, concentrated much of its activity in the speaking tour of anti-labor lecturer Cy Radcliffe, who hammered away at charges of "corruption" in the labor movement. The "work" backers included the Idaho Farm Bureau.

Democrats Strengthen Hold on House

GOP at Low Point After 6 Years of Ike

Millions of American voters, dissatisfied with the Eisenhower Administration on a variety of issues, swept the Democratic party into a position of commanding control of the House of Representatives.

Nearly-complete tabulations gave the Democrats a minimum of 281 seats—a gain of 46 over their strength in the 85th Congress. It was the largest Democratic majority in the House in nearly two decades.

Republican representation in the lower body sank to 153—the lowest point in the six years of the Eisenhower Administration. One seat went to an avowed segregationist, who scored a stunning upset as a last-minute write-in "independent."

So complete was the Democratic victory that the party captured 48 seats previously held by Republicans while losing only two former Democratic seats. This gave the Democrats a net gain of 46.

One of the losses was to the segregationist - independent, Little Rock's Dr. Dale Alford, who unseated veteran Rep. Brooks Hays (D).

In the GOP's only successful effort to wrest a House seat from the Democrats, Rep. Coya Knutson of Minnesota's 9th Dist. lost to Republican Odin Langden.

Gain in Indiana

In "right-to-work" Indiana, where the delegation to the 85th Congress had been composed of nine Republicans and two Democrats, six GOP incumbents went down to defeat. This means that Indiana will send eight Democrats, only three Republicans, to the 86th Congress.

Although Democratic candidates for the Senate were defeated in New York and Pennsylvania, the party increased its strength in House delegations from both states, picking up two previously Republican seats in New York and three—including one in Pres. Eisenhower's own home district—in Pennsylvania.

This rising Democratic tide in northern New England found an echo this week in Vermont, which elected its first Democratic congressman in history. Victor was William H. Meyer, a political newcomer who beat former GOP Gov. Harold J. Arthur by a 5-to-4 margin.

Democratic gains in House seats include the following:

California, 4; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 6; Iowa, 3; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 2; New York, 2; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 3; Pennsylvania, 3; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

Ike's Vote No Help To His Congressman

Gettysburg, Pa. — Pres. Eisenhower's own congressional district rejected a Republican candidate for re-election to the House.

James M. Quigley, the Democratic candidate, won by a narrow margin over the GOP incumbent, Rep. S. Walter Stauffer. Quigley was elected to Congress in 1954, but lost to Stauffer in the Eisenhower landslide two years later.

Probable Committee Line-Up in Congress

Here is the probable line-up of committee chairmen in the 86th Congress:

SENATE

Agriculture	Allen J. Ellender (La.)
Appropriations	Carl Hayden (Ariz.)
Armed Services	Richard B. Russell (Ga.)
Banking & Currency	J. William Fulbright (Ark.)
District of Columbia	Alan Bible (Nev.)
Finance	Harry F. Byrd (Va.)
Foreign Relations	Theodore F. Green (R. I.)
Government Operations	John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Interior	James E. Murray (Mont.)
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)
Judiciary	James O. Eastland (Miss.)
Labor and Public Welfare	Lister Hill (Ala.)
Post Office & Civil Service	Olin D. Johnston (S. C.)
Public Works	Dennis Chavez (N. M.)
Rules	Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)
Small Business	John Sparkman (Ala.)

HOUSE

Agriculture	Harold D. Cooley (N. C.)
Appropriations	Clarence Cannon (Mo.)
Armed Services	Carl Vinson (Ga.)
Banking and Currency	Brent Spence (Ky.)
District of Columbia	John L. McMillan (S. C.)
Education and Labor	Graham Barden (N. C.)
Foreign Affairs	Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)
Government Operations	William L. Dawson (Ill.)
House Administration	Omar Burleson (Tex.)
Interior	Wayne N. Aspináll (Colo.)
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	Oren Harris (Ark.)
Judiciary	Emanuel Celler (N. Y.)
Merchant Marine & Fisheries	Herbert C. Bonner (N. C.)
Post Office & Civil Service	Tom Murray (Tenn.)
Public Works	Charles A. Buckley (N. Y.)
Rules	Howard W. Smith (Va.)
Small Business	Wright Patman (Tex.)
Un-American Activities	Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Veterans	Olin E. Teague (Tex.)
Ways & Means	Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)

Rockefeller Scores Big Personal Triumph

New York—Nelson Rockefeller's shattering triumph over Gov. Averell Harriman was a brilliantly executed personal victory.

That is the opinion of political analysts here after the election which propelled the scion of the nation's wealthiest family to an influential position in the battle for the 1960 Republican nomination.

Trade unionists, who worked hard and with unusual unity for Harriman, took some solace in Rockefeller's campaign announcement that he would oppose a "right-to-work" law here and the fact that he openly disagreed with Pres. Eisenhower's attack on northern and western Democrats as "radicals."

Labor - management relations at Rockefeller Center have been friendly, thanks in large measure to Victor Borella, chief labor adviser to the Rockefeller business interests.

Rockefeller widely outdistanced his running-mates in his total vote after managing with great skill to avoid the onus of the recession which haunted other Republican candidates in the state and nation.

In cities hard-hit by the recession — Buffalo, Schenectady, Niagara Falls, Nassau County—Rockefeller did extremely well over Harriman. Yet other Democratic candidates were not affected as adversely as the incumbent governor. For example, in Schenectady, home of General Electric, the county went for Rockefeller while a Democratic candidate for Congress, Samuel Stratton, rode to triumph. Nassau County, part of Long Island, where there has been protracted unemployment due to aircraft contract cutbacks, gave Rockefeller a better vote than the GOP garnered in 1954.

Another issue which benefitted Rockefeller was "bossism," the result of the internal Democratic row at the state convention when Carmine De Sapio, Tammany leader and national committeeman, secured the senatorial nomination for New York County Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan, who was defeated by Rep. Kenneth Keating.

Although there is no real way of telling, political observers seemed to believe that Rockefeller has a great appeal to women voters. One New York district leader said he began to "get the willies" early on Election Day when he saw women he hadn't seen in a dozen years coming out to vote.

Labor officials, who had given Harriman unprecedented organized support — New York City unions had more than 9,000 canvassers out on Election Day — were visibly amazed at the extent of the Rockefeller vote.

The Rockefeller victory was all the more remarkable because the 50-year-old Republican candidate—in his first try for elective office—had entered the race at the short end of 3-to-1 odds. He moved steadily forward throughout a campaign which is reportedly one of the most expensive in the state's history—$6 million.

Freeman Paces DFL Victory in Minnesota

Minneapolis—Gov. Orville L. Freeman and Eugene J. McCarthy led the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party here to an impressive victory in the general elections.

Freeman, seeking his third term as governor, was on his way to a majority of some 200,000 votes and McCarthy ousted Republican Edward J. Thye for the Senate.

An avalanche of votes, surprising for a non-presidential year, slowed up tabulation of totals but the absent votes included the DFL stronghold in Minnesota's iron range, certain to bolster DFL majorities.

Voters gave the Republicans a 5-4 edge in the state's congressional delegation, defeating DFL Rep. Coya Knutson in her bid for re-election.

Veteran Roy Wier, Minneapolis DFL congressman, was victorious in a tight struggle with Leonard Lindquist, a Republican labor lawyer, in the 3rd District, while GOP incumbent H. Carl Andersen in the rural 7th District won only narrowly over A. I. Johnson, Freeman's speaker in the state legislature.

John Blatnik, DFL, smashed to a seventh term in Congress and McCarthy was replaced as Congressman from St. Paul by Democrat Joseph Karth, international representative of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.

The two Republican candidates who campaigned on the "labor bossism" issue both were running far behind their GOP colleagues. They were George MacKinnon, former U.S. district attorney who challenged Freeman, and Gilbert Saetre who opposed Miles Lord for attorney-general.

Scattered returns appeared to bear out pre-election predictions that DFL liberals would increase their slim majority in the state house of representatives.

Proxmire, Nelson Win With Labor Backing

Milwaukee—Sparked by complete support and all-out backing from Wisconsin labor, Sen. William Proxmire was returned to office in Badger State balloting. Proxmire, running for his first full term, defeated Republican candidate Roland J. Steinle by a convincing margin.

Last minute smear attempts by the Republican Party claiming that Proxmire's campaign was financed by out-of-state "labor bosses" failed completely as Proxmire's early election lead was never threatened.

Wealthy Wisconsin industrialists poured thousands of dollars into a frantic saturation of telephone, radio, and newspaper ads in an effort to link Proxmire with "labor czars," but to no avail. In the governorship race, labor - endorsed Democratic candidate Gaylord Nelson defeated incumbent Gov. Vernon Thompson by a margin of 80,000 votes. Nelson thus became the first Democratic governor in Wisconsin since 1932.

In Milwaukee County, Labor's Political League scored resounding victories by sweeping all congressional races, county races, and a big majority of state legislature seats. Incumbent 4th Dist. Congressman Clement J. Zablocki swamped his Republican opponent as did 5th Dist. Congressman Henry Reuss. Elsewhere in Wisconsin labor-endorsed Lester Johnson was returned to Congress in the 9th District.

New seats were won in the 1st District by Gerald Flynn, and in the 2nd District by Robert Kastenmeier. Both men had labor backing.

Wisconsin labor volunteers manned scores of telephone stations throughout election day urging voters to go to the polls and elect liberal candidates.

Prior to election day unions sent out hundreds of thousands of pamphlets listing labor's endorsed candidates and the reasons for this choice.

Burdick (R) Goes, Burdick (D) Comes

Bismarck, N. D.—The son of a retiring congressman was elected to his father's seat in the House of Representatives. That's not so unusual except for one thing.

The father, Rep. Usher Burdick, is a Republican. The son, Quentin Burdick, is a Democrat. The elder Burdick supported his son's campaign.

Heavy Margins Given Fogarty, Forand in R.I.

Providence, R. I.—Three Democratic candidates for congress, backed by the Rhode Island AFL-CIO, were returned to office by overwhelming pluralities.

Winning with ease were U.S. Sen. John O. Pastore, Rep. Aime J. Forand and Rep. John E. Fogarty.

Fogarty, who received numerous endorsements from various Rhode Island local unions, polled 115,424 votes. His opponent, Robert Gammell, a young attorney, received 66,588.

Forand, under fire during the campaign from the Rhode Island Medical Society for his bill to extend medical service to recipients of social security retirement benefits, polled 95,677 votes. His opponent, E. Martineau, a Woonsocket advertising man received 56,188.

The only major Rhode Island Democrat receiving labor's support to go down to defeat was Gov. Dennis J. Roberts. A Providence lawyer, Christopher Del Sesto, beat Roberts by a vote of 174,276 to 167,972.

Roberts was beaten on local issues, including a bitter primary fight which saw him edge Democratic Lt. Gov. Armand H. Cote for the right to be the Democratic gubernatorial standard bearer in the finals. Cote refused to endorse Roberts in the final election.

Del Sesto during his campaign came out against any so-called "right-to-work" law in this state.

Elected lieutenant governor was Democrat John A. Notte, Jr., who was given labor's unqualified endorsement and support during the campaign. Notte polled 188,478 votes against 145,909 for his opponent.

Senate Democratic Margin Rises to 28

Take 13 Seats From GOP in Liberal Surge

By Gervase N. Love

A top-heavy Democratic majority with a strengthened liberal element will rule the Senate for the coming two years as the result of Tuesday's election.

The surge of votes that swept Democrats to victory in 25 of the 33 contests for seats in the upper house, plus the "early-bird" victory of Sen.-Elect Edmund S. Muskie in Maine, will give the party a more-than-comfortable margin of 62 to 34 when the 86th Congress starts business in January. In the 85th Congress Senate Democrats had a scant edge of 49 to 47.

The Democrats took 12 seats from the Republicans on Nov. 4 and gave up none. With Muskie's earlier win they increased their Senate margin from 2 to 28 seats.

The Democrats took three of the six seats Republicans had abandoned either to retire or run for other offices. In nine cases they unseated GOP incumbents

The Republican party's extreme right wing came out of the election badly battered. Defeated for re-election were Senators John Bricker (O.) and Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), as well as West Virginia's Chapman Revercomb and John D. Hoblitzell, Jr.

Bricker Routed

Bricker was routed by former Rep. Stephen Young. Triumphing over Barrett in a nerve-racking contest that went almost to the final precinct for a decision was Gale McGee. Rep. Robert C. Byrd easily defeated Revercomb for a full term from West Virginia, while former Rep. Jennings Randolph beat out Hoblitzell in the race to fill the unexpired portion of the term of the late Sen. Matthew Neely (D).

Democrats also took the Senate seats vacated by such extremist Republicans as William F. Knowland (Calif.), whose replacement will be former Rep. Clair Engle; H. Alexander Smith (N. J.), whose place will be filled by former Rep. Harrison A. Williams; and William E. Jenner of Indiana, where the reactionary Republican Gov. Harold W. Handley lost a bid to succeed him to labor-backed Mayor R. Vance Hartke of Evansville.

However, the equally right wing Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) scored a repeat victory over Gov. Ernest W. McFarland (D), from whom he took the Senate seat to which he was first elected in 1952.

Other liberal gains included the choice of former Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D) in Connecticut over Sen. William A. Purtell (R), who was seeking another term; the victory of Lieut. Gov. Philip A. Hart (D) in Michigan over the conservative Sen. Charles E. Potter, and that of Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D) over the moderate Sen. Edward J. Thye (R) in Minnesota.

Re-elected liberals included Dem. Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.), whose aspirations for the Democratic nomination for the presidency two years from now were bolstered by an impressive majority over Vincent J. Celeste; Stuart Symington (Mo.), who also scored a major triumph; Mike Mansfield (Mont.); Dennis Chavez (N. M.); John O. Pastore (R. I.); Albert Gore (Tenn.); Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.); Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) and William Proxmire (Wis.).

Also numbered among the liberals chosen again was William Langer (N. D.).

The extent of the Democratic victory, while impressive, may pose some problems for the party's leadership in the Senate.

Democratic representation on the committees through which legislation is funneled to the floor for final action will be increased, Republican representation will be sharply decreased.

R. VANCE HARTKE (D)
New Indiana Senator

ROBERT C. BYRD (D)
A West Virginia Winner

34 Senate Winners

Arizona—Barry Goldwater (R)*.
California—Clair Engle (D).
Connecticut—Thomas J. Dodd (D).
Delaware—John J. Williams (R)*.
Florida—Spessard L. Holland (D)*.
Indiana—R. Vance Hartke (D).
Maine—Edmund S. Muskie (D).
Maryland—J. Glenn Beall (R)*.
Massachusetts—John F. Kennedy (D)*.
Michigan—Philip A. Hart (D).
Minnesota—Eugene J. McCarthy (D).
Mississippi—John C. Stennis (D)*.
Missouri—Stuart Symington (D)*.
Montana—Mike Mansfield (D)*.
Nebraska—Roman L. Hruska (R)*.
Nevada—Howard W. Cannon (D).
New Jersey—Harrison A. Williams (D).
New Mexico—Dennis Chavez (D)*.
New York—Kenneth B. Keating (R).
North Carolina—B. Everett Jordan (D)*.
North Dakota—William Langer (R)*.
Ohio—Stephen M. Young (D).
Pennsylvania—Hugh Scott (R).
Rhode Island—John O. Pastore (D)*.
Tennessee—Albert Gore (D)*.
Texas—Ralph W. Yarborough (D)*.
Utah—Frank E. Moss (D).
Vermont—Winston L. Prouty (R).
Virginia—Harry Flood Byrd (D)*.
Washington—Henry M. Jackson (D)*.
West Virginia—Robert C. Byrd (D).
Jennings Randolph (D).
Wisconsin—William Proxmire (D)*.
Wyoming—Gale McGee (D).

* Incumbent.

FRANK E. MOSS (D)
Upset Victor in Utah

CLAIR ENGLE (D)
Senate Winner in California

STEPHEN M. YOUNG (D)
Whips Bricker in Ohio

EUGENE J. McCARTHY (D)
Minnesota's New Senator

PHILIP A. HART (D)
Elected Senator in Michigan

THOMAS J. DODD (D)
Connecticut Senate Winner

Democrats Gain Seats Despite Leader Loss

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Democrats elected a governor, captured every statewide office but one, seized control of the state's congressional delegation from the Republicans and even achieved a 4-to-3 majority on the State Supreme Court for the first time in history on Nov. 4.

But Gov. George M. Leader's bid for a U.S. Senate seat lost by 109,000 votes to Republican Rep. Hugh D. Scott, a Philadelphian. Disappointment was tempered to some extent however by the fact that Scotts' vote in the House has been moderate or liberal on important issues.

Mayor David L. Lawrence won the governorship but failed to roll up the plurality that even Republicans had half-expected, taking the state from Reading pretzel manufacturer Arthur T. McGonigle, the GOP candidate, by about 85,000 votes.

Labor and independent voters in Philadelphia made Lawrence's victory possible with a plurality of 174,000. Other Democratic strongholds in the Pittsburgh area and the Scranton - Wilkes-Barre coal region failed to produce anticipated heavy majorities.

The debate over what caused the defeat of Leader, an established friend of labor, began even as the rural votes that upset him started coming in. Leader, who won the governorship four years ago by 279,000 votes, was handicapped by intra-party feuds. As a result he ran behind Lawrence in nearly every section of the state but his own York County area.

Although the Democrats won more than half of the state's 67 counties four years ago, this year they took only 13 but these were the populous ones. They elected Judge Curtis Bok of Philadelphia, an outstanding liberal, to the State Supreme Court

The Democrats wrested three congressional seats from the Republicans and from a 17-13 minority in the delegation became a 16-14 majority.

Democrats Sweep to Victory in Michigan

Detroit—Michigan voters gave Democrats a clean sweep of statewide offices for the first time since the Civil War.

Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams fought off a severe Republican smear campaign to lead his entire state ticket to victory. Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart took away the Republicans' only remaining statewide office when he trounced Sen. Charles E. Potter.

In the congressional races, Democrats picked up one seat. They did better in the legislature, winning six additional seats in the House and one in the Senate.

Republicans wove their campaign around a twin attack on unions and Williams, whose ticket had AFL-CIO support. The GOP theme was that the recession was purely a Michigan situation and that the Democratic-labor alliance was driving industry out of the state.

The hot campaign produced a record outpouring of Michigan voters for an off-year election—a total of 2 million. Williams, who was the No. 1 target of all GOP candidates for all offices, came through with a 150,000 majority over the Republican standard bearer, Paul D. Bagwell, a Michigan State University professor. He thus becomes the first governor in the nation's history to win six consecutive terms.

Hart defeated Potter by a margin of 170,000 votes. Potter based his campaign almost exclusively on an attack on labor and the labor press. Hart hammered away at Potter's pro-business record in the Senate.

Democratic incumbents scored lopsided victories—with margins as wide as 10 to one—in the six congressional races in industrial Wayne County which includes Detroit. Republicans lost the 7th Dist. to James G. O'Hara, who will become the Michigan thumb area's first Democrat in Congress. He upset first-termer Robert J. McIntosh.

Republican incumbents won tight races in the 6th, 11th and 18th Districts. Democratic percentages in all but two of the 18 congressional districts were greater than before.

Democratic percentages in the races for the legislature were also up but, because of gerrymandered districts, gains were limited. They kept their 49 seats in the House and added six more. The 55 seats give them an even split in the 110-seat lower chamber.

A Victory for America

AMERICAN VOTERS overwhelmingly rejected at the polls Tuesday a brazenly designed campaign to split off the American trade union movement from the rest of the nation and slowly hammer it into a state of impotence and submission.

Farmers, small businessmen and housewives joined with trade union members to deliver a smashing defeat to the reactionary forces which refuse to or cannot understand the pattern of American life in the mid-1950s.

The millions of voters who marked ballots or turned voting machine levers Tuesday demonstrated that they understood the need of a modern America for a free and responsible trade union movement capable of manning the nation's industrial might in a setting of labor-management understanding.

The voters rejected the sneering assumption that the free, educated, intelligent American worker is a tool of a "labor boss" who is ready to take him down "the left lane" to socialism and worse.

They rejected, on the basis of the evidence of the labor movement's self-initiated anti-corruption campaign, the contention that workers subject themselves meekly to crooked leaders.

They spurned in an avalanche of ballots the pleas of self-seeking, union-busting employers for the workers' "right-to-work" in an open shop.

But the American voters did more than reject a high-powered lie campaign. They rejected also the reactionary, ultra-conservative forces seeking to convince them that salvation lay in industrial warfare.

With a few exceptions the voters rejected the right-wingers of the Republican Party, their attacks on labor and their campaigns for "right-to-work" laws. But not all Republicans were rejected. Many with a moderate or mildly liberal political philosophy gained the approval of the electorate despite a Democratic sweep of major proportions.

Barry Goldwater is perhaps the exception to prove the point that the American voters will not buy reaction with or without the huckster's trimmings.

The election results reveal also that when the people are informed, when they have all the pertinent facts, they will come down on the side of justice and fair play.

The trade union movement made a major effort in 1958 to acquaint its members and the general public with the basic issues of the attack on labor, of the fraud and deceit of the "right-to-work" proposals, of the need to elect a Congress dedicated to meeting the pressing social and economic needs of the nation.

The results are heartening, especially so in face of the endorsement given the right-wing campaign from the White House on down.

The result of the election is not a labor victory but a victory for all Americans in repelling an attack on the fundamental principles of American democracy.

The election outcome perhaps was best described many years ago by a great editor in the liberal tradition, when he put on the front pages of his then fighting liberal papers the words:

"Give the people light and they will find their way."

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Thank You—and You—and You

Aims to Destroy Unions:

Cynical 'Boulwareism' Perils Industrial Peace in Nation

The following material is excerpted from an article in the September-October 1958 issue of the Harvard Business Review by Benjamin M. Selekman entitled "Cynicism and Managerial Morality."

AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE of cynicism is the managerial strategy represented by what has come to be known as Boulwareism, named after a General Electric vice president, Lemuel R. Boulware. It is based on these principles:

- Management knows best what should be done for its employes.
- It should therefore make up its mind prior to any negotiation what should be the maximum offer.
- It should refuse to recede from or alter this offer in any substantial way.
- It should take a strike, if necessary, and hold out until the union capitulates.

In his most recent address Boulware severely indicted unions (without making any exceptions) for using force instead of persuasion at the bargaining table, for developing a strategy of "political bargaining," and for "promoting the something-for-nothing, inflationary, foreign socialist brand of anti-business economics. . . ."

He called on businessmen to rally on the political field to defeat union leaders. He congratulated Arizona businessmen for having been active in the enactment of a "right-to-work" law, and told them that "a very important factor in General Electric's decision favoring Arizona over the other contenders for our computer business was the combination of the fact that you do have a 'right-to-work' law and the fact that a growing majority of the citizens are so obviously coming to appreciate and support voluntarism as opposed to compulsion in union membership."

Surely it is unfair to lump all unions under a blanket indictment! Corporations have suffered so much from being on the receiving end of that kind of strategy that it is difficult to understand a similar tactic by a spokesman for one of the country's leading companies. Could it be evidence of a latent prejudicial attitude toward trade unions?

Under certain situations a strategy of containment may be a sound one—when dealing with a new and undisciplined union, or a Communist-dominated one, or one with irresponsible leaders, or if demands are so excessive as to threaten the competitive position of a company. However, if the aim is to "cut a union down to size," to beat union leadership to the punch, then indeed the strategy is tantamount to a Machiavellian use of power to discredit and, if possible, to destroy the union. It denies workers adequate and competent representation, for such tactics will never afford leaders an opportunity for development and growth. Indeed, the most serious moral defect of Boulwareism lies precisely in the fact that it deprives a human institution of the opportunity to grow in maturity and responsibility.

The labor movement is bound to take on increasing importance as time goes on. While in the foreseeable future of this country we are not likely to face a labor party as in Free Europe, trade unions and their adherents nevertheless play an important role in affairs of state as well as of industry. The best way for union members and leaders to acquire knowledge of the complex economic, political, and social factors at work is to learn through the negotiation and administration of agreements.

But Boulwareism affords them little or no opportunity to undergo such an experience. It presents them with a "take it or leave it" ultimatum. The consequent danger may be a lethargic rank and file, with the radical, the impractical, or the militant rising to leadership; or, worse, the corrupt and predatory may "muscle in" and take over. So we may face, if Boulwareism spreads, the risk of firmly established and powerful unionism without responsible membership and leadership—an ominous eventuality.

MOREOVER, is it not a fallacy to assume, as does Boulwareism, that management can look out for employe welfare better than can union officials? In an age of specialization, management must have as its primary concern the economic health of the business as shown in profits; unions, the welfare of their members. The latter is not an easy job in a competitive world where industry must continually adjust to new technologies, shifting markets, or periods of recession, and where the workmen must be transferred, furloughed, demoted, and even discharged.

In truth, modern industry is a combined operation for management and labor. It is arrogant for either group to assume that it has a key to superior wisdom or morality. They represent adverse as well as common interests. While they may differ as to the distribution of proceeds, they agree on the desirability of maximum productivity. And everyone is the greater gainer when both mutual and conflicting interests are recognized and the parties gather around the table to negotiate the best possible agreement in terms of efficiency as well as of social justice.

How tempting it is to adopt Boulwareism as a strategy and thus be in a position to call the shots. Yet to do so is to imply a cynical attitude toward democracy and its capacity to develop sober, responsible leadership. In these human matters, as in strictly business ones, management must be willing to take risks.

Morgan Says:

Pasternak Crackdown Proves Soviets Can't Tolerate Freedom

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WHAT IS THE WEIRD NATURE of a regime which can penalize a man for exploring its society and lionize another for exploring science? The Soviet Union glows with officially approved pride over the award of the Nobel Prize in physics to three of its scientists, glowers with such a punitive eye at poet Boris Pasternak that he is obliged to reject this coveted Nobel award for literature.

Morgan

This cynical, pressurized performance outrages the sensibilities of the West, as it should, but I am afraid there is a certain ironic reflection of strength here, as well as weakness.

The Kremlin's behavior might be described as a display of resilient rigidity. The Communists cannot yet fully tolerate ideological deviation—and maybe they never can—but they seem to have adjusted to the point where the deviationist is not executed but quarantined. To a creative artist this may be a more horrible kind of slow death than the quick dispatch of a Stalin-like purge but it looks less messy, more "humane" to the outside world.

Moscow, though its behavior sometimes belies the point, is keenly sensitive to world opinion. It can be argued that if the non-Communists had not made Pasternak such a cause celebre, his novel, Dr. Zhivago, which is not really a blistering indictment of the Soviet regime, but a rather human, episodic critique of its strengths and weaknesses, his work nevertheless might have been more embarrassing to the rulers of the USSR in the long run.

But perhaps that is too much sophisticated restraint to ask of us outsiders, hungry as we are for any suggestive tidbits that there is ferment and fomentation for freedom behind the Iron Curtain. So Moscow had no alternative and reacted violently, stripping Pasternak of his membership in the Writers Guild and forcing him, directly or indirectly, to renounce the signal Stockholm honor by which he had been "abashed."

WHAT DO WE MAKE, then, of the fact of a Pasternak? Does the sound of this literate voice eschewing the pure party line prove that it is only a matter of time until communism collapses of its own weight, that it needs only a few more trumpets of truth to make its walls, like Jericho's, come tumbling down?

In the past, such international figures as John Foster Dulles have been tantalized by the prospect. Of late, however, the secretary seems more attracted by the possibility that communism may be turning inward, becoming more responsive to the needs and welfare of its subjects. To be sure, he interprets this, or did at his recent news conference, as being the real collapse of communism by diverting it from its goal of "international revolution and conquest." And he sees this change being wrought in maybe the short space of decades.

But the implication the secretary of state leaves, or at least the inference he invites, is one of ultimate Communist weakness, even "withering away." As much as we cling to the Hollywood conviction that good, in the end, triumphs over evil, I am not so sure this confidence is justified. There is little doubt that the Communist world is changing. But I am haunted by this spectral question: What if the Communists manage to adjust to the decades ahead better than we do? Although they started behind us, their momentum is greater than ours.

WE HAVE FREEDOM and they don't, but the issue is: What do we do with our freedom? In San Francisco, I noticed in the paper a radio station's ad which said "more music, less talk." It struck me that the American people have become waffles over which saccharine ballads are syruped from reveille to bedtime via the ubiquitous radio and television set, in kitchens, cars, restaurants, soda fountains, even at factory work benches and in executive suites.

But we are suffering from mental malnutrition. We lack the vitamins of plain, envigorating talk about the larger facts of life. We suspect that Boris Pasternak is a prisoner of his society even though he emphasizes that his rejection of the Nobel Prize was "voluntary."

In a sense, however, we are all prisoners of our respective societies and I wonder if we realize how much we have become unthinking, pleasure-loving prisoners of our own?

Free Trade Unions Major Hope For Venzuelan Democracy

By Harry W. Flannery

CARACAS, VENEZUELA—Free trade unions are a main hope for political and economic stability in Venezuela—just freed from dictatorship and in the midst of a political campaign.

That's my impression following a trip to Venezuela to attend the first congress of the Venezuelan Association of Newspapermen since the ouster of Marcos Perez Jimenez.

This is a rich country. The wealth comes from the $500 million in oil profits pouring into the national treasury every year. More hundreds of millions will flow into the same coffers once full exploitation of Cerro Bolivar, a mountain 62 percent pure iron, has begun.

Trade unions have been a means of seeing that workers get their share, but they have not yet reached the workers on the hillside plots. Otherwise, especially in oil, Venezuela is well organized.

Trade union leaders, banished to the humid jungles of the Orinoco, the prisons and other countries by the dictatorship are back now, but waiting for the national government elections before they hold their own new elections.

NOTHING ELSE MATTERS much now except the elections to the presidency and congress. Hope continues for a unity candidate to avoid the political cataclysms that have followed party victories in the past. At the moment, however, there are three candidates:

Rear Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal, president of the junta, the interim government, now proposed by the Republican Democratic Union, is a personable, huge, smiling handshaker, but without a record even in the junta.

Romulo Betancourt, former president, named by Democratic Action, a pipe smoking, bespectacled, red-faced veteran.

Dr. Rafael Caldera, named by COPEI, the Christian Democrats, a handsome chap who also campaigned in the days before the dictatorship.

All are leftist by our standards. Anyone of the three will probably increase the government share of oil royalties from the present 50-50.

The candidates have been temperate, compared with their aroused supporters. Signs line every highway, shout from almost every building and fence, urging vote yellow for URD, green for COPEI, white for AD, or red for the Communists.

If this first free election in 10 years becomes the first of a series, everyone will breathe easier in public office, business and labor. The target date is Dec. 7.

"We've decided to put through a raise for you, Bascombe!"

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN, who may be taken to have honorably removed himself from political life, used an occasion in California just before the election to state some political facts that potential candidates for the presidential nomination in 1960 should heed.

Dealing with the question of whether the federal government was meddling too much in local affairs and whether the business of government costs too much money, Warren laid down a principle in the form of what he termed his opinion.

If the federal government becomes too deeply involved in matters that are "the proper prerogatives of the states," he said, "this has generally happened only when the states themselves have failed to meet the needs of the people."

There was a sympathetic parallel here to the presidential campaign of 1952, when the Democratic nominee Adlai Stevenson, as a fresh and vitalizing force, declared that the separate states would not have to fight so hard to preserve "states' rights" if they had not previously been guilty of "states' wrongs."

The federal government had "intruded" in state affairs, Stevenson then pointed out, because the states had not acted to protect the rights of minorities to equality of education and housing and economic opportunity, the rights of all people to unemployment insurance and social security, to jobs and stable, recognized collective bargaining.

The Chief Justice said it again: "When the state governments fail to satisfy the needs of the people, they appeal to the federal government. Whether the question is one of the advancement of human knowledge, of law and order, or of the right of all persons to the equal protection of the laws, the federal government need become involved only when the states fail to act."

★ ★ ★

MR. WARREN spoke at the dedication of an institute devoted to research in the field of heart and nerve ailments. As governor of California, he had signed the first state bills that provided for the institute, although now the federal government is helping finance it.

He laid down another principle: that sometimes people need things, such as medical research, that is "costly business" to be supported "by the initiative and resources of all the people acting together through their elected representatives."

There was an enormous irony in the Chief Justice's words.

He was the governor who appointed William F. Knowland to the Senate, straight from the Army in France, back in 1944, and thus launched Knowland on a career of national prominence.

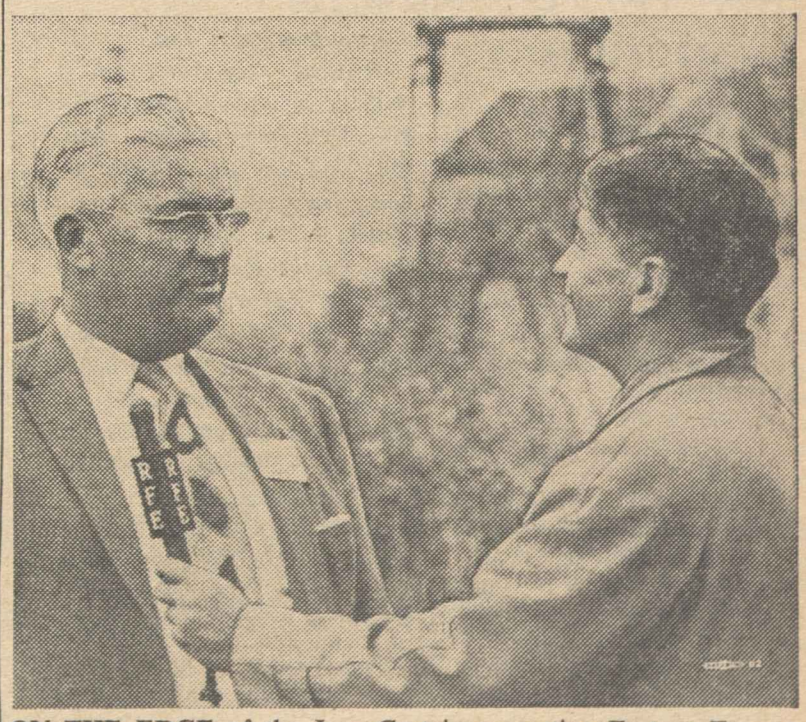
He himself was named from the governorship to the Supreme Court by Mr. Eisenhower.

The filaments linking him in the past to both Knowland and Pres. Eisenhower are direct and obvious. He was as Republican as they and a man of recognized presidential caliber.

The sad fact is that it is impossible to imagine either Eisenhower or Knowland making the kind of speech Mr. Warren made or thinking the way he thinks.

Knowland ended 14 years in the Senate as a right-winger who had turned almost fanatic on the single subject of the alleged "abuses" of "labor," with no expressions of breadth of humanity or deep comprehension of the intensely human American system and the intense practical problems of workers in industrial society.

Mr. Eisenhower, who as recently as January 1957 was briefly able to defend his best budget as offering "services" the people need and demand, greeted the election of northern and western Democrats this year by repeating campaign attacks on them as "spenders."



ON THE EDGE of the Iron Curtain separating Eastern Europe from the free world, Pres. Paul L. Phillips (left) of the Papermakers and Paperworkers records his impressions for broadcast over Radio Free Europe. Phillips recently returned from a study tour of RFE facilities sponsored by the Crusade for Freedom.

MANY SHOVELS ARE NEEDED for ground-breaking ceremonies marking the start of a 1,728-unit co-operative housing project in New York City sponsored jointly by three AFL-CIO unions, a fraternal organization and a housing foundation. Shown at the start of the $22.5-million project are (left to right) Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager, Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and president of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Sec.-Treas. Martin Rarback, Painters District Council 9; Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz, New York City CIO Council; Abraham Mendelowitz, chairman of the Hatters Health and Retirement Fund; Walter Marks, treasurer of the Hatters fund; Abraham E. Kazan, executive vice president of the United Housing Foundation; and Robert Moses, chairman of New York's Slum Clearance Committee.

That Crocodile's Here Again:

Rails Seen Crying As Wages Go Up

A warning that some management spokesmen may seize on the 8-cent per hour wage increase most railroad workers received Nov. 1 "as an excuse for further misrepresentation of the true economic situation" of the carriers was sounded by Chairman George Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

The pay boost consists of a general increase of 7-cents an hour, the third and final step under the 1956 national agreement, and a cost of living rise of 1 cent. Since the November 1956 contract, rail workers have received a total of 24 cents in general increases and 13 cents in cost of living raises.

"The financial situation of the railroads is as strong as that of any other public utility," Leighty said. "Recovery from the general economic recession has been rapid insofar as the railroads are concerned. The value of railroad stocks has held constant; dividends, while perhaps not so high as in some record years, continue to be paid in sizeable amounts."

The railroads also benefit, Leighty pointed out, from the steadily increasing productivity of their employes. The September 1958 total of 881,041 employes on Class I railroads, he noted, represented a 15 percent decrease from a year earlier, whereas freight car loadings were only 9.9 percent less.

He said the 7-cent general raise "is in reality a deferred increase that was morally and economically justified in 1956 but for which railroad workers have been waiting two years." Total increases under the contract, he added, are but "a step" toward putting rail employes "in a more equitable relation" to other industrial workers.

The 13 cents in escalator clause raises, including the 1 cent effective Nov. 1, represents "no real wage gain for the workers because cost of living increases merely adjust basic earnings to rising living costs," he said.

AFL-CIO Revises Consumer Pamphlet

An updated and revised version of the AFL-CIO pamphlet "Consumer, Beware!—A Guide to Installment Buying" has been published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.

The pamphlet points out the sharp dealings and fine print contracts that continue to plague consumers and offers guidance and advice on handling installment purchases. It contains complete tables on statutory maximum small loan rates and summaries of the laws of 28 states that regulate installment sales contracts.

The pamphlet is available at 10 cents per copy, $7.50 per hundred or $65 per thousand from the department.

UN Information Report Hit as Harmful by ICFTU

United Nations, N. Y.—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has joined the spreading wave of criticism of the so-called experts' report on the United Nations' public information policies.

The report, which goes to the General Assembly, made recommendations which would seriously restrict UN press and information activities and could hamper the operation of a free press. Its conclusions were rejected by UN Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold and were criticized by the United Nations Correspondents Association.

The views of the ICFTU were made known in a statement by Bill Kemsley, the worldwide labor organization's UN representative.

"The ICFTU associates itself fully with the comments and recommendations of the secretary-general," Kemsley said.

"The ICFTU strongly opposes limitations on the right of the UN to inform the public of its activities as outlined by the Charter and as interpreted by the organization itself.

"The ICFTU has, in the 10 years of its existence and as a non-governmental agency, worked in close association with various organs of the UN and with its Secretariat. During that time we have enjoyed excellent relations with the Secretariat and have found its press and public information policies fully satisfactory.

"We should not like to see adopted a report which, if it were implemented, would make impossible the independent functioning of the UN's Office of Public Information."

Unions Start Middle Class Co-op Homes

New York — Three unions are backing with hard cash their conviction that crowded Manhattan can provide modern housing for middle-income families—and not just the extremes of slums and luxury apartments.

At ground-breaking ceremonies in New York's East Side, construction was begun on the 12.5-acre Seward Park cooperative houses. A spokesman for one of the sponsoring unions, Business Mgr. Harry Van Arsdale of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said the ground-breaking should have taken place five years ago, when the project was planned.

Van Arsdale charged the project was "unnecessarily delayed" by interests which are opposed to the abolition of substandard housing. He said the result of obstructions put in the way of slum clearance is that "slums are growing faster than they are being eliminated."

Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters and Sec.-Treas. Martin Rarback of Painters Dist Council 9—the other unions helping to finance the $22.5 million cooperative — emphasized the urgent need for middle-income rental housing.

"We are faced with the problem of saving Manhattan for the working and middle class," Rose declared.

The Seward Park project will provide homes for 1,728 families at an average rental of $21 a room. It is the fourth major devolopment in Lower Manhattan sponsored by the cooperative United Housing Foundation. The others are the Amalgamated Houses, the Hillman Houses and the Corlears Hook Apartments.

New York civic leaders, including Borough Pres. Hulan Jack and City Slum Clearance Chairman Robert Moses, turned out for the ceremonies. In addition to the unions, the Workmen's Circle fraternal organization and the Bowery and Dry Dock savings banks are helping to finance the project.

Rail Supervisors Urge Pensioners to Organize

Chicago—A national organization of retired railroad workers was urged as a means of improving retirement legislation by the annual convention of the Railway Supervisors Association.

Pres. J. P. Tahney told the delegates that retired workers could be an effective force if unified behind the program of the standard labor organizations, working through the railway labor executives association.

Rail employers' campaings against labor-sponsored amendments to the Railroad Retrement and Unemployment Insurance Acts were blasted as "heartless" by Pres. George E. Leighty of the Railroad Telegraphers

Leighty heads the Railway Labor Executives Association.

"Over 180,000 rail employes were put on the jobless lists during the last year," he told the Railway Supervisors, "It's terrible to contemplate what has happened to these workers and their families. Something must be done to rectify this situation."

Leighty said action to correct the desperate plight of pensioners and other beneficiaries under the rail retirement and unemployment benefit system would highlight legislative action of the rail unions in the 86th Congress.

Tahney announced signing of a union shop agreement with the New York Central Railroad, covering more than 2,000 employes. He reported union shop pacts had been negotiated with all eastern and southwestern roads and with some western carriers.

The delegates, in opposing so-called "right-to-work" laws, unanimously called on the officers and members to "exert every possible effort" to defeat such legislation.

The convention formally approved a proposal, previously adopted by referendum vote, to call conventions every two years instead of annually. Terms of officers were set at four years, with half the officers to be elected at each convention.

Tahney was re-elected president. Elected with him to serve four-year terms were Vice Presidents John Nuter, Al T. Stone, F. G. Knerl, J. E. Duncan and T. E. Stiarwalt, and Corresponding Sec. G. D. Martin.

Other officers will be named at the 1960 convention.

Dist. 65 Vote Booths Visit Hustings in Union Election

New York—A record membership election turnout, spurred by the use of mobile voting booths, has resulted in the re-election of top officers of Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

The balloting in the largest of the RWDSU's affiliates saw more than 20,500 of an eligible 26,000 members cast secret ballots for candidates chosen in open nomination by petitions.

Re-elected were Pres. David Livingston, Organization Dir. William Michelson, Exec. Vice Pres. Jack Paley and Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson. These officers ran unopposed, but were subject to the approval or disapproval of the members who had the opportunity to mark "yes" or "no" on the ballot. The union's rules provide that a candidate must receive the affirmative votes of an absolute majority of those eligible in order to be elected.

Livingston received 18,840 "yes" votes and 628 "no" votes; Paley polled 17,613 "yes" and 936 "no"; Michelson, 17,625 "yes" and 819 "no"; and Robinson, 17,082 "yes" and 1,203 "no."

A number of contests for organizers' and local officers' posts remained undecided because none of several candidates received the necessary majority. Run-off elections will be held shortly to decide the winning candidates.

Doctor Urges Co-operation With Labor

New York—The economics of medicine are probably outdated and need modernizing, the new president of the N. Y. County Medical Society has conceded.

"There is some reason to believe that our habits of medical thinking have not kept up with our advances in the science of medicine," Dr. Norton S. Brown told the society as he took office for the coming year.

Dr. Brown said the rapid growth of health insurance is transforming the field of medicine into a public utility, forcing it into a "mammoth and complicated social changeover" from its previous position as "a private concession."

He called on doctors for "enlightened cooperation" with consumers, trade unions and health insurance programs which, the society president said, are gaining "increasing power and influence" in the medical field.

Retired Canadian Labor Leader Dies

Toronto, Ont.—John W. Buckley, 76, who retired in 1949 as secretary-treasurer of the former Canadian Trades & Labor Congress after eight years of service and who spent 50 years in the labor movement, died here.

UAW, Eaton In Agreement On New Pact

Detroit—The Auto Workers and the Eaton Manufacturing Co. have reached tentative agreement on a three-year master contract patterned after the auto industry's "Big Three" settlement.

Agreement was reached a week after 2,300 UAW members walked off the job at six of the company's 18 plants in Detroit, Battle Creek, Marshall and Coldwater, Mich., and Cleveland, O.

The contract is subject to ratification by each local on or before Nov. 10. It also provides for resumption of negotiations at the plant level to conclude local supplementary agreements,

UAW Vice Pres. Norman Matthews said the master contract provides for annual wage increases, additional pay hikes for skilled trade employes, arbitration by mutual consent, and improvement in pensions, insurance and supplemental unemployment benefits.

Air Mechanics Vote on Offers As Lines Join in Strike Pact

Machinists on three major domestic airlines—one of them strike-bound for more than three weeks—were voting on company wage offers as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The balloting took place against the backdrop of a precedent-setting agreement between six major airlines to share extra profits when one of the lines is closed down by a labor dispute. The Civil Aeronautics Board is expected to rule shortly on the legality of the novel strike-aid pact.

At Capital Airlines, 2,500 striking IAM members balloted on a 38-cent hourly wage offer—15 cents retroactive to Oct. 1, 1957, when the previous contract expired; 15 cents retroactive to Oct. 1, 1958, and the remaining 8 cents payable Oct. 1, 1959.

The union postponed a strike against Eastern Airlines, scheduled to begin Nov. 3, to give 5,500 mechanics and ground crewmen an opportunity to vote on a last-ditch company offer, details of which were not disclosed.

And at Trans-World Airlines, 6,700 IAM members who had been scheduled to strike Oct. 31 took part in a mail vote on a company offer of a 15-cent pay increase.

The agreement between the six airlines—Eastern, Capital, TWA, American, Pan American and United—was sharply denounced by several union spokesmen.

Pres. C. N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots, whose union is negotiating with three of the lines over working conditions when jets come into general service, said it could lead to a nationwide strike which might ground all of the nation's airlines. He added that such a strike probably would be unnecessary, however, because "I doubt seriously that the CAB will permit such an arrangement."

George R. Petty, Jr., president of the Flight Engineers, called the agreement a "cartel." Robert R. Quick, president of IAM Dist. 144, to which the striking Capital mechanics belong, termed the pact "a union-busting move."

Under the agreement, a struck airline would receive from its competitors all profits derived from extra revenues the other lines receive as a result of a labor dispute, after deducting additional costs involved.

A CAB spokesman said the board will act on the pact after other interested groups have an opportunity to file comments. The agreement went into effect immediately, although any payments made under it will have to be returned if the CAB rules that it endangers competition.

Monitors Seek Ruling On IBT Dues 'Gimmick'

The Teamsters Board of Monitors has asked a federal court to force a new interpretation of the union constitution to prohibit a present dues gimmick that makes many members ineligible to run for office.

As U.S. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts began hearings on a complicated set of motions and counter-motions involving the future of the union under Pres. James R. Hoffa, the chairman of the monitors, Martin F. O'Donoghue, bluntly charged that the "motivation" for the present constitutional rules is "perpetuation of incumbents in office."

The constitution, O'Donoghue pointed out, says that to be eligible for office a member must have his dues paid by the first of each month for two successive years.

The "gimmick," he charged, is that members are ruled ineligible even though their dues are paid by checkoff if an employer fails to forward them to the union before the first of the month.

The officers have also adopted an "unreasonably restrictive interpretation," O'Donoghue charged, that advance payment of dues for one month by a member "does not protect any employe if his employer is delinquent in payment to the local for more than one month."

The effect in one case, he told Judge Letts, is to leave only 55 of 3,000 members of a local eligible for office.

O'Donoghue asked the court to "instruct" the Board of Monitors regarding the eligibility rules of the Teamsters constitution and the interpretations of the document by Hoffa.

Also at issue before Judge Letts are motions by the majority of the Board of Monitors seeking to enforce earlier recommendations for charges against various union officials and for action on recommendations regarding accounting, election and trusteeship procedures.

The Teamsters' representative on the board, L. N. D. Wells, Jr., did not join in these recommendations and motions. The union, in a counter move, has asked for court ouster of another monitor, Godfrey P. Schmidt.

Hoffa and the board have called a convention in Chicago for Mar. 16. O'Donoghue asked the court to give the monitors power to delay the convention.

SPECIAL TESTIMONIAL SCROLL was presented by the AFL-CIO to Ned H. Dearborn (left), president of the National Safety Council, in tribute to his "support and encouragement of labor participation in the national safety movement." Dearborn, who retires at year-end as Safety Council president, received the award from Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists at the 46th National Safety Congress and Exposition at Chicago.

NLRB Eases Ruling, Gives ABC a Vote

The National Labor Relations Board has again modified its voting precedents in upholding the petition of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers for a representation election at six large St. Louis bakeries.

It was the latest in a series of NLRB rulings applying a new interpretation of the "schism" rule to local unions of bakery workers following expulsion of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers from the AFL-CIO and the chartering of the new ABC.

At St. Louis, more than 850 bakery employes have been covered by a single contract jointly negotiated by two BCW locals. The larger local voted 483 to 3 to disaffiliate from the expelled union and join the ABC. The smaller local voted to remain with the old union.

Under the 1952 precedent of the Marshall Field case, the labor board had previously refused to order representation elections before the expiration of a contract when only one local union in a joint contract was involved in a "schism."

In the St. Louis case the board held that a new representation election is in order when the larger of two local unions disaffiliates from the parent union. The disaffiliation action, however, must be in accordance with the Hershey Chocolate Corp. case, which also involved bakery unions.

In that case, the NLRB said a schism warranting a new representation election exists when there is "any conflict at the highest level of an international union or within a federation, which results in a disruption of existing intra-union relationships."

The labor board also requires that the disaffiliation action be taken at an open meeting at which members have a full opportunity to express themselves.

Jury Indicts 3 Officials of Ousted Unions

A federal grand jury in Washington has returned perjury indictments against an official of the Teamsters and two officials of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Both unions were ousted from the AFL-CIO last December on findings that they were dominated or substantially controlled by corrupt elements.

Indicted were Clyde C. Crosby, IBT organizer for Oregon; Frank H. Mykalo of Chicago, a vice president of the BCW; and Frank D. Gardone of McKees Rocks, Pa., a BCW organizer.

The grand jury charged Crosby with lying to the McClellan select Senate committee, while Mykalo and Gardone were indicted for allegedly lying to the grand jury itself. It was the same grand jury which last month indicted BCW Pres. James G. Cross for perjury before the select committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). Cross pleaded not guilty when arrainged in U.S. District Court.

The Justice Dept. said Crosby was charged with lying when he denied to the McClellan committee that he had attended a 1954 meeting with James B. Elkins, Portland gambler, and Thomas J. Sheridan, an enforcement official of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

Mykalo and Gardone were charged with perjury while being questioned by the grand jury about the alleged beating of two delegates to the Bakery & Confectionery Workers convention in San Francisco in October 1956.

Social Justice Award for Ethics Group

The Religion and Labor Foundation will present its annual social justice award to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee at a dinner on Nov. 13 in Washington.

Dr. Clair M. Cook, executive director of the foundation said the award is in recognition of the committee's "exceptional contribution to improving the standards of morality and democratic practice in the American labor movement."

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, will serve as toastmaster. Participating will be Rev. Cameron P. Hall, executive secretary of the Dept. of Church and Economic Life, National Council of Churches; Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit; and John C. Cort, well-known writer for the Catholic press and social action editor of Commonwealth magazine.

Chairman Al J. Hayes of the Ethical Practices Committee will respond to the presentation, which will include individual plaques for committee members as well as the group award—a two-foot-high bronze statue.

On the afternoon preceding the dinner, the RLF will hold a conference on "Democratic Practices in Our Economic Society," with Leon H. Keyserling of the Committee on Economic Progress as speaker. Panelists will include Arthur J. Goldberg, counsel to the Ethical Practices Committee; Dr. Henry Koch, president of the Washington Area Council of Churches; and John Quincy Adams, Washington businessman and leading Catholic layman.

Laundry Workers Upset Switch Back to Old Union

Milwaukee—More than 300 members of the AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union turned out here in a mass protest against efforts of their local union president to lead them out of the united labor movement and back into the ousted Laundry Workers.

A special meeting of Local 3008 of the AFL-CIO affiliate unanimously declared "null and void" an action by an earlier meeting to make the switch to the international expelled from the AFL-CIO for failing to clean up corruption.

Absent from the membership meeting was Local 3008's Pres. Arno Schulz, now under suspension for urging the disaffiliation from the international which the AFL-CIO had set up to replace the corruption-dominated LWIU.

The special meeting also adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution calling on Schulz to return the union's records and to make a complete financial accounting.

Presiding over the meeting were Vice Pres. Otto Firnges, Sec.-Treas. Mildred Seefeld, five executive board members and four trustees. They were assisted by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Charles Heymanns and John F. Schreier, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

Hanes Strikers Back, Boycott Continued

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Striking textile workers at the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. returned to work after six weeks on the picket line but the Textile Workers Union of America is continuing a nationwide boycott.

The company has demanded abolition of an arbitration clause and ending of the dues checkoff as part of its price for a new contract. The TWUA has filed unfair labor practice charges and is asking a continued consumer boycott of Hanes knitwear and T-shirts to persuade the company to bargain in good faith.

2 Elections Won By Stone Workers

Barre, Vt.—The Stone Workers have won collective bargaining elections at a Canadian potash mine and an Ohio brick and tile plant.

In a runoff election conducted by the Saskatchewan Labor Board, the Stone Workers narrowly defeated the unaffiliated Mine-Mill union for bargaining rights at the Canadian development of the Potash Co. of America. The vote was 30 to 27.

The Stone Workers and two other unions challenged a contract the company signed with Mine-Mill on Oct. 1—before most of the workers were hired.

At the Berea, O., Brick and Tile Co., the Stone Workers won bargaining rights by a 12 to 8 vote in an NLRB election.

AFL-CIO Bakers In Nationwide Pact

Chicago—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers has signed its first national agreement—a contract giving 3,000 employes of the United Biscuit Co. a 23-cent hourly increase.

Seven United Biscuit plants—at Nashville, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Macon, Ga., Sioux Falls, S. D., and Fargo, N. D.—are covered by the agreement.

The wage increase is in two steps—12 cents an hour effective immediately and 11 cents on Nov. 1, 1959. In addition, the union obtained a fourth week of vacation for workers with 25 years' service.

LABOR'S COMMUNITY SERVICES ROLE was saluted by the National Council on Social Work Education when it presented its first annual award to Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities director (second from right). Shown at New York ceremonies are (left to right): Winslow Carlton, Group Health Insurance board chairman; Jane Hoey, past president of the council; Perlis; Cmdr. William R. Anderson, skipper of the atom-powered submarine Nautilus, principal speaker at the affair.

Unemployed Down 300,000:

GOP Again Jumps Gun on Job Figures

The Eisenhower Administration, seeking to weaken the impact of the recession on the 1958 elections, jumped the gun in its release of the monthly job figures to report that between mid-September and mid-October unemployment declined 300,000.

The unemployment drop was released by Pres. Eisenhower in a campaign speech in Baltimore about 10 days ahead of the normal release date. Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks followed up with more detailed figures the following day.

The report showed unemployment at 3.8 million compared to 4.1 million the previous month. The October figure compared with 2.5 million in October 1957 and 1.9 million in October 1956.

Administration officials, including Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, had predicted in recent campaign speeches that unemployment would drop about 500,000 for October. The 300,000 drop, however, was rated as a better-than-seasonal improvement by most economists.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate went to 7.1 percent of the work force compared with 7.2 percent in September.

Week's figures showed a pick-up in employment of about 700,000, bringing the total to 65.3 million. A year ago total employment was 66 million.

A number of newspaper stories had predicted before the President's speech that the Administration was planning to jump the gun on the report. The Democrats had used the recession and unemployment situation as political issues during the campaign.

The premature release of the job report parallelled the situation in 1956, when on the eve of the election the Administration reported a similar improvement in the employment outlook.

The early release also recalled the situation in the spring of this year when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Weeks on Apr. 2 to release immediately March unemployment figures in "the national interest" in view of the deepening recession then gripping the nation.

Weeks refused on the basis that it would be inadvisable to change the long-established procedure of the Bureau of the Census.

Meany, at that time, noted that the AFL-CIO in October 1956 had urged release of employment-unemployment figures by the bureau as soon as they were available and that the bureau had replied it did not intend to change its policies of simultaneous release with the Labor Dept. figures.

However, the October 1956 figures were released by the Commerce Dept. on Oct. 30 without waiting for the Labor Dept. report, and well ahead of schedule.

S'prise! Business Out for Profits!

Peoria, Ill.—Management's long-reiterated contention that it's in business only to serve the public was publicly laid to rest here by Vice Pres. Gaylord A. Freeman of the First National Bank of Chicago.

"The goal of a business corporation is to make a profit," Freeman told the Installment Lending Conference of the Illinois Bankers Association. "The only goal of a business corporation is to make a profit. More fully, the only goal of a business corporation is to make the maximum possible profit.

"Completely, the only goal of a business corporation is to make the maximum profit over a long period."

Shipbuilders' Council Set up by Boilermakers

Kansas City, Kan.—Plans for an intensified drive in the shipbuilding industry, plus a stepped-up legislative program to bolster America's position as a major maritime power, won enthusiastic approval of delegates from shipyard locals of the Boilermakers.

Attending a conference called by Pres. W. A. Calvin, the delegates voted to create a new shipyard and marine unit, established an Iron Shipbuilders Intl. Marine Council, and laid plans for uniting marine lodges in regional organizations. These will include Pacific, Atlantic, Gulf Coast and Inland Waterways district lodges.

Alonzo F. Young, a veteran of the shipbuilding labor field and former president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, was named full-time administrator of the new unit. An international representative of the boilermakers for many years, he will make his headquarters in Washington.

Conference delegates adopted a sweeping program of objectives calling for:

- Establishment of uniform shipbuilding wage and working conditions in each zone, including health, welfare and pension plans.
- Abolition of intermediate wage classifications and establishment of a single pay rate for journeymen mechanics.
- Development of a full-scale apprentice training program.
- Securing recognition of the rights of government workers, particularly navy yard workers, to bargain collectively.
- Adoption of legislation to expand and accelerate private and government shipbuilding programs "as an essential requirement of national defense."
- Opposition to the wholesale "farming out" of ship construction orders by American firms to foreign shipyards, many of which, Calvin contended, are dominated by Communist-controlled unions.
- Eventual merger of shipyard workers unions.

Boilermakers Seek NLRB Shipyard Vote

Newport News, Va.—The National Labor Relations Board is expected to hold a certification election within 90 days at Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., where the Boilermakers are attempting to oust a company union.

After two days of NLRB hearings at the courthouse, the Boilermakers and the company union—Peninsula Shipbuilding Association—were unable to agree on employes to participate in the balloting. The AFL-CIO union wants the unit composed of production and maintenance employes, while the PSA favors including all workers, including office clerical help.

Both sides were given until Nov. 21 to file briefs.

The Boilermakers lost in a previous certification attempt at the shipyard in 1956, in an election marked by hostility in the local press to the AFL-CIO affiliate.

Thomas W. Saul, special representative, reported the union now has signed authorization cards of 41 percent of the approximately 9,500 production and maintenance employes. He forecast victory in the forthcoming NLRB elections on the basis of "undemocratic" procedures in the company union, which deprive the members of the right to nominate or elect officers and deprive them of any voice in collective bargaining.

Conquergood, CLC Staffer, Dies at 50

Ottawa, Ont. — Howard Conquergood, director of the Political Education Dept. of the Canadian Labor Congress, died here after an illness of several months. He was 50.

A drummer in his youth, he entertained the labor movement as a member of the Musicians at the age of 17, and became recognized as an expert on community and group work before joining the Steelworkers as Canadian welfare and education director in 1943. He was instrumental in 1947 in setting up the first summer labor school sponsored by the former Canadian Congress of Labor and in 1951 was given a permanent leave of absence by the USWA to become the CCL's first education and welfare director.

When the CCL merged with the Trades & Labor Congress in 1956 he became head of the new CLC's political education holding the post until his death.

A noted all-around athlete, he was a champion gymnast, wrestler, boxer, track and field man, and a football star for Queens University, Toronto, of which he was a graduate. He also played four years of professional football with Toronto Argonauts and was a member of the team which won the Grey Cup championship in 1937.

Texas Unions Plan Archives On History

Austin, Tex.—The establishment of a central archives to serve as a depository for early documents in Texas labor history has been undertaken by the Texas State AFL-CIO.

The project was touched off when a copy of The Laborer dated July 28, 1906, and published in Dallas, showed up in the State AFL-CIO office.

The Laborer was the official publication of the Texas State Federation of Labor and the Dallas Trades Assembly. It carried articles about four locals still members in good standing of the Dallas and state organizations — Typographical Local 173, Carpenters Local 198, Plasterers Local 16, and Painters Local 63.

"Reading this paper makes us think what a wealth of historical information is being lost to the labor movement through our failure to establish some central archives for early documents in our history, observed the semi-monthly Texas State AFL-CIO Report.

"The state office of the AFL-CIO would like to establish a state archives so that valuable old records could be permanently preserved with the help of trained librarians. Several universities have offered their assistance."

Local unions and central bodies were urged to search through their old files for material of historic value.

One of the interesting advertisements in the old issue of The Laborer listed six blacksmith shops authorized to the label of the Journeymen Horseshoers. The 1906 legislative program included compulsory education, the eight-hour day, workmen's compensation, abolition of the sweatshop, municipal ownership of public utilities, abolition of the contract system on public work and legalization of the right of seamen to organize.

De Gaulle Asked for Unionists' Freedom

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has urgently appealed to Premier Charles de Gaulle of France to release several hundred Algerian trade union members who are being held in detention camps.

The ICFTU has lodged two complaints with the Intl. Labor Organization charging France with violating trade union freedoms in Algeria and listing by name 273 detained union members.

Morgan Appointment Hit by Farmers Union

The Eisenhower Administration openly exhibited "anti-farm, anti-labor" bias in appointing Gerald D. Morgan to the second highest position on the White House staff, the official publication of the National Farmers Union has charged.

The November issue of National Union Farmer described Morgan as "a link between powerful groups trying to curb farm co-ops and cripple labor's collective bargaining."

Morgan, former special counsel to the President, was named No. 2 presidential assistant in the shift of jobs that followed the resignation of Serman Adams as chief of staff. In his new role, Morgan will take over some of the duties Adams performed before he quit under fire from his own Republican party.

The farm publication called Morgan's appointment "shocking" in view of the fact that he was once a registered lobbyist for the National Tax Equality Association, which the paper called the "arch-enemy of farmers' supply, marketing and electric co-ops."

"Fighting farmers and their co-ops is only part of his (Morgan's) work," the National Union Farmer declared in a Page 1 article.

In 1949, it pointed out, Morgan admitted to the House Labor Committee that he had received $7,500 "to draft the House version of what became the Taft-Hartley law, father of the state 'right-to-work' laws."

Labor Ready On Legislation In Maryland

Maryland unions have made tax reform one of labor's principal goals for the 1959 session of the state legislature.

Other objectives outlined at a legislative conference of the Maryland State and D. C. AFL-CIO in Washington include a minimum wage law, improved unemployment benefits, overhaul of the workmen's compensation law, civil rights legislation and a prevailing wage system for state construction.

Pres. W. F. Strong told nearly 200 delegates that a growing number of legislators has been "won over" to the need for a graduated income tax structure, based on ability to pay. At the same time, labor will seek repeal of regressive tax measures now on the statute books, he said.

Delegates pledged support to a drive for a state minimum wage law, citing evidence that some employers not covered by federal law have been paying wages as low as 50 cents an hour.

AFL-CIO Economists Find:

Productivity Rises But Jobs Stagnate

A spectacular increase in the American worker's productivity in the last few months is keeping unemployment high despite the partial recovery from the recession, according to the current issue of AFL-CIO Economic Trends and Outlook.

Business is reaping the fruit of its investment of billions of dollars in new plant and equipment over the past couple of years in terms of a sensational jump in output that has enabled it to recover 60 percent of the ground lost at the depth of the economic turndown, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research publication says.

Employment, on the other hand, has moved up only 19 percent in manufacturing, which was hardest hit by the decline, and but 25 percent in all nonfarm employment, it shows.

The jump in production, the AFL-CIO study continues, also helps to explain why production costs are moving down "and why profits are moving up rapidly from their recession low points in the first quarter of the year."

"This unbalanced economic condition—high unemployment, increasing profits and booming stock prices—is a threat to a continuation of the pick-up," it warns.

"High levels of unemployment in the months ahead can slow down or even, possibly, halt the economic upturn. What is needed is a continuing rapid pick-up in buying power, sales and output to provide job opportunities for all Americans who are able and willing to work."

Economic Trends points out that the drop in industrial production was 13 percent between September 1957 and April 1958. During the same period non-farm jobs plummeted by 2.4 million, of which 1.6 million were in manufacturing. In addition, millions of workers were on three or four-day workweeks. The number of unemployed rose from 4.3 percent of the work force in August 1957 to 7.5 percent in April 1958.

The pickup, the publication shows, started last April. Since then production has soared 9 percent—or 60 percent of the loss between August 1957 and April 1958.

During the same period, only 600,000 of the 2.4 million nonfarm jobs that had vanished at the depth of the recession were recovered, or 25 percent of the loss. In manufacturing, the pickup was only 300,000 of the 1.6 million jobs lost, or 19 percent.

"As output per man-hour shoots up," Economic Trends comments, "there is less labor involved in the production and distribution of each item produced—labor costs per unit of output decline. With production rising, as it has been since April, overhead costs per unit also decline, since there are more units produced with the same overhead.

"It costs the average manufacturer less to produce an item now than it did six or nine months ago. Prices, however, have not been cut in line with production costs. Profit margins (profits on each item), therefore, are rising. With production and sales increasing too, the result is a rapid increase in total profits.

"The stock market boom is at least partly based on rapidly rising profits at present and anticipated record profits in the next half-year."

Based on the extraordinarily sharp rise in productivity over the last few months, Economic Trends forecasts that the 1958 output per man-hour of all manufacturing workers will be about 3.5 percent above 1957, while that of factory production and maintenance employes will be around 5 percent higher.

"Although the present extraordinary rise in productivity cannot continue indefinitely," the publication observes, "it will leave many job problems for some time to come.

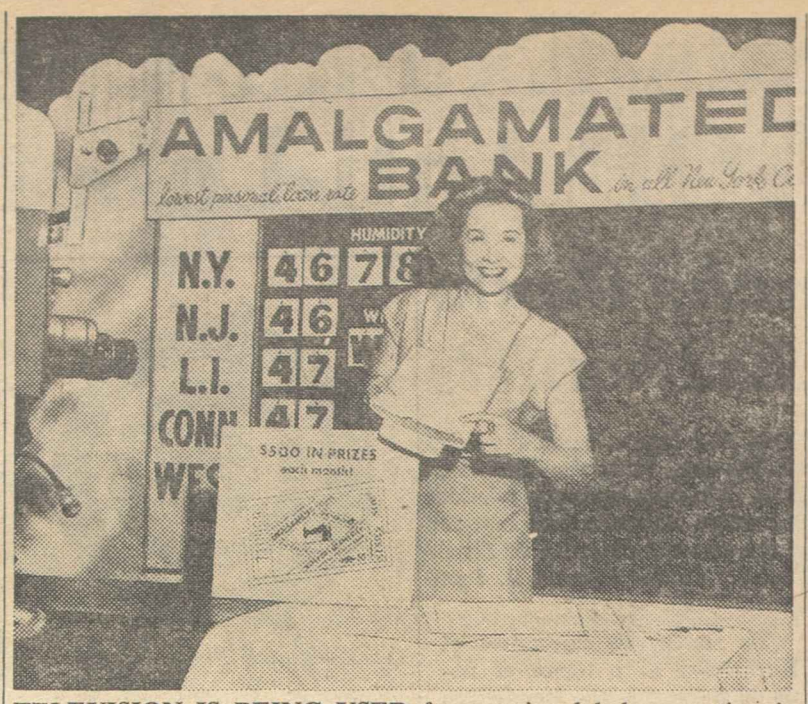
"The present sharp rate of advancing productivity will probably slow down somewhat in the year ahead. But the problem of jobs will remain. The number of jobless will undoubtedly continue to decline as output continues to pick up, but the economy seems to be far away, at present, from full employment."

The publication offers some ideas on what to do if the imbalance is to be corrected and full employment achieved in the year ahead.

"Continuing improvements in wages, salaries and fringe benefits—accompanied by reductions of some prices—are essential to increase consumer buying power and consumer sales," it says.

"Government action is needed, including a permanent improvement in the unemployment insurance system and a federal government program of assistance for communities of chronic economic distress. The federal tax structure should be overhauled to provide a more equitable basis for raising government revenue and to strengthen the buying power of low and middle income families.

"The government's dangerous tight money policy should be reversed—to encourage economic growth, rather than the present effort that aims at discouraging a continuing rise of sales and output."



TELEVISION IS BEING USED for a union label promotion in New York by the Clothing Workers and the union-owned Amalgamated Bank. The promotion is tied in with the "weather girl" program of Janet Tyler, which the ACWA and its bank are sponsoring two nights a week on WABC-TV. Highlight of the program is a union-label contest offering monthly prizes of $250, $150 and $100 accounts at the Amalgamated Bank. Contestants in the New York area complete the sentence "I look for the union label because it stands for . . ." on entry blanks available at men's wear and department stores.

New Petition Filed in Darlington Mill Case

The Textile Workers have again asked the National Labor Relations Board to hold textile magnate Roger Milliken personally responsible for closing down his Darlington, S. C., mill rather than negotiate with the union.

TWUA called on the NLRB regional director at Winston-Salem, N. C., to issue a new complaint against Milliken—the first step towards holding him financially responsible for the loss of jobs by 540 Darlington workers.

It was in December 1956 that Milliken sold the mill's equipment at auction, carrying out his threat to close the 80-year-old plant if the workers voted for union representation. An NLRB trial examiner found the Darlington Mfg. Co. guilty of unfair labor practices, but said there was no meaningful remedy since the company was out of business.

The TWUA appealed to the labor board on the ground that the mill was controlled by Deering, Milliken & Co., operator's of a chain of Southern textile mills. The parent firm, the union argued, is headed by Roger Milliken who also was president of the Darlington mill. The union maintained that the 540 workers should have been offered jobs at other Deering, Milliken & Co. mills, and should be compensated for their loss of pay.

To determine the issue of control of the Darlington mill, the NLRB remanded the case to the trial examiner. At hearings recently concluded the trial examiner heard evidence linking Deering, Milliken & Co. to the Darlington Mfg. Co., but dropped Roger Milliken, as an individual from the complaint. He held that the effort to pin responsibility on him "went beyond the permissible scope of the remand order."

TWUA Hits 'Technicality'

In asking the NLRB regional office to issue a separate complaint against Milliken, the TWUA argued that the issue of Milliken's responsibility should be decided on its merits and not on technical grounds.

The union quoted from a statement by the NLRB general counsel that "evidence is already in the record and more will be adduced to prove the liability of Roger Milliken for the unfair labor practices."

Council Exposes Fake Labor Paper

Baltimore, Md.—The operators of so-called "labor papers" who solicit advertising on the ground they have succeeded the defunct Baltimore Federationist newspaper or represent the AFL-CIO have been "publicly denounced" in a resolution passed by the Baltimore Council of AFL-CIO Unions.

The Federationist for many years was owned, operated and published by the former Baltimore Federation of Labor. It went out of business last June. Since that time united labor in Baltimore has not had an official publication.

"We have been informed by candidates seeking public office in the general election that they have been approached by solicitors for these so-called 'labor papers' who claim to represent the AFL-CIO in this area," the resolution said.

"It has been reported that these solicitors offer to the political candidates editorial endorsement if the candidate purchases advertising space. Many of the political candidates seem to feel that they must purchase advertising space in these publications in order to gain the good will of the AFL-CIO members.

"These practices are in violation of the Code of Ethical Practices of the Intl. Labor Press Association."

Symington Wins Easily In Missouri

St. Louis — Labor-backed Sen. Stuart Symington and all but one congressman backed by labor in Missouri swept through to victory.

Principal disappointment was the failure of James L. Sullivan, Democrat, to unseat Rep. Thomas B. Curtis, Republican in the Second District. This was a Missouri race on which national attention was focused in that the conservative congressman was the only Republican in Congress from Missouri.

But in the other congressional race of key interest in Missouri, Rep. Charles Brown, Democrat, of Springfield in the Seventh District, who upset the veteran conservative Dewey Short two years ago, seemed certain to hold his seat.

Despite Curtis' victory through a heavy vote for him in St. Louis County strongholds, the county as a whole, which is the suburban area outside St. Louis city, for the first time went Democratic, marking the loss of the last conservative Republican stronghold in the state.

John I. Rollings, president of the Missouri AFL-CIO praised the work of COPE in the state and said particularly outstanding efforts were made in the Springfield and Kansas City areas.

10 Former Congressmen Go to Senate

Eight former members of Congress — all Democrats — were successful in political comebacks on Nov. 4. Four of them, veterans of the House, bounced back to win election to the Senate.

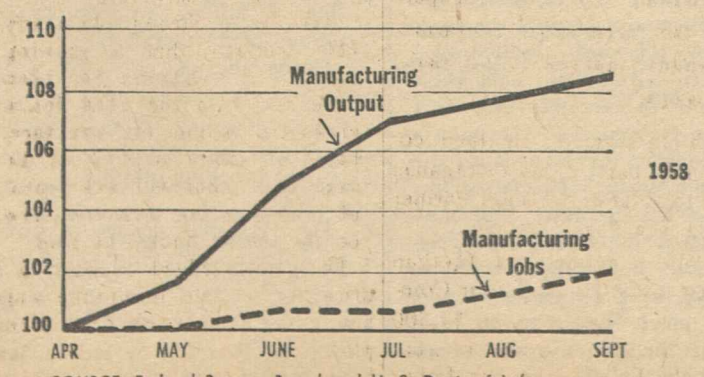
The former congressmen who will take their seats as freshmen senators in January are Thomas Dodd (Conn.), Harrison Williams (N. J.), Stephen Young (O.) and Jennings Randolph (W. Va.). All are Democrats.

One former senator — Chester Bowles (D-Conn.)—won his race for the House.

Eight former congressmen tried to regain their old seats but only three were successful. All were Democrats—James M. Quigley (Pa.), who won back his seat in Pres. Eisenhower's home district; Harris McDowell, Jr. (Del.), and James C. Oliver, who was elected Sept. 8 in Maine's early-bird election.

Six House members from the outgoing Congress ran successfully for the Senate. They are Democrats Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, Clair Engle of California, Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, and Republicans Kenneth Keating of New York, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Winston L. Prouty of Vermont.

MANUFACTURING JOBS LAG FAR BEHIND OUTPUT GAINS



SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board and U. S. Dept. of Labor

Texas AFL- CIO Raises $92,000 Fund for Cripples

Houston, Tex.—Texas trade unionists raised $92,000 in an emergency fund-raising drive to prevent closing of the Texas Rehabilitation Center at the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation.

Pres. Jerry Holleman of the Texas State AFL-CIO told the state organization's second annual convention here that nearly $30,000 came from trade union treasuries and the balance was collected in house-to-house campaigns conducted by trade unionists. The campaign had aimed at a goal of $100,000.

The convention endorsed a plan for an annual, labor-sponsored drive to collect at least $450,000 a year to help the center, which aids victims of polio and other handicapping diseases as well as those invalided by automobile and industrial accidents.

Affiliated unions and the state body bore all costs of material used in the fund-raising campaign, and volunteer union members contributed their time organizing the drive and conducting the solicitation.

Democrats Extend Control of Senate, House; GOP Anti-Labor Drive Stopped

Vote Avalanche Routs Republican Extremists

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of scurillous hate literature attacking alleged "labor bosses," were sharply repudiated.

Only in two states was the Democratic trend sensationally reversed. In one of these the Republican candidate for governor of New York, Nelson Rockefeller, held aloof from both Eisenhower and Nixon and openly disavowed the "choice of words" of these two top GOP campaigners in assailing "radicals."

Rockefeller rolled up more than a half-million plurality to defeat Gov. Averell Harriman (D) and instantly was projected into the national scene as a potential power in the 1960 Republican nominating convention.

The one state that voted heavily for a right-wing Republican was Arizona, where Sen. Barry Goldwater won re-election with a plurality bigger than his 1952 margin. Goldwater's campaign was strong enough to carry over the race for governor, won by Republican candidate Paul Fannin on a day when other southwestern and mountain states were dumping GOP nominees in wholesale lots.

Ike Hits 'Spenders'

Day after the election Eisenhower in a news conference promised to maintain his fight against what he called Democratic "spenders" and repeated campaign attacks on the 85th Congress proposals of Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.). Proxmire had just been heavily reelected by the Wisconsin voters. They turned down a Republican campaigner, Roland J. Steinle, who had tried to scare the people with assaults on so-called "labor bosses."

On the day after election, also, a Democratic program embodying broad new legislation in the fields of housing, schools, depressed areas, labor-management relations and water resources was revealed as the personal objective of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.).

To match the emergence of Rockefeller as a figure of national interest in the Republican party, the Democrats elected and re-elected a large group of governors and senators likely to play a major part in the party's 1960 presidential convention.

These included Governors Orville Freeman (Minn.) and G. Mennen Williams (Mich.), Gov.-Elect Edmund G. Brown (Calif.), Senators Stuart Symington (Mo.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Albert Gore (Tenn.) in addition to the already large number of incumbents whose terms did not expire.

A variety of locally important issues played a part in the Democratic surge—joblessness in key industrial states, disaffection over farm policy in the dairy and some other agricultural states, the attraction of many appealing and fresh Democratic candidates.

Disillusion Evident

But the evidence was solid that a general though often vaguely formulated disillusion with the quality of Eisenhower's leadership, on questions of both domestic and foreign policy, was a strain running through the whole campaign.

Obviously satisfied in substance with the performance of Democratic congressional majorities in the last four years under the leadership of Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.), the voters also reacted to the piling up of emergencies and weaknesses that the Administration has seemed unable to meet affirmatively.

The voters showed an unmistakable desire to try stronger Democratic participation in government in an effort to push Administration policy off what seems dead center.

The turn toward the Democrats established the party in positions of strength in state legislatures that it had not held for many years. This trend ran clear across the country, from New England through the Midwest and to the Pacific Coast, as voters decided to give newly-elected Democratic governors state assemblies in which the party held either flat majorities or strongly increased representation.

Executive Council In Autumn Meeting

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had begun its autumn session in Washington as this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Full reports on council actions commenting on the Nov. 4 election, on defeat of "right-to-work" laws in five states and on labor legislation in the next Congress will be carried in the next issue of the News.

Labor Efforts Assist Liberals to Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

ment who were defeated included Averell Harriman (N. Y.) and Robert D. Holmes (Oreg.).

In the six states where the "right-to-work" issue was on the ballot labor generally supported the measure's opponents against the right-wingers backing the compulsory open shop.

The support was instrumental, for example in electing Young in Ohio and Hartke in Indiana to the Senate and in the election of Brown in California and DiSalle in Ohio to governorships.

Handley Loses

In Indiana, Gov. Harold W. Handley had allowed a "right-to-work" measure to become law without his signature and labor endorsed his opponent, Hartke.

In other states labor became a prime target of right-wingers, mostly Republicans, including proposals for various and assorted types of restrictive legislation. In these areas labor supported opponents of the anti-labor candidates.

The over 10 million voting records distributed by COPE also played a major role in determining labor support or endorsement, with legislators scored not only on labor issues but broad economic and social issues affecting the entire nation.

Backfired, Didn't It?

Anti-Labor Campaign Backfires in Indiana

Indianapolis—Normally Republican Indiana made a handsome contribution to the national Democratic victory by electing a Democrat to the U.S. Senate for the first time in 20 years, picking Democrats to occupy eight of its seats in the House, and providing the Democrats with majorities in the state legislature when it convenes next January.

Thirty-nine-year-old R. Vance Hartke, mayor of Evansville, was the Democrats' pace-setter. He defeated Gov. Harold W. Handley, hand-picked by retiring Republican Sen. William Jenner to take his place in the Senate. Substantial returns indicated Hartke's vote would top Handley's by over 200,000.

Hartke's notable victory was interpreted as a complete repudiation of the anti-union campaign waged by the Indiana governor. Handley's imaginary array of goblins, spooks, witches and black cats in his Halloween-like search for votes included "Reutherism," "radical Democrats," and "socialism."

During the campaign, Handley embraced the state's so-called "right-to-work" law. This was in sharp contrast with his refusal in March 1957 either to veto or sign the bill, thus allowing it to become law without clearly stating his position.

R-T-W Repeal Possible

The Democratic complexion of the new Indiana legislature may lead to repeal of the "right-to-work" law next year. Most of the Democratic candidates were pledged to such action.

In Marion County (Indianapolis) where the Democratic sweep included virtually every state, county and city post, 11 Republican state legislators were replaced by Democrats, at least two of whom are active union members. A political casualty of particular interest to labor was Republican Charles B. Brownson, who was defeated in his fourth bid for re-election to the House by Joseph W. Barr, Democrat.

Democrats also captured 10 key offices at the Republican-controlled statehouse. The only Republicans left in non-judicial elective offices will be Gov. Handley, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, and the supreme court reporter.

Beaten Republican Sez He Wuz Robbed

Milwaukee — Roland Steinle, Republican beaten by Sen. William Proxmire (D) in Wisconsin, complained after the election that his Democratic opponent had not "fought fair." Steinle accused Proxmire's campaigners, "certain newspapers" and "labor bosses" of waging a campaign of "malice, falsity and religious bigotry."

During the campaign, the Milwaukee Journal disclosed that Wisconsin industrialists were spending substantial sums to circulate scurrilous pro-Republican literature published by labor-hater Joseph Kamp. The newspaper said the literature, which attacked Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, was being used in a desperate attempt to elect Steinle to the seat once held by the late Joseph McCarthy (R).

11-8-58

Beirne Urges More Aid in Latin America

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne called for an expanded aid program for South American countries to "protect our own back door against the real menace of communism" south of the border.

Beirne's call for aid for the democratic forces in Latin America and greater support for U.S. government operations in the area came after the Communications Workers president completed a trip through Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

His trip was in connection with the second Inter-American Conference of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Intl., composed of representatives of more than 2 million workers in 92 unions in 54 countries.

Citing the extremes of wealth and poverty and the lack of social progress in many areas, Beirne said conditions in South America were creating breeding grounds for communism.

He urged management of American firms in Latin America to make a greater contribution to the nations where they operate by promoting the "things that we believe in" to help these countries develop higher standards of living.

AFL-CIO News

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Council Asks Laws to Fight Corruption, Overhaul T-H

GOP Losers Say R-T-W 'Backfired'

By Gene Zack

Republican leaders, licking their wounds after the Nov. 4 election, blamed a major share of their defeat on the presence of "right-to-work" proposals on the ballot in six states.

Meanwhile, undaunted by the decisive beating handed the anti-union measure everywhere but in Kansas, professional "work" proponents singled out six new states as targets for their 1959-60 drive against organized labor.

In Ohio and California—where "work" and the Republicans marched hand-in-hand to defeat—GOP leaders surveyed the wreckage of their party and conceded in public statements that Republican espousal of the compulsory open shop measure led to their downfall.

Even in Indiana—more than a year after legislative passage of a "work" law—Rep. Cecil Hardin, a congresswoman turned out of office after 10 years, said that the loss of a Senate seat and six House seats by the GOP was "directly attributable" to voter displeasure over "right-to-work."

As the National "Right-to-Work" Committee laid plans to push the proposal in Delaware, Illinois,

(Continued on Page 4)

FIRST PRINT of the AFL-CIO-sponsored Savings Bond motion picture, "24 Hours in Tyrantland," is presented by Pres. George Meany (right) to Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson at special ceremonies in Washington. (See story, Page 2; other pictures, Page 5.)

Goal Sought in Congress:

Meany Heads Drive For Clean-Up Action

The AFL-CIO has kicked off a major drive for passage of legislation by the 86th Congress to eliminate the opportunities for corruption in labor-management relations.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council signaled its determination to win adoption of such legislation and other measures designed to overhaul the Taft-Hartley Act to bring it into line with "industrial realities," and put an end to the "infamous" "right-to-work" laws.

It directed the creation of a four-man committee to be headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "to devote itself immediately to the problem of securing this necessary legislation." Meany named Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Al J. Hayes and George M. Harrison to the committee.

In its first action upon convening two days after the election the council issued a statement declaring that the voters have "sharply and publicly rebuked those cynical politicians and big business reactionaries who sought to make political capital out of isolated instances of corruption in labor's ranks exposed by the McClellan committee."

While the voters refused to buy the reactionary line, the council said, the problem of meeting corruption in the labor-management field remains.

It noted that the AFL-CIO has taken "major steps" through adoption and implementation of its Codes of Ethical Practices and its strong anti-corruption campaign, but added that such campaigns "cannot reach unions outside our

(Continued on Page 3)

Bold New Program Urged in Congress

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, heartened by the election of liberal congressmen, senators and governors, and the smashing defeat of "right-to-work" proposals in five states, has called on the new 86th Congress to "give the people the program for which they have voted."

That program, said the 29-man council, includes top priority for passage of constructive anti-corruption legislation, an overhaul of the Taft-Hartley Act and broad progress on the social welfare front.

"The time is ripe," the council asserted, "for bold forward steps for the welfare of America."

The council, meeting in Washington two days after the election, read the results of the balloting as a repudiation of those "political leaders who have little faith in the dynamic character of the American economy" and of cynical attempts to "beguile the American public into believing that the problem of corruption could be met only by legislation designed to destroy the trade union movement."

On the defeat of the "right-to-work" proposals, the council declared that the "voters' emphatic repudiation of these laws is a clear mandate to the Congress to end this flank attack on labor."

It emphasized the need especially for attention to two major problems in the labor relations area. The council called for:

- Legislation to root out corruption in labor-management relations, patterned along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill, but omitting "certain unduly restrictive and unworkable sections written in haste on the floor of the Senate in response to political pressure."
- General revision of the Taft-Hartley Act with particular attention to Sec. 14-b, the section that permits states to enact "right-to-work" laws. (See story this Page, text Page 4.)

The council authorized, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appointed, a special committee of council members "to devote itself immediately to the problem of securing this necessary, constructive legislation." The committee will be composed of Meany as chairman and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Al J. Hayes and George M. Harrison.

Meany told reporters that he hoped labor would be able to work out a bill "agreeable" to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, although the secretary "wittingly or unwittingly spoke for the opponents" of the measure at the last session of Congress.

In addition to the pressing problem of corrective labor legislation the council laid down a 10-point program based in part on the unfinished business of the 85th Congress. The program, the council noted, "contains only some of the major legislative areas in which action is long overdue." (See story Page 3, text Page 4.)

It includes aid to depressed areas, public works loans, federal aid to education for school construction and teachers' salaries,

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor-Backed Victors Improve State Outlook

By Dave Perlman

Labor-endorsed state legislative candidates—both Democrats and Republicans—scored impressive victories in the Nov. 4 elections. In several states, liberals won control and in nearly every state, they increased their representation.

The result, according to a survey of AFL-CIO state organizations, is an improved prospect for higher unemployment benefits, more adequate workmen's compensation, and needed funds for schools and highways.

From a party standpoint, Democrats were heavy winners in state legislature contests. In three states — California, Connecticut and Ohio—they won both houses of the legislature from the Republicans. In five other states where they previously had only one house, they now control both houses. And in eight states, they captured one house of a previously all-Republican legislature. In no state did they lose control.

Here is a summary of the picture in a wide range of states where legislatures are scheduled to meet next year:

Alabama—Legislature is wholly Democratic, predominantly conservative. Labor will fight to keep "right-to-work" law enacted in 1953 from being written into state constitution.

Arizona — Conservative Democrats control state legislature. In wake of Goldwater-Fannin election victories, labor anticipates defensive battle against reactionary legislation.

California — Democrats swept into firm control of legislature for first time in history. Picked up minimum of eight seats in Senate and nine in Assembly with further gains possible from absentee ballots. Defeat of two reactionary members of Senate Labor Commit-

(Continued on Page 11)

Carpenters Reject Adoption of Codes

St. Louis—The 28th general convention of the Carpenters Union has rejected acceptance of the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices and was considering a resolution to empower the union's executive board to withdraw from membership in the AFL-CIO as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The action on the ethical practices codes came in the form of a vote on a committee recommendation to "non-concur" in a resolution to adopt the codes. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on all affiliates to adopt the codes and see that they are observed and enforced.

The resolution on withdrawal, reportedly supported by better than half the 2,000 delegates, was slated for action before adjournment. As introduced it empowered the executive board to withdraw the union from the federation if it deemed the action nec-

(Continued on Page 9)

PARALYZED FOR SIX YEARS as the result of an on-the-job injury, William H. Russell of the Pipe Fitters has utilized the skills he learned during 16 years of union membership to rig up special contrivances in his home to enable him to get around more easily. Special "gadgets" in his bedroom and bathroom, plus an elevator, were designed by Russell and built by him with the cooperation of fellow members of Pipe Fitters Local 636 in Detroit. Russell, an ardent sportsman despite his handicap, is shown preparing for a hunting trip with his dog, Smokey.

Productivity Rise and Recovery Push Profits Toward '57 Highs

A dramatic rise in productivity plus the continuing recovery from the recession brought third-quarter corporate profits to within 9.2 percent of the record 1957 rate.

That's the report of the Wall Street Journal, which conducts a quarterly survey of profits. The Journal added that preliminary indications for the last three months of the year are that profits may surpass the 1957 figures.

The upward surge of profits shows up dramatically when contrasted with figures for the previous quarters.

In the first three months of 1958 profits were off 35 percent from the same quarter in 1957, according to the Journal. In the second three months, the difference was 31.9 percent. In the third quarter it was reduced to 9.2 percent.

The Journal says the continuing recovery is one factor explaining the rise but that another is the "added benefits from cost reductions which many companies made during the recession and which show up dramatically as volume rises."

These "cost reductions" are being translated into sharply increased productivity with fewer workers turning out a larger volume.

The sharp rise in profits contrasted with the general unemployment figures released in detail by the Labor and Commerce Departments after a general release prior to the election to aid the Republican cause.

The mid-October rate of unemployment was still 7.1 percent, a slight drop from previous months. In October 1957 the rate was 4.7 percent.

The detailed figures showed that non-farm employment, which usually rises moderately in October, remained unchanged at 51.2 million and that manufacturing employment showed a drop of about 200,000. The report ascribed this decline to strikes in the automobile industry and some other scattered disputes, but economists pointed out that some drop in this area was due during the period whether there had been any labor disputes or not.

The work-week in mid-October dropped from 39.9 hours to 39.6 hours with the decline charged to labor disputes. Similarly, weekly earnings dipped about $1 over the month from the same cause.

Meanwhile, eight union economists submitted papers to the Joint Economic Committee on the relationship of prices to economic stability and growth.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg and Assistant Directors Peter Henle and Nat Goldfinger pointed out that the slowdown in economic growth in 1956-57 and the sharp rise in non-production workers, along with the increase in interest payments and other non-production charges, produced an upward push on prices that had nothing to do with wages.

This, plus administered price policies in some of the basic key industries geared to maintain and increase profit margins, are responsible for the price increases, they said.

They noted that wage and price gains generally kept pace with productivity gains and that except for price rises that were directly war-related—either World War II or the Korean War—price fluctuation has been relatively narrow.

The papers, complete with tables, knock out the growing contention that there has been a wage inflation in the past few years.

Other labor economists submitting papers were Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers Union of America; Everett M. Kassalow, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Ben B. Seligman, Retail Clerks; James H. Wishart, Butcher Workmen, and Lazare Teper, Ladies Garment Workers.

Court Bars Tax Relief To Building Tradesmen

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that construction workers are not entitled to deduct for income tax purposes travel and living expenses on away-from-home employment which is of substantial or indefinite duration.

In a 6 to 3 ruling the court upheld the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that it had made a "fair assessment" of the record in reversing a Tax Court decision holding for the construction workers, members of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

The three men—James E. Peurifoy, Kure Beach, N. C.; Paul V. Stines, Raleigh, N. C.; and John S. Hall, also of Raleigh—spent between 8.5 and 20.5 months on a construction site in Kinston, N. C.

In filing federal income tax returns they deducted money spent for board and lodging during their employment at Kinston. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue disallowed the deductions.

The Supreme Court majority held that the issue was whether the employment was "temporary" or "indefinite."

Justice William O. Douglas wrote a dissent, joined by Justices Hugo Black and Charles Wittaker, declaring that the construction workers had met the test set up in previous decisions, and adding:

"I disagree with the (Tax) commissioner's contention that 'home' is synonymous with the situs of the employer's business. Such a construction means that the taxpayer who is forced to travel from place to place to pursue his trade must carry his home on his back regardless of the fact that he maintains his family at an abode which meets all accepted definitions of 'home.'

"I do not believe that Congress intended such a harsh result when it provided a deduction for traveling expenses. These construction workers do not have a permanent locus of employment as does the merchant or factory worker. They are required to travel from job to job in order to practice their trade.

Maritime Federation Set Up in Caribbean

Establishment of a Maritime Federation of the Caribbean to work for the elimination of runaway-flag ship operations was proposed by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. at its fall meeting in Washington.

The move was launched to combat the menace of unfair competition to American shipping by concerns which register their vessels under foreign flags to cut costs by paying starvation wages far below union standards.

Through the new federation, maritime unions of all nations in the Western Hemisphere will be encouraged to work together for the improvement of wages and working conditions throughout the Caribbean area.

The resolution calling for federation was introduced by Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, and adopted unanimously. It called upon the new group to work closely with the Intl. Transportworkers Federation in the latter's efforts to clamp an effective boycott against runaway-flag shipping. The Maritime Trades Dept. pledged "total support" to this boycott.

In another action, the department's executive board voted full support to the 16-month strike of the SIU Canadian District against the Canadian National Steamship Co.

This government-owned company recently tried to break the strike by selling its ships to Cuban interests, but the move was checkmated when Cuban maritime unions, after appeals from the AFL-CIO, refused to man the vessels.

It was announced that two additional unions had been accepted into affiliation, bringing the total to 15. The new affiliates are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Laborers.

Red Cross Board Renames Unionists

New York—Two trade union officials have been re-elected to the board of directors of the New York Red Cross Chapter.

Chosen for three-year terms were Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council, and Pres. Jack Townsend of Bartenders Local 15. Long active in Red Cross affairs, they were first elected to the board in 1955.

Labor Gives Nation Savings Bond Film

The 1959 U.S. Savings Bond film, produced by the AFL-CIO as part of its continuing support of bond drives, has been officially turned over to the Treasury Dept.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented the first print of the half-hour-long film, "24 Hours in Tyrantland," to Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson at a Savings Bond luncheon in Washington.

Anderson praised the AFL-CIO for its long and continuing campaign to spur bond sales, calling it "most encouraging" to those charged with the responsibility for the sales. The film, he said, was just the most recent manifestation of labor's interest and support.

Meany, in a brief presentation address, paid special tribute to the Hollywood cast of the film, all members of the AFL-CIO, who donated their time and talent to insure its success.

Starring in the picture are Robert Young and Jane Wyatt, supported by the entire cast of "Father Knows Best," one of television's most successful family situation comedies.

Anderson said more than 100 prints of the film would be distributed to state offices of the Savings Bond Div. for showing at school, church, labor, civic, business and industrial meetings.

In accepting the film, Anderson presented Meany with the Treasury Dept.'s Distinguished Service Award, which Meany accepted on behalf "of the millions of AFL-CIO members who made this film possible."

Besides Young and Miss Wyatt, others in the cast of "24 Hours in Tyrantland" are Elinor Donahue, Billy Gray and Lauren Chapin. The film was produced by Eugene Rodney and written by Roswell Rogers, who also contributed their talents.

Council Asks Congress For Action on Housing

Enactment of a comprehensive housing bill that will make up for past failures and meet the growing need for homes that most American families cannot now afford was asked of Congress by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Washington.

"The present critical situation demands that the next Congress enact a total housing program," the council said, "enabling local communities to go ahead with the urgent task of programming the necessary projects for the needed middle-income and low-income housing, along with the related work of slum clearance, urban redevelopment and improvement of community facilities.

"Congress should reject all attempts to fragment the over-all housing program into splinter enactments or to substitute fractional emergency measures for it."

The "keystone of the enactment," the council said, should be extension of the "time-tested public housing program" for low-income families. It should include adequate provision, without subsidies, for moderate-income families. Local communities, the council continued, should be given "encouragement and adequate aid" in slum clearance and urban redevelopment, while the college housing program and the Federal Housing Agency should be continued.

"Discrimination and segregation in housing because of race, creed, color or national origin are contrary to the democratic way of life and should be eliminated as quickly as possible," the council declared.

"To this end standards should be established requiring that all housing built with the aid of federal funds or credit or any other form of financial assistance or guarantee should be made available to minority families on an equal basis with all other families."

Labor Backs Nationwide Blood Bank

The full cooperation and active participation of organized labor will be offered the Joint Blood Council and its agencies in developing and maintaining a national blood program, the AFL-CIO Executive Council decided.

A national uniform voluntary system of blood banks should be established and the blood and its derivatives should be made available without cost for the blood itself, the council emphasized.

Other points the AFL-CIO leadership stressed included:

- That hospital and laboratory charges for administering and testing blood be maintained at a minimum.
- That all blood banks operate under the uniform licensing standards prescribed by the U.S. Public Health Service and the accreditation standards adopted by the Joint Blood Council.
- That there be no segregation of blood or blood derivatives along racial lines.
- That replacement of blood in the blood bank be on a one-for-one basis.
- That coverage include the participant and his family.
- That a national clearing house or exchange for blood and blood credits be established and maintained.
- That research be stepped up.

Council Asks Action on T-H, Corruption

'Bold' Legislative Program Essential, Congress Told

(Continued from Page 1)

medical care for social security recipients, river basin development and self financing for TVA, increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 and extending it to millions now unprotected, modernization of unemployment compensation and creation of new federal standards, increased retirement and jobless benefits for rail workers, a comprehensive housing program, farm legislation to aid working farm families, and providing America with an adequate defense program.

The council adopted a separate statement calling for broadening of existing civil rights legislation, amendment of Senate Rule 22 to end filibusters and enforcement at all levels of existing laws to put an end to the acts of violence that have been reported across the nation. (See story this page.)

The council also pledged the cooperation of the AFL-CIO in developing and maintaining a national blood bank program and laid down a 10-point progam setting up workable standards. (See story, Page 2.)

To the voters in the five states—California, Ohio, Washington, Colorado and Idaho—where "right-to-work" proposals were defeated the council gave its "sincere thanks" for believing "as we do that destruction of the labor movement would do irreparable damage to one of the bulwarks of democracy." (See story, Page 12.)

At two press conferences Meany told reporters:

- Three AFL-CIO unions—the Meat Cutters, Hotel and Restaurant Workers and Operating Engineers—have made "considerable progress" in moving into full compliance with the ethical practices codes in light of revelations made before the McClellan special committee.
- The United Textile Workers and the Distillery Workers, currently under probation and supervision of an AFL-CIO monitor, are being run in a "completely satisfactory way," but that the monitorships will be continued for the time being.
- In the case of the Carpenters and its president, Maurice A. Hutcheson, who was invited to appear before the council to explain congressional committee testimony affecting both Hutcheson and the union, Meany said the council had extended a new invitation and is willing to hold a special meeting at a week's notice to accommodate Hutcheson. He stressed that the council wanted Hutcheson to appear personally to explain the testimony.
- The meeting of the Carpenters executive board, prior to its convention which opened Nov. 10, prevented Hutcheson from appearing at this council meeting, Meany said. He noted also that Hutcheson sent the council material on the questions discussed.
- The "bugaboo of inflation" should not be used to "stop the forward progress" of the American people. While inflation is a question of some concern, Meany said, he did not share Pres. Eisenhower's "terrific fear," adding that specifically defense expenditures should not be cut because of inflation worries.
- Nelson Rockefeller, governor-elect of New York, has a "progressive and liberal viewpoint" and his previous record in government has been a good one. Rockefeller's victory, in light of labor support for Gov. Averell Harriman, said Meany, indicated that unions do not control the votes of their members, although the endorsement would have had more meaning to union members if there had been a contest between a liberal and ultra-conservative.
- A report by Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston, reporting unions winning 68 percent of NLRB elections, shows that workers and the people generally were taking a calm, mature look at revelations before the McClellan committee and deciding that the evidence of corruption unearthed does not constitute an indictment of the entire trade union movement.
- Every organization with an agreement with the expelled Teamsters Union has cancelled the agreement or scheduled meetings to do so.
- The next meeting of the Executive Council will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico on Feb. 16 in response to an invitation from Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Munoz Marin. The meeting had been previously scheduled for Washington.

AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S 10-point program for action by the 86th Congress is discussed by Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Program called for immediate steps to end the recession and mass unemployment, coupled with "broad progress on the social welfare front."

Council Adopts 10-Point Legislative Program

A legislative program geared to ending the recession and mass unemployment and producing "broad progress on the social welfare front" has been set in action by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Citing the emphatic vote of the American people in favor of forging ahead in a dynamic economy and against the "stand-still" policies of many legislators defeated at the polls, the council hammered out a minimum 10-point program.

The time is ripe, the 29-member body said, "for bold forward steps for the welfare of all America."

The 10-point program, which "contains only some of the major legislative areas in which action is long overdue," called for:

1—Implementation of the Full Employment Act including public works loans and aid to depressed areas.

2—Passage of federal aid-to-education legislation especially in the area of school construction and teachers' salaries.

3—Adoption of the Forand bill to provide hospital and surgical care for recipients of social security benefits.

4—Development of natural resources, including self-financing for TVA and development of multi-purpose projects for the great river basins.

5—Revision of the minimum wage law, increasing it to $1.25 an hour, and extension of its provisions to millions of now unprotected workers.

6—Modernization of the unemployment compensation system.

7—Increasing retirement and unemployment benefits for railroad workers.

8—Enactment of a comprehensive housing program.

9—Passage of farm legislation to provide working farm families their full equity in the American economy.

10—Provide America with an adequate defense program, a matter "too important to be determined solely by bookkeepers."

Council Urges 'Enforceable' Civil Rights

A call to affiliates to raise their voices in a demand for "enforceable civil rights, for neighborliness and good will among men in every American community under the rule of law" was sounded by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Washington.

The "wave of lawlessness, violence and wholesale denial of civil rights" that has "wrought destruction upon schools, meeting places and houses of worship," the council said in a statement, "call for prompt, fundamental and effective remedies."

"These shocking occurrences," the council said, "fall into a pattern making it clear that they are the handiwork of hate-mongering conspirators who have set out to terrorize and intimidate law-abiding and peace-loving citizens.

"We look to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to cope with these acts of violence."

The council asked Congress to broaden the Civil Rights Law of 1957 "so as to extend effective protection to every constitutionally guaranteed civil right of our citizens," and expressed the hope that the incoming Senate will amend Rule 22 "so that the majority rule may prevail and not be thwarted by a recalcitrant minority."

Meany Joins Group Fighting Bias Bombs

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is serving on a newly-organized national committee formed to mobilize public opinion against bombings of schools and churches.

The committee was announced by the office of columnist Drew Pearson, which said the organization will be called "Americans Against Bombs of Bigotry." Co-chairmen are Gov.-Elect Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California and Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati.

Taft and Brown said the organization would provide a means by which "citizens can contribute to the communities and congregations which have suffered, and post standing rewards for apprehension of the guilty."

Meany Heads AFL-CIO Drive for Clean-Up Law

(Continued from Page 1)

ranks nor be fully successful so long as unscrupulous employers are left free to subvert union leaders through bribes and gifts."

The answer, said the council, is "sound, constructive" legislation that will eliminate opportunities for corruption while preserving the "traditional and legitimate functions of trade unions."

Legislation "patterned along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill which will omit certain unduly restrictive and unworkable sections" is the major objective of the drive.

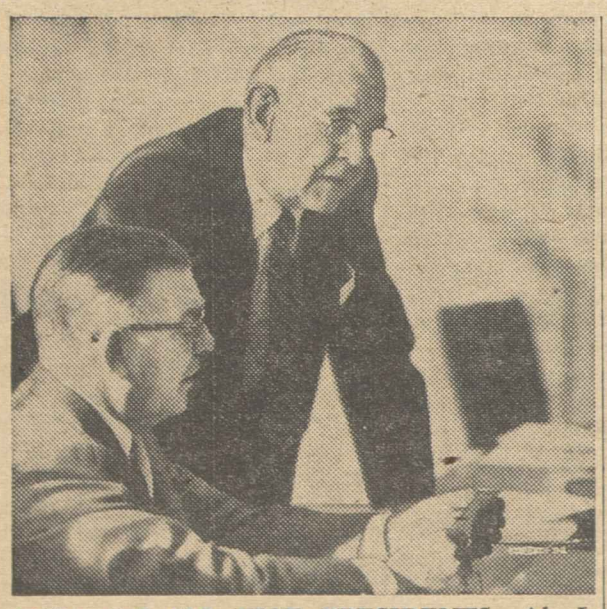
The bill passed the Senate 88-to-1 in the last Congress but was defeated in the House by a coalition of Administration leaders, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce.

Parallel with the drive to secure anti-corruption legislation the federation has called on the labor committees of both houses to undertake general revision of the Taft-Hartley Act to bring it into line with "its own professed policy of promoting free collective bargaining."

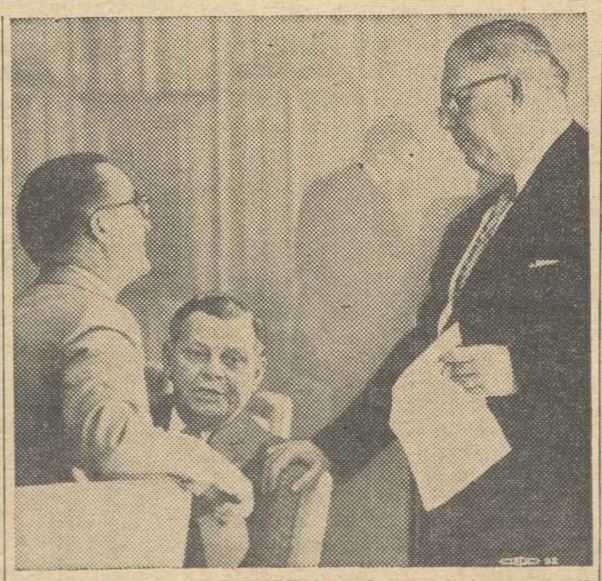
The council called specifically for repeal of Section 14-b, the section of T-H that "permits the infamous 'right-to-work' laws to override the public policy of the nation" on the union shop. The voters' "emphatic repudiation" of these laws, the council said, "is a clear mandate to the Congress to end this flank attack on organized labor."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press," said he believes the Senate Labor Committee should study the possibility of a federal ban on state "right-to-work" laws.

Top priority for the new Congress in the field of labor legislation, he said, should be passage of a labor reform bill similar to the Kennedy-Ives measures of the 85th Congress.



TWO AFL-CIO VICE PRESIDENTS—Al. J. Hayes, Machinists' president (standing) and George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks' president—discuss one of the many items on the fall meeting agenda of the federation's Executive Council.



INFORMAL DISCUSSION is held in council chambers by three members of AFL-CIO Executive Council. Left to right are: Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; and Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty.

What Labor Asks of Congress

The following statement asking liberal legislation in the interests of all the people was adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Nov. 7:

The American people on Nov. 4 very emphatically indicated that they do not agree with those political leaders who have little faith in the dynamic character of our national economy. By an overwhelming vote, they elected to the Congress new senators and representatives who want to forge ahead and properly utilize our nation's human and natural resources to build a better world for all. By the same vote, they retired many members of the Congress who have followed a stand-still policy.

There are many tasks crying for attention from the 86th Congress, work that has been left undone by the last few Congresses. The AFL-CIO has previously pointed out that while the 85th Congress made some important strides, thanks "to the effective majority leadership in both houses of Congress," at the same time "formidable opposition within both parties" and lack of effective leadership by the Administration prevented greater progress.

We believe the time is ripe for bold forward steps for the welfare of all America. Specifically, the voters called for an end to recession and mass unemployment. They called for broad progress on the social welfare front.

In addition to the legislative matters heretofore outlined by the AFL-CIO, it is our belief that in order to achieve the kind of progressive America for which the voters spoke, the Congress must move promptly to handle its unfinished business. To wit, the Congress should:

1. Take proper steps to fully implement the intent of the Full Employment Act. Such steps should include public works loans to municipalities at low interest rates and aid to depressed areas, where unemployment is chronic and human suffering severe.

Even in October, the month of lowest unemployment, 18 additional cities were placed on the roster of depressed areas, demonstrating that this problem continues to grow.

2. Pass legislation similar to the Murray-Metcalf bill for adequate federal aid to education. A crisis in education still exists due primarily to a shortage of classrooms and inadequate salaries for teachers. To solve these problems there must be federal assistance.

3. Adopt the Forand bill to provide hospital and surgical care for recipients of Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits. It is still either impossible or too costly for our senior citizens to obtain such insurance through non-profit or commercial channels.

4. Give prompt attention to adequate development of our natural resources. Self-financing for the TVA should be passed and multi-purpose projects for our great river basins be developed. Urgent attention must also be paid to a program for peaceful uses of the atom.

5. Revise the Fair Labor Standards Act in terms of 1959's realities. The minimum wage should be increased to at least $1.25 an hour and millions of workers, particularly in the service trades, should be brought under the act's protection.

6. Modernize the unemployment compensation system. Federal standards should be established to guarantee unemployed workers a more realistic percentage of their normal paycheck.

7. Immediately increase retirement and unemployment benefits for railroad workers. One of the blackest marks in the record of the 85th Congress was its failure to pass such a bill.

8. Move rapidly to build the homes America needs. Aid to private home building and public housing, extension of slum clearance and urban renewal programs cry out for action since we are barely building half the housing units this country needs.

9. Farm legislation to provide working farm families their full equity in the American economy.

10. Provide America with an adequate defense program. America's security is too important a matter to be determined solely by bookkeepers. It can never be a question of how much defense can we afford but can we afford to have anything less than adequate defense.

This list contains only some of the major legislative areas in which action is long overdue. We are hopeful that now that the people of America have spoken that prompt and vigorous action will result. This is not the time to raise false issues. This is the time to give the American people the program for which they have voted and which the intelligent use of our human and material resources makes possible.

Council Seeks New Labor Legislation

The AFL-CIO Executive Council issued the following statement on labor legislation on Nov. 6:

The voters of the United States have sharply and publicly rebuked those cynical politicians and big business reactionaries who sought to make political capital out of the isolated instances of corruption in labor's ranks exposed by the McClellan Committee.

These politicians, aided and abetted by the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce, killed the Kennedy-Ives bill on Aug. 18, a bill which would have done much to meet the problem of corruption in the labor-management field. By so doing they thought they could beguile the American public into believing that the problem of corruption could be met only by legislation designed to destroy the trade union movement.

The public did not swallow these political falsehoods. The voters placed the blame for the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill squarely upon the shoulders of those responsible—the Administration's Republican leadership and the big business lobbyists.

The voters have made this clear by their defeat of the leaders of this cynical bloc and by the election of liberal and progressive congressmen and senators.

However, the problem of meeting corruption in the labor-management field remains.

Although the AFL-CIO itself has taken major steps through the adoption and implementation of its codes of ethical practices, it is clear that our anti-corruption campaign cannot reach unions outside our ranks nor be fully successful so long as unscrupulous employers are left free to subvert union leaders through bribes and gifts.

The AFL-CIO reiterates its determination to seek an end to this situation through the adoption of sound, constructive, necessary legislation which will eliminate opportunities for corruption while at the same time preserving the traditional and legitimate functions of trade unions.

We will seek legislation in the first session of the 86th Congress patterned along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill but which will omit certain unduly restrictive and unworkable sections written in haste on the floor of the Senate in response to political pressure.

To that end, the AFL-CIO Executive Council hereby authorizes Pres. Meany to designate a committee of council members, of which he shall be chairman, to devote itself immediately to the problem of securing this necessary, constructive legislation.

At the same time, we reiterate our determination to seek general revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, now long overdue. We urge that the labor committees of both houses undertake immediate consideration of this important and complex subject in order to bring the Taft-Hartley Act into line with industrial realities and its own professed policy of promoting free collective bargaining.

In particular, we call for the repeal of Sec. 14(b), the section of the Taft-Hartley Act that permits the infamous "right-to-work" laws to override the public policy of the nation on the union shop. The voters' emphatic repudiation of these laws is a clear mandate to the Congress to end this flank attack on organized labor.

We will push for the necessary and needed social welfare legislative improvements for which the voters of America spoke so strongly on Tuesday (Nov. 4), but we do declare it to be our intention to give the adoption of constructive labor reform legislation and major revision of the Taft-Hartley Act high priority on labor's legislative agenda for 1959.

Lodge Named Assistant to Mitchell

George C. Lodge, director of information for the Labor Dept. for the past four years, has been named assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, succeeding J. Ernest Wilkins.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell named Roger G. Kennedy, a former radio and television commentator, to succeed Lodge in the information post.

Wilkins will continue as a member of the President's Commission on Civil Rights. There has been some speculation that he may be appointed to another post in the government.

Lodge, 31, was on the staff of the Boston Herald before his appointment to the information post. He served as a special representative of the secretary of labor to Intl. Labor Organization conferences in 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957. Last June he was alternate to Mitchell and adviser to the government delegation to the ILO.

Kennedy, 32, has served since 1957 as executive director of the Dallas, Tex., Council on World Affairs. He has been a news commentator on NBC radio and TV shows and has a BA degree from Yale and a law degree from the University of Minnesota.

In 1952 Kennedy was the Republican nominee for Congress in the 4th Minnesota District, but was defeated in the general election.

Building a Free World Cited as Goal for U.S.

New York—"The aim of our nation's foreign policy should be to help develop a free and prosperous world," George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, told the 40th anniversary meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the World Affairs Center in the UN Plaza here.

As American labor sees it, Harrison declared, this should be "a world in which an ever greater number of people should enjoy individual human dignity, freedom and increasing opportunity for well-being."

Harrison said "the period in which we are living is perilous," but we must not "lose sight of the important fact that the times (also) are promising because there is a growing awareness on the part of the great mass of people—in varying degrees on both sides of the Iron Curtain—that it has become possible, from the economic and technological angle, for mankind to have a world free from poverty, dictatorship and war."

As one of six points in an AFL-CIO program, Harrison called for convening "an economic conference of non-totalitarian countries for reducing trade barriers among them, expanding their domestic markets, increasing their productivity and purchasing power, stabilizing basic commodity prices, and establishing an international consumers' credit fund for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America."

At the same time, Harrison asserted, "we cannot expect other nations to take seriously our devotion to their enjoying human rights and well-being if we don't actively and seriously promote and protect human rights for all our own people."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), reminded a luncheon meeting that most people in the uncommitted nations "are yellow, black, or brown," and that we cannot expect them to choose us instead of Soviet Russia unless they can trust our leadership.

Backers of 'Work' Plan New Attack in 6 States

(Continued from Page 1)

Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico and Wisconsin in the next two years, an industrialist active behind the scenes in pressing the anti-labor fight conceded that a new slogan would be necessary.

The Wall Street Journal quoted the unnamed industrialist as admitting he was "shocked and stunned" by defeat of "work" proposals in California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio and Washington.

"Some new course must be found," the businessmen's newspaper quoted him as saying. 'Right-to-work' has been typecast as a villain in the public mind. I don't think we can ever change the public's image of the law. It's too emotional."

In California, where the Democrats swept to a victory of unprecedented proportions—capturing a Senate seat, three House seats, the governorship, all top state offices, and control of the state legislature for the first time in the 20th century—the post-mortem was conducted by outgoing Republican Gov. Goodwin J. Knight.

Elbowed out of a re-election attempt by Sen. William F. Knowland, with whom he had publicly feuded over the "work" issue, Knight gave this analysis of the election debacle:

"I warned the Republicans, not once but many times, that if they succumbed to the temptation of making an attack on the working people of California they would be the losers."

The fact that Knowland openly embraced the "work" issue, he said, left "no possibility of success" and "ruined things for the GOP in California."

From highly-industrialized Ohio, where Democrats effected a similar clean sweep while defeating the "work" issue by a million-vote majority, State GOP Chairman Ray Bliss also blamed the defeat of his party on "the intervention of the 'right-to-work' enthusiasts."

Bliss issued a statement saying that in the past year he "repeatedly warned" R-T-W proponents "that this defeat would be a possible consequence" of putting the issue on the ballot. "They chose to ignore my warnings," he continued. "I estimate that a minimum of 200,000 additonal labor Democratic votes went to the polls solely because this issue was on the ballot."

Bliss, along with veteran Sen. John W. Bricker, had tried to keep the compulsory open-shop issue off the ballot, fearing exactly the licking they took at the hands of aroused voters. But they were steamrollered by business interests who insisted the GOP would ride to victory under the anti-union banner.

Ohio's Gov. C. William O'Neill was the first Republican candidate to speak out in favor of "work." Bricker, in what was described as an effort to avoid the kind of feuding that divided the California Republicans, belatedly joined with O'Neill in declaring R-T-W as the campaign's "big issue."

In the outpouring of votes which followed, they dragged down to defeat with them three GOP Congressmen and lost control of the legislature.

Colorado, Idaho and Washington voters strengthened the position of the Democratic party while defeating the "work" proposals. And even in Kansas, where the measure passed by 90,000-vote margin, the Democrats picked up strength.

The defeat of "right-to-work" in Idaho led State AFL-CIO Pres. Robert Lenaghen to term it "a tribute to the sound judgement of Idaho people." In a state with scarcely 25,000 union members, he noted, "the people have calmly upheld the collective bargaining process."

Lenaghen added that much of the petition's support "came from people with little understanding of the bargaining process, from farmers' resentment against the bind many of them are in, and from those who were led to believe that hobbling Idaho workers would somehow correct national abuses which require a national cure."

Last-Minute Figures On 'Work' Voting

Here are the latest unofficial figures on how "right-to-work" proposals fared at the polls Nov. 4:

California — Yes, 1,934,911; No, 2,903,309.

Colorado—Yes, 200,027; No, 315,683.

Idaho—Yes, 117,923; No, 124,147.

Kansas—Yes, 369,511; No, 280,325.

Ohio—Yes, 1,080,266; No, 2,007,291.

Washington — Yes, 301,103; No, 530,917.

AFL-CIO Sponsors Bond Film:

'Father Knows Best' About Life in Tyrantland

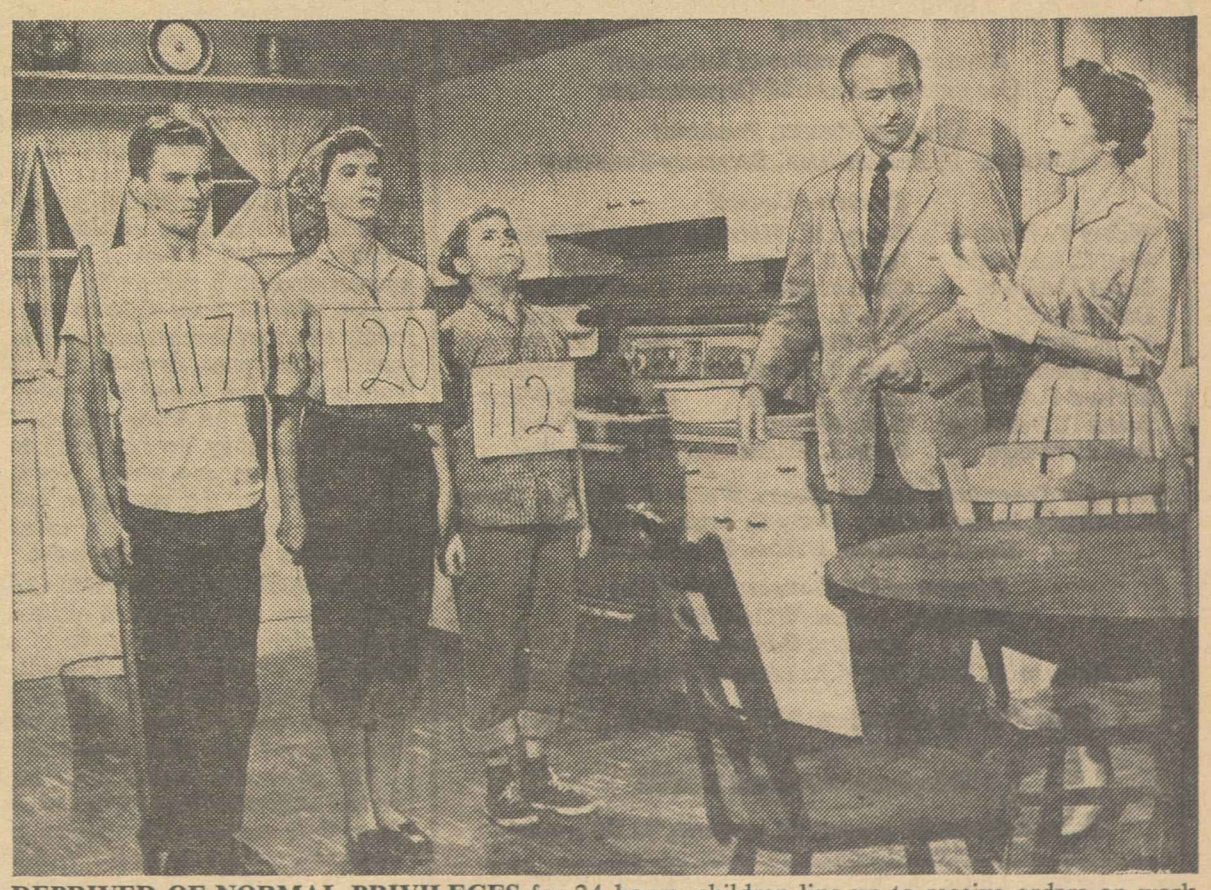
DEMONSTRATING CONTINUED SUPPORT of the Treasury Dept.'s Savings Bonds program, the AFL-CIO is sponsoring a half-hour motion picture to promote the sale of Savings Bonds in 1959. The film stars the cast of "Father Knows Best," popular weekly television series, shown here with one of the posters urging Americans to invest in their country's future.

LEARNING FIRST-HAND the sharp contrast between democracy and totalitarianism, Elinor Donahue, Lauren Chapin and Billy Gray conspire against unfair treatment in this scene from "24 Hours in Tyrantland." All production costs for the film, produced by Screen Gems, Inc., were defrayed by the AFL-CIO.

STERN MEASURES are used by Robert Young to help his "family" better appreciate the freedoms and privileges that are part of an American family's democratic way of life. Over 100 prints of the motion picture will be distributed to state offices of the Treasury's Savings Bond Division for showing to business, industry, civic, fraternal and labor groups.

FILM STARS Robert Young and Jane Wyatt discuss the failure of their screen "family" to cooperate willingly in Share-in-America Savings Bond campaign. The entire cast—like the film's producer, Eugene Rodney, and writer Boswell Rogers—contributed their talent to the making of the Savings Bond motion picture.

BREAD AND WATER is the mealtime fare for members of the "Father Knows Best" family who defy authority during 24-hour period under mock dictatorship, which points up need for pitching in to make Savings Bonds campaign successful. "Tyrantland" was premiered Nov. 10 for leading Treasury volunteers, following luncheon ceremony at which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented the first print to Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson.



DEPRIVED OF NORMAL PRIVILEGES for 24 hours, children line up to receive orders on work to be done while they are pawns of "the state"—their parents. Before film is finished, children come to understand that purchase of Savings Bonds helps insure the peace and economic health of America. Anderson, in letter to Meany, praised labor federation's "magnificent expression of patriotism" in making funds available for production of the motion picture.

Action on Kennedy-Ives

THE INCOMING 86TH CONGRESS faces a heavy work load of translating into concrete legislation the voters' determination to build a strong, liberal America based on broad social progress and full production and full employment.

But it should turn its early attention to an issue which played a major role in the 1958 campaign and on which the voters spoke out sharply and decisively—the problems of corruption in labor-management relations.

The election results prove beyond doubt that the voters will not buy a propaganda line aimed at destruction of the trade union movement under the guise of "reform" legislation.

This is the time, then, to remove the corruption issue from the political scene by adopting sound, constructive legislation patterned along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill to help the trade union movement finish the job of rooting out racketeers and to provide the necessary tools for exposing the corrupters in management's ranks.

Labor has pledged its full support to this job. Now it's up to top management groups to roll up their sleeves and help labor get the job done.

Bonds for America

IN THOUSANDS of communities across the land next year the U.S. Treasury will show a film to spur the sale of U.S. Savings Bonds—a film produced by the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO produced the film—and members of AFL-CIO unions contributed their time and talent—because of labor's basic and firmly-held belief that what's good for America is good for labor.

An increased sale of U.S. Savings Bonds to help keep America strong and free has labor's support because a free trade union movement can exist only in a democratic nation capable of withstanding the challenge of totalitarian communism.

The AFL-CIO is proud to participate in this venture to bring to all Americans the hard facts of dictatorship and the vital necessity of buying a share in America to keep it prosperous and strong.

Get Rid of the Thing

A NUMBER OF BRUISED and battered candidates patching up their wounds after defeat in the Nov. 4 elections apparently are tacking an additional label to the phony "right-to-work" medicine bottle—"beware, political poison."

To the best of this paper's knowledge, not one nationally significant political candidate supporting the "right-to-work" proposal was victorious in the 1958 elections with the exception of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

In Ohio, California and Indiana supporters of compulsory open shop legislation went down to overwhelming defeat. In Colorado and Washington, where "work" proposals were defeated, there was a close relationship between the margin of votes against the "work" proposal and the margin of defeat for supporters of R-T-W.

In Kansas, a partly industrial state where the "work" proposal was approved, the successful candidates for major office were nevertheless opponents of the open-shop plan.

The antidote is close to hand—repeal of Sec. 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits these laws to exist, thus removing this essentially destructive issue from future election contests.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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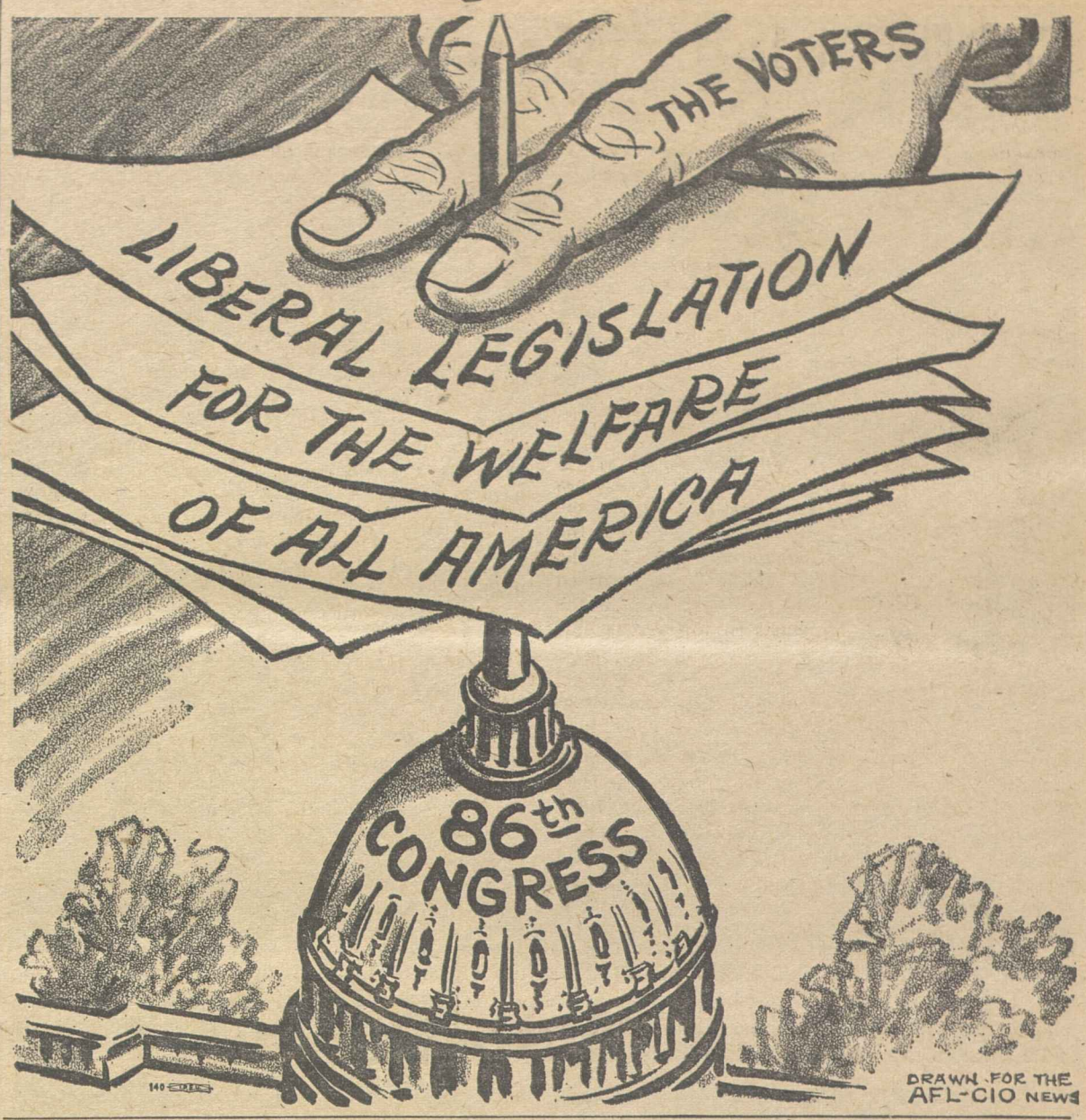
Filing the Results!



Goldberg Sees Chasm Widening:

Labor-Management Assembly Urged to Improve Relations

The following is excerpted from "The State of Labor-Management Relations 1958-59," an address delivered by Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel of the AFL-CIO, at the University of Wisconsin under the auspices of the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

THROUGHOUT AMERICAN INDUSTRY there is a widespread movement to replace genuine acceptance of and cooperation with unions by a philosophy of labor-management relations keyed to keeping the unions at arm's length, of working with the union as little as possible, or seeking, wherever possible, to go around the union to its members rather than to deal with the union as a living institution.

This philosophy treats unions as necessary evils rather than as constructive partners in achieving harmonious and productive labor-management relations.

I have pondered about the reasons for this polarization of viewpoint. I din't believe that it can be fairly attributed to an overreaching on the part of the American labor movement. I don't think that in measuring the relative bargaining power of American employers and American labor unions it can be said that the bargaining power of the unions is superior to that of the employers.

If I were compelled to make a general assessment of the relative bargaining strength of American unions and American employers, I would unhesitatingly say that in looking at the total picture the greater strength is still on the side of the employers.

But, whether I am right on this or not, it is certainly true that the American industrial scene is not one in which poor, down-trodden, profitless business enterprises have every last penny extracted from them by powerful labor unions. Wage and profit statistics certainly do not point to such a picture for the economy as a whole. Nor do they show such a condition in the particular industries in which the large unions, which are usually denounced as monopolies by labor critics, exist.

PERHAPS THIS HARDENING of attitudes stems from the bifurcated philosophy behind the Taft-Hartley Act which speaks of encouraging both collective bargaining and individual bargaining—a complete contradiction of terms. Perhaps it arises from the fact that we have a new generation of business, and to a lesser extent of labor, leadership.

The generation passing from the scene developed mutual understanding and sometimes even friendship from their common experiences in important governmental posts such as the War Production Board and the War Labor Board during the last war. The present generation on both sides are more inclined to be organization men, with all of the parochial characteristics of that breed.

My own thinking leads to a proposal for a Labor-Management Assembly, modeled after the United Nations Assembly, as an instrument for bringing together the leading figures in American industry and the leading figures in the American trade union movement for a periodic examination and discussion of the issues which affect us all and in which we find so little common ground.

I propose that the Labor-Management Assembly be convened under the auspices of the government of the United States and that the secretaries of commerce and labor act as co-chairmen. But I immediately add that this should not be a government-dominated organization any more than the ILO, on the international level, is a government-dominated institution, although government participates along with labor and management representatives in its functioning.

I view the role of government as providing prestige, of supplying facts, and of bringing together a secretariat for the conduct of the meeting. It is not even important, it seems to me, whether the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce see eye to eye—normally they don't—on these problems.

TO SERVE ITS PROPER purposes and to achieve any beneficial results, the Labor-Management Assembly must meet at regular periodic intervals and must receive top level attendance and top level thinking from both sides.

I would propose that the present membership of the Business Advisory Council, enlarged by representative small business men, constitute the industry representation. The General Board of the AFL-CIO, on which sits at least one representative from each affiliated union, large and small, would constitute labor representation—with the proviso that respectable unaffiliated unions should of course be invited.

I would hope that the Labor-Management Assembly would not issue statements unless they are unanimously agreed upon, and unless the common denominator is higher than agreement that sin is bad and morality is good. Primarily, if the Labor-Management Assembly is to be successful, it must be a place to discuss and think about important issues in the labor-management area on a broader basis than is possible in collective bargaining, not to fight and bicker over the words of a contract or a resolution.

If the discussions are to be profitable, they should be "off the record" except for agreed-upon statements, so that no one need be concerned that his remarks will be cited against him.

Finally, I would hope that at the periodic meetings ample opportunities would be provided, as at international assemblies, for social intercourse between individuals in the respective groups—something that has been increasingly lacking since the wartime agencies functioned and the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

Vandercook Says:

GOP Defeat Worst Since '36

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

AFTER SIX YEAR'S control of the Executive Branch of the government, in by no means a totally disastrous period, the GOP has succeeded in so losing the confidence of the American people that the Democrats have attained the highest majorities in both the House and in the Senate since the heyday of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal—back in 1936.

Vandercook

The party of Roosevelt, Truman and Stevenson has a staggering majority in the House of somewhere in the neighborhood of 128. The 13 additional seats gained by the Democrats in the Senate is more remarkable than the 12-seat gain scored by that party at the depth of the Hoover depression in 1932.

From almost any enlightened point of view, a most agreeable cleansing has taken place. One of the least useful of senators, Malone of Nevada, will not return to Washington. . . . Ohio's obstructionist and reactionary Sen. John Bricker, certainly to his own great amazement, will not trouble us again. With Democratic governors now firmly entrenched in such traditionally faithful GOP states as Nebraska and Iowa, political regionalism increasingly ceases to count in the American political scene.

As in other recent elections, voters showed an ever-growing consciousness that they knew exactly what they were doing. Tickets were split every which-away. On state ballots which were loaded down with sometimes almost unintelligible resolutions and propositions, citizens proved they had done their homework and thoroughly understood the issues that were put before them.

IN SIX STATES there were union-busting "right-to-work" proposals. Only in Kansas, the least industrialized of the six, was that proposal okayed. Huge majorities both in Ohio and in California said emphatically "no!" to that falsely named invitation to roll back the social and economic advances which have been made by the American trade union movement. Even in Idaho and Colorado, which are among our less urbanized states, voters' simple sense of justice and of decency sent those proposals down the drain.

The arch-conservative of them all, William Knowland, who frankly campaigned in behalf of the "right-to-work" proposition in California, was borne down to the worst defeat of all, after having surrendered his Senate seat and his high post as Senate minority leader because of his conviction that a demand still somehow existed for an old-style Republican of the Bob Taft school. The triumphant, against-the-current election of the outspokenly liberal Nelson Rockefeller as New York State governor—after a campaign in which Rockefeller went to great lengths to avoid the clammy aid of both Eisenhower and Nixon—suggests that hope springs eternal that the GOP can yet be "modernized."

Morgan Says:

'Liberal Ike' Myth Dispelled

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE MOST intelligent and responsible voices of the business community, The Wall Street Journal, took a look at the election day earthquake and then sharply spoke its mind.

"There's no use mincing words," said its lead editorial, "The Republican party has simply disintegrated and the wreckage is strewn across 3,000 miles of countryside."

Morgan

A search for the cause of the debacle led the country's leading financial paper to the very doorstep of the White House. "The responsibility for this disaster," the Wall Street Journal declared, ". . . must rest on Pres. Eisenhower. It was he who had the sense of direction and lost it; it was he who should have nurtured a party to support his ideas and did not. And it is he who must take the lead in resurrecting it. It will be a sad thing for Mr. Eisenhower, and his country," the Journal concludes, "if the final result of his years of leadership in war and peace turns out to be the dismantlement of one of the two great political parties in our two-party system."

What an ironic paradox! The first man the Republicans had been able to find in a generation to end their political famine now being blamed for confronting them again with starvation. There may be more realism than ingratitude in the Journal's lament. The failure of the President to measure up to the public's image of dynamic leadership seemed already to be reflected in the lethargic response to his campaigning.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL'S implication that if he had held to and performed on conservative Republican principles the debacle might have been avoided is, to this lone observer anyway, singularly unconvincing. Whatever one feels about the President's leadership, it is time, no doubt, to dispense with the myth that he is a modern or liberal Republican.

He is basically a conservative. Some historian might even make a case for his being a mild or bland reactionary.

Americans, I suspect, are restive under the weight of great problems and yet teased by the great promise of an unexplored future. Perhaps they are less stirred by any expansive approach of the Democrats to these things than they are dismayed by the niggling sidle of the Republican party toward the bursting facts of life.

Taft-Hartley, NLRB Teamed Up To Legalize Union Busting

SPEAKING BEFORE THE American Federation of labor on Sept. 17, 1952, during the height of the election campaign, Candidate Eisenhower assured the labor convention that "America wants no law licensing union-busting. And neither do I."

Eisenhower was referring to Sec. 9(c) (3) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which reads:

"Employes on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote."

Some people who shared the President's viewpoint on this section have called it "the most outrageous single provision" in the law.

The present National Labor Relations Board appointed by the Eisenhower Administration, far from softening this "union busting" section, is now making it even harsher.

The board has stretched Sec. 9(c) (3) to the point where not only have economic strikers lost their voting rights but where they have lost their picketing and boycott rights also.

This has been brought about by a series of board rulings which are now in the courts.

THE FIRST RULING came in 1957 in what is now known as the Curtis case. Here the board set up a new definition of "coercion" that went far beyond ordinary concepts of threats or violence forbidden by Taft-Hartley. Instead the board declared that by picketing or boycotting activities, a union no longer representing a majority of employees could hurt the business of an employer. This in turn would threaten the jobs of the workers in the plant, thus "coercing" them.

The Curtis case has been appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, but as yet no decision has been handed down. Nevertheless, the board has continued to apply the "Curtis doctrine" to other cases where unions have been decertified, as in the Curtis case.

The most recent and sweeping case is that of the two-year-old strike of Local 511 of the Rubber Workers at the O'Sullivan Rubber Heel plant in Winchester, Va. The local was decertified as a result of the vote of strikebreakers who had taken their jobs. The Rubber Workers, however, continued their picketing and boycott activities against O'Sullivan only to find themselves now ordered to "cease and desist" under the Curtis doctrine of coercion. In addition, the Rubber Workers have been ordered to notify all persons to whom they had made boycott appeals that the boycott has been ended—an almost impossible task.

IF THE "CURTIS DOCTRINE" is upheld, every employer will be encouraged to fight a strike, call in strikebreakers, demand an election in which his old employes cannot participate and then close in on what is left of the union to destroy its picketing and boycotting rights.

Thus the very purpose of federal law—to encourage collective bargaining and union action as a means of giving the nation labor peace—will be subverted by anti-union employers.—(Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window.)

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

AN IRONICAL RESULT of Democratic victory in the election was the vocal emergence of the long-silent Republican liberal wing and a hasty acknowledgment of the importance of the GOP liberals by Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

The progressive and "modern-minded" tradition in the Republican party has been more kicked around and abused under Mr. Eisenhower than at any time since old Sen. George Moses—like Bridges from New Hampshire—led the way under Coolidge and Hoover in driving out GOP progressives, calling them "sons of the wild jackass."

When Senators Javits of New York and Clifford Case of New Jersey were elected, the GOP Old Guard headed by Bridges and the now-repudiated Sen. Knowland treated them like interlopers. Lyndon Johnson fought to provide at least one major committee post for each Democratic freshman elected in 1954 and 1956; Bridges and Knowland gave Case and Javits nothing.

The veteran Sen. Aiken of Vermont has finally revolted, demanding more recognition for GOP liberals among the "legislative leaders" privileged to confer regularly with Pres. Eisenhower at the White House.

Bridges' reply was to suggest that certainly the liberals ought to be given a job or two, such as assistant floor leader or party whip in the Senate. But he did not suggest for them the top job, the position of actual floor leader, now slated for Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, a chameleon whose musically beautiful oratory has been heard on all sides of practically all questions through a long career.

★ ★ ★

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE Republican Senate Policy Committee under Bridges is a key question.

It hasn't been generally noticed, but six of the 14 Policy Committee members have been removed. Two of them—Alexander Smith of New Jersey and Martin of Pennsylvania—decided not to run again. Knowland ran for governor instead of the Senate, getting drowned by adverse votes. Three others—Thye of Minnesota, Bricker of Ohio, Potter of Michigan—were defeated for re-election. The only survivor of a trip to the voters was Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware.

Sen. Bridges, as his colleague Aiken has helpfully pointed out, now has to deal with a Republican Senate delegation in which liberals and moderates have strength almost equal to the Old Guard's.

Bridges bears a direct responsibility for the anti-labor emphasis of the Republican campaign this year, including the preposterous performance of GOP National Committee Chairman Meade Alcorn in arguing for months that the country was vaguely menaced by "politico-labor bosses."

The Alcorn campaign and the identification of Republican candidates in such states as Ohio with "right-to-work" forces were reinforced if not stimulated by publication of the GOP Policy Committee "staff report" charging that "labor bosses" were a "third party."

★ ★ ★

IT IS OBVIOUS, HOWEVER, that Aiken's shafts were aimed with justice at Pres. Eisenhower as well as at Bridges. The Vermont senator said bluntly that the President should learn the difference between wasteful spending and prudent investments; he cited as examples Eisenhower's vetoes of the depressed-areas bill and the aid-for-airports bill.

Few would have dreamed back in 1952 that the President would end up substantially to the right of the late Sen. Taft, but in the field of domestic policy that is what has happened.

There is not a single proposal for the general welfare of our society that he has consistently urged, whereas Taft as early as 1949 began devoting considerable energy to affirmative legislation in such fields as housing. Taft helped put through the Senate, long ago, a bill for federal aid to the schools that died in the House. Eisenhower has campaigned for school aid, but in 1957 deserted his own measure and let it be killed by Republican votes in the House.

"As a rule, Hopkins, the firm does not encourage such high-profit, high-risk enterprises."

How to Buy:

Business Using Labor To Alibi Price Hikes

By Sidney Margolius

CONSTANT REPETITION by businessmen and some government officials and newspapers of the claim that wage increases are responsible for today's high living costs has led the public generally to assume this is true.

In recent interviews with businessmen and business editors on the problem of the increase in supermarket prices, this reporter found they invariably blamed the recent price hikes on "higher labor costs."

One of the most damaging results of the success of businessmen in maneuvering labor into the whipping-boy role is that it has enabled them to raise prices with increasing boldness.

But now the propaganda is beginning to boomerang. Labor unions are vigorously attacking the widespread legend that wage increases have been responsible for the successive waves of inflation, and federal and state authorities are beginning to examine price boosts more closely.

Recently, when five major bread companies all in the same week increased the price of a standard loaf by the same 1.5 cents at wholesale and 2 cents at retail, New York State legal authorities started an investigation. The bread companies were a little too brazen for the boost to pass unnoticed.

In previous articles, this department reported these facts:

Union-made and union-sold goods in general cost no more than non-union goods made by cheaper labor. In fact, our surveys have found that union goods sometimes cost even less; that union-made products tend to be of better quality as shown by tests of independent laboratories; that living costs in low-wage, largely non-unionized areas as the South are often as high as in unionized cities in the North.

THE PROOF IS IN THE PRICES. Union-made cigarettes cost no more than non-union Camels. Or take men's hats. Two of the lowest-priced standard-quality men's hats, generally considered by trade experts to be outstanding values, are union-made even though their price tags generally are much lower than other brands. These are Adams and Youngs.

In a new investigation of the effects of wages on prices, especially on the present high cost of food, this department finds there is really little or no relation between wage increases and recent price increases. In the first four months of 1958, when the wholesale food price index went up 2 percent and retail food prices rose 3 percent, average earnings of workers in the food-processing industry remained at exactly the same $2 an hour—no increase whatever.

In industry as a whole, labor economists report, output per man-hour rose 40 percent from 1947 to 1956, compared to an increase in real hourly earnings of 32 percent. In other words, the record shows that real wages did not keep up with the increase in productivity, while prices have gone up faster than the increase in labor costs.

Moreover, the labor cost of manufacturing an article is only a fraction of the price you pay. Here are the actual costs of labor in the manufacture of typical items you buy, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau:

Industry	*Wages as % of value of shipments*
Meat packing plants	8.1
Canned fruits and vegetables	12.5
Bread and related products	15.5
Cigarettes	5.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	26.4
Men's shirts and pajamas	21.0
Women's blouses	21.2
Dresses	21.9-22.7
Women's suits, coats and skirts	19.2
Children's dresses	21.5
Wood furniture	25.6
Upholstered furniture	22.2
Pharmaceutical preparations	8.8
Tires and tubes	17.6
Shoes	27.9
Domestic laundry equipment	12.2
Vacuum cleaners	14.8
Electrical appliances	17.5
Storage batteries	14.2

THE RETAILER'S MARGIN is added to the manufacturer's price. When you pay $16.50 for a dress, the factory price is $10, and the actual labor cost of manufacturing it is just $2.20. If you gave the workers who make that dress a 5 percent wage boost, the actual increase in the manufacturing cost would be 11 cents.

Or take a vacuum cleaner for which you pay $50. The factory price would be about $38, and the labor cost of making it about $5.70. A wage boost of 5 percent would increase the actual labor cost 29 cents.

Or take a vacuum cleaner for which you pay $50. The factory price would be about $38, and the labor cost of making it about $5.70. A wage boost of 5 percent would increase the actual labor cost 29 cents.

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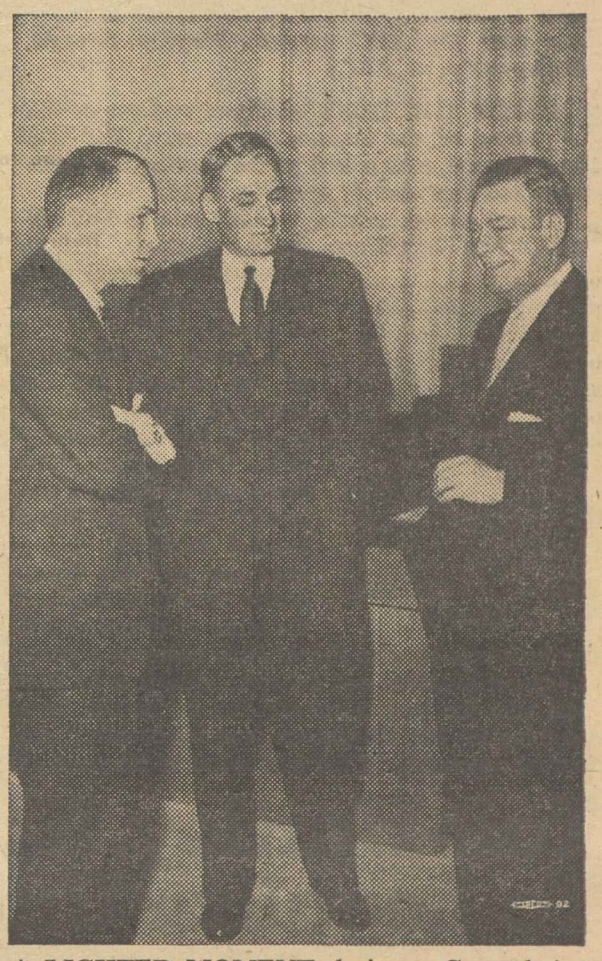
CONFERRING WITH REPRESENTATIVES of other nations is one of the tasks of a General Assembly delegate. Here George M. Harrison (left), a member of the U.S. delegation and an AFL-CIO vice president, listens to H. Bely, deputy permanent representative to the UN from the United Kingdom, while H. G. M. Bass of the UK staff looks on.

Harrison Takes on New Tasks As UN Delegation Member

COMMITTEE SESSIONS are an important part of the Assembly meetings. Here Harrison listens to a debate before the important Special Political Committee on which he is the U.S. representative.



A LIGHTER MOMENT during a General Assembly break finds Harrison chatting with Thomas A. Bartlett, an advisor to the U.S. mission, and Pierre de Vancelles of France.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION highlights UN sessions. Here Harrison emphasizes a viewpoint in a discussion with R. Venkataraman, minister for industry and labor in India.

KEEPING UP with the activities of the UN through its publications is one of a delegate's key jobs. Here Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, scans the UN Journal during a committee session break.

Carpenters Kill Ethics Codes, Give Hutcheson New Term

(Continued from Page 1)

essary to protect the union's interests.

The resolution declared that the delegates "have observed with increasing regret and concern courses of action and policies by the AFL-CIO and statements by leaders thereof which in the judgment of this convention threaten and jeopardize the best interests of this United Brotherhood."

Earlier, the convention re-elected Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson to a new four-year term. Hutcheson is currently under indictment in Indiana for allegedly conspiring to bribe a state highway official. He has also been cited by the Senate for contempt for refusal to answer questions before the McClellan Committee about his financial dealings.

Hutcheson in his opening address decried what he described as "crafty, artful and treacherous" attacks upon unions and unionism, and commended those delegates who had taken part in successful campaigns against "right-to-work" measures.

He flatly denied all charges of misconduct which have been levelled at him. Distributed to the delegates was a personal report by Hutcheson as to his views on congressional hearings affecting the brotherhood and himself. He declared that attacks "upon our union were biased, unfair and pre-determined to pillory us before public opinion. Accusations against us were false."

Plans Counter-offense

Hutcheson announced a counter-offsense against anti-union propaganda through a "dramatic and persuasive" effort to tell the union's story.

Among resolutions adopted was one calling on the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. to cooperate and work together to obtain a nationwide four-day week as a way of combating the effect of the declining use of manpower.

Another resolution adopted charged encroachment by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and affiliated unions on "traditional craft jurisdiction" and directed the general executive board to take whatever steps might be necessary to protect jurisdiction.

Hutcheson announced at the opening of the five-day convention that national headquarters of the union will be moved from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C. Construction of a new building near the Capitol is to begin by the spring of 1959 with occupancy expected two years later.

The move, Hutcheson said, was motivated by the need for closer liaison with government officials on labor relations matters. Headquarters have been in Indianapolis since 1903.

Three new districts were created and board members from them elected without opposition. The new members are James O. Mack, Kansas City; Lyle Hiller, Portland, Ore., and George R. Bengough, Vancouver, B. C.

White Collar Strike May Close Chrysler

Detroit—A strike of 8,000 office, technical and engineering employes—members of the Auto Workers—threatened to close down virtually all of the nationwide operations of Chrysler Corp.

The strike began Nov. 11 after UAW and company negotiators were unable to break a protracted stalemate over the key issues of seniority and job transfers. Within 48 hours nearly 50,000 Chrysler employes, including 40,000 in the Detroit area, were idled as the white collar workers set up picket lines.

There was a possibility that contract talks, recessed for several days, would be resumed over the weekend with the intervention of federal mediators.

The company reported that all operations probably would be suspended within the next few days because of the refusal of production workers to cross picket lines, and because scheduling of production and other key operations were already crippled by the walkout of the clerical and technical workers.

Production workers as well as strikers were expected to be eligible for UAW-paid strike benefits if the walkout continued.

Unaffected by the walkout were plants where Chrysler is producing guided missiles and tanks under government contract.

The 8,000 white collar workers were bypassed when UAW and Chrysler negotiators two months ago reached agreement on a master contract for production workers to avert a crippling strike on the eve of new car production.

The union was able to win agreement on salaried as well as hourly-rated employes in the three-year contracts negotiated at that time with Ford and General Motors.

Glass Union Wins Raises For 3,000

Miami Beach, Fla. — Pay increases from 16 to 24 cents an hour over a two-year period were negotiated for 3,000 members of the Glass and Ceramic Workers employed by the four "Little Glass" companies.

Half of the increase is retroactive to Nov. 1, the remainder goes into effect in November 1959. Improved hospitalization and insurance benefits, higher pensions and bigger vacation payments were won by the union in addition to the pay increase.

Meanwhile, 13,000 workers at 11 plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—one of two companies known as "Big Glass" — continued their strike which started on Oct. 11. The other "Big Glass" firm — Libbey-Owens-Ford—had settled with the union after a two-week strike.

Distribution of work and procedures for setting incentive wage rates are the chief unresolved issues in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass dispute.

Fur Industry Joins In Promotion Drive

New York—Labor and management in the fur industry have joined forces for the first time in history to launch an extensive public relations program aimed at increasing public interest in furs.

Cooperating with various management organizations in the promotional campaign is the Fur and Leather Div. of the Meat Cutters.

Harold Goldstein, secretary-treasurer of the Furriers Joint Council of New York, and Sam Burt, manager of the Fur Dressers Joint Board, were named to an industry-wide Fur Information and Fashion Council which is coordinating the activity.

Port Huron Area Councils Merge

Port Huron, Mich.—Civic leaders here joined with labor in hailing the merger of the former AFL and CIO central bodies at installation ceremonies for officers of the new St. Clair County Labor Council.

Exec. Dir. Thomas E. Woods of the county's United Community Chest termed the merger a milestone which will benefit the entire community.

Council officers, installed by Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan Labor Council, include Pres. Russell F. Sharrard, Vice Presidents Neil McNeil and Raymond Bryce, Rec.-Secy. Kenneth Rich, and Fin. Secy. William H. Capps.

IAM, Capital in Talks, Strike Votes on 3 Lines

Atlantic City, N. J.—Federal mediators stepped back into talks between the Machinists and Capital Airlines in an effort to end a month-long strike of 2,500 mechanics.

Meanwhile, 14,000 IAM members employed by three other major domestic airlines—Trans-World, Eastern and Northwest—completed balloting on so-called "final" company offers in their year-old labor dispute with the union. Results of the voting were not known when the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The National Mediation Board brought airline and IAM officials together at this resort city for what Board Member Robert Boyd called "concentrated sessions without any distraction." It was the third time the board intervened. On two previous occasions federal mediators recessed talks when agreement seemed unlikely.

The government's opening of talks between the IAM and Capital came in the wake of overwhelming rejection by union members, in secret ballot, of a 38-cent hourly wage package. The offer—only 15 cents of which was retroactive to Oct. 1, 1957, when the previous contract expired—was turned down by a vote of 1,400 to 78.

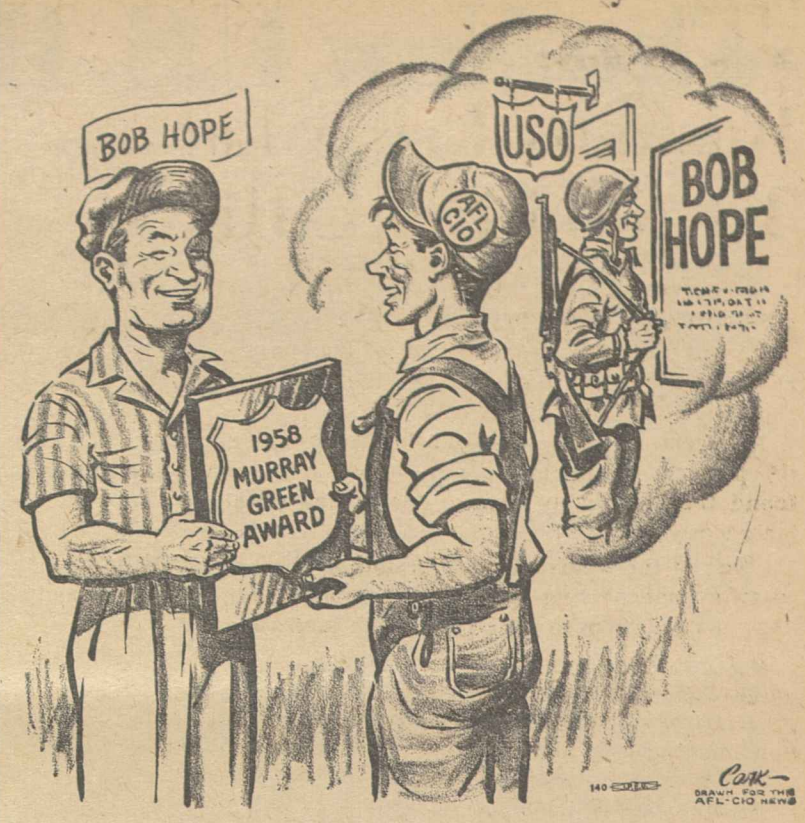
As mediation sessions resumed, a Capital spokesman said the airline had received a "substantial amount" in payments from its rivals under a unique six-way airline pact designed to share extra profits when one of the lines is closed down by a labor dispute.

He would neither confirm nor deny, however, published reports that the payments from the other lines were in excess of $100,000.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has yet to rule on the pact—signed by Eastern, TWA, Capital, American, Pan-American and United—under which a struck airline would receive from its competitors all profits derived from extra revenues the others receive as a result of a labor dispute.

Additional costs involved would be deducted before turning over these "strike" profits.

Thanks for the Memory



Bob Hope to Receive Award from AFL-CIO

On the night of Nov. 16 the eyes of the men and women of organized labor and the nation will be trained on Beverly Hills, Calif. The occasion: presentation of the 1958 Murray-Green Award for community service to comedian Bob Hope.

This will be the first time the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee has presented the award to a show business personality. Among past recipients of the medallion and $5,000 check have been Dr. Jonas Salk, Eleanor Roosevelt, Gen. Omar N. Bradley and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman The money goes to a worthy cause in the name of the award winner.

In announcing this year's award to Hope, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany summed up the reasons for selection of the comedian. Meany cited Hope's "outstanding services to the welfare of the men and women of our armed forces" and added:

"Mr. Hope's readiness to perform wherever our men and women are stationed has lifted not only their morale but the spirit of all citizens."

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, stressing the significance of the award, said that it annually calls attention to the growing importance the AFL-CIO attaches to its community service work throughout the country.

Of the millions of miles and thousands of shows behind him, Hope recently said:

"A lot of these kids come up and thank me for putting on a show for them. Isn't that ridiculous? I'm the one that's grateful to them for everything they've done, and I just hope they've had as much fun watching me as I've had entertaining them."

Hope has listened to the applause of enthusiastic audiences for many years. However, the applause he will hear on Nov. 16 will be from the hands of the American labor movement and from the hearts of a grateful America.

Pilots Warn Jet Age Finds U.S. Not Ready

Miami Beach, Fla.—Neither the airlines nor the airports of the United States are prepared for the jet age already thrust upon them.

This was the feeling of delegates of the Air Line Pilots as they wound up their 15th biennial convention here by taking steps to insure that such conditions are remedied before too many jet-age accidents occur.

Following the lead of ALPA Pres. Clarence N. Sayen, who accused the nation's airlines of "blundering into the jet age without adequate preparations," the convention:

1. Issued a stinging indictment of inadequate safety provisions of U.S. airports and called for immediate improvement;

2. Reiterated the union's stand that all the men in the cockpit of a jet liner be pilot-trained.

3. Asked expansion of the accident investigation activity of the ALPA by creating an eight-man committee to work with the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

4. Claimed that too hasty implementation of air traffic control procedure is reaching a point where such procedures "must be considered unrealistic and adverse to safety."

5. Demanded federal regulations requiring installation of airborne radar in all commercial aircraft, old as well as new, to protect the safety of passengers and crew.

To back up its demand that cockpit crews be pilot-trained, ALPA authorized a strike vote among the 1,529 pilots of Pan-American World Airways. At Eastern Airlines pilots have already voted to strike, and have refused to fly Eastern's new Electra prop-jets until a contract is signed requiring that the flight engineer be pilot-trained.

In their wage policy statement, delegates representing some 13,000 pilots from 51 airlines in 33 states and six overseas bases also called for continuation of collective bargaining on a company-by-company basis rather than industrywide negotiation, which they said would create instability.

The convention supported continuation of pilot pay according to productivity, this being both non-inflationary and equitable to pilots and company, and asked renewed efforts to prevent deterioration in working conditions,

The New U.S. House of Representatives

(Numerals denote district; AL: At Large)

ALABAMA
1. Frank W. Boykin* (D)
2. George M. Grant* (D)
3. George W. Andrews* (D)
4. Kenneth A. Roberts* (D)
5. Albert Rains* (D)
6. Armistead I. Selden, Jr.* (D)
7. Carl Elliott* (D)
8. Robert E. Jones, Jr.* (D)
9. George Huddleston, Jr.* (D)

ARIZONA
1. John J. Rhodes* (R)
2. Stewart L. Udall* (D)

ARKANSAS
1. E. C. Gathings* (D)
2. Wilbur D. Mills* (D)
3. James W. Trimble* (D)
4. Oren Harris* (D)
5. Dale Alford (Ind.)†
6. W. F. Norrell* (D)

CALIFORNIA
1. Clement W. Miller (D)†
2. Harold T. Johnson (D)
3. John E. Moss, Jr.* (D)
4. William S. Mailliard* (R)
5. John F. Shelley* (D)
6. John F. Baldwin, Jr.* (R)
7. Jeffrey Conelan (D)†
8. George P. Miller* (D)
9. J. Arthur Younger* (R)
10. Charles S. Gubser* (R)
11. J. J. McFall* (D)
12. B. F. Sisk* (D)
13. Charles M. Teague* (R)
14. Harlan Hagen* (D)
15. Gordon L. McDonough* (R)
16. Donald L. Jackson* (R)
17. Cecil R. King* (D)
18. Craig Hosmer* (R)
19. Chet Holifield* (D)
20. H. A. Smith (R)
21. Edgar W. Hiestand* (R)
22. Joseph F. Holt* (R)
23. Clyde Doyle* (D)
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb* (R)
25. George A. Kason (D)†
26. James Roosevelt* (D)
27. Harry R. Sheppard* (D)
28. James B. Utt* (R)
29. D. S. Saund* (D)
30. Robert C. (Bob) Wilson* (R)

COLORADO
1. Byron G. Rogers* (D)
2. Byron Johnson (D)†
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth* (R)
4. Wayne N. Aspinall* (D)

CONNECTICUT
1. Emilio Q. Daddario (D)†
2. Chester W. Bowles (D)†
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)†
4. Donald J. Irwin (D)†
5. John S. Monagan (D)†

AL Frank Kowalski (D)†

DELAWARE
AL Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (D)†

FLORIDA
1. William C. Cramer* (R)
2. Charles E. Bennett* (D)
3. Bob Sikes* (D)
4. Dante B. Fascell* (D)
5. A. S. (Syd) Herlong, Jr.* (D)
6. Dwight L. Rogers* (D)
7. James A. Haley* (D)
8. D. R. (Billy) Matthews* (D)

GEORGIA
1. Prince H. Preston* (D)
2. J. L. Pilcher* (D)
3. E. L. (Tic) Forrester* (D)
4. John J. Flynt, Jr.* (D)
5. James C. Davis* (D)
6. Carl Vinson* (D)
7. Erwin Mitchell* (D)
8. Iris Faircloth Blitch* (D)
9. Phil M. Landrum* (D)
10. Paul Brown* (D)

IDAHO
1. Gracie Pfost* (D)
2. Hamer H. Budge* (R)

ILLINOIS
1. William L. Dawson* (D)
2. Barratt O'Hara* (D)
3. William T. Murphy (D)†
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John C. Kluczynski* (D)
6. Thomas J. O'Brien* (D)
7. Roland V. Libonati* (D)
8. Daniel D. Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates* (D)
10. H. R. Collier* (R)
11. Roman C. Pucinski (D)†
12. Charles A. Boyle* (D)
13. Marguerite Stitt Church* (R)
14. Elmer J. Hoffman (R)
15. Noah M. Mason* (R)
16. Leo E. Allen* (R)
17. Leslie C. Arends* (R)
18. R. H. Michel* (R)
19. Robert B. Chiperfield* (R)
20. Sid Simpson* (R)
21. Peter F. Mack, Jr.* (D)
22. William L. Springer* (R)
23. George Shipley (D)†
24. Melvin Price* (D)
25. Kenneth J. Gray* (D)

INDIANA
1. Ray J. Madden* (D)
2. Charles A. Halleck* (R)
3. John Brademas (D)†
4. E. Ross Adair* (R)
5. J. Edward Roush (D)†
6. Fred Wampler (D)†
7. William G. Bray* (R)
8. Winfield K. Denton* (D)
9. Earl Hogan (D)†
10. Randall S. Harmon (D)†
11. Joseph W. Barr (D)†

IOWA
1. Fred Schwengel* (R)
2. Leonard G. Wolf (D)†
3. H. R. Gross* (R)
4. Steven V. Carter (D)†
5. Neal E. Smith (D)†
6. Merwin Coad* (D)
7. Ben F. Jensen* (R)
8. Charles B. Hoeven* (R)

KANSAS
1. William H. Avery* (R)
2. Newell A. George (D)†
3. Denver D. Hargis (D)†
4. Edward H. Rees* (R)
5. J. F. Breeding* (D)
6. Wint Smith* (R)

KENTUCKY
1. Frank A. Stubblefield (D
2. William H. Natcher* (D)
3. Frank W. Burke (D)†
4. Frank Chelf* (D)
5. Brent Spence* (D)
6. John C. Watts* (D)
7. Carl D. Perkins* (D)
8. Eugene Siler* (R)

LOUISIANA
1. F. Edward Hebert* (D)
2. Hale Boggs* (D)
3. Edwin E. Willis* (D)
4. Overton Brooks* (D)
5. Otto E. Passman* (D)
6. James H. Morrison* (D)
7. T. A. Thompson* (D)
8. Harold B. McSween (D)

MAINE
1. James C. Oliver (D)†
2. F. M. Coffin (D)
3. Clifford G. McIntire* (R)

MARYLAND
1. Thomas F. Johnson (D)†
2. Daniel B. Brewster (D)†
3. Edward A. Garmatz* (D)
4. George H. Fallon* (D)
5. Richard E. Lankford* (D)
6. John R. Foley (D)†
7. Samuel N. Friedel* (D)

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland* (D)
3. Philip J. Philbin* (D)
4. Harold D. Donohue* (D)
5. Edith Nourse Rogers* (R)
6. William H. Bates* (R)
7. Thomas J. Lane* (D)
8. Torbert H. Macdonald* (D)
9. Hastings Keith (R)
10. Laurence Curtis* (R)
11. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.* (D)
12. John W. McCormack* (D)
13. James A. Burke (D)†
14. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.* (R)

MICHIGAN
1. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz* (D)
2. George Meader* (R)
3. August E. Johansen* (R)
4. Clare E. Hoffman* (R)
5. Gerald R. Ford, Jr.* (R)
6. Charles E. Chamberlain* (R)
7. James G. O'Hara (D)†
8. Alvin M. Bentley* (R)
9. R. P. Griffin* (R)
10. Elford A. Cederberg* (R)
11. Victor A. Knox* (R)
12. John B. Bennett* (R)
13. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.* (D)
14. Louis C. Rabaut* (D)
15. John D. Dingell, Jr.* (D)
16. John Lesinski, Jr.* (D)
17. Martha W. Griffiths* (D)
18. W. Broomfield* (R)

MINNESOTA
1. Albert H. Quie* (R)
2. Ancher Nelson (R)
3. Roy W. Wier* (D)
4. Joseph E. Karth (D)
5. Walter H. Judd* (R)
6. Fred Marshall* (D)
7. H. Carl Andersen* (R)
8. John A. Blatnik* (D)
9. Odin Langer (R)†

MISSISSIPPI
1. Thomas G. Abernethy* (D)
2. Jamie L. Whitten* (D)
3. Frank E. Smith* (D)
4. John Bell Williams* (D)
5. Arthur Winstead* (D)
6. William M. Colmer* (D)

MISSOURI
1. Frank M. Karsten* (D)
2. Thomas B. Curtis* (R)
3. Leonor K. Sullivan* (D)
4. George H. Christopher* (D)
5. Richard Bolling* (D)
6. W. R. Hull, Jr.* (D)
7. C. H. Brown* (D)
8. A. S. J. Carnahan* (D)
9. Clarence Cannon* (D)
10. Paul C. Jones* (D)
11. Morgan M. Moulder* (D)

MONTANA
1. Lee Metcalf* (D)
2. Leroy H. Anderson* (D)

NEBRASKA
1. Phil Weaver* (R)
2. Glenn Cunningham* (R)
3. Lawrence Brock (D)†
4. Donald F. McGinley (D)†

NEVADA
AL Walter Baring* (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Chester E. Merrow* (R)
2. Perkins Bass* (R)

NEW JERSEY
1. William T. Cahill (R)
2. T. Millet Hand* (R)
3. James C. Auchincloss* (R)
4. Frank S. Thompson, Jr.* (D)
5. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr.* (R)
6. Mrs. F. P. Dwyer* (R)
7. William B. Widnall* (R)
8. Gordon Canfield* (R)
9. Frank C. Osmers, Jr.* (R)
10. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.* (D)
11. Hugh J. Addonizio* (D)
12. George M. Wallhauser (R)
13. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)

NEW MEXICO
AL Joseph M. Montoya* (D)
AL Thomas G. Morris (D)

NEW YORK
1. Stuyvesant Wainwright* (R)
2. Steven B. Derounian* (R)
3. Frank J. Becker* (R)
4. Seymour Halpern (R)
5. Albert H. Bosch* (R)
6. Lester Holtzman* (D)
7. James J. Delaney* (D)
8. Victor L. Anfuso* (D)
9. Eugene J. Keogh* (D)
10. Edna F. Kelly* (D)
11. Emanuel Celler* (D)
12. Francis E. Dorn* (R)
13. Abraham J. Multer* (D)
14. John J. Rooney* (D)
15. John H. Ray* (R)
16. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.* (D)
17. John V. Lindsay (R)
18. Alfred Santangelo* (D)
19. Leonard Farbstein* (D)
20. Ludwig Teller* (D)
21. Herbert Zelenko* (D)
22. J. C. Healey* (D)
23. Isidore Dollinger* (D)
24. Charles A. Buckley* (D)
25. Paul A. Fino* (R)
26. E. B. Dooley (R)
27. Robert R. Barry (R)
28. Katharine St. George* (R)
29. J. Ernest Wharton* (R)
30. Leo W. O'Brien* (D)
31. Dean P. Taylor* (R)
32. Samuel S. Stratton (D)†
33. Clarence E. Kilburn* (R)
34. Alexander Pirnie (R)
35. R. Walter Riehlman* (R)
36. John Taber* (R)
37. Howard Robison (R)
38. Jessica McC. Weis (R)
39. Harold C. Ostertag* (R)
40. William E. Miller* (R)
41. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D)†
42. John R. Pillion* (R)
43. Daniel A. Reed* (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Herbert C. Bonner* (D)
2. L. H. Fountain* (D)
3. Graham A. Barden* (D)
4. Harold D. Cooley* (D)
5. R. J. Scott* (D)
6. Carl T. Durham* (D)
7. Alton Lennon* (D)
8. A. P. Kitchin* (D)
9. Hugh Q. Alexander* (D)
10. Charles Raper Jonas* (R)
11. B. L. Whitener* (D)
12. David Hall (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Quentin N. Burdick (D)†
AL Don L. Short (R)

OHIO
1. Gordon H. Scherer* (R)
2. William E. Hess* (R)
3. Paul F. Schenck* (R)
4. William M. McCulloch* (R)
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. James G. Polk* (D)
7. Clarence J. Brown* (R)
8. Jackson E. Betts* (R)
9. Thomas Ludlow Ashley* (D)
10. Walter H. Moeller (D)†
11. Robert E. Cook (D)†
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
13. A. D. Baumhart, Jr.* (R)
14. William H. Ayres* (R)
15. John E. Henderson* (R)
16. Frank T. Bow* (R)
17. Robert W. Levering (D)†
18. Wayne L. Hays* (D)
19. Michael J. Kirwan* (D)
20. Michael A. Feighan* (D)
21. Charles A. Vanik* (D)
22. Frances P. Bolton* (R)
23. William E. Minshall, Jr.* (R)

OKLAHOMA
1. Page Belcher* (R)
2. Ed Edmondson* (D)
3. Carl Albert* (D)
4. Tom Steed* (D)
5. John Jarman* (D)
6. Toby Morris* (D)

OREGON
1. Walter Norblad* (R)
2. Al Ullman* (D)
3. Edith Green* (D)
4. C. O. Porter* (D)

PENNSYLVANIA
1. William A. Barrett* (D)
2. Kathryn Granahan* (D)
3. James A. Byrne* (D)
4. Robert N. C. Nix* (D)
5. William J. Green, Jr.* (D)
6. Herman Toll (D)†
7. William H. Milliken, Jr. (R)
8. W. S. Curtin* (R)
9. Paul B. Dague* (R)
10. Stanley A. Prokop (D)†
11. Daniel J. Flood* (D)
12. Ivor D. Fenton* (R)
13. John A. Lafore, Jr. (R)
14. George M. Rhodes* (D)
15. Francis E. Walter* (D)
16. Walter M. Mumma* (R)
17. Alvin R. Bush* (R)
18. Richard M. Simpson* (R)
19. James M. Quigley (D)†
20. James E. Van Zandt* (R)
21. John H. Dent (D)
22. John P. Saylor* (R)
23. Leon H. Gavin* (R)
24. Carroll D. Kearns* (R)
25. Frank M. Clark* (D)
26. Thomas E. Morgan* (D)
27. James G. Fulton* (R)
28. William S. Moorehead (D)
29. Robert J. Corbett* (R)
30. Elmer Holland* (D)

RHODE ISLAND
1. Aime J. Forand* (D)
2. John E. Fogarty* (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. L. Mendel Rivers* (D)
2. John J. Riley* (D)
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn* (D)
4. Robert T. Ashmore* (D)
5. R. W. Hemphill* (D)
6. John L. McMillan* (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. George McGovern* (D)
2. E. Y. Berry* (R)

TENNESSEE
1. B. Carroll Reece* (R)
2. Howard H. Baker* (R)
3. James B. Frazier, Jr.* (D)
4. Joe L. Evins* (D)
5. J. C. Loser* (D)
6. Ross Bass* (D)
7. Tom Murray* (D)
8. Robert A. Everett* (D)
9. Clifford Davis* (D)

TEXAS
1. Wright Patman* (D)
2. Jack Brooks* (D)
3. Lindsley Beckworth (D)
4. Sam Rayburn* (D)
5. Bruce Alger* (R)
6. Olin E. Teague* (D)
7. John Dowdy* (D)
8. Albert Thomas* (D)
9. Clark W. Thompson* (D)
10. Homer Thornberry* (D)
11. W. R. Poage* (D)
12. Jim Wright, Jr.* (D)
13. Frank Ikard* (D)
14. John Young* (D)
15. Joe M. Kilgore* (D)
16. J. T. Rutherford* (D)
17. Omar Burleson* (D)
18. Walter Rogers* (D)
19. George Mahon* (D)
20. Paul J. Kilday* (D)
21. O. C. Fisher* (D)
22. Bob Casey (D)

UTAH
1. Henry Aldous Dixon* (R)
2. David S. King (D)†

VERMONT
AL William H. Meyer (D)†

VIRGINIA
1. Thomas N. Downing (D)
2. Porter Hardy, Jr.* (D)
3. J. Vaughan Gary* (D)
4. Watkins M. Abbitt* (D)
5. William M. Tuck* (D)
6. Richard H. Poff* (R)
7. Burr P. Harrison* (D)
8. Howard W. Smith* (D)
9. W. Pat Jennings* (D)
10. Joel T. Broyhill* (R)

WASHINGTON
1. Thomas M. Pelly* (R)
2. Jack Westland* (R)
3. Russell V. Mack* (R)
4. Catherine May (R)
5. Walt Horan* (R)
6. Thor C. Tollefson* (R)
7. Don Magnuson* (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Arch A. Moore, Jr.* (R)
2. Harley O. Staggers* (D)
3. Cleveland M. Bailey* (D)
4. Ken Hechler (D)†
5. Elizabeth Kee* (D)
6. John N. Slack (D)

WISCONSIN
1. Gerald T. Flynn (D)†
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)†
3. Gardner R. Withrow* (R)
4. Clement J. Zablocki* (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss* (D)
6. William K. Van Pelt* (R)
7. Melvin R. Laird* (R)
8. John W. Byrnes* (R)
9. Lester R. Johnson* (D)
10. Alvin E. O'Konski* (R)

WYOMING
AL E. Keith Thomson* (R)

* Re-elected.
† Denotes change of party.

The New Senate

ALABAMA
Lister Hill (D)
John J. Sparkman (D)

ARIZONA
Carl Hayden (D)
*Barry M. Goldwater (R)

ARKANSAS
John L. McClellan (D)
J. William Fulbright (D)

CALIFORNIA
Thomas H. Kuchel (R)
†*Clair Engle (D)

COLORADO
Gordon Allott (R)
John A. Carroll (D)

CONNECTICUT
Prescott S. Bush (R)
†*Thomas J. Dodd (D)

DELAWARE
*John J. Williams (R)
J. Allen Frear (D)

FLORIDA
*Spessard L. Holland (D)
George A. Smathers (D)

GEORGIA
Richard B. Russell (D)
Herman Talmadge (D)

IDAHO
Henry C. Dworshak (R)
Frank Church (D)

ILLINOIS
Paul H. Douglas (D)
Everett M. Dirksen (R)

INDIANA
Homer E. Capehart (R)
†*R. Vance Hartke (D)

IOWA
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)
Thomas E. Martin (R)

KANSAS
Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)
Frank Carlson (R)

KENTUCKY
John Sherman Cooper (R)
Thruston H. Morton (R)

LOUISIANA
Allen J. Ellender (D)
Russell B. Long (D)

MAINE
Margaret Chase Smith (R)
†*Edmund S. Muskie (D)

MARYLAND
John Marshall Butler (R)
*J. Glenn Beall (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
Leverett Saltonstall (R)
*John F. Kennedy (D)

MICHIGAN
Patrick V. McNamara (D)
†*Philip A. Hart (D)

MINNESOTA
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)
†*Eugene J. McCarthy (D)

MISSISSIPPI
James O. Eastland (D)
*John C. Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D)
*Stuart Symington (D)

MONTANA
James E. Murray (D)
*Mike Mansfield (D)

NEBRASKA
*Roman L. Hruska (R)
Carl T. Curtis (R)

NEVADA
Alan Bible (D)
†*Howard W. Cannon (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Styles Bridges (R)
Norris Cotton (R)

NEW JERSEY
Clifford Case (R)
†*Harrison A. Williams (D)

NEW MEXICO
*Dennis Chavez (D)
Clinton Anderson (D)

NEW YORK
Jacob K. Javits (R)
*Kenneth B. Keating (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
Samuel J. Ervin, Jr. (D)
*B. Everett Jordan (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
Milton R. Young (R)
*William Langer (R)

OHIO
Frank Lausche (D)
†*Stephen M. Young (D)

OKLAHOMA
Robert S. Kerr (D)
A. S. Mike Monroney (D)

OREGON
Wayne Morse (D)
Richard L. Neuberger (D)

PENNSYLVANIA
Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (D)
*Hugh Scott (R)

RHODE ISLAND
Theodore F. Green (D)
*John O. Pastore (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Olin D. Johnston (D)
J. Strom Thurmond (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA
Karl E. Mundt (R)
Francis Case (R)

TENNESSEE
Estes Kefauver (D)
*Albert Gore (D)

TEXAS
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)
*Ralph W. Yarborough (D)

UTAH
Wallace F. Bennett (R)
†*Frank E. Moss (D)

VERMONT
George D. Aiken (R)
*Winston L. Prouty (R)

VIRGINIA
*Harry F. Byrd (D)
A. Willis Robertson (D)

WASHINGTON
Warren G. Magnuson (D)
*Henry M. Jackson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
†*Jennings Randolph (D)
†*Robert C. Byrd (D)

WISCONSIN
Alexander Wiley (R)
*William Proxmire (D)

WYOMING
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)
†*Gale McGee (D)

* Elected or re-elected, 1958.
† Indicates shift in party control.

Threat to Close Papers Rapped by N.Y. Guild

NEW YORK—Settlement of the New York Newspaper Guild's contract negotiations with seven metropolitan dailies here leaves working newspapermen convinced that the publishers' "oft-stated policy of public concern to receive and print the news" no longer exists, NYNG Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy and Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potoker declared.

The union and the publishers agreed on a two-year contract with packages averaging $4 the first year and $3 the second after management had announced that if the Guild struck one paper they would close the rest should members of any craft unions respect Guild picket lines.

They called it "ironic" that the publshers' abandonment of their policy of concern on keeping news flowing to the people was brought about by the publishers themselves —"the people who regard themselves as the guardians of a free press, who on every possible occasion are quick to point to themselves as zealous defenders of the free press."

Labor-Backed Victors Boom Legislative Outlook in States

(Continued from Page 1)

tee brightens prospects for enacting substantial portion of labor's legislative program. Outlook good for improvements in welfare programs and passage of fair employment law. "Right-to-work" dead.

Colorado — All COPE-endorsed candidates on state level victorious. The only GOP state official surviving the Democratic sweep—Atty.-Gen. Duke Dunba—had labor support. Democrats strengthened control of legislature as "right-to-work" brought a record off-year vote.

Connecticut — Labor - endorsed candidates ran strong as Democrats took legislative control for first time in 82 years—28 to 8 in Senate and 142 to 137 in House. Ten active trade unionists, including Sec.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke of State Labor Council, elected to legislature. With Gov. Abraham Ribicoff re-elected by record plurality, prospects good for progressive legislation.

Delaware—Democrats picked up seven seats in the House, but dropped two in the Senate. Still control both houses. Continued right-to-work fight anticipated. State AFL-CIO is pressing for establishment of a State Labor Dept., an industrial safety code, and negotiated wage rates on state contracts.

Florida—Republicans lost three of their six seats in House as Democrats added to traditional topheavy majority. Labor seeking improved unemployment compensation, ban on prison labor competition, equal pay for women.

Georgia—Possibility of improved workmen's compensation and jobless benefits. Legislature remains all Democratic.

Idaho—Democrats captured control of House, 36 to 22; strengthened Senate control, 27 to 17. Legislative prospects rated very good after election seeing defeat of "work" proposal and other liberal victories.

Illinois—Democrats captured the House 91 to 86; Republicans lost four seats but held the Senate 34 to 24. Confident that an expected "right-to-work" bill can be defeated, labor will press vigorously for improved workmen's and unemployment compensation, school aid and fair employment law.

Indiana — Democrats won the House by a big majority as "right-to-work" legislators were routed from office. The Republican margin in the Senate was reduced. State AFL-CIO leaders termed the election results a mandate to repeal R-T-W.

Iowa—Republicans lost ground, but retained a majority in both houses.

Kansas — Democrats picked up 14 seats, but GOP retains control of House 69 to 56. Labor hopes for increase in workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and minimum wage. Also pushing programs for safety, industry development, education, state institutions and highways. State AFL-CIO to hold special convention in December, with legislation high on agenda.

Maryland — Democrats control House 116 to 7, gain of 18; Senate 26 to 3, gain of eight. COPE had endorsed 87 candidates, of whom 76 won. Tax reform, minimum wage law, improved jobless benefits and workmen's compensation top labor's legislative goals.

Massachusetts—Democrats captured the Senate and increased their majorities in the House as a by-product of the impressive vote polled by Sen. John Kennedy and Gov. Foster Furculo. Redistricting of legislative and congressional districts is likely to be an issue. Democrats had accused the GOP-controlled State Senate of "gerrymandering."

Michigan—Republicans control Senate 22 to 12, but Democrats gained 55-55 tie in House. Senate remains obstacle to passage of progressive legislation. House seen as bulwark against reactionary laws.

Minnesota — No party designation here, but liberals took 72 of 131 House seats, 25 of 67 in Senate. Some improvements in labor legislation expected.

Missouri — Democrats strengthened control, with indicated margin of 26 to 8 in Senate, 106 to 51 in House. Labor highly optimistic on legislative program.

Montana — Democrats won the Senate for the first time in 20 years and held House control.

Nebraska—Non-partisan legislature. Repeal of "right-to-work" law unlikely.

New Hampshire — Democrats gained in House, but legislature still firmly Republican. R-T-W fight expected, but Gov.-elect Wesley Powell pledged to veto. Labor hopes for increased workmen's compensation and jobless benefits plus higher minimum wage.

New Jersey—No general election for legislature until 1959. Four by-elections left Democrats in control of Assembly, GOP in control of Senate. Labor optimistic about chances for raising unemployment benefits and defeating sales tax proposals.

New Mexico—Democrats added to their topheavy control of the state legislature, but party designations have little meaning in terms of liberal legislation. Major fight expected on renewed attempts to put over a "right-to-work" law.

New York — Despite statewide Republican victories, Democrats picked up three seats in Senate, four in Assembly. GOP still has firm control, however, with 34 to 24 margin in Senate, 92 to 58 in House. Labor goals include broadening unemployment insurance coverage, higher maximum benefits, strengthened anti - discrimination law and extension of state labor relations law.

North Dakota—Republicans lost 30 of 94 seats in House, four in Senate, but still retain control. Renewed effort planned to repeal "work" law.

Ohio—Democrats swept to control of both houses, strengthening support for Gov. - elect Michael DiSalle's liberal program.

Oklahoma—Democrats strengthened already strong control, but most legislators carried labor endorsement. Legislative outlook favorable, no serious R-T-W threat.

Oregon — Despite gubernatorial victory of Republican Mark Hatfield, Democrats captured control of Senate 19 to 11, and retained house 33 to 27. Improvements in unemployment compensation hoped for.

Pennsylvania — Republicans retained Senate 28 to 22, while Democrats picked up 24 House seats for 107 to 103 majority. No "right-to-work" fight expected but prospects for liberal legislation regarded as dim.

Rhode Island—Although losing the governorship, the Democrats captured control of Senate and held firm grip on House. The legislator who introduced a "right-to-work" bill last year ran as independent after being denied GOP endorsement and was soundly defeated.

South Dakota — Democrats picked up three seats to capture Senate 20 to 15. GOP lost eight in House but retained control 41 to 34. Labor hopes bipartisan liberal coalition will produce sufficient votes to improve jobless benefits, workmen's compensation and pass state labor relations law and minimum wage.

Texas—Legislature remains all-Democratic, somewhat more favorable to labor. Prospects good for industrial safety, repeal of poll tax.

Utah — Democrats took over House 42 to 22. GOP narrowly retained Senate 13 to 12. Good likelihood of workmen's compensation gains. Also possibility of higher jobless benefits and minimum wage.

Vermont — Some Democratic gains, but GOP retained control of both houses after endorsing a "right-to-work" law. Increased unemployment compensation pledged in both party platforms, but otherwise it will be hard sledding for liberal legislation.

Washington — Democrats tightened their control of both houses as "right-to-work" went down to defeat.

West Virginia—Legislative outlook considered favorable as Democrats kept control of legislature. House margin 85 to 15, Senate 23 to 9.

Wisconsin — The Republicans held on to the Senate, but Democrats captured the House. Gov.-elect Gaylord Nelson is pledged to veto any sales tax, so a state income tax may be enacted.

Wyoming—Democrats won control of House, 30 to 26, for first time in 20 years. GOP retained Senate 16 to 11. Labor optimistic about defeating expected R-T-W attempt.

Canadian UAW, GM Go to Conciliation

Toronto, Ont.—The contract dispute between the Auto Workers and General Motors in Canada has gone to a conciliation board headed by Judge Hugh Arrell. Meantime, nearly 8,500 workers returned to the GM plant at Oshawa, Ont., following two-week layoffs.

Stassen Slapped Down:

Mitchell Endorses Nixon for President

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell flatly predicted that Vice Pres. Nixon would be nominated and elected President in 1960 as the Republican Party squared away for an attempted fight back to power after its disastrous defeat at the polls Nov. 4.

Mitchell picked Nixon, who had led the GOP's unsuccessful efforts to stem the Democratic victory tide, as the man who "ought to be and will be the next President," depicting him as "the man who has time and again demonstrated the highest qualifications for the presidency."

The Eisenhower cabinet member expressed his views in a special statement issued within hours after Harold E. Stassen, standing in the White House lobby, apparently opened a "stop-Nixon-in-'60" drive. Fresh from an hour-long conference with Pres. Eisenhower about the GOP's future, Stassen listed four men who "could lead our Republican party to victory in 1960." Nixon was not among them.

The quartet included New York's Gov.-elect Nelson A. Rockefeller; United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge; Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson, and Interior Sec. Fred A. Seaton. Asked specifically about the Vice President, Stassen said: "I think the election of 1958 speaks for itself in that regard."

Nixon had stumped the country in behalf of Republican candidates. He had concentrated much of his campaigning on his home state of California—scene of one of the greatest Democratic sweeps in that state's history.

Mitchell, often mentioned as a possible vice presidential running mate with Nixon, fired back with a special statement which said:

"Harold Stassen's statement at the White House, following his meeting with Pres. Eisenhower, in which he listed Republican candidates for 1960 contains a grave omission. Mr. Stassen's views continue to reflect his unsuccessful vendetta against Vice Pres. Nixon.

"All of the men he mentioned are obviously men of ability and integrity and display the very great talent that exists in the Republican party. But in any discussion of 1960 Republican candidates it seems to me unthinkable to ignore Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, the man who has time and again demonstrated the highest qualifications for the presidency. It is my conviction that Richard M. Nixon ought to be and will be the next President of the United States."

Other top Republicans joined in attacking Stassen for reviving the efforts he made prior to the 1956 GOP national convention to dump Nixon.

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn said Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, an unsuccessful candidate for the GOP gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania and a long-time presidential aspirant, was being "totally unrealistic." Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) echoed this view saying the exclusion of Nixon from the GOP presidential sweepstakes was "ridiculous."

Meanwhile the Democrats, fresh from their most decisive political victory in two decades, prepared for the job of once again leading both houses of Congress under a President from the opposition party. This will be the third time since Eisenhower took office that they have had this task.

The Democrats will have a 62 to 34 edge in the Senate, and an indicated plurality of 281 to 153 in the House, which also will have one "independent" — an avowed segregationist from Little Rock, Ark. The Democratic strength in the Senate falls two seats short of two-thirds majority while in the House the party is 10 seats shy of a similar party-line division.

One House seat was still officially in doubt, although it appeared almost certain to go to the Democrats. In the 9th Dist. of Illinois, Republican Rep. Charles W. Vursell was trailing his Democratic challenger, George E. Shipley, by 176 votes with virtually all of the ballots counted.

In the final tabulation of Democratic gains, there were two shifts from the figures listed in the post-election edition of the AFL-CIO News. The Democrats gained three House seats in California, instead of the four previously reported; while in Illinois they wrested three seats from GOP congressmen instead of the two originally indicated.

Full Crew Act Defeat Hailed In Arkansas

Little Rock—The victory of Arkansas labor against a well-financed move to repeal the full-crew law on the railroads is being hailed as proof that the anti-labor fog is lifting in this state.

"Ten years ago they would have defeated us coming and going," a representative of the Railroad Trainmen said. "The story is different today; people are accepting trade unionism."

The railroads' proposal would have repealed the Arkansas full-crew laws which provide that a third, or safety, brakeman be added after 25 cars. Union officials believe that if the laws had been repealed here they would be in serious danger in the other 16 states where they are on the statute books.

Unionists charge the railroads spent some $1 million in their attempt to start the repealer trend in Arkansas.

Spearheading the fight against repeal was the BRT, since its members would feel the impact in the loss of an estimated 500 jobs. The Trainmen were given full support by the other brotherhoods and the Arkansas AFL-CIO.

The unions said that the railroads have cut their work force 27 percent in the last 10 years yet the ratio of officials increased by 34 percent. This, they declared, was the real "featherbedding" in rail employment, despite management charges of worker "featherbedding."

Sen.-Elect Hart To Address ILPA

Sen.-Elect Philip A. Hart (D) of Michigan will be the principal speaker at the Journalistic Awards Banquet of the Intl. Labor Press Association convention, ILPA Pres. Peter E. Terzick, has announced.

The banquet, on Nov. 22, will be the central event of the three-day session of the labor press group at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

Revision of the ILPA Code of Ethics to bring it into line with last May's directive by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on advertising in the labor press is one of the important items on the ILPA convention's agenda.

POST-CONVENTION HUDDLE after the 10th international meeting of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers in Seattle found gathered, for a review of the highlights (seated), Pres. Felix Jones (left) and Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo and (standing) Vice Pres. Melvin Ferron (left) and Sheldon Suiter, members of the local arrangements committee.

Transit Union Gets D.C. Medical Plan

A contract to provide comprehensive medical, surgical and hospitalization services to members of Div. 689, Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, and their families has been signed by the trustees of the D. C. Transit System Health & Welfare Fund and Washington's Group Health Association.

The agreement, effective Apr. 1, 1959, covers about 9,000 persons, it was announced by Pres. Walter J. Bierwagen of Div. 689; J. Gordon Butler, chairman of the health and welfare plan trustees and labor relations director for D. C. Transit; and Fordyce W. Luikart, GHA president.

GHA is a medical cooperative founded in 1937 which at present protects about 23,000 persons—many of them civil service workers and the employes and officials of unions with headquarters or membership in Washington.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a new GHA branch center near the edge of the city on a site now occupied by the Greenbelt Consumer Services Pharmacy which will be renovated and equipped by the health and welfare fund as a medical center at a cost estimated in excess of $250,000.

Bierwagen and O. Roy Chalk, president of D. C. Transit, said they felt the contract with the health co-op represents a milestone in progress toward the goal of complete medical-hospital protection for the company's employes.

The goal, Chalk recalled, was contemplated in the first contract signed with the union after he gained control of the company. He and the union have worked steadily toward the providing of comprehensive medical care for the union members, including preventive and diagnostic medical services in addition to hospitalization and surgical protection.

Chalk added that he has been particularly interested in setting up a medical care plan which would cover the children of D. C. Transit employes. He said he will assist personally with plans for the new medical center.

The expansion of membership will help make GHA more of a community-wide service organization, Luikart said. It should benefit present GHA members as well as those coming in, he explained, by helping to provide greater financial strength and administrative efficiency to GHA.

Div. 689 is the latest in a steadily growing list of local unions to provide comprehensive or at least substantial health and medical care for their members. Medical centers for workers—some operated by unions alone, some in cooperation with employers and others as part of the communitywide programs—are in operation in all parts of the country.

Executive Council Thanks Voters Who Killed 'Work'

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voiced its "sincere thanks" to the voters in five states who helped defeat "right-to-work" proposals.

The measures were defeated in California, Ohio, Colorado, Washington and Idaho. Kansas adopted a constitutional amendment barring union shop provisions in collective bargaining agreements.

The voters in the five states, said the council, "believe as we do that destruction of the labor movement would do irreparable damage to one of the bulwarks of democracy." The council added:

"We assure the voters who defeated these proposals that their confidence in the basic integrity of American trade unions will never be regretted."

Bias Exists Beyond South, Bialis Warns

Chicago—Segregation is not just a Southern problem, Vice-Pres. Morris Bialis of the Ladies Garment Workers warned in keynoting the Fourth Labor Conference on Civil Rights here.

He said bigots anywhere will resort to bombs "when existing laws are not enforced" and when public officials fail to live up to their responsibilities.

The conference, sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago, heard discrimination and its causes attacked by Sen. Paul H. Douglas, New Jersey Gov. Robert F. Meyner, Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and local and state labor leaders.

The committee presented its 1958 award to Meyner. In his speech of acceptance, the New Jersey governor warned that when equal opportunity is denied to any minority, "we are deliberately depressing the economic and spiritual level of the entire nation."

Shishkin delivering a report for Chairman Charles S. Zimmerman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, called on "men and women of good will to join in a campaign of massive insistence on free public schools open and available as a birthright to every American child."

Douglas termed the election results "a national mandate" for civil rights legislation. He said labor, "more than any other national body," has led the fight for civil rights both within its own ranks and in the community.

The conference also heard a report that 41 percent of 1,285 Chicago firms surveyed specified religious preference for employment.

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46,000 Out as UAW Strikes Intl. Harvester

Chicago — The Auto Workers struck a second major agricultural implement manufacturer on the heels of reaching an agreement with a third giant producer which the union had hoped would set an industry pattern.

More than 46,000 UAW members walked off the job at 15 plants of Intl. Harvester Co. following a breakdown of last-minute negotiations. They joined 20,000 other union members who have been on strike for nearly five weeks against Caterpillar Tractor Co.'s four plants in Illinois and Pennsylvania.

The spreading strikes in the industry came against the backdrop of agreement on a new three-year contract with John Deere Co. It was based on the settlement reached two months ago in the auto industry plus additonal improvements in pension and holiday pay provisions. The contract covers 16,000 UAW members in eight Deere factories.

At the fourth major producer, Allis-Chalmers, contract talks were in recess. No decision has been reached on strike action by the company's 13,000 employes.

At Caterpillar, where the strike began Oct. 10, negotiations were recessed indefinitely by the company.

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Union Victories Increase In Latest NLRB Elections

Democratic Win Seen In Alaska

By Willard Shelton

Voters in Alaska, the 49th state, go to the polls Nov. 25 to elect their first fully-accredited members of Congress and first state government — and Democrats, as was true in the rest of the country before Nov. 4, are heavily favored.

Delighted by the unfamiliar presence of national campaigners, including Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) for the Democrats and Vice Pres. Nixon and Interior Sec. Fred A. Seaton for the GOP, Alaska will choose two U.S. senators, one member of the House, a governor and the total membership of the state's first fully empowered legislature.

The election will raise the membership of the 86th Congress to 98 senators and 436 members of the House.

The Alaska AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, organized in five areas, has been active in the campaign and in the last several weeks has polished its organization for helping produce a large vote. The united labor movement endorsed four Democrats running in statewide contests and split support between Democrats and Republicans in the legislative races.

Closest race is anticipated in the Senate contest between former territorial Gov. Ernest Gruening, Democrat, who was a leading figure in the statehood movement, and Gov. Mike Stepovich (R).

E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, Democrat, long territorial delegate in the House, is considered a certain victor over Republican R. E. Robertson for the other Senate seat. Ralph J. Rivers, Democrat, is expected to defeat GOP candidate Henry A. Benson for the state's single place in the House, and Democrat William A. Egan is rated a winner over Republican John Butrovich, Jr. for the governorship.

Gruening Favored

Alaska labor considers that Gruening, famed liberal with a background as a physician, magazine editor and political force, has closed the gap originally conceded to Stepovich and now should be favored.

As late returns from the Nov. 4 election filtered in, Democrats picked up another governorship as Ralph G. Brooks maintained a decisive though narrow lead over Republican incumbent Victor E. Anderson in Nebraska.

Victory for Brooks on the basis of a complete count of the mail ballots gave Democrats nine governorships previously held by Republicans as contrasted with a loss of four states, for a gain of five.

The effect was to give the Democratic party control of state houses in all but one of six states—North

(Continued on Page 2)

OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY SERVICES performed by comedian Bob Hope, who has entertained more than 10 million American servicemen and women on USO tours, earned him the AFL-CIO's 1958 Murray-Green Award. Shown at ceremonies attended by more than 1,000 at Beverly-Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, Calif., are (left to right) Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of AFL-CIO Community Services Committee; Hope; and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

For Entertaining Servicemen:

Labor Honors Hope With Major Award

Beverly Hills, Calif.—The AFL-CIO saluted globe-trotting comedian Bob Hope for his consistent efforts to provide entertainment for American servicemen at home and in lonely overseas outposts, presenting him with its 1958 Murray-Green Award at special ceremonies here.

More than 1,000 civic, military and trade union officials crowded the Beverly-Hilton Hotel's banquet hall to see Hope receive a gold medallion and a $5,000 award, and to hear AFL-CIO Community Service Activities pay tribute to "the countless and selfless hours he has given" in performing for armed service audiences.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said Hope was symbolic of the thousands of members of entertainment unions who have contributed their talents to the USO.

"They have built a bridge across the oceans to the outposts where our men in uniform are defending the cause of freedom," Meany said, "a bridge of song and cheer uniting them, at least temporarily, with home."

In his acceptance speech, Hope declared:

"I was really surprised and delighted when I received this letter from Pres. Meany about this award, because you know the recipients of this wonderful award in the past years have been such illustrious persons as Dr. Jonas Salk, Eleanor Roosevelt, Herbert Lehman and Gen. Omar Bradley.

"I guess they figured it was comedy relief time. I feel really out of place receiving this great award."

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, said the award was going to Hope, as the first entertainer ever to be so honored by the trade union movement, because his "contribution to

(Continued on Page 2)

Percentage of Wins Best Since Merger

By Gene Zack

Unorganized workers voted "union" at the highest rate in nearly three years in the summer of 1958 despite large-scale anti-union campaigns by big business and right-wing political groups.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization said an analysis of National Labor Relations Board figures showed that unions won 68 percent of all representation elections in the third quarter of 1958. It was the highest point for any three-month period since the AFL-CIO merger.

Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston said the gains were made in the face of a determined effort by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and other anti-union groups to distort disclosures by the McClellan select Senate Committee into a weapon to discourage unionism.

Livingston announced the AFL-CIO will hold a two-day conference in Washington Jan. 6-7 to analyze the pronounced upward trend in NLRB victories and map plans to continue and expand organizing efforts.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference following the autumn meeting of the Executive Council that the organizing figures prove workers are taking a calm, mature look at the committee's revelations and deciding that the evidence of corruption unearthed does not constitute an indictment of the entire trade union movement.

Adverse Factors Cited

The marked upward swing in the votes favoring unions, Livingston said, came despite other significant factors, any one of which could have had an adverse effect on organizing the unorganized. He said they included:

- A growing tendency by the NLRB to hand down adverse rulings against unions making the Taft-Hartley Act even tougher than it was intended to be.

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IAM Wins Year-Long Air Dispute

A 13-month contract logjam between the Machinists and six major airlines appeared broken as the IAM reached tentative agreement with strike-bound Capital Airlines and settled on terms to head off a walkout at Northwest Airlines.

The settlement at Capital, where 2,500 mechanics have been on strike for five weeks, was reached at a top-level negotiating session between IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and Capital Pres. David H. Baker.

41-Cent Boost

At Northwest, negotiators agreed on a two-year pact giving 2,100 mechanics a 41-cent hourly wage boost. This was nearly double the 23 cents recommended by an emergency presidential fact-finding board two months ago. The agreement was expected to set a pattern for the six lines involved in the dispute which dated back to October 1957, when previous contracts expired.

Details of the Capital agreement were not made public pending approval by the striking mechanics, who were voting on the contract as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Capital, meanwhile, was making plans to resume normal operations on Nov. 23, on the assumption that

(Continued on Page 2)

2 Big Laundry Locals Move into AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union has won two major tests of strength with the Laundry Workers, which was expelled from the united labor movement for failing to clean up corruption.

In Cincinnati, the 800 members of Laundry Workers Local 248 voted unanimously at a mass meeting to disaffiliate from the ousted union and to join the international chartered by the AFL-CIO. They followed up the vote with a court suit asking that the funds of their local be put in escrow to prevent their being taken over by the unaffiliated union.

And in Indianapolis, union members voted better than 2-to-1 to join the AFL-CIO union. The National Labor Relations Board, which conducted the secret balloting, issued the following results: AFL-CIO Local 3017, 1,011 votes; Laundry Workers Local 350, 452 votes.

The two internationals squared off for another battle in Milwaukee, where Pres. Arno Schulz tried unsuccessfully to lead his 1,200-member local union out of the AFL-CIO and back into the ousted Laundry Workers.

The Wisconsin State Labor Board was slated to conduct balloting at

(Continued on Page 2)

Carpenters Give Board Power to Quit AFL-CIO

St. Louis—Authority to withdraw from AFL-CIO was voted to the general executive board of the Carpenters, with only one dissenting vote recorded, by about 2,000 delegates in the final day of the union's convention here.

After the vote, Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson told the delegates the authority would be exercised only as a last resort. Jurisdictional disagreements were cited as the source of dissatisfaction.

"We do not want to withdraw from the AFL-CIO," Hutcheson declared. "It would not be the proper thing to do. We will not enforce this, unless it is a last resort.

"This action by the convention is an expression of dissatisfaction by our membership with the way the AFL-CIO has handled jurisdictional procedures with respect to our craft."

The resolution said:

Text of Resolution

"Whereas this convention and the delegates here assembled have observed with increasing regret and concern courses of action and policies by the AFL-CIO and statements by leaders thereof which, in the judgement of this convention, threaten and jeopardize the best

(Continued on Page 8)

MRS. MAMIE EISENHOWER helps 5-year-old Mark Nathan get untangled from the gift he brought for the White House—a bird feeder almost as big as he. Mark, the 1958 poster boy for the National Association for Retarded Children, is the son of Pres. Harold Nathan of Local 1448, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. With Mark and the First Lady, at the formal opening of National Retarded Children's Week, is Lewis B. Cuyler, who heads the 1958 fund-raising drive.

GM's Profit Per Car Equal To Wages, Senate Unit Finds

By Saul Miller

The labor cost of the average 1957 General Motors car ran from $300 to $400, or in the same range as GM's $313 profit per automobile before taxes.

The labor cost figures are part of a 314-page report on administered prices in the automobile industry by the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, which had conducted intensive hearings into auto prices. It is headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.).

The subcommittee arrived at its labor cost figures by computing the number of manhours per car—roughly 130 to 140—and multiplying by GM's stated average wage, including fringe benefits, of $2.88 per hour.

On this basis the labor cost of the average car, including both direct and indirect production workers, "appears to be in the area of $375 to $400," the report said.

The subcommittee cited another study by the Wall Street Journal which showed a total wage-cost range of $300 to $320 per car, and thus set up the $300 to $400 range.

Noting the relationship between the labor cost and profit per car, the Kefauver committee report termed it an "unusual coincidence."

The report noted that 1957 was a "moderate" production year, and that on the assumption that unit labor and material costs had remained unchanged and volume had risen to 125 percent of the 1957 output, the profit per car would have risen to $423. If the output had been cut to 75 percent of the 1957 figures, profits would have shrunk to $130 per car because of constant overhead costs.

The factors making up the price of an average GM auto in 1957, the report said, were hourly rated labor cost, $300-$400; materials and other direct costs, $950-$1,050; overhead cost, $550, for a total cost of $1,900. With a profit per car of $313, the factory sale value of the car comes to $2,213.

The report points out that from a study of all available material GM arrives at its prices "by adding to total costs a margin sufficient to cover estimated income taxes and leave a 15 percent net return on capital employed, in the expectation that this will yield in the neighborhood of 20 percent a year, on the average, on net worth."

On the basis of this pricing policy, the report declares, "it is hard to escape the conclusion that prices and unit profits have risen much more rapidly than unit costs in the past two decades."

The report showed that GM made a before-taxes profit of $319 in 1954; $435 in 1955; $338 in 1956; and $312 in 1957 for all passenger cars and trucks ranging from 3,237,178 units in 1957 to 4,476,672 units in 1955.

The figures produced by the subcommittee tend to confirm contentions by the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers that the level of labor costs has little or no relation to the final price of an automobile, which is set to yield a predetermined rate of profit.

2 Major Laundry Locals Vote Shift to AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

two Milwaukee laundries where some 200 employes will decide which of the two unions they want to represent them. The AFL-CIO affiliate is expected to request an industrywide ballot in the city's 56 other unionized laundries to settle the issue without going through a long-drawn-out plant-by-plant contest.

The unanimous vote in Cincinnati came a few weeks after officials of the ousted Laundry Workers, at another mass meeting, muzzled Peter J. McGavin, administrative assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, when he attempted to detail the history of the ouster of the corruption-dominated international. The rank-and-file of Local 248, retaliated by noisily shouting down the ousted union's international president, Ralph T. Fagan.

The Milwaukee local affiliated with the AFL-CIO union after the ouster of its parent international at the December 1957 convention. After rescinding Schulz's attempt to switch the local to the LWIU, the members voted to suspend him and filed court action to force a return of the union's records together with a complete financial accounting.

Active in the pre-election campaigning which resulted in the lopsided victory for the AFL-CIO affiliate in Indianapolis were Abe Solomon, an executive board member of the new union; Steve Magnuson, the union's publicity director; and Clint Woods, a member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

Laundry Pay So Low Even Scabs Strike

Baltimore—The labor movement here has rallied to the support of employes of the Nu-Dyper Service, who have been on strike since Oct. 24 in protest against wages as low as 28 cents an hour.

The company's first attempt to operate with strikebreakers backfired when the strikebreakers themselves walked out after experiencing first-hand the conditions which led on to the walkout. The company then boosted its wages and cut its hours to recruit a second team of strikebreakers.

The Baltimore Council of AFL-CIO Unions denounced conditions at the laundry as "intolerable" and called on affiliates to support with financial contributions, volunteer pickets and a consumer boycott the strike by Local 374 of the AFL-CIO Laundry Union.

Chrysler Office Force Wins Seniority Strike

Detroit—The Auto Workers won major concessions from the Chrysler Corp. on seniority and job transfer rights for 8,000 office, technical and engineering employes to end the first strike of white collar workers in the auto industry's history.

Signing of the three-year pact sent 53,000 Chrysler production workers back to the job after having been idled for six days by the white collar workers' picket lines.

The contract gave Chrysler's office workers for the first time, job transfer rights in the case of plant relocation. Greater protection was afforded through an improved seniority system establishing plantwide and area-wide pools with preferential hiring rights for workers with more than five years' seniority.

Economic benefits were patterned after recent gains won by Chrysler production workers and by white collar and production workers at Ford and General Motors. The white collar workers will receive an annual salary increase of 3 percent or $10.98 monthly, retroactive to July 1, with similar boosts scheduled for August 1959 and September 1960.

Cost-of-living adjustments of $10 monthly retroactive to July and $15 a month retroactive to September were also included, plus establishment of a severance pay program with a maximum of 30 weeks' pay.

Meanwhile, 12,000 UAW members walked off the job at eight plants of the Bendix Corp., an auto parts manufacturer, in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana and California.

In the farm machinery field, the UAW continued on strike against two major manufacturers, with 46,000 idled at 15 plants of the Intl. Harvester Co., and 20,000 workers still off the job at the Caterpillar Tractor Co.'s four plants.

Alaska Votes For 1st Time As 49th State

(Continued from Page 1)

Dakota—in the Great Plains area between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains that has historically been a Republican stronghold. Democrats elected 24 governors on Nov. 4, Republicans only eight.

In another close race, Democrat George E. Shipley was conceded election to the House from the 23rd Illinois Dist. by incumbent Charles W. Vursell, Republican. Vursell, an eight-term veteran from a rural district, blamed "labor" among other factors in his defeat.

Total confirmed membership of the House at the opening of Congress in January will be 281 Democrats, 153 Republicans, one "independent-segregationist."

CORRECTION

There were two inaccuracies in the listing of members in the new U.S. House of Representatives appearing in the Nov. 15 issue of the AFL-CIO News.

In the 20th Dist. of Illinois, Mrs. Sid Simpson (R) was elected to the House to succeed her late husband.

The correct winner in the race in the 2nd Dist. of New Jersey was the Republican incumbent, Milton W. Glenn.

IAM Scores Major Gains On 2 Airlines

(Continued from Page 1)

the rank-and-file would approve the pact.

Also pending at press time was a scheduled walkout of 6,700 IAM members at Trans-World Airlines. They were set to walk off the job at 10 a. m. on Nov. 21, after the unionists, in secret balloting, rejected a wage offer similar to the one at Northwest, but calling for a three-year contract instead of the two-year pact demanded by the union.

A strike vote has been taken by IAM members at Eastern Airlines, but no date has been set for a walkout. Contract talks also are being held with National and Northeast Airlines.

The Northwest contract calls for a 13-cent hourly wage hike, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1957; 5 cents retroactive to Apr. 1, 1958; 15 cents retroactive to Oct. 1 of this year, and 8 cents effective Oct. 1 next year.

Bob Hope, Servicemen's Comedian, Given Labor's Murray-Green Award

(Continued from Page 1)

our youth in uniform has been unique."

Citing Hope's 18 years of voluntarily entertaining more than 10 million servicemen, Beirne said:

"Perhaps no other American has ever been so deserving of an award for his efforts in the field of organized recreation and defense services."

Hope, who wise-cracked his way through his acceptance speech with comic allusions to everything from income taxes on the award to Meany's golf game, announced that the $5,000 check would be used to establish a scholarship fund in the name of his late friend, Barney Dean, a victim of cancer.

Leo Perlis, director of Community Services Activities for the 13.5-million-member AFL-CIO, said the annual award, established in memory of Philip Murray, late president of the former CIO, and William Green, late president of the former AFL, served to focus attention on the vital role unionists play as citizens in the community.

Meany lauded the AFL-CIO entertainment unions, declaring: "Their unstinting cooperation with so many public-spirited causes has helped to dramatize the less spectacular but equally constructive participation of organized labor in community improvement activities throughout the land.

"I speak now of services above and beyond the requirements of the job—not for pay but given in the spirit of the good neighbor after regular working hours. For we believe in the spirit of the good neighbor. We hope that it can be extended throughout the world, but we know that it can and must begin at home."

The AFL-CIO president contrasted the award being given Hope with the harsh reaction in Russia after author Boris Pasternak was offered the Nobel prize for literature.

"The roof fell in on him (Pasternak)," Meany said, "merely because his prize-winning novel criticized some aspects of life under dictatorship.

"Well, our guest of honor has frequently said much harsher things about leaders of our nation. In the best tradition of Will Rogers, he has spared no sacred cows from biting criticism when they deserved it. Yet no one has forced Bob Hope to return his Oscar. The Chamber of Commerce has not demanded his exile. The Screen Actors Guild has not voted to expel him. On the contrary, he is honored and respected for his wit and audacity.

"The Pasternak incident sharply illustrates the basic difference between the free way of life and the degradation of the human spirit under dictatorship. It exposes the great weakness of totalitarianism—its refusal to concede that it may ever be wrong in anything."

Charles C. Finucane, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, personnel and reserve, hailed the AFL-CIO for its "brilliant choice" of Hope to receive the Community Services award, declaring:

"Few people have done more, year after year, for our men and women in all branches of the military service, and to remind the American public of the important role which they play in our destinies."

CLC Research Head On Broadcast Board

Ottawa, Ont.—Dr. Eugene A. Forsey, Canadian Labor Congress research director, has been named a member of the new federal Board of Broadcast Governors, set up to regulate and supervise all Canadian radio and TV broadcasting.

'Savings Plan for Company':

IUD Security Group Attacks GE Scheme

Distribution of a leaflet debunking the rosy claims of the General Electric Co. has made for its so-called "savings and security program" has been undertaken by the five unions associated in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s Conference of Employment Security.

The leaflet is going to each of the firm's 265,000 employes in 150 plants in all parts of the country, and is especially directed to non-union workers.

It charges that the company proposal — for acceptance of which a Dec. 1 deadline has been set—gives workers no security, cuts wage increases due in the next two years by about 1 percent, and permits the company to "make a pile of money at your expense."

The program involves the saving of 6 percent of wages by the workers. This fund, plus a company contribution, would be invested principally in GE stock. After a three-year holding period, the employes could draw on the fund in case of layoff, discharge or resignation.

"How does the 'opportunity' which GE is offering its employes compare with the stock purchase program it offers its executives?" the leaflet asks.

"GE executives have options to buy GE stock at prices as low as $23.75 a share—the same stock for which you will be laying out nearly $70 a share. With the price of the stock at nearly $70, these executives stand to make as much as $46 on each share . . .

"Once you sign up under this plan you will be committed to the regular purchase of GE stock shares at the market price, but GE executives can hold off from exercising their option for many years while they wait for the stock to rise in value.

"If it rises they can exercise this option at prices as low as $23.75 a share. Should it fall substantially, they can simply refuse to exercise their option and thereby protect themselves against loss. The GE scheme offers you no such protection."

The leaflets make clear that what GE employes and the communities where they work need are steady work and greater purchasing power.

"Some 30 percent of the company's production employes have been laid off or have been on short workweeks," it points out.

"But the GE plan ignores the problem of true employment security. By its own admission, the company is not proposing an employment security program. It offers no real protection against job loss or layoff. It offers no protection of seniority rights in case of plant relocation. It offers no protection against the growing practice of farming out work which should be done by GE employes. It does not even consider the effect of automation on your present status and security."

And instead of increasing purchasing power, the leaflet adds, the GE program would cut it by diverting part of the workers' income into GE stock.

"The company program is a savings plan for the General Electric Co., not for its employes," it concludes.

The conference is composed of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Machinists; Auto Workers; Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Technical Engineers.

Furniture Workers Form Kay Council

New York—Furniture Workers locals, representing employes at plants of Kay Manufacturing Corp. across the country, have formed a national council in an effort to prevent the company from systematically negotiating substandard contracts.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer called the council into session as the strike of 250 union members against the company's main plant in Brooklyn entered its third month. The walkout came when the company demanded that employes take a 60-cent-an-hour pay cut plus other curtailments of contract provisions.

The union said the establishment of the national council, headed by Fred Stefan of Local 262, San Francisco, would "give real unity of purpose" to organizing and bargaining activities.

Kay officials have balked at efforts by the New York State Mediation Board to step into the dispute, and since the start of the walkout have ordered some machinery removed from the Brooklyn plant.

The UFWA recently won a National Labor Relations Board election at Kay's High Point, N. C., plant, second largest in the system. An organizing campaign is also under way at another Kay plant installation in Houston, Tex. The union is bargaining agent for employes at two San Francisco plants and at a small operation in Chelsea, Mass.

Kay employs a total of 1,000 production employes in its operation and is regarded as one of the largest makers of furniture springs in the nation.

In negotiations before the Brooklyn strike, Kay presented a series of demands on the union that included, in addition to the wage cut: a reduction in paid holidays from 10 to 6; a slash in the work force; a shift in the vacation schedule; and a rearrangement of the 40-hour week to force employes to work irregular hours on Saturdays.

The UFWA rejected the proposal on the ground that wage increases are being won in all industries, including the furniture field, but declared its willingness to accept a new contract without change. Three meetings before the State Mediation Board ended in failure when the company refused to budge from its original position. Kay officials have since flatly refused to attend further sessions.

The union has had contracts with the firm's main Brooklyn plant for 20 years.

IBEW and Raytheon Agree on Pensions

Waltham, Mass.—Local 1505 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has signed a new three-year contract giving some 15,000 employes of the Raytheon Manufacturing Co. in a dozen Massachusetts communities 10-cent and hour wage increases in each of its first two years.

The workers also get a pension plan for the first time, and hospital and insurance benefits. Both wage and fringe clauses are open for negotiation at the end of the second year.

Free Choice

Pro-Union Votes Jump In NLRB Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

● The recent recession, which customarily makes workers cautious about petitioning for representation elections for fear of reprisals which could mean loss of jobs.

● The use of race hate propaganda by employers in the largely-unorganized South, vilifying organized labor for its stand on integration and exploiting local prejudices.

These factors, Livingston said, did not succeed in checking the forward progress of trade union organizing. In the NLRB elections in the third quarter of this year, he said, there were 78,039 workers in bargaining units that chose union representation.

This was more than double the figure for the first quarter of this year, when the figure sank to a post-merger low of 37,513. And it was 30 percent ahead of the 60,692 recorded for the second quarter of 1958.

While the figures are encouraging, Livingston cautioned against over-optimism. "We are still faced with a determined drive by management front groups to discourage organizing efforts," he said, "and there are still 26 million organizable workers in the country who do not belong to unions."

Conference Agenda

Livingston said in announcing the organizing conference that presidents and organization directors of all international unions have been invited, and that Meany will be one of the key speakers.

Livingston said the conference would explore four major areas of interest—the general organizing situation, organizing and the law, organizing in the South and white collar organizing.

The last two, the director of organization said, are of particular significance since there are 14 million workers still unorganized in the white collar field across the nation and 6 million production workers lacking union benefits in the South.

The need for unionizing white collar workers, he pointed out, is underscored by the accelerated pace at which industry is becoming automated. These technological changes, he said, are resulting in a rapid change in the ratio between white collar and production workers.

In addition to representatives of internationals, the AFL-CIO will call in all of its regional and assistant regional directors to take part in the conference.

Clearing House Role

The role of the Dept. of Organization at the two-day session, Livingston emphasized, will be to serve as a clearing house for ideas and to offer the federation's services to internationals in their unionizing efforts.

"Organizing the unorganized," Livingston said in the conference call, "is the never-ending mission of the American labor movement." He added that, through such a conference, the federation will be working toward "meeting the mandate of the first AFL-CIO convention to use our full resources to bring within the ranks of organized labor those millions still outside the AFL-CIO family."

14 Canadian Firms Fined in Price Plot

Montreal, Que.—Fourteen pulp and paper companies were fined a total of $65,000 after they pleaded guilty to violating Canada's Combines Investigations Act by conspiring to fix and control prices of paper board products. They also were permanently enjoined from continuing or repeating the practice.

World Boycott Of Runaway Ships Dec. 1-4

Hamburg, Germany—The boycott of free world maritime unions against the merchant fleets of the four small nations that issue "flags of convenience" will be held Dec. 1 to 4, the Intl. Transportworkers Federation determined during a two-day meeting here.

The boycott, which has the support of all maritime unions outside the Iron Curtain countries, is directed against shipowners who register their vessels in countries with unregulated working conditions, no unions, and low wages and taxes. The aim is to bring wages and conditions into line with those of other marine nations.

(In New York, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers sent a joint telegram to the leaders of 18 unions connected with the operation, loading, handling and servicing of deep sea vessels asking them to meet in New York on Nov. 24 to discuss implementing the boycott.

(Curran, an AFL-CIO vice president, said both seamen's unions are "100 percent" behind the boycott. He expressed the hope that every ship entering an American port under a "flag of convenience" will be stopped.)

The boycott will affect an estimated 1,700 merchant ships registered by foreign owners under the flags of the "Panlibhonco" countries — Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica. Costa Rica's announcement earlier this year that it would not register any more foreign ships has been taken with skepticism by ITF leaders.

Some fleet owners viewed announcement of the boycott with alarm. Stavros Niarchos, Greek shipping magnate, threatened through a spokesman to take the ITF to court.

Most of the "Panlibhonco" vessels are owned by Greeks or Americans. ITF Sec.-Gen. Omer Becu, former president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said the U. S. could eliminate much of the problem by refusing to permit American owners to register ships under flags of other nations.

Textile Labor Act Vital, Pollock Tells Senate

New York—Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers of America told a special Senate subcommittee here that "feudalistic labor relations" are a symptom of the "basic instability and lack of vision which so severely handicap the textile industry."

Pollock told the subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.), that a special Textile Labor Relations Act is needed to protect the right of textile workers to organize and to provide stability in the industry. He said a law along the lines of the Railway Labor Act is necessary for textile workers to achieve "first-class citizenship."

The Taft-Hartley Act and rulings by the National Labor Relations Board, Pollock said, have made it possible for employers to "brainwash, intimidate and terrorize pro-union workers."

During the past three months the Pastore subcommittee has held field hearings in six states to explore first-hand problems of the industry and the reasons for the disappearance of nearly 500,000 jobs in the past 10 years.

At the New York hearing the tears of a 53-year-old former textile worker lent emphasis to the human tragedy of the shrinking industry.

The witness, John Hynes, told of the closing of the Alexander Smith Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y., where he had been employed for 25 years. Hynes told the committee he had found other employment, although at a lower salary, but wept as he related his encounters with other former workers who had not been so fortunate.

Sec.-Treas. Francis Schaufenbil of the United Textile Workers voiced disagreement with the administration of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act in relation to textiles. He said placing the domestic textile industry in a better competitive position should be accompanied by higher minimum wages under both the Walsh-Healey Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The TWUA reiterated an earlier proposal for a permanent federal development agency for the textile industry, with representation from management, labor and the public. The union said such an agency should promote basic research, study economic and technical developments, and make recommendations to Congress.

The subcommittee will hold a final meeting in Washington to hear testimony from government agencies.

Thanksgiving 1958

IN THE 12 MONTHS since the last Thanksgiving America has weathered an increasing number of international and domestic crises and has demonstrated once again the essentially dynamic nature of American democracy.

In the international area the chronic and continuing crises in the Middle East and the Far East have troubled many Americans who are worried about the growing strength and expansionist moves of totalitarian communism.

There have been lapses in leadership but on the whole the free world has held the line, aided by American determination that freedom must be preserved and defended.

In the domestic area the nation has partially weathered the worst recession since the end of World War II. Again, leadership has been faulty but the basic economic and political strength of a free democracy is overcoming the lapses.

There are many difficult problems on the domestic front—continuing chronic unemployment, the slow pace of economic growth and the failure in some areas of leadership to understand the dynamics of mid-Twentieth Century America.

So there is reason to give thanks this year, although accompanied by a furrowed brow, for the world is still at peace, albeit an uneasy one, and talks are continuing on controlling nuclear warfare.

There is reason for thanks also for the clear indications that Americans are ready and willing to face the problems, domestic and foreign, of this troubled era and are dedicated to the expansion of economic and political freedom at home and abroad.

Road to Peace

PRES. EISENHOWER'S RECENT CALL to the nations of the world to join with the United States in a "peaceful crusade" to eradicate hunger and disease in the underdeveloped areas of the globe holds out the hope of a new scope and emphasis for a program that has fallen far short of its goals in the past decade.

It was nearly 10 years ago that Pres. Truman proclaimed his Point Four program as a new American foreign economic policy—a program that recognized the great challenges and potentialities of the underdeveloped nations.

Since Truman's enunciation of the Point Four program, events have demonstrated the wisdom of the policy and pointed up the shortsightedness of penny-pinching implementation.

We hope that in this vital area Pres. Eisenhower will press the campaign for congressional approval of program and funds despite his off-the-cuff post-election attack on the "spenders" who won office on Nov. 4.

The future of the free world is tied to an important degree to the future of the underdeveloped nations. To help them achieve living standards comparable to those in the more advanced nations is to help preserve freedom and peace.

A Fair Chance for All

IT IS PERHAPS one of the ironies of American democracy that among the many "days" marked in varying degrees by celebration and dedication is "Equal Opportunity Day."

Perhaps on this observance of the National Urban League's campaign to eliminate discrimination in employment the nation might best dedicate itself to the day when all Americans regardless of race, religion, creed or nationality will be accorded equal opportunity for all jobs.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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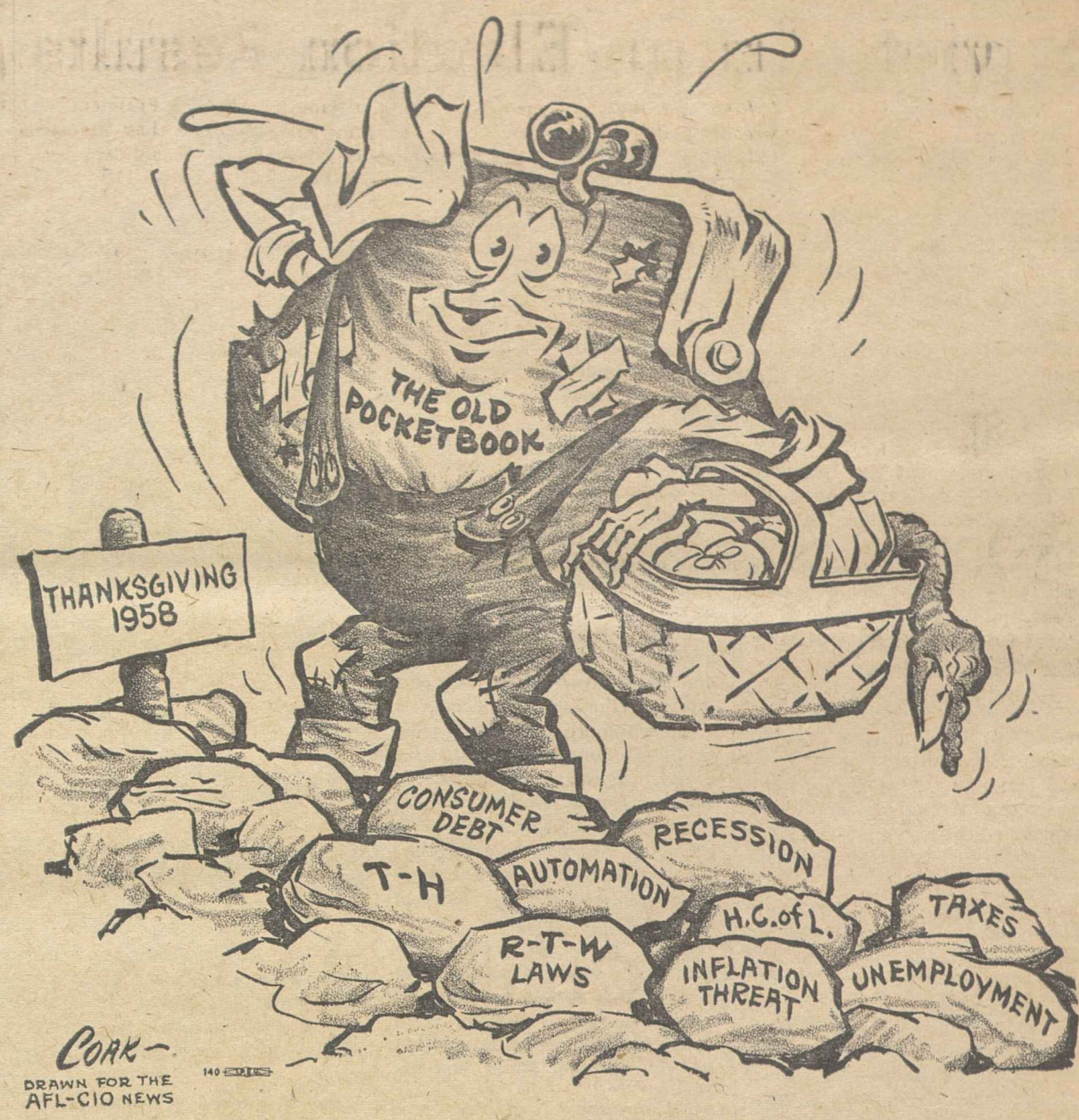


Guy Nunn Broadcasts:

Labor's Anti-Corruption Drive Documented on 'The ABC Way'

The following is excerpted from a documentary radio program, "The ABC Way," to be broadcast Nov. 24 on the Auto Worker's radio shows Eye Opener and Shift Break conducted by Guy Nunn, UAW radio and television director. He describes the radio show as "a documented answer to the critics of the American labor movement." The program reproduces via tape speeches at the AFL-CIO convention and the first ABC convention.

CORRUPTION — BECK — GANGSTERS — Hoffa — goons — Baker — unions — crooked unions—unions! We've been hearing it for a few years now—and we can expect it to continue . . . We can't expect them to tell the ABC story—the story of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union, AFL-CIO. That is why we tell that story, "The ABC Way."

December 1957, Atlantic City, N. J.—the second convention of the AFL-CIO—the business at hand, the status of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union.

The union has been previously notified of its suspension from the AFL-CIO. Its president has appealed this suspension, and has had a hearing before the Appeals Committee.

THE APPEALS COMMITTEE chairman reports its findings to the convention. . . . It agrees with the Executive Council that the leadership of the Bakery Workers Union is corrupt, in violation of the AFL-CIO constitution; that Bakery Union Pres. Cross, the chief offender, was not barred from office; that the Bakery Workers officers have failed to comply with the Executive Council's directives; that corrupt influences have not been entirely eliminated.

It concludes, therefore that the Bakery Workers be expelled, effective Mar. 15, 1957, unless immediate steps are taken to eliminate corrupt practices and those responsible are barred from international office.

The AFL-CIO protects and guarantees the right of the accused to be heard. Pres. Cross of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union rises and addresses the convention. Cross is a forceful, eloquent speaker. But AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in reply has more than eloquence to offer: he has the facts. He carefully, painstakingly documents the Executive Council's charges.

THE CONVENTION DELEGATES can't see it either. The result of a roll call vote is over 11 million "yes," over 1 million "no." The recommendation of the Appeals Committee is carried by more than a two-thirds majority.

But what now? There are 150,000 members in this union with tainted officers. What of them?

The AFL-CIO acts swiftly and constructively; a charter is issued to a new union, The American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union. The date, Dec. 12, 1957.

The men who led the Integrity Committee in the old union lead the way in the new: Conway, Sims, DeConcini, Miller, Goodman, Kane, Sincavage, Prince. These men have shown willingness to sacrifice for a just cause; they are dedicated to building a clean, democratic trade union.

And they do build. . . . In September 1958 close to 300 delegates gather in Atlantic City for the first constitutional convention of the ABC. They hammer out a constitution which receives nationwide acclaim as an historic document of trade union democracy.

The New York Times says of it:

". . . it has built-in guarantees against depredations such as were suffered at the hands of the leaders of the old union. . . . Congratulations are due both to the federation and to the new Bakery Workers' Union."

The Washington Daily News says:

". . . a model for member control . . . it is loaded with devices designed to stimulate membership participation."

PERMANENT OFFICERS ARE ELECTED for a four-year term: president, Daniel J. Conway; secretary-treasurer, Curtis R. Sims; executive vice-president, John DeConcini; vice-presidents for regions one through five—Joseph B. Kane, Stanley Sincavage, Russell B. Prince, Amos Miller and Archie Goodman.

And where is the rank and file?

Just one year after its birth, ABC can already claim no less than 77,000 members—approximately half the membership of the old organization . . . And the trend toward ABC is clear and unmistakeable. In election after election the rank and file is choosing ABC over the Cross-led group . . . ABC is not only here to stay—it's here to grow and lead . . .

DESPITE THE BLEATING of the so-called "friends of the working man"—despite the open, shameless attacks of the political scavengers—despite the secret, underhanded financing and support of a segment of big business to the Kamps and Rumelys—despite the Becks and Hoffas.

That is the ABC story—the story of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union, AFL-CIO . . .

Vandercook Says:

Soviets Err on Election Results

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IN MOST OF THE other democracies—in the so-styled parliamentary democracies of the British Commonwealth, of France, of Scandinavia and many others—the executive direction of the state changes when there is a change in the balance of political power in the national legislature. Under that system, the United States would now have a new President-elect who would be a Democrat. Pres. Eisenhower, with some reason, would be held to have lost the confidence of the country and he would step down in favor of a leader of the majority party.

Vandercook

Under our more rigid and for that reason, many believe, more stable system, a President, of course serves out his appointed term. So, for two more years, a Democratic Congress will be stuck with Mr. Eisenhower, and Mr. Eisenhower, in turn, will be largely dependent on a legislature which is controlled by a party which opposes him.

Events have thrust Dwight D. Eisenhower into being the lamest of lame ducks: as a President who can never run again, who, therefore, has almost as little influence over congressmen of his own party as he has over congressmen of the rival Democratic party.

It is almost certainly because of those circumstances—and because of their misreading of them—that the Russians lost no time after learning the results of the Nov. 4 balloting here to renew their demand for the four occupying powers to quit Berlin.

The Soviet dictator Khrushchev—from where he sits—undoubtedly now thinks of the United States as a nation without leadership and almost as one without a head of state.

SO THE COMMUNISTS believe that they can seize this opportunity to bully us. The Russians are rubbing their hands in glee, above all, at what they imagine is the repudiation of the man they flatter so greatly by their hatred of him, Sec. of State Dulles. For it is impossible for the minds of Marxist leaders to grasp what the people of the genuinely free states know by instinct—that healthy democracies manage pretty well even under weak leaders.

Khrushchev will find the next Congress at least as alert to the perils of his threatening gestures as has been the Eisenhower Administration. We may have forgotten—but they have not—that the hardest blow ever struck at Red aggression in Korea was delivered by the American political party that now again, enjoys such immense support from the American people.

Morgan Says:

Farm Labor Cruelly Exploited

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

URGENTLY NEEDED AS a bold, coordinated approach is to the job of "waging the peace," it would be the softest kind of wisdom to push technical assistance and welfare programs abroad while neglecting our weaknesses at home.

One of the conditions Americans need most to correct is the plight of farm workers. This corner has commented a number of times on the ruthless exploitation of imported hired hands. But if anybody infers from this that our native agricultural labor, migrant and otherwise, is living in clover by contrast, let us hasten to correct the impression.

Morgan

Quoting U. S. Census Bureau figures, the National Sharecroppers Fund, a reputable non-profit outfit devoted to the advancement of agricultural labor, estimates there are about 2 million domestic farm workers in the country, plus a little less than half a million foreign contract workers who continue to be brought in, ironically enough, despite existing U.S. unemployment which is still nearly 4 million.

Nobody knows exactly how many farm workers are migrants but the figure probably approaches a million. Farm hands, migrant, foreign and others, are not protected by laws governing minimum wages, maximum hours, working or living conditions.

What about the argument farmers can't afford higher standards? Of the nearly 5 million U.S. farms, 134,000—less than 3 percent—produce almost a third of U.S. farm output, hire more than a fifth of the 2 million domestic hands, almost all the half million foreign contract laborers. These same big farm operations got the bulk of the $5 billion the federal government paid out in subsidies last year; one big farmer alone got more than a quarter of a million in cash from the soil bank.

IS IT JUST POSSIBLE that the Administration's farm program has the wrong emphasis? Is there a fleeting likelihood that something is out of kilter with a system under which the biggest beneficiaries of the taxpayer's aid are given virtual carte blanche to set up their own exploitative labor standards?

There will be an opportunity for unions and other interested parties to press as hard as they like when a recently formed National Committee on Farm Labor meets in Washington in February to hold a public inquiry into this shocking problem.

Catholic, Methodist Bishops Condemn Racial Segregation

STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE forces seeking to strike down racial injustice has come from two major religious groups—the Catholic Bishops of the United States and the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church.

The Catholic hierarchy, at a meeting in Washington, expressed the view that enforced segregation "cannot be reconciled with the Christian view of our fellow man."

The Methodist bishops, meeting in Cincinnati, reaffirmed their support of the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools and "earnestly urge all our people to accept the rulings of the courts in good faith."

The Catholic bishops based their view of enforced segregation on two "fundamental reasons":

"LEGAL SEGREGATION, or any form of compulsory segregation, in itself and by its very nature imposes a stigma of inferiority upon the segregated people. Even if the now obsolete court doctrine of 'separate but equal' had been carried out to the fullest extent, so that all public and semi-public facilities were in fact equal, there is nonetheless the judgment that an entire race, by the sole fact of race and regardless of individual qualities, is not fit to associate on equal terms with members of another race. We cannot reconcile such a judgment with the Christian view of man's nature and rights.

"It is a matter of historical fact that segregation in our country has led to oppressive conditions and the denial of basic rights for the Negro. This is evident in the fundamental fields of education, job opportunity and housing. Flowing from these areas of neglect and discrimination are problems of health and the sordid train of evils so often associated with the consequent slum conditions."

"We hope and earnestly pray," the bishops said, "that responsible and sober-minded Americans of all religious faiths, in all areas of our land, will seize the mantle of leadership from the agitator and the racist," they declared. "It is vital that we act now and act decisively. All must act quietly, courageously and prayerfully before it is too late."

THE METHODIST BISHOPS recalled their past formal support of the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

"We seek with the guidance of the Holy Spirit to create that kind of social climate which will work toward the elimination of friction between any and all racial groups and ultimately achieve the realization of Christian brotherhood in all community relations—North and South and everywhere in the world," they said.

"We heartily commend those lay people, pastors and bishops who demonstrated Christian courage in critical areas. In these days of extreme tensions we commend our people who, not always sharing the same attitudes on integration, are determined to demonstrate in their own lives the qualities of understanding, tolerance and brotherhood."

The bishops said they were "disturbed" by bombings of churches, synagogues and schools, and reminded their people that "to obey the law only when it suits us is to invite others to do likewise and that ultimately leads to anarchy." They called for respect for law "as a Christian moral obligation."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SUGGESTION has frequently been advanced by right-wing opponents of labor that there is something improper, if not illegal, in the circulation of congressional voting records by unions. It's a funny thing, but they do not object to the publication of voting records compiled to meet the needs of veterans' organizations or of farm organizations.

For instance, the October 1958 issue of Nation's Agriculture, organ of the American Farm Bureau Federation, devoted nearly 13 pages to an appeal that candidates be "measured" and to charts of all incumbents in House and Senate and how they voted on what were described as "key issues."

The charts did not describe any vote as "right" or "wrong," but every vote cast in accordance with Farm Bureau recommendations was printed in bold caps, every other vote in small roman characters. It was easy to count what the Farm Bureau considered "right" votes by any member. (Knowland of California deviated only once on 13 roll calls from the Farm Bureau line; Dirksen of Illinois, his probable successor as Senate GOP leader, only once on a roll call, but one other time by being opposed although absent.)

All of this was preceded by an editorial appeal from Charles B. Shuman, president of the federation, deploring "the trend toward socialism . . . huge domestic spending programs, foreign give-away appropriations, increased social security promises, transfers of state and local responsibility to the federal government, deficit spending and further inflation, and failure to deal with labor corruption and monopoly."

The appeal, in short, was an amalgam of Eisenhower-Nixon-Barry Goldwater campaign oratory. In an atmosphere in which major Democratic gains were freely predicted, Shuman ended by urging his readers—and organization members—to be sure that votes to "turn the rascals out" didn't result in replacing the incumbents with new "rascals."

* * *

IT SHOULD NOT BE THOUGHT that the Farm Bureau's voting charts confined themselves to farm business.

Only four of the eight House "key votes" were on farm issues. The others were on reciprocal trade, which the Farm Bureau favored; the "states' rights" bill to emasculate Supreme Court decisions, which it also favored; the watered-down Eisenhower scholarships education bill, which it opposed; and the Kennedy-Ives labor bill, which it opposed as "ineffective."

The Senate chart covered 13 roll calls, six of which were not on farm issues. One was reciprocal trade, two were on federal aid to schools, one was the "states' rights" bill, the other two were on the Kennedy-Ives bill.

The Farm Bureau favored the Watkins amendment, which it described as offering states "some jurisdiction" in labor disputes, although in fact it would have surrendered to any state great areas of jurisdiction now subject to principles of national labor policy. It also favored the Curtis amendment increasing Taft-Hartley restrictions of secondary boycotts.

* * *

There isn't any reason in the world why the Farm Bureau Federation should not publish all the voting charts it wishes, select as it pleases what its officials through proper policy-making procedures decide are "key issues," and list the records of congressmen in any size of type the editor's fancy dictates.

There isn't any moral or legal reason that businessmen who have been talking about "becoming active" in politics—that's a funny phrase considering businessmen's historic campaign contributions—shouldn't make up voting charts of their own and distribute them by the millions. It would make more sense than financing the Committee for Constitutional Government and Joe Kamp.

The voting records of politicians are the public's business and this is a free country. In no sense can it be considered corrupting for the records, with issues accurately described, to be circulated. This observer found it fascinating that only three senators had "perfect" Farm Bureau voting records—Goldwater, Hickenlooper of Iowa, Butler of Maryland, all Republicans, the last two not up for election this year.

But let the losers please stop yawping about the circulation of voting records by labor.

Asian Textile Workers Demand Share of Profits

Tokyo—Delegates from eight Asian countries, representing 900,000 organized textile workers, opened a drive to gain for labor a fair share of "fantastically high" profits in Asia's expanding textile industry.

The conference, sponsored by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Federation of Textile Workers, also heard a report that Communist China is developing its textile industry "faster than any other country in the world." A report by Gen. Sec. Ernest Thornton of the Rochdale Weavers' Association of Great Britain warned that Red China "could disrupt the cotton textile markets of Asia and the world whenever she chooses, be it for political or economic reasons."

Thornton, who made a study of conditions in the Asian textile industry, called low wages "a scandal." He said Asian textile unions should "take collective action" on this issue and also on excessive hours of work.

Pilots Vote To Expand Organizing

Miami Beach, Fla.—Capt. Stewart W. Hopkins of Atlanta, Ga., a pilot on Delta Airlines, was elected first vice president of the Air Line Pilots as the union concluded its convention here.

He won a three-way fight to succeed Grant M. LeRoux of Miami, a Pan-American pilot who declined to run again. Other officers whose terms expired were re-elected. Pres. Clarence Sayen's term runs for two more years.

In other actions during the closing hours, the convention authorized an organization campaign among an estimated 15,000 test, corporation and executive pilots and crop dusters.

"If we don't do it someone else will," S. E. Pangborn, chairman of the ALPA special study committee, told the delegates.

He cited the Teamsters' ambition to spread its coverage in the transportation industry, and said the AFL-CIO several times has urged the ALPA to undertake a membership drive "among those workers in areas where we have common problems."

In earlier actions, the union called for continuation of bargaining on a company-by-company basis, and demanded an intensified safety program to help the industry meet the jet plane age, for which it is not prepared.

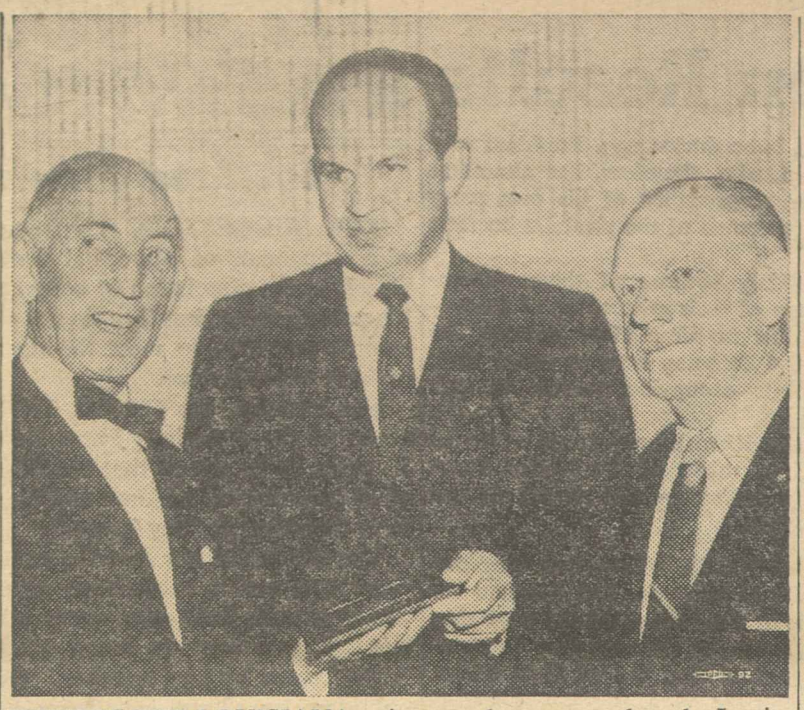
ILO Names Faupl To Governing Body

Geneva, Switzerland—Rudy Faupl, Machinist international representative, was seated as worker delegate on the Intl. Labor Organization's governing body of government, worker and employer representatives at the opening of its current session here.

Sir Alfred Roberts, British leader of the workers group, told the governing body Faupl was the workers' "unanimous choice" for the seat left vacant by resignation of George P. Delaney following the latter's appointment as director of organization of the Operating Engineers.

Brazil's Ambassador J. Barboza-Carneiro the governing body's chairman, welcomed Faupl when he took his seat, and ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse told the AFL-CIO News he was "very pleased" to see Faupl on the governing body.

Faupl showed by his "constructive work as U. S. worker delegate last June he will continue a valuable contribution to ILO," Morse said.



HONORS FOR LOUISIANA union members came when the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, received honorable mention in the 1957 Lane Bryant Awards for community services work of rescue, relief and rehabilitation during Hurricane Audrey. Award ceremonies in New York saw, left to right, Raphael Malsin, Lane Bryant president, present a plaque to Victor Bussie, Louisiana Council president, as Robert E. Flahery, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities field representative, looks on.

Louisiana Labor Cited For Hurricane Relief

New York—The Louisiana State AFL-CIO has received national recognition for its voluntary disaster and rebuilding work carried out last year in the wake of Hurricane Audrey.

A plaque was presented the state labor body by Lane Bryant, Inc., a nationwide chain of women's stores, at a luncheon at the Hotel Plaza. The retail chain has given awards for voluntary community service for the past 10 years.

Nominated for the award by Louisiana's Gov. Earl K. Long, the State Council received honorable mention in the group category. Pres. Victor Bussie accepted the plaque from Lane Bryant Pres. Raphael Malsin.

The citation noted that, in cooperation with the Red Cross, hundreds of Louisiana trade unionists volunteered their services to search for survivors and bury the dead immediately after the 1957 hurricane which laid waste the communities of Cameron, Creole and Grand Cheniere.

In addition to the emergency rescue work, the state AFL-CIO raised a special $50,000 disaster relief fund and volunteers gave more than $100,000 worth of free man-hours for a gigantic "building bee" in which 27 homes were built for the neediest families. The Red Cross paid for all of the materials and the state labor council used the disaster fund to pay for tools and transportation of the volunteers to the building sites.

Bussie, in accepting the award at the luncheon attended by 300 business, government and educational leaders, said the experience gained in the Audrey rebuilding project led the state AFL-CIO to establish a permanent committee "to give relief and assistance whenever it is needed in our state in the future."

Judges who made the final selections were: Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Jacqueline Cochran, world-renowned woman flyer; William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, wife of the publisher of the New York Times; and Joseph N. Welch, Boston lawyer who gained national prominence during the famed Army-McCarthy hearings.

Steelworkers Get 27.8 Cents In Long Strike

Hamilton, Ont. — Steelworkers Local 1005, which turned down a "final" offer of 5 cents an hour on the eve of a strike at the Steel Co. of Canada here, emerged from an 83-day walkout with a package gain of 27.8 cents over the life of a 40-month contract.

The agreement was worked out during 10 days of intensive negotiations in which Ontario Labor Minister Arthur Daley and Chief Conciliation Officer Louis Fine took part. It was ratified by a large majority at a meeting of the local's 8,000 members.

The contract is expected to set up a base rate of $1.955 an hour after the last increase is applied. William Mahoney, USWA Canadian director, assured the public it was not inflationary.

He pointed out that according to government statistics, in all Canadian manufacturing, productivity has increased 3.5 per cent a year over the last 10 years, and in the basic iron and steel industry by better than 8 per cent. The contract settlement increases cost per employe by an average of less than 3.4 per cent over the next three years.

"Under these circumstances," he added, "a price increase is completely unjustified. Instead, the industry should consider price cuts as a further method of increasing consumer purchasing power in Canada."

CWA Parley to Set 1959 Bargaining Aims

The 57-member collective bargaining policy committee of the Communication Workers will meet in New York Dec. 11-12 to set goals for the union's 1959 contract negotiations.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne predicted the coming year will see a break-through in improved vacation benefits. He based his forecast on an offer of a four-week vacation after 30 years of service made by Western Electric during recent negotiations, and said it was the first proposal from the Bell System on vacations in the past 20 years.

Although the union rejected the Western Electric vacation proposal "because of its inadequacy and because of certain strings tied to it," Beirne said improved vacations "will inevitably follow" in 1959 negotiations.

The policy committee, which includes both national staff members and representatives of local unions, will also review the collective bargaining results of the current year.

Wage increases negotiated for employes of both Bell and independent companies averaged 5 to 9 cents an hour.

Further wage increases, improved pensions and company-paid health insurance are among the union goals which will be discussed.

The policy committee will also hear from two experts in the field of economics. John Kenneth Galbraith, author of The Affluent Society, and Leonard Lesser, economist on the staff of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., will discuss current trends in the economic field.

Rates Up 25-30 Percent:

City Pay Scales Rise Sharply in 5 Years

Pay scales for a cross-section of big-city workers have gone up between 25 and 30 percent in five years.

Labor Dept. surveys in 17 major cities show a consistent pattern of percentage increases for workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

In hourly pay rates, the five-year increase ranges from an average of 33 cents for janitors to 61 cents for highly-skilled tool and die makers. Other occupations covered by the survey are maintenance electrician, maintenance mechanic, helper and laborer.

Presenting the survey statistics in the October issue of Collective Bargaining Report, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research commented:

"Many negotiators are not consciously aware of how much wage rates have been raised around the country in recent years. They know, of course, that wage increases have raised national pay levels, and they may be familiar with current wage rates in their own company or industry, but they do not really know the level of job rates now prevailing in industry generally. Their impressions tend to be far behind the times."

In general wage rates, the publication emphasized that the figures for the various cities are based on the most recent surveys by the Dept. of Labor and are from five to 15 months old. The current rates of pay would undoubtedly be higher, the Dept. of Research emphasized.

Here is a summary by occupations:

Tool and die makers—Average for the 17 cities was $2.89. This was 61 cents or 27 percent higher than five years ago. Citywide high was $3.15 in San Francisco; low was $2.54 in Dallas. Chicago and Cleveland were both above $3. Disregarding geographical location, of the 20,500 tool and die makers surveyed, more than one-third were receiving over $3 an hour.

Maintenance electricians — The average of $2.72 was 58 cents and 27 percent above five years ago. San Francisco and Chicago were high with $2.90, while Dallas was low with $2.28. However some 16 percent of the 18,000 electricians in the 17 cities received $3 an hour or more.

Maintenance mechanics — Average was $2.54, up 56 cents and 28 percent in five years. High of $2.82 in San Francisco; low of $2.12 in Atlanta. Eight percent of the 21,200 mechanics surveyed made $3 or more.

Helpers (trades and maintenance)—Average of $2.13 was 48 cents and 29 percent higher than five years ago. High of $2.32 in San Francisco, $2.30 in St. Louis, and a low of $1.52 in Memphis. Ten percent of the 15,600 helpers checked received more than $2.50 an hour.

Laborers (material handlings)—Average of $1.92 was 44 cents and 30 percent above five years ago. San Francisco again was high with $2.19, followed by Cleveland with $2.14. The low was $1.38 in Memphis. Of 108,000 laborers surveyed, 49 percent earned over $2.

Janitors, porters and cleaners (male)—The $1.64 average was up 33 cents and 25 percent from five years ago. Top was $1.90 in San Francisco and low was $1.20 in Atlanta and Memphis. About 16 percent of the 90,000 surveyed made more than $2 an hour.

ILGWU Hails Puerto Rican Wage Gains

San Juan, P. R.—The growth of the garment industry in Puerto Rico has been accompanied by wage increases which have materially improved the workers' standard of living, Pres. David Dubinsky told the executive board of the Ladies Garment Workers at its semi-annual meeting here.

The 27-member ILGWU board adopted a resolution calling for an increase in the minimum wage in the United States from $1 to $1.25. The board said minimum wages in Puerto Rico, which now range from 40 cents to $1, should be raised by the same amount that workers in the United States gain.

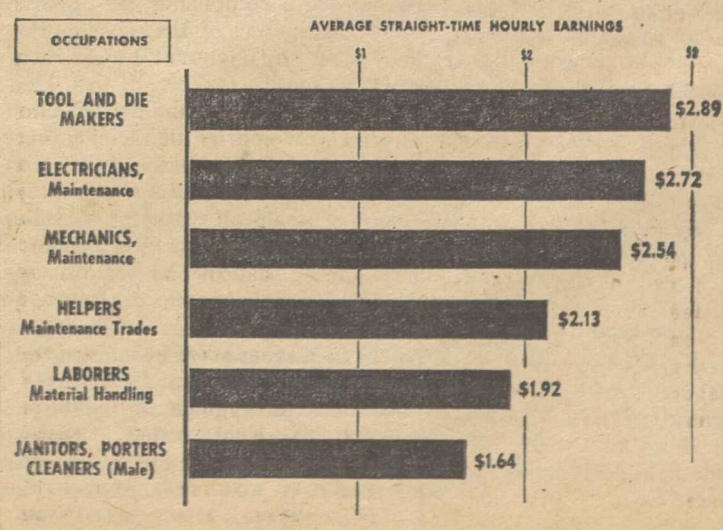
Dubinsky credited union efforts with raising the average wage in the island's needle trades 135 percent during a 10-year period in which the cost of living went up only 24 percent.

In Puerto Rico's almost 100 percent unionized brassiere industry, which has expanded from 250 to 5,200 employes since 1949, the hourly wage has risen from 30 to 93 cents an hour.

Reporting on gains in the United States and Canada, Dubinsky said 97 percent of the union's membership now works a 35-hour week. He said more than half the membership is covered by severance pay agreements, and he called for a drive to extend such coverage to all members.

AVERAGE WAGES FOR KEY OCCUPATIONS

17 MAJOR AREAS: LATE 1957–EARLY 1958



SOURCE: Community Wage Surveys of U.S. Dept. of Labor — CHART BY AFL-CIO DEPT. OF RESEARCH

They Make Like the Boss:

IUE Aides Learn Time Study Tricks

New Brunswick, N. J.—Twenty-two international representatives and staff members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers became "company men" for a week here to learn management's tricks for rigging time studies against employes.

The institute, conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in cooperation with the labor program of Rutgers University, marked the beginning of a long-range plan to develop time study experts in each IUE district. They would be available to work on complicated time study problems that cannot be handled at the local union level.

In issuing the call for the training sessions, IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett told representatives from 11 states and two Canadian provinces that union members are often "cheated by unfair systems" employed in time studies to set so-called "production norms."

"In many cases," Hartnett said, "efforts to organize a new shop could be aided by knowledge of what goes wrong in these systems and how we could be of help. Such aid is also necessary when negotiating a new agreement, or in handling grievances in arbitration cases."

The courses were conducted by Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer on the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research staff, and Fred Simon of the engineering division of the Auto Workers, who was on loan from the UAW to help launch the long-range project.

The institute emphasized that management's goal in conducting time studies and setting up incentive programs is to get more output from labor, rather than to give higher wages. Instructors pointed out that the speedup sought by employers often was put into effect without regard either for fairness or for the workers' health and morale.

Heavy emphasis was placed on actual in-shop experience, in which the students themselves conducted practice time studies. The purpose of turning students into "management men" for this experiment was to give them first-hand knowledge of how these "scientific" studies are conducted to provide management with its predetermined results.

Plans call for a more advanced institute for these same key IUE representatives within the next six months in order to broaden their knowledge in this field.

TRICKS AND DEVICES in management's "expert" time studies are learned first-hand by international representatives and staff members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who attended a week-long training institute conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

'Work' Forces Cry Poverty In Vote Rout

The National Right-to-Work Committee, one of the channels through which anti-union industrialists poured money into the campaign for the compulsory open shop in six states, has pleaded insufficient funds in explaining away its Election Day defeat in five of the states.

A post-election statement by the committee's executive secretary, William T. Harrison, waved the flag of John Paul Jones to revive the enthusiasm of business groups which might be reluctant to send more money after the contributions that went down the drain in California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio and Washington.

"We will not be cowed by the heavy guns of organized labor and their powerful financial superiority," Harrison declared. He said the R-T-W committee, like John Paul Jones, "has just begun to fight."

"Proponents of the right-to-work principle," the committee's statement asserted, "are determined to carry on to a conclusive victory equaling that of the doughty commodore."

Claiming that success in even one of six states—Kansas—represented "a decisive victory against overwhelming odds," Harrison said his committee was "disappointed" but "far from downhearted."

He acknowledged he didn't know how much labor spent in the campaigns, but claimed the funds of the national and state "right-to-work" organizations were "less than one percent" of the money "available" to the "barons" of organized labor.

Actually, large sums were spent by businessmen, corporations and their front groups to gather signatures for "work" petitions and to staff and finance their anti-union campaigns with "literature," canned news releases and radio-TV and newspaper advertising. In most states, the funds spent will never be officially reported.

Labor Session to Hail 20 Years of Wage-Hour

A conference marking the 20th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act, sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League, will be held Dec. 4 and 5 in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The opening day, for which the AFL-CIO has arranged the program, will emphasize the need for changes in the law, particularly a higher minimum wage and broader coverage, and is planned for an action program. It also will include a recounting of the benefits the act has brought the people.

The second day, under the sponsorship of the consumer group, will deal with the broad area of social legislation.

Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman, will give the keynote address at the opening session. A speech by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) on a higher minimum will be followed by a panel discussion on the same subject by representatives of unions whose members would be affected by an increase.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell will speak at a luncheon meeting.

The afternoon will be devoted to extension of coverage, with Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) giving the main address. Dir. Al Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. will lead a panel discussion which will be summarized by Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation and Arthur J. Goldberg, secretary of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

The first day will conclude with a dinner, co-sponsored with the Consumers League, over which Dean Francis Sayre of Washington Cathedral will preside. The speakers will be AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Frances Perkins, who was secretary of labor when the law was enacted. A dramatic presentation will depict two decades of life under the act.

Meany Backs Sale Of Christmas Seals

The tremendous progress in overcoming tuberculosis "is a direct result of the research made possible by the sale of Christmas seals," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in endorsing the 1958 Christmas Seal campaign.

In a letter to Dr. Mario Fischer, president of the National Tuberculosis Association, Meany said:

"As you know, the trade union movement has historically devoted itself to improving the lot of humanity in every possible way. That is why I am confident that the affiliated unions of the AFL-CIO and the 13.5 million Americans who are proud members of these unions will purchase and use Christmas seals this year to help carry on the fight against this dread disease."

ABC, Machinists Join For Twin NLRB Wins

Cambridge, Mass.—Two AFL-CIO affiliates climaxed many years of effort to bring the benefits of trade unionism to this important candy-producing center by scoring overwhelming victories in National Labor Relations Board elections.

The American Bakery & Confectionary Workers, chartered by the AFL-CIO after the Bakery & Confectionary Workers were expelled on findings of corrupt leadership, won among production workers at the New England Candy Co. by a tally of 666 to 242.

The Machinists, campaigning among mechanical employes, emerged on the long end of a 45 to 4 count.

The two unions worked closely in their campaigns, exchanging fraternal assistance in every way and stressing that both stand for clean and democratic unionism.

The ABC victory was preceded by three other organizing campaigns in the last five years in Cambridge, the third ranking U.S. city in the confectionary industry. The ABC considers the triumph significant because of the 8,000 confectionary workers in the area who in the past were largely unorganized by the old BCW.

Business Rep. Marino Matarazzo of Local 348 said one of the factors in the winning vote was the fight between the ABC and BCW in the Boston area and the stand taken in favor of clean trade unionism by other locals, which the New England Candy Co. workers watched "more closely than we were aware."

"They decided that what the ABC stood for they wanted," he said. "Newspaper reports of our first constitutional convention and the publicity concerning our new constitution also were important elements in the decision of the workers to cast their lot with our union."

ILGWU Local Names Appleton Manager

New York—Shelley Appleton, manager of the Ladies Garment Workers Office & Distribution Employes Local 99 for the past five years, has been named manager of the 8,500-member Skirt & Sportswear Workers Local 23.

Appleton, 39 and a graduate of New York University Law School, has been associated with the ILGWU since 1940 except for three years with the Army Air Force during World War II. In his new post he succeeds, effective Jan. 1, the ILGWU pioneer Louis Reiss, who is retiring because of his health.

3 Firms Pay Fines For Wage Chiseling

New York—Three small business firms in New York and New Jersey were fined a total of $1,860 during September for chiseling on overtime pay and ordered to pay back wages adding up to $5,582 to 36 employes.

Convicted and fined were the I & M Dress Co., New York; Atlas Mfg. Co., Paterson, N. J., and Joseph Ramos & Son, Brooklyn.

Lee on Leave From Drivers Union Post

Chicago—Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor informed delegates at the November monthly meeting that he has asked for and received a leave of absence from his duties as president of Bakery Drivers Local 734.

Lee explained to the CFL delegates that by virtue of the leave, he has been relieved of all administrative and executive duties in Local 734. He has been associated with the Teamsters Union unit as a member and officer for more than 40 years.

Plumbers Give Locals Guide on Hiring Clauses

The Plumbers and Pipe Fitters has recommended that its local unions make major revisions in hiring practice clauses of collective bargaining agreements to bring them into compliance with drastic interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act by the National Labor Relations Board.

The advice to the locals came after a ruling by the Eisenhower-appointed labor board branding as illegal contracts requiring employers to obtain all workers by calling the local union, even in the absence of proof that the hiring plan resulted in discrimination against non-union workers.

The union made its recommendations in a 43-page booklet submitted as a guide to locals in drafting legal hiring clauses. They were prepared by Plumbers' general counsel, Martin F. O'Donoghue, after consultation with attorneys for several employer trade associations.

These included the National Association of Master Plumbers, Lead Burners Contractors Association, Pipeline Contractors Association, Mechanical Contractors Association, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors Association, and Sprinkler Fitters Contractors Association.

While the locals, which exercise autonomy in bargaining, may accept or reject the recommendations as they see fit, the Plumbers pointed out that existence of illegal hiring procedures—either in contracts or by implicit agreement—might expose the locals to heavy monetary damages.

The union pointed out that the NLRB is about to embark on a new policy of levying heavy financial penalties against unions held to be maintaining and enforcing a discriminatory hiring practice.

The new practice was first employed in the now-famous Brown-Olds case in El Paso, Tex., when the board "punished" a union found to be carrying out a closed-shop contract by ordering it to refund to all employes dues and assessments collected over a period beginning six months before the charge was filed and continuing to the date of the NLRB decision.

The Brown-Olds decision was handed down in June 1956 with labor and management given a grace period of two years to work out non-discriminatory hiring practices before the new doctrine was put into general usage. The board twice extended the moratorium, but the last deadline has now passed.

Speaking earlier this month before the Illinois State Bar Association, NLRB Gen. Counsel Jerome D. Fenton warned that "the time for full compliance has at last arrived." He said the board had been "solicitous of the peculiarities of the construction industry," but added that "at some point flexibility must reach its limit and the responsibility that is ours under the act must be asserted."

The Plumbers suggested three different hiring plans and two alternate forms of security provisions which, in the opinion of the union's counsel, would be held legal and in conformity with the NLRB's rulings.

These plans call for: (1) a simple rotation job-referral system based on experience; (2) a rotation system based on experience plus an examination; and (3) a non-exclusive job-referral procedure.

Social Justice Award Given

Ethical Practices Committee Honored

The goal of the AFL-CIO and its Ethical Practices Committee is to "produce a group of labor officials who are constantly conscious of the high standards required, and a membership which insists upon compliance with them."

That goal will be achieved, said AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee, whether or not "other institutions or groups in our society refuse or fail to recognize their responsibilities regarding corruption and wrongdoing that exists within their ranks."

Hayes, president of the Machinists, laid down these principles in accepting on behalf of the committee the Religion and Labor Foundation's 1958 Social Justice Award.

At a dinner in Washington, Hayes stressed that the award must be shared with "our fellow members of the federation's Executive Council—it is they who translate our recommendations into effective action."

Beyond the council, he added "we must share it with the rank and file of American labor. In the final analysis it was their insistence that wrote high standards into the federation's constitution; it is their determination which makes our work and the council's actions possible; and it is they who will finally eliminate all traces of corruption and communism from the labor movement."

The Religion and Labor Foundation, an organization of labor officials and Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen and laymen, is dedicated to "the promotion and extension of social and economic justice in the industrial life of the nation."

In its citation to the Ethical Practices Committee, the foundation said the six codes produced by the committee and adpoted by the AFL-CIO as part of its constitution are "unique in the history of private organizations," and "have set the norm for a high level of conduct by the whole of responsible American trade unionism."

Hayes, in his acceptance speech, noted that the task assigned the committee is "unpleasant" but "essential." But the first responsibility for eliminating corruption is "ours," he added.

Hayes accepted the citation for committee members David Dubinsky, Jacob S. Potofsky, George M. Harrison, Joseph Curran, and Arthur J. Goldberg, committee counsel and secretary.

'Thrilling' Contribution

Dr. Cameron Hall, executive secretary of the Dept. of Church and Economic Life, National Council of Churches, said the committee in a "truly thrilling and inspiring way contributed to American life."

John Cort, social action editor of the Catholic magazine Commonweal and executive officer of the Newspaper Guild of Greater Boston, said that "the rank and file must do the cleanup if it is to be permanent."

Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, director of the Commission on Social Action, Reform Judaism, declared that the labor movement "will grow healthy and more mature thanks to the energy and vision of the men we honor this night."

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University and a member of the RLF board, served as toastmaster. Rabbi Isidore B. Hoffman, RLF co-chairman for religion and religious counsellor at Columbia University, welcomed the audience.

ACCEPTING THE SOCIAL JUSTICE AWARD of the Religion and Labor Foundation on behalf of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, Chairman Al J. Hayes (second from right) termed the Committee's work an "unpleasant" but "essential" task. Making the presentation is Dr. Clair M. Cook (second from left). Looking on are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, a member of the committee (right), and Arthur Goldberg, committee counsel and secretary (left).

McClellan Businessman Witness Takes 'Fifth'

A former Minneapolis businessman, sought for more than a year by the McClellan special Senate committee for questioning about his tangled financial dealings with the Teamsters, made a surprise appearance on the witness stand as the committee resumed hearings after a two-month recess.

Benjamin Dranow invoked the Fifth Amendment, however, when questioned about $1.2 million in loans from the Michigan Conference of Teamsters in 1956. The conference was then headed by James R. Hoffa, now IBT president.

The committee brought out last year that Dranow obtained the loans for the now-bankrupt John W. Thomas Department Store at about the same time that Gerald Connelly, a Minneapolis Teamster official, was facing trial on dynamiting conspiracy charges. Hoffa was questioned about the loans during his appearances before the committee in 1957 and again this year.

The committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.), interrupted inquiries which ranged from alleged Teamster dynamitings in Texas to what was described as "secondary boycott" picketing by Barbers of a New York hotel, to quiz Dranow.

The one-time Minneapolis businessman, now a resident of Beverly Hills, Calif., remained silent as Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy introduced testimony tending to show:

- That Dranow contributed $2,500 for legal fees for Connelly in the dynamiting case.
- That he obtained a $200,000 loan for the Minneapolis store from the Michigan Conference of Teamsters at a time when the Retail Clerks were striking the store.
- That the store later received another $1 million from the Teamsters, of which only $18,000 of the principal has been repaid.

After Dranow's appearance, the committee confronted a Texas IBT official—Raymond C. Shafer, business agent of San Antonio Local 657—with tape-recorded evidence that he obtained stolen dynamite for use against a non-union truck company.

The jurisdictional dispute between the Steelworkers and the Sheet Metal Workers involving the Burt Manufacturing Co. of Akron, O., also was probed by the committee.

Company Vice Pres. F. C. Sawyer accused the Sheet Metal Workers of conducting a nationwide boycott against Burt products. Sawyer said the "campaign of harassment" by the building trades union has cost his company nearly $4 million to date.

William O. Frost, business manager of Akron Sheet Metal Local 70, denied that the union was engaging in a secondary boycott. He said the attempts to stop the use of Burt products was in line with a policy of enforcing standard agreements with sheet metal contractors. Burt employes are paid only $2.10 an hour compared with an average of $3.54 in SMW shops, he said, and contended this would hurt all workers in the industry.

Council Asks Hutcheson to Next Meeting

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Nov. 14 sent the following letter to Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters:

"We regret you were unable to appear before the regular meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Nov. 6, 7, 1958, in Washington, D. C. During this meeting certain matters of vital importance to the interests of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and its general officers, were reviewed and discussed. The subject of this review was with reference to the earlier action of the Executive Council of which you were advised in my letters dated Aug. 21, 1958.

"While we have received and wish to acknowledge receipt of your personal affidavit dated Oct. 31, 1958, the members of the Executive Council believe that there are still many questions concerning these matters which have been left unanswered. These questions relate to matters which appeared in the record of the Senate Select Committee and have to do with the expenditure of union funds and the refusal on the part of officers of the international union to answer questions regarding the use of these funds. In addition, the public record of the Senate Select Committee contains allegations on a great many matters in regard to your organization which, I am sure, you would desire to clarify to the Executive Council.

"The Executive Council therefore requests that you make every effort to attend the next regularly scheduled meeting of the council, which will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, beginning Feb. 16, 1959. In the event you find it impossible to meet with the council at that time, I have been requested to notify you that the Executive Council will, upon one week's notice, meet with you in a special session at Washington, D. C., at any prior time you may suggest."

Economists Present Award to Barkin

A distinguished service award for contributions to economic education was presented to Sol Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America, by the Joint Council on Economic Education at its 10th anniversary meeting in Washington.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg participated in a panel discussion of accomplishments in economic education in the past, and its prospects for the future.

Carpenters Give Board Power to Quit AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

interests and welfare of this United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and its members, and purport to discredit and impugn its leadership and to undermine and disrupt the effectiveness and solidarity of our brotherhood and its organization;

"Now therefore, be it resolved: That this brotherhood and the board and officers of its respective bodies continue to take and promote all proper, lawful and effective measures to protect and advance the interests and welfare of this brotherhood and all its members and to protect and advance its high standards of wages and working conditions: and

"Be it further resolved: That this convention hereby expressly delegates and confirms to the general executive board of this brotherhood, charged by the constitution with the duty of defending the organization of this brotherhood and protecting its property and interests, full power and authority, without need for further action by convention of this brotherhood, to take whatever actions in the judgement of the general executive board may be necessary or desirable to protect the interests of this brotherhood and its organization and its membership, including full power and authority to withdraw this brotherhood from membership in the AFL-CIO; and this convention hereby confirms such actions as the general executive board may hereafter take in the premises."

Backing for Hutcheson

The resolution was construed generally to be aimed not only at backing Hutcheson and the executive board in jurisdictional matters, but as a full backing of Hutcheson in any differences with the AFL-CIO Executive Council growing out of the council's demands for a report from him on McClellan committee testimony alleging irregularities and improprieties within his union.

Two delegates arose to cast "no" votes on the resolution but only one identified himself and was recorded. He was Joel L. Hazewinkel, Cedar Rapids, Ia., who insisted on being recorded after Hutcheson first had declared the resolution passed unanimously.

Among other closing actions of the convention was one authorizing the president to assign men in each of the union's 10 districts to establish political education offices.

The delegates voted to have an actuarial study made of the union's pension system. The home and pension fund has had a deficit of about $1,250,000 in the four years since the last convention. It was estimated that 100,000 carpenters would be receiving pensions by 1974, or five times as many as now.

The group which makes the study also will make a recommendation as to whether a special $1.25 a month assessment should be submitted by referendum for increase. Proposals for such an increase have been turned down five times in the last 20 years.

Hutcheson cited four aims in his closing address.

Organization efforts will be increased in an effort to raise the membership from its approximately 840,000 to above 1 million members, he said.

Efforts also will be made to increase the union's influence in public affairs he said; the union will seek to turn technological advances to the benefit of carpenters, and labor unity will be fostered.

Earlier the general officers and board members were re-elected for four-year terms.

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IUD Sets Study Of New Science

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. will sponsor a conference on "Labor and Science in a Changing World" Jan. 7 and 8 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington.

In announcing the parley, the IUD said scientific and technological developments of the past two decades have brought "a vast new social revolution."

Speakers will include Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. Jerome Wiesner and Dr. Jerrold R. Zacharias of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and industrialist Paul G. Hoffman.

Scheduled speakers from labor include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the Industrial Union Dept.; AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg, and Auto Workers Education Dir. Brendan Sexton.

AFL-CIO News

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Eastern and TWA Grounded:

IAM Strikes Airlines For Overdue Raises

Two of the nation's major domestic airlines—Eastern and Trans-World—were grounded by a strike of nearly 13,000 Machinists seeking their first wage boosts since 1956.

The walkouts by 6,700 mechanics at TWA and 6,000 at Eastern came against a backdrop of 14 months of contract negotiations with six of the nation's scheduled airlines. Capital, Northwest and National have now agreed on two-year pacts granting raises of about 41 cents an hour. Talks were reported proceeding "amicably" with Northeast.

In the TWA dispute, the union has asked the company to match the terms of the Capital settlement and industry standards. Federal Mediator Frank Switzer was participating in negotiations, and both sides expressed cautious optimism about chances for quick settlement of the strike which began Nov. 21.

At Eastern, the picture was complicated by the parallel strike of 550 Flight Engineers, climaxing a year-old dispute hinging on company plans to force members of the union who fly on jet passenger planes to be trained pilots. The union contends such a requirement would mean a severe loss of membership.

The company struck back quickly after the Flight Engineers walked off the job Nov. 24, filing a $5 million damage suit in U.S. District Court in Miami. The suit, which sought additional damages of $1 million for each day the strike continues, asked the court to order union compliance with the pilot training scheme. Hearings will be held Dec. 2.

Expired 14 Months Ago

The IAM contracts with the six carriers had common termination dates around Oct. 1, 1957, and negotiations were opened several weeks earlier. Talks continued intermittently for several months, with the issue coming to a head when the union set a Mar. 2 strike deadline at Eastern.

Pres. Eisenhower, acting under the Railway Labor Act, intervened in mid-February, creating an emergency fact-finding board which took voluminous testimony in the dispute. The board issued its report—which was not binding on either party—on Sept. 15, and the IAM was free to strike after a 30-day cooling-off period.

The union several times postponed new strike deadlines when management representatives of the six lines, in separate sessions, finally got down to bargaining on wages after the presidential board recommended pay hikes totaling 23 cents. In contracts signed thus far, union members have won nearly twice as much.

The Capital settlement, ending a five-week strike, gave wage boosts ranging from 29 to 46 cents an hour, the bulk of it retroactive to October 1957. For mechanics, who comprise more than half the bargaining unit, the increase added up to 41 cents hourly and IAM members picked up back pay totaling about $325 each.

Also included in the settlement at Capital were a severance pay clause and a stipulation permitting IAM members to respect legal

(Continued on Page 2)

Democrats Win Races In Alaska

Four major labor-supported Democratic candidates were headed for victory in Alaska's first election as the nation's 49th state, adding two more Democratic votes in the Senate and one in the House.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press it appeared certain that the Democrats had elected one senator, held a lead in the other race, and had definitely won the House seat and the governorship. Democrats were heading also for strong control of both houses of the state legislature.

The tight race was between former territorial Gov. Ernest Gruening (D), a leading figure in the statehood movement, and Gov. Mike Stepovich (R).

E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D) appeared certain of victory over Republican R. E. Robertson for the other Senate seat and Democrat William A. Egan won the gubernatorial race with John Butrovich, Jr. In the House contest Ralph J. Rivers held a strong lead over Republican Henry A. Benson.

If the Gruening lead holds up, the party division in the U.S. Senate will be 64 Democrats to 34 Republicans. In the House the division will be 282 Democrats, 153 Republicans and one independent.

The gubernatorial victory in Alaska will give the Democrats control of 34 state houses to 15 for the Republicans.

The Alaska AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, organized in five areas in the new state, was active in the campaign and in the last weeks had put on a major drive to get out a large vote. The united labor movement endorsed the four major Democratic candidates.

Court Voids NLRB Ban on Hotel Cases

"MISS UNION SECRETARY OF 1958"—Janet Harris of Ladies Garment Workers locals 150 and 157 in South River, N. J., was crowned at the annual convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association in Washington. Shown with her are Peter Terzick (left), ILPA president, and Democratic Sen.-elect Philip A. Hart of Michigan.

Union Sets Drive For Members

The U.S. Supreme Court has invalidated the National Labor Relations Board's long-standing refusal to exercise control over hotel labor-management relations, ruling that the NLRB cannot arbitrarily exclude an entire industry from its jurisdiction.

The decision signaled the start of an intensive unionizing drive by the Hotel and Restaurant Employes. Pres. Ed S. Miller forecast "a wave of organizing activity unmatched since the days of the Wagner Act," and predicted the 450,000-member union would quickly expand its ranks.

Miami Hotel Case

The high court's decision was contained in a brief, unsigned opinion in which it returned to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington a case involving efforts by Hotel Local 255 to win recognition at some Miami Beach, Fla., hotels. The lower court, in turn, is expected to send the case back to the labor board for further action.

The decision was based on a 1957 ruling involving NLRB refusal to extend its regulatory authority to labor unions acting as employers. At that time, the Supreme Court held that blanket exclusion of a whole class of employers was "contrary to the intent of Congress . . . arbitrary, and . . . beyond its (the board's) power."

Labor lawyers saw a significance to the court's decision extending far beyond the reversal of the NLRB's doctrine of exclusion. In the past, the labor board has contended that its actions in representation cases were beyond the jurisdiction of federal courts. In handing down a ruling in the case brought by the union, the Supreme Court apparently disagreed with this con-

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At ILPA Convention:

Labor Editors Act To Expand Program

A new emphasis on increasing the effectiveness of the labor press and expanding its scope was the dominant theme of the 1958 convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association in Washington.

The three-day convention, attended by 300 delegates, coupled the new program of expanded services by ILPA for its members with a continuing fight on unethical advertising practices.

In line with a letter to the convention from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on AFL-CIO policy on advertising in union papers, the convention added to the ILPA code of ethics a prohibition against accepting advertising from firms opposing organization of their workers by AFL-CIO unions.

The letter, read to the convention by Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO director of public relations, reiterated the original order to city and state councils against "friends of labor" advertising and said that a "rule of reason" should be applied to the provision on accepting advertisements only from organized firms.

Meany wrote that the labor press and the labor movement "should be working toward the day when there is no advertising in any labor papers," and that "labor ought to pay its own way and not ask businessmen to pay it for us."

A resolution adopted by the delegates hailed Meany's aid to the labor press and urged him to help expand the effectiveness of labor papers by seeking support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council for the "fullest possible utilization of union publications on the state and local levels."

The convention also called on international unions and state and local bodies to help "stimulate the growth of state and local union papers."

To help improve the labor

(Continued on Page 2)

Union Presidents Hit United Fruit For Using Reds To Crush Labor

The presidents of five AFL-CIO unions charged the United Fruit Co. with permitting a subsidiary, the Tropical Radio Co., to use anti-labor pro-Communist and illegal tactics to block union organization in Guatemala.

Declaring the firm "has fought, through every devious means, the formation of a democratic trade union" at its operations by the Sindicato Tropical Radio de Guatemala were Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers; Pres. J. Cline House of the Post Office Clerks; Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Transport Association, and Pres. Harold McAvoy of the Post Office & Postal Transportation Service Association.

All five unions are affiliated with the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., the free world trade secretariat of the industry, as is the Guatemalan union bearing the brunt of Tropical Radio's attack.

The presidents accused the company of "encouraging threats of violence, character defamation and personal insults" against employes who want a democratic union, and charged it with giving "positions of responsibility and extraordinary salaries to people in its employ whose Communistic sympathies are hostile to all free nations."

Doherty and Beirne, both AFL-CIO vice presidents, in a separate statement called on the U.S. government to investigate the firm's "anti-labor and pro-Communist activities."

"Last week Soviet newspapers reported Moscow's pleasure with gains being registered by the international Communist movement in Latin America," they said. "It is little wonder — when powerful American corporations flout the

(Continued on Page 7)

Union Till Emptied On Feast for Needy

Biddeford, Me. — Three thousand chickens were distributed to needy families in this area for Thanksgiving—with the compliments of a local of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Local 403 represented workers in the Bates Manufacturing Co. mill here until it closed 18 months ago. More than 1,000 workers lost their jobs.

The TWUA approved a proposal to use the remaining union funds to purchase chickens for distribution through the welfare departments of Biddeford, Saco and Old Orchard Beach — the areas hardest hit by the closing of the mill.

A HIGHLIGHT OF THE ILPA convention was a free-wheeling press conference involving three top staff members of the AFL-CIO on political action, civil rights and legislation. At the microphone is Boris Shiskin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, answering a query while Andrew Biemiller, legislative director, and James McDevitt, COPE director, listen. At right is Ray Taylor, editor of the Milwaukee Labor Press, who chaired the session.

Labor Editors Act To Expand Program

(Continued from Page 1)

press and expand its activities, the convention voted to employ a full-time administrative assistant for the ILPA office in Washington. The office will release monthly bulletins and help coordinate activities of affiliates. Increased emphasis will be placed on regional conferences and new educational programs designed to improve the quality of the labor press.

ILPA Pres. Peter Terzick reported that the organization, formed at the time of the AFL-CIO merger, now represents 340 publications. A committee was set up to study the possibility of widening membership and overhauling the dues structure in line with the convention theme of making ILPA a more effective service organization.

The service theme was highlighted by a workshop session on labor press readability and credibility during which Edwin Lahey, chief of the Washington bureau for the Knight newspapers, pointed out the weak spots in the labor press and the need for these papers to step out from being completely personal house organs.

Problems facing labor editors were discussed also by James Goodsell of the Oregon Labor Press, Max Steinbock of the RWSDU Record and Irwin Klass of the Chicago Federation News.

PR Program Outlined

Zack, in a luncheon speech, outlined the scope of the AFL-CIO public relations program, the existing use of radio, the planned television series on Americans at Work, and new programs in the field of direct mail and speakers.

He asked the labor editors to help make these AFL-CIO programs effective by following through at the local level and keeping their readers fully informed in these areas.

Saul Miller, AFL-CIO director of publications, urged a continuation of the growing maturity of the labor press in handling controversial stories and called for expansion of local union and shop papers, along with more state labor papers, to give the labor press the widest possible coverage of trade union membership.

Three AFL-CIO departmental directors — Boris Shishkin on civil rights, Andrew Biemiller on legislation and James L. McDevitt on political action—held a press conference as part of the program, answering numerous questions from labor editors and newsmen covering Washington.

The ILPA awards banquet, which honored numerous papers and editors for outstanding work (see story this page), heard Sen.-elect Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) pledge his support for repeal of Sec. 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows "right-to-work" laws to exist, and for legislation patterned after the Kennedy-Ives bill to eliminate corruption in labor-management affairs.

Hart praised the labor press for bringing news to its readers and "at the same time acting as torch-bearing crusaders for every good cause."

In other actions the convention condemned the National Labor Relations Board for its denial of free speech and free press in the O'Sullivan case (see story page 3), assailed the report by a committee of experts that would weaken the United Nations information work, and commended William H. Lawrence of the New York Times and Lawrence C. Eklund for their exposes of the use of publications of Joseph P. Kamp in the recent campaign.

ILPA Sec.-Treas. Bernard R. Mullady reported on the continuing fight against the racket press. The convention approved a report of its ethics committee stressing the need to press action on this front.

Professional Excellence Wins Labor Papers 63 ILPA Awards

The professional excellence of trade union publications was given recognition at a banquet held during the convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association, the organization of AFL-CIO and Canadian Labor Congress editors.

A total of 63 awards were made, plus 10 honorable mentions in 24 different classifications.

The judging was made by the journalism faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles assisted by the university's Institute of Industrial Relations.

The judges provide high praise for the winning publications. Some of the descriptive terms used were: "outstanding format . . . rare combination of skills in editing and reporting . . . bold and imaginative . . . beautiful publication . . . technical excellence . . . typifies the goals of good basic journalism . . . dramatic . . . brilliant analysis . . . excellent combination of the graphic arts with typographical skills. . . ."

Awards for international union publications:

Editorial excellence-news format: (1) United Rubber Worker; (2) Machinists; (3) Seafarers Log.

Editorial excellence-magazine format: (1) Railway Carmen's Journal; (2) The Butcher Workman (3) Lithographers Journal.

Best front page-news format: (1) Machinist (2) Trainmen's News; (3) Oil, Chemical & Atomic Union News.

Best front page-magazine format: (1) American Pressman; (2) Electrical Workers Journal; (3) Lithographers Journal.

Best single editorial: (1) Catering Industry Employe; (2) American Pressman; (3) RWDSU Record.

Best original cartoon: (1) Butcher Workman; (2) OCWA Union News; (3) Labor.

Best feature article: (1) Steel Labor; (2) American Teacher; (3) Machinist.

Awards for publications of state and local central bodies and trades councils:

Editorial excellence-news format: (1) San Francisco Labor; (2) Duluth Labor World; (3) Detroit Building Tradesman.

Best front page-news format: (1) Oregon Labor Press; (2) Michigan AFL-CIO News; (3) Kenosha Labor.

Best single editorial: (1) Oregon Labor Press; (2) Quarterly Review, Los Angeles; (3) Chicago Federation News. Honorable mention: Stockton Labor Journal and Canadian Packinghouse Worker.

Original cartoon: (1) Quarterly Review; (2) Contra Costa (Calif.) Labor Journal; (3) Santa Barbara Union Labor News.

Best feature article: (1) Labor Journal, Napa County, Calif.; (2) Canadian Packinghouse Worker; (3) Detroit Labor News. Honorable mention: Farmer-Labor News, Modesto, Calif.; San Jose Union Gazette, Monterey Bay (Calif.) Labor News; Contra Costa Labor Journal, and Michigan AFL-CIO News.

Best regular column: (1) Vallejo (Calif.) Labor Journal; (2) Oregon Labor Press.

Best community project: (1) San Mateo (Calif.) Union Gazette; (2) New Jersey Labor Herald; (3) Vallejo Labor Journal.

Awards for publications owned by individual unions:

Editorial excellence-news format: (1) Electrical Union World, New York; (2) Engineers News-Record, Los Angeles; (3) Sentinel, Munhall, Pa.

Editorial excellence-magazine format: (1) 1199 Drug News, New York; (2) 338 News, New York; (3) On The Truck, New York.

Best front page-news format: (1) New Lead, Toronto; (2) UAW Eye Opener, Cleveland; (3) Utility Reporter, Oakland.

Best single editorial: (1) New Lead, Toronto.

Best original cartoon: (1) Cyclone, Paterson, N. J.; (2) Sentinel, Munhall; (3) 338 News, New York.

Best feature article: (1) Union Spotlight, New York; (2) Sentinel, Munhall; (3) 1199 Drug News, New York.

Best regular column: (1) Union Spotlight, New York; (2) UAW Eye Opener, Cleveland; (3) 32 Events of New York. Honorable mention: Utility Reporter, Oakland; Engineers News-Record, Los Angeles; 1199 Drug News, New York.

Best community project: (1) Sentinel, Munhall; (2) 1199 Drug News; (3) Electrical Union World, New York.

IAM Strikes 2 Airlines In 14-Month Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

picket lines without fear of company disciplinary action.

The contract at National, hammered out just short of a walkout, gave mechanics wage raises totaling 44 cents an hour, to bring them up to the Capital level. By Oct. 1, 1959, they will be averaging $2.95 an hour.

A scheduled walkout of 1,500 members of the Air Line Pilots Association at American Airlines was halted temporarily by a court order. The strike was due to begin Nov. 25, but the union bowed to a federal court injunction. Hearings will be held Nov. 28.

C. N. Sayen, ALPA president, said the union has been negotiating with American since mid-1957 for wage agreements, adding that since contract talks began agreements have been signed with 32 other airlines. Present rates of pay for AA pilots range from $400 to $1,602 per month. When negotiations began, Sayen said, this was $200 or more per month behind American's competitors.

Thirty-three members of the Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses struck Lake Central Airlines, which flies "feeder" service routes in the midwest. At issue is a union demand for a 15 percent wage boost over an 18-month period.

The union has filed protests with the governors of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania against the company use of supervisory and newly-hired personnel as cabin attendants during the strike.

Albany, Ga., Council Receives Charter

Albany, Ga.—The newly-merged Albany Labor Council, AFL-CIO, received its charter at special ceremonies held here before a near-capacity crowd.

Presentation of the new charter was made by W. H. Montague, president of the Georgia State AFL-CIO.

UAW to Choose 2 Board Members

Detroit—Special regional conventions have been scheduled by the Auto Workers to fill two vacancies on the executive board.

Delegates representing UAW locals in Region 1A on Detroit's west side will meet here Jan. 25, 1959, to choose a successor to Co-Dir. Edward J. Cote, who died last month.

On Dec. 13, Region 5 delegates will meet in St. Louis to elect a replacement for Russell Letner, who resigned effective Nov. 17 for reasons of health. Region 5 includes Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Local unions in both regions will elect delegates to the special conventions.

Meany Spells Out Rules On Use of Seal by Press

The following letter on the use of the official AFL-CIO seal has been sent by Pres. George Meany to the officers of national and international unions, state and local central bodies and directly-affiliated local unions:

"It has come to my attention that the official seal of the AFL-CIO—which appears on this letterhead—is sometimes used on publications of state and local central bodies, and sometimes on publications issued by private persons but bearing the endorsement of some labor body or bodies affiliated with the AFL-CIO. In some instances the publication, on which the AFL-CIO seal is used, is bona fide, but in other instances, particularly in the case of privately owned publications, the AFL-CIO seal is sometimes used on publications which are mere rackets.

"In order to prevent improper use, the AFL-CIO will henceforth enforce strictly the rule that no use is to be made of the AFL-CIO official seal upon publications save by the AFL-CIO itself, as distinguished from organizations affiliated with it. If any violation of this rule comes to your attention it will be appreciated if you will call it to the attention of this office.

"For your information, the AFL-CIO seal is registered with the Commissioner of Patents as a collective mark and no use of it on publications not issued by the AFL-CIO itself is permitted. The official seals of the former AFL and CIO are likewise registered with the Commissioner of Patents, and no use of them is permitted."

Deprived of Free Speech:

Rubber Workers Ask Court To Upset O'Sullivan Ruling

The Rubber Workers has accused the National Labor Relations Board of depriving trade unionists of their rights to picket and free speech when it ordered an end to picketing and boycotting of the scab-operated O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., Winchester, Va.

The charge was contained in a petition filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., asking for review and reversal of the NLRB order. It came in a cross petition to an earlier labor board appeal to the U.S. District Court in Washington, asking for a court order backing up the NLRB's directive.

The URW also contended that the NLRB action, if not upset by the court, would take away the union's right to publicize and disseminate its views through its own publication.

This position was sustained by representatives of some 300 union publications attending the annual convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association in Washington, who adopted a resolution charging the NLRB with trespassing on freedom of the press. The labor editors said the board's order would bar the United Rubberworker, the union's newspaper, from carrying articles or ads supporting the O'Sullivan boycott.

"The ILPA," the resolution said, "cannot permit any attempt to suppress freedom of speech and freedom of the press . . . to go unchallenged."

It added that the URW has "a perfect right to continue to speak, to write and to publish freely such statements as they deem fit to make regarding the continuance of a labor-management controversy."

Picketing of the plant by URW Local 511 and the union's nationwide consumer boycott activity against the company, which significantly advertises its product as "America's No. 1 Heel," will continue while the case is in the court, the union announced.

The URW, contending that both the picketing and boycott activities are protected by the free speech amendment to the Constitution, said in its brief of exceptions filed with the court:

"The trial examiner's recommendation, if accepted, would have the effect of denying the international union and the striking employes the right to seek their reinstatement in jobs they consider, with reason, rightfully theirs.

"It would deprive the international union of the right to protect the standards it has obtained for its members in other plants in which it is the bargaining representative.

"It would deprive the members of the international and striking employes of their right as citizens to peaceably assemble and protest acts which they consider an injustice."

The 400 members of URW Local 511 struck O'Sullivan May 13, 1956, after the company refused to consider a fair and reasonable contract in pre-strike negotiations. All mediation efforts were rejected by the company.

After the walkout, strikebreakers were recruited to take the jobs of the strikers. Acting on a company petition in May 1957, the NLRB conducted a decertification election in which, under the Taft-Hartley Act, the strikers were barred from voting. With only strikebreakers having the right to ballot, the union was decertified by a 288-to-5 count.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the NLRB ruling "reaffirms the previous erroneous rulings" the board has made since it became "dominated by those who would deny workers on strikes fair and equal treatment." He suggested that the board be renamed the "National Big Business Relations Board."

New Hearings Set In Kohler Dispute

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered new hearings in the four-year-old strike of Auto Workers Local 833 against the union-busting Kohler Co. of Sheboygan, Wis.

By a 3-to-2 vote, the board remanded the case to its Chicago regional office to place in the testimony—already 40,000 pages long—the record of the McClellan special Senate committee hearings in the dispute.

Sitting in the new hearings will be Trial Examiner George A. Downing, who in October 1947 ruled the company was guilty of some of the charges of unfair labor practices filed by the union. The union, the company and the NLRB general counsel all filed exceptions.

Appeals for the re-hearing were filed first by the union and later by Kohler. In ordering the new sessions, the board specifically directed examination of the testimony of witnesses before the Senate hearing "which may be inconsistent with their testimony during the hearing before the trial examiner."

In his original findings, Downing recommended that the company be found guilty of unfair labor practices because of its granting of two wage increases without previously advising the union.

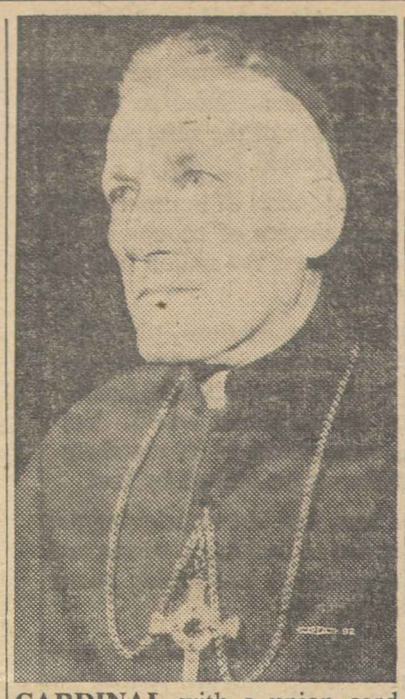
Downing also recommended that the company be directed to bargain in good faith with the union, to furnish it with wage data it had asked, and to reinstate at the end of the walkout 32 of 90 strikers the UAW claimed were unlawfully discharged.

Van Arsdale to Get Deborah Award

Browns Mills, N. J.—Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., will be presented with the 1958 Humanitarian Award of the Deborah Sanatorium and Hospital at a testimonial dinner on Dec. 4 at New York's Commodore hotel.

Van Arsdale, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council and business manager of Local 3, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, follows Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler of the AFL-CIO as recipient of the Deborah award.

Proceeds of the testimonial dinner will benefit the free, non-secterian medical center in its current $1.5 million fund drive.



CARDINAL with a union card is Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston, just named a prince of the Catholic Church by Pope John XXIII. He was a member of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes Div. 589 while working as a blacksmith on the old Boston Elevated.

NYU Students Aid Strikers End Dispute

New York—Striking employes of three cafeterias operated by New York University returned to work after the university agreed to discuss grievances, wages and working conditions with their union.

The 35 workers had walked out in protest against the university's refusal to recognize and bargain with Cafeteria Employes Local 302, Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

A handful of students took jobs as strikebreakers, but the union reports that the majority actively supported the strike with a boycott of the cafeterias and with petitions.

Local 302 Pres. Joseph Fox said the settlement resulted from the joint efforts of Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the City CIO Council, and New York's Deputy Labor Commissioner James McFadden. They met with NYU Pres. Carroll Newsome and worked out the agreement which was ratified by the union members.

Schulz Admits Plan to Shift Laundry Local

Milwaukee—Arno Schulz, suspended president of an AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union local here, admitted under oath that he met secretly with E. C. ("Jimmy") James, one-time secretary-treasurer of the expelled Laundry Workers, and officials of the Teamsters to discuss disaffiliation of the local from the AFL-CIO affiliate.

The disclosure came as the Wisconsin State Labor Board was preparing to hold representation elections to allow rank-and-file members to decide which of the two unions they want to represent them.

Schulz was suspended by a membership meeting of his local, which unanimously nullified the attempt to lead the local back into the ranks of the union ousted from the AFL-CIO for failure to clean up corruption. Suspended with him was Sec.-Treas. Mildred Seefeld.

The admission that he had met with James, central figure in a probe by a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), came in preliminary Superior Court hearings on the local's application to regain all property and assets of the union from Schulz and Mrs. Seefeld.

The Douglas committee contended that James engaged in a conspiracy to siphon nearly $1 million from the Laundry Workers' welfare fund. He faces trial Jan. 17, 1959, on a federal indictment charging him with income tax evasion.

Schulz testified he held his clandestine meeting with James in Kenosha on Aug. 26 and that he had a subsequent meeting in the same rendezvous with Pres. Ralph T. Fagan of the expelled union, and Mayer Goldberg, LWIU counsel.

A month later, he admitted, he and Mrs. Seefeld signed an agreement with Fagan and Goldberg to arrange the disaffiliation in return for $10,000 to pay "legal fees." Under questioning, he conceded that two Teamster officials also were present.

He identified them as Alois Miller, Teamsters' Central States Conference official, and Gilbert Kelly, who he said was "on leave" from the Teamsters' to "administer" the affairs of an old Laundry Workers' local which was to be reactivated after the "shift" from the AFL-CIO was accomplished.

SPECIAL BRIEFING on the Navy's Polaris missile program was given labor representatives at the Pentagon. Shown at the session are, front row, left to right: Albert J. Zack, director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations; Vice Adm. E. W. Clexton, chief of the office of naval material; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Rear Adm. W. F. Raborn, director of special projects; J. E. Kuczma, Navy Dept. labor relations advisor, and F. K. DeWald, the Navy's civilian personnel director.

Auto Union Walks Out In Studebaker Dispute

Detroit—More than 6,200 members of the Auto Workers walked off the job at Studebaker-Packard assembly plants at midnight Nov. 23 in an effort to win a new contract with the last of the nation's auto manufacturers.

J. B. Hill, assistant director of the UAW's Studebaker-Packard Div., said the union was seeking the same non-inflationary three-year package won earlier from the industry's "Big Three"—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

No date had been set for resumption of talks between the UAW and Studebaker when the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Some 6,500 UAW members were set to strike Mack Truck Co. plants in five cities on Nov. 28 if agreement on a new contract is not reached by that date.

A strike of 3,500 production workers at five plants of Ex-Cello Corp. in Michigan and Ohio entered its sixth week with no settlement in sight. Management representatives, who three years ago signed the company's first national contract with the UAW, this year insisted on a return to local contracts. The company has refused to hold any negotiations, leading the union to file unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

Meanwhile, the union settled brief walkouts at plants of two automobile parts suppliers and struck two others. Settlements were reached on contracts for 13,500 production workers at the Bendix Corp.'s eight plants, and for the 350 UAW members at the Bohn Aluminum Co. in Detroit. The walkouts involved 2,800 at the Bower Roller Bearing Co., and 2,000 at the Detroit plant of Auto-Lite Co.

In the agricultural implement field, no early settlements appeared in prospect in strikes of 46,000 UAW members at the Intl. Harvester Co., and 20,000 at the Caterpillar Tractor Co. Talks in the three-week-old Harvester dispute were recessed until Dec. 1.

Contract talks with Allis-Chalmers also were in recess over the Thanksgiving holiday weekend. The 13,000 UAW members voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike to enforce contract demands.

The Unending Battle

THE REALITIES OF 1958—20 years after the passage of the first federal wage and hour law—call for an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extension of the safeguards of the law to the millions of workers now unprotected.

But the howls of anguish arising from opponents of improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act, the prophecies of economic destruction, indicate that in some quarters at least the nation has not made much progress over the past 20 years.

Organized labor, along with consumer organizations, played a major role in the enactment of the 25-cents-an-hour minimum in 1938 and fought hard for regulations to abolish sweatshops, homework, child labor and other evils of the industrial world. Yet labor had no direct stake in the outcome—most of its members earned, and earn today, above the minimum prescribed by law.

Labor pushed for enactment of the law, and is campaigning for improvements today, because it is dedicated to building a strong and prosperous America, a nation with the necessary purchasing power to provide full employment and full production.

The effectiveness of a minimum wage law in stimulating the economy can be gleaned from the record. With the establishment of the original 25-cents-an-hour minimum about 950,000 employes received a wage increase; when the minimum went to 40 cents about 1.7 million workers gained higher pay; when it rose to 75 cents another 1.3 million workers received a pay increase; and when it reached $1 an hour in 1955, about 2 million workers were favorably affected.

In this 20th anniversary year the labor movement joins with all Americans dedicated to progress in hailing the men and women who initiated and fought through the first wage and hour law. It dedicates itself, also, to as determined a fight for continued improvements.

For the law has proved its worth as a valuable instrument for protecting the basic standards of wages, hours and working conditions of all American workers and thus creating the framework for a strong and free nation.

A Stronger Labor Press

THE INTL. LABOR PRESS Association has emerged after three formative years as a mature and responsible organization of labor editors ready to cope with the job on hand—to expand and increase in effectiveness the hundreds of trade union papers published in America.

As it went into its convention last week, the ILPA was faced with a difficult problem of relating its standards on advertising to the necessities of a labor press dedicated to service of its readers.

To preserve the integrity of the labor press the convention adopted an addition to the ILPA's excellent Code of Ethics barring the acceptance of advertising from firms opposing organization of their workers by the AFL-CIO.

The change will prevent the use of funds from anti-union firms to help defray the cost of publishing state and local labor papers.

Coupled with its new planned program of expanded services to its member labor publications, the ILPA is sure to play an ever more important role in bringing the story of the trade union movement to union members and the community at large.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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"... Still a Long Way to Go"

Freedom of Information at Stake:

Reds' Attack Serves to Clarify Hamstringing of UN Publicity

By Arnold Beichman

United Nations, N. Y.—The United Nations and Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold are in what is undoubtedly the greatest crisis in the organization's 13-year history. At stake is the UN's future as an independent supranational body capable of acting and speaking on its own initiative.

Like so many crises in world affairs, this one arises from an issue no bigger than a technical report by a group of so-called "experts" on public relations appointed by Hammarskjold at the direction of the UN General Assembly. The report's conclusions and underlying philosophy, if effectuated, would wipe away the right of the UN to tell the truth without fear or favor and transform it into a ventriloquist's dummy allowed to say only what it is directed to say.

And, as so often is the case at the UN, it was left for the Soviet Union to simplify the issues which democratic nations here had clouded in misty diplomatic language intended to conceal the brutal meaning of this special UN report.

The Soviet delegate to the UN committee dealing with the report denounced the UN's Office of Public Information for disseminating information "according to American standards and American techniques." He charged that the OPI was an "echo of American policies." He singled out for special attack OPI employes as "mainly American citizens" for whom there was "no other truth" except that reflecting U.S. foreign policy.

So bitter was the Soviet spokesman's assault on American UN employes that the U.S. delegate, Albert F. Bender, demanded that the attack be ruled out of order. The U.S. position on the report which had been highly ambiguous judging by the statement of Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R-Ia.), top American spokesman on the committee, has changed as a result of the blunt Soviet attack.

The report challenged the freedom of the UN to tell an impartial story to the world about what goes on in this international organization. The report recommended that member nations should have the right to prevent the UN from broadcasting news of its activities during a crisis.

What is equally unprecedented is the almost unanimous denunciation of this report by free world newspapers, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, UN Correspondents Association, the AFL-CIO and American non-governmental organizations which support the UN. Even more unusual is the fact that Hammarskjold himself has on three occasions assailed the report, a position in which he was recently joined by Charles Malik, president of the UN General Assembly.

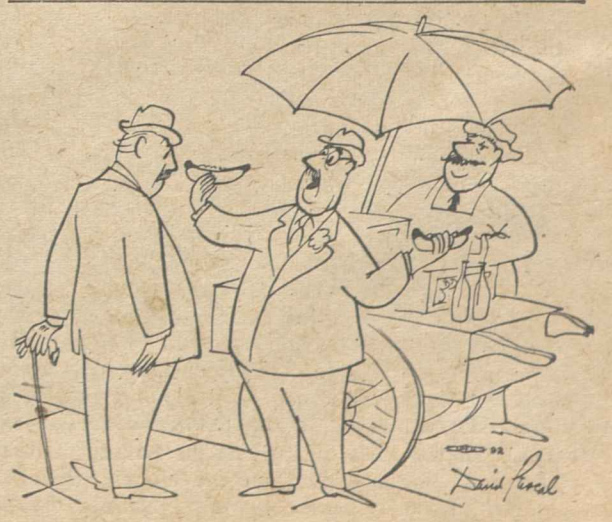
Nevertheless, the report was approved by the British and French governments and smaller countries in what is regarded as a direct attack on Hammarskjold personally.

Newspaper correspondents characterized it as "legalized jamming of information," "a mixture of news censorship and propaganda," "slanted press agentry," "a Goebbels propaganda machine" and as "inconsistent with the spirit of the UN Charter."

Disturbing in this fight against the "expert" report was the curiously gentle evaluation of its contents by the American delegation. Even though the official U.S. statement can be interpreted as opposing the report, Hickenlooper originally told the UN committee that "if" the report meant member nations could veto UN radio programs or "if" the UN were to be restricted to working with governments and selected organizations, the U.S. would oppose it. It was difficult to see why the "if" was raised since the report either means what it says or it doesn't and if its meaning is cloudy, some clarification of the controversial recommendations should be sought.

However, the Soviet interpretation was that the report meant that member nations could veto what they pleased and that the UN had better pay heed or else. This frankness forced the U.S. position to switch.

Debate has ended and the UN Budget Committee will either endorse, reject or weasel on the report. Then the committee recommendation goes to the General Assembly for a final vote. Should the report be approved it would, in the opinion of observers, encroach upon the ever-narrowing area of freedom of information and communication in the free world.



"I hope you don't mind, B. J., but the board is crabbing about my expense account."

Morgan Says:

Medical Quack Cops Need Help

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE SECRETARY of Health, Education and Welfare, Arthur S. Flemming, told a news conference recently that there has been a "disturbing increase" in a racket involving false claims for a big variety of vitamins, minerals and other food supplements.

Morgan

Ten million Americans are spending an annual average of $50 apiece for such items as royal bee jelly, alfalfa, seaweed, wheat germ, ground raw bones, carrot juice, garlic and volcanic ash in nostrums guaranteed to do everything from clearing complexions to curing cancer and providing pep, vitality and sex drive.

The Food and Drug Administration, the American Medical Association and the Better Business Bureau have joined forces to combat what Flemming called the "most widespread and expensive form of medical quackery in the country today."

He emphasized that the food industry as a whole is doing a good job of providing more wholesome and nutritious products. But great harm is being done by unscrupulous houses merchandising vitamins and mineral compounds as cure-alls instead of purveying them for their proper value in diet and preventive medicine.

As an example, Flemming cited the current promotion of cosmetic products containing so-called "royal jelly" for restoration of youth, beauty and vitality and countering old age. "Royal jelly," the secretary explained, "is the special food prepared and given by worker bees to those whom they select to become queens. The queen bee lives much longer than the worker bees, grows several times larger and is able to lay millions of fertile eggs.

"For bees, royal jelly is indeed a miracle food, but it has no practical value for humans as a food, drug or cosmetic. The claims made for it are groundless."

THE LIST OF SUCCESSFUL Food and Drug Administration actions was impressive. The real news was not in Flemming's prettily prepared handout but in questioning which developed that the FDA is so shorthanded that only about a third or even a quarter of such violations are actually detected.

More than three years ago, in June 1955, a citizens advisory committee recommended a three-to-four-fold expansion of FDA personnel and facilities to cope with the growing problem of protecting public health. The committee found, after a careful study, that despite the increase of FDA's responsibilities it had fewer agents to enforce the law in 1955 than it had in 1941. There was one enforcement officer for every 160,000 of population in 1941, one for every 200,000 in 1955 and that was three years ago.

Vandercook Says:

Three-Way Split In Congress

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

AMONG SENIOR DEMOCRATS in both houses of Congress there exists a small group of conservative southerners who admittedly—but more and more defensively—are in love only with the past. But, in their hearts, there's not one of them who is not privately aware that now, that love must go forever unrequited. The rest of America once more has shown that it looks forward and not backward.

Vandercook

The immediate problem of that reactionary group will be whether it will remain in the Democratic party or whether it will form a new, splinter party of its own. All the betting is against their taking that last defiant action for the most practical of reasons. The South's elder Congressmen, if they change their party label, would lose all the seniority they now possess. The chairmanships of all committees would then devolve into the hands of their most bitter opponents—the liberal Democrats.

Next, comes a larger and more influential group of moderate, middle-of-the-roaders in the Democratic ranks. They—under the able and energetic leadership of Sen. Lyndon Johnson—have already made it clear that their hope is to administer to the United States pretty much the same prescription as before, to pursue a somewhat more liberal social and financial policy than that which is vaguely associated with the name of Dwight D. Eisenhower, but to avoid any marked swerves either to left or right; in short, to offend almost no one; to please, if it is possible, almost everyone.

That program for the future, some observers think, comes so close to being a carbon copy of the Eisenhower Modern Republican program of the years just past that it might once more spell political suicide. . . . U.S. voters might, in 1960, prove just as impatient with a take-it-easy government by a Democratic legislature as they have with an indolent, do-nothing Republican Administration.

THE POSITION of the third group in the next Congress is harder to define. That's the liberal, progressive group, whose numbers have been so greatly amplified by the last election. . . . That's the party-within-a-party of Paul Douglas, of Hubert Humphrey, of William Proxmire, and of a dozen newcomers whose liberal valor under fire has yet to be tested. That test promises to come soon. It has been promised that when the Senate convenes on January 7th, the Democratic liberals will move at once to change the Senate rules so as to eliminate the weapon of the filibuster.

What will be primarily at issue will be the possibility—or the impossibility—of effective congressional action in support of civil rights. It will be an exhilarating fight. It will not be an easy one. But a major battle will be waged on what—oddly enough—is still a vital issue. Should we not, at long last, take the Constitution seriously?

Pasternak Attacks Tear Away Pretense of Soviet 'Freedom'

THE INTL. CONFEDERATION of Free Trade Unions has condemned the campaign of intimidation against Boris Pasternak, the Russian novelist, as one which has "rarely been equalled in violence even in the dark annals of Soviet suppression of individual freedom and human rights."

Text of the statement, published as an editorial in the ICFTU monthly magazine, Free Labour World:

"KHRUSHCHEV HAS DONE IT AGAIN! With cynical contempt for the tongue-tied embarrassment of his handful of faithful followers in the free world, he has let loose a campaign of intimidation against the novelist Boris Pasternak such as has rarely been equalled in violence even in the dark annals of Soviet suppression of individual freedom and human rights.

"What was the crime committed by this unfortunate Soviet writer? Not so much that he wrote a book which was mildly and incidentally critical of the Soviet way of life, for that he had been punished already by the ban placed on the publication of his book, 'Dr. Zhivago,' in the USSR over two years ago. What aroused the fury of the Kremlin bureaucrats was his acceptance of the Nobel Prize as a mark of international recognition of the high literary standing of this novel.

"The hate campaign against Pasternak has been orchestrated with all the ear-splitting background of heavy brass usually reserved for the more notorious 'warmongers' or 'social-traitors' of the free world. The writers' union has expelled him—which means he cannot earn his living as a writer in the USSR; the razor boys of the Communist Youth League are howling for his blood; the newspapers are full of violent denunciations of his book from thousands of indignant Soviet citizens who have admittedly never read it.

" 'PEOPLE HAD TO BE CURED by every form of terrorism of the habit of thinking and judging for themselves, and forced to see what did not exist, to assert the opposite of what their eyes told them.' That is how Pasternak described in a nutshell the suppression of freedom under Stalin. He has not had to wait long to see that it is again the aim of Soviet cultural policy under Khrushchev.

"To Pasternak our sympathy goes out as to a brave man who has risked all for the sake of his convictions and integrity as a writer. To Khrushchev we are grateful at least for this: he has done a fine job of work in again exposing the true nature of Soviet dictatorship for all to see. It is to be hoped that the lesson will be noted by those who still believe—in UNESCO for example—that it is possible to have even cultural relations with men of this kidney."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE RANKING REPUBLICAN on the Senate Labor Committee next year will be Sen. Barry Goldwater, re-elected from Arizona. If Republican liberals are hoping to demonstrate changes following the party national debacle, they could do worse than to insist that the GOP's membership on the Senate and House labor committee represent a different approach than the anti-union attitude offered by Goldwater.

Goldwater said in a post-election television interview that he expected to be able to work amiably with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell in sponsoring an Administration version of the Kennedy-Ives bill. Opinion on this may be reserved pending the introduction of the legislation, but the power of hostile anti-union Republicans on the Senate and House labor units obviously creates problems for any Republican administration.

* * *

OF THE THREE Republicans left on the Senate group by the election, only Sen. Cooper of Kentucky has done his homework on the nature of the problems of workers in an industrial society.

Sen. Allott of Colorado is always the member who asks the questions on pending legislation—whether minimum wages or a bill to protect the interest of workers in welfare plans—that arise obviously from employer groups whose whole purpose is to kill the legislation or at least write themselves out of coverage.

Goldwater himself after six years on the committee has repeatedly shown in the McClellan hearings that he is uninformed about the philosophy and details of the Taft-Hartley Act and lacking knowledge of the manner in which it is administered.

On the House side, Republicans have not had since the departure of Rep. Samuel McConnell of Pennsylvania, who resigned in 1957, a ranking member who has worked at his job.

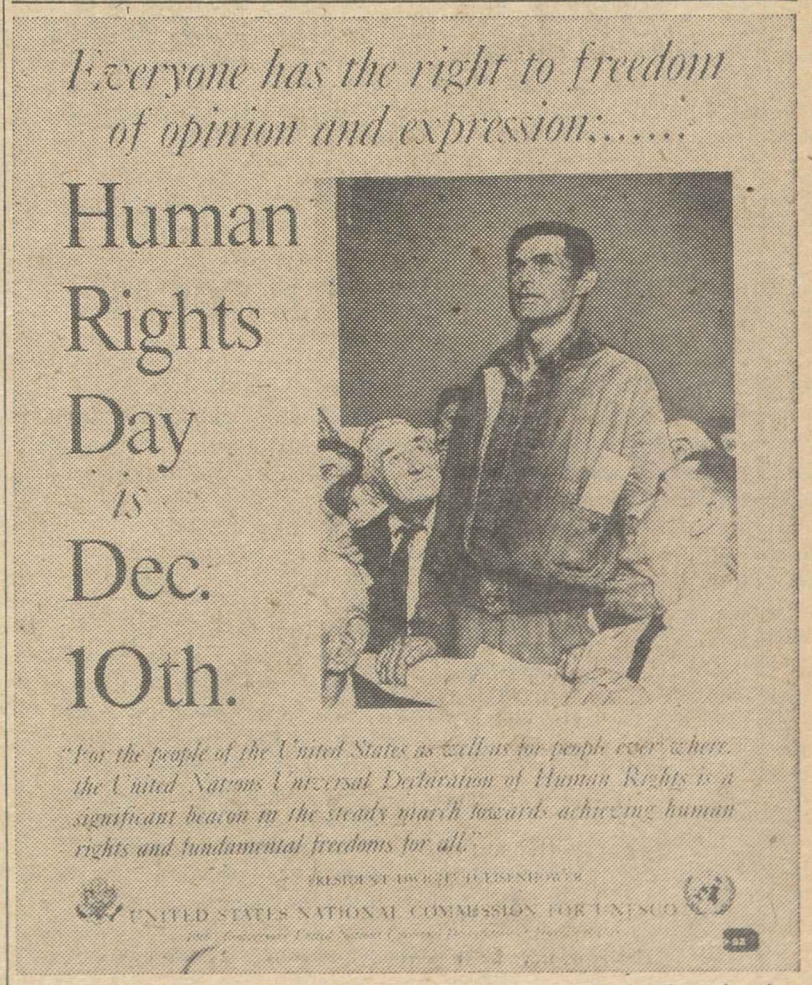
The top GOP member last year was the now-retired Rep. Ralph Gwinn of New York, a kind of self-winding transmission belt for the preposterous propaganda of the Committee for Constitutional Government who has devoted himself otherwise to making repititious speeches for various fly-by-night right-wing front groups.

* * *

THERE IS NO CONSTITUTIONAL amendment that requires Republicans with responsibility in the labor field to be dilettantes or ax-grinders for some dearly-cherished but unfounded personal presumptions about what union workers think.

Republicans shared in the penetrating investigations of the realities of industrial life that led to the Clayton Act. A Republican Administration helped frame the first Railway Labor Act that placed final reliance on collective bargaining. Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Republican, headed the investigation that exposed industrial feudalism in the '30s.

The late Sen. Taft, indeed, showed how a true conservative could make himself a master of both the theory and practice of collective bargaining and the laws which regulate it. Neither in committee nor in floor debate could anyone catch Taft uninformed. Furthermore, he understood the collective bargaining process and his conservatism gave him unsurpassed respect for the concept of freedom of contract—even when its application worked to the benefit of employes as well as managers. The tradition is not one which liberal Republicans should let their party reject.



ORGANIZED LABOR, which played a major role in the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights 10 years ago, will help mark the anniversary on Dec. 10. The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is promoting the celebration throughout the free world.

Fight on Rail Union Shop Pacts Due for High Court Showdown

By Dave Perlman

The U.S. Supreme Court will be asked to rule on the constitutionality of union shop agreements under the Railway Labor Act if a part of the dues collected by the union is used for legislative and political activities.

Two cases now moving up through lower courts are expected to provide the test of whether union shop agreements can in effect be invalidated by exempting from their requirements any employe who disagrees with the union's legislative goals or political philosophy.

While the test cases apply only to union shop agreements negotiated under the Railway Labor Act, the principles involved are generally agreed to apply to all union shop contracts.

Most publicized and most far-reaching of the current legal challenges to the union shop is the Looper case in Georgia, brought against 15 standard railroad labor organizations.

Six Southern Railway employes, aided by employer groups, said they disagree with the legislative and political activities of their unions and therefore shouldn't have to support these activities with their dues money. They were represented by one of Georgia's leading attorneys, a former president of the American Bar Association, E. Smythe Gambrell.

Judge O. L. Long of Macon, Ga., upheld their claim and agreed to issue an injunction barring enforcement of the union shop.

He said it was unconstitutional for unions to use dues money "to propagate political and economic doctrines and to promote legislative programs" to which the employes who brought the suit are opposed:

A similar case is pending before the North Carolina Supreme Court on appeal from a lower court ruling that employes under a railroad union shop contract could only be required to pay dues in such amount as the unions could prove in court were "reasonably necessary and related to collective bargaining."

Regardless of the state courts' decisions, the issue is expected to go before the U.S. Supreme Court on appeal by the losing parties.

Most observers thought the union shop issue had been firmly decided in the Hanson Case in 1956, when the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the union shop provision of the Railway Labor Act—even in states which banned the union shop under Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. In that case, the Supreme Court declared:

"One would have to be blind to history to assert that trade unionism did not enhance and strengthen the right to work."

Attorneys for the groups which are now challenging the union shop agreements claim the Hanson decision dealt merely with the obligation of employes to pay dues to finance the collective bargaining procedures from which they derive benefits. They pin their hopes on a paragraph in the decision which said the ruling did not necessarily apply if dues are used "as a cover for forcing ideological conformity."

Leading union attorneys consider this a far-fetched interpretation of the court's intent. They say the language applies to the right of members freely to voice their own political beliefs and not as a limitation on activities carried on by the union as a whole.

They point out that evidence dealing with the use of union funds for legislative purposes was in the record of the Hanson case and charge that the current suits are being carried on for "harassment" purposes.

To speed court action on the pending cases, the railway unions have freely stipulated that a portion of the dues money is used for legislative purposes and in political education programs.

Court Voids NLRB Ban on Hotel Cases

(Continued from Page 1)

tention. Labor lawyers predicted this could open up board decisions to some degree of direct court review.

They also forecast action by the NLRB, in the near future, to devise some standards for hotel cases which it will handle, probably based

The hotel case dates back to the union's now-famous "Battle of the Beach" in 1955, when it launched organizing activities among employes of Miami Beach hotels. The NLRB regional office turned down a union petition for representation elections at 22 hotels employing nearly 10,000 workers. Under its exclusion doctrine, the board also refused to consider unfair labor practice charges filed by the union.

The dispute dragged on for two years, during which the international estimated it spent $2 million on the organizing campaign. In January 1957 some of the hotels capitulated and signed a master contract with Local 255. But a number of others remain unorganized. They are now expected to be among the prime targets of the renewed organizing drive.

Miller hailed the Supreme Court decision as "a major advance in this nation's labor relations." He announced that he would call a meeting of the union's general executive board early in January "to work out a nationwide program of organization in the hotel industry."

"In dozens of cities," he continued, "hotel employes have been pleading for organization. Until now confusion between federal and state authority has made it almost impossible to nail down collective bargaining rights in hotels."

With the industry now removed from the "no-man's land" where it was subject to neither state nor federal labor board supervision, Miller said, the union is preparing plans at its Cincinnati, O., headquarters "for processing as rapidly as we can petitions for NLRB elections in all parts of the country."

"I believe it is not too much to predict," he said, "that the unlocking of this door by the court will mean a growth of 250,000 to 300,000 in our union's membership during the next few years.

Industrywide Pay Hike Aim of Textile Union

New York—The Textile Workers of America has announced an industrywide campaign for a general wage increase during 1959.

No specific wage target was set at the TWUA's executive council session here, but the council noted that productivity in the industry has gone up 18 percent since the last general wage increases in October 1956.

During the same period, it pointed out, the cost of living has risen more than 5 percent.

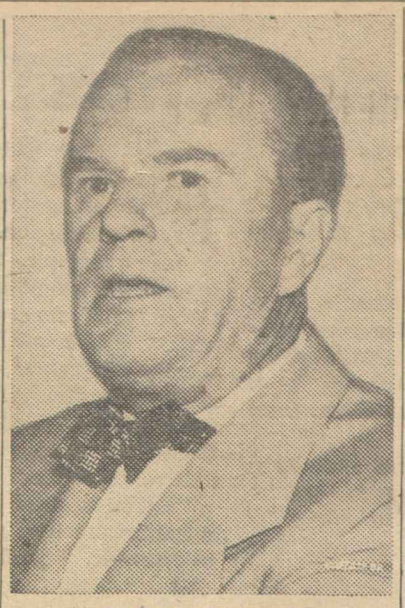
While textile workers were suffering a loss of purchasing power and a reduced standard of living, wage increases ranging from 23 to 34 cents an hour were being negotiated in other major industries.

Quoting the president of the Cotton Manufacturers Institute as saying the textile industry's "financial strength has never been greater," the TWUA criticized mill owners for failing "to raise the wages of employes, either on the basis of the increase in the cost of living or as compensation for increased productivity."

In seeking to "break the freeze on wages," the TWUA acted in behalf of the unorganized majority of low-paid textile workers as well as the unionized segment of the industry. The wage pattern set in union contracts is often followed by non-union mills.

The first step in the union's bargaining program will come in February when delegates representing 65,000 organized workers in northern cotton, rayon and wool mills meet to prepare proposals for improvements in contracts expiring on Apr. 15.

During its week-long meeting, the TWUA council called for an increase in the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extension of coverage. It labeled the present $1 minimum "inadequate and obsolete in face of the constantly-increasing cost of living, the nation's steadily-rising general wage level, and the productivity of our economy."



RALPH WRIGHT

Labor Reports On Work With Handicapped

Indianapolis—Labor is backing up its policy statements on aid to the physically handicapped with action at local, state and national levels, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason told a regional meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped here.

Reporting on a survey of affiliated unions and central bodies, Mason cited union contributions of labor and money to build and repair training centers in many areas, and trade union participation in private and public organizations aiding the handicapped.

He said the AFL-CIO's program calls for:

- Expansion of existing facilities for rehabilitation and creation of new facilities wherever needed.
- Increased employment opportunity through collective bargaining agreements and union-management cooperation.
- Formation of union-management committees at the plant level "to consider all problems arising in employment, re-employment and transfer of impaired workers."
- Active participation in community activities and programs for training and placement.
- Extension of "second injury fund" legislation to all states.

Bethlehem-Youngstown Merger Killed by Court

New York—The proposed merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. has been prohibited by Judge Edward Weinfeld in Federal District Court on the ground that it would probably violate the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, substantially lessen competition and tend toward monopoly.

The court ordered the Justice Dept. to file a decree for his signature within 10 days. Before he signs it there can be argument by opposing counsel. After he signs, the companies have 60 days to appeal.

The merger involved the absorption of Youngstown Sheet & Tube by Bethlehem, second largest of the nation's basic steel producers. It was first proposed in 1930 and was blocked in the courts by a suit brought by Cyrus W. Eaton, Cleveland financier who had a heavy investment in Youngstown Sheet & Tube. It was revived in 1954 and formally presented in 1956, with the government immediately filing suit to block it.

The trial was held last spring. Judge Weinfeld's decision was accompanied by an 88-page opinion which detailed his reasoning, and 199 pages of findings of fact and conclusions of law.

He held the merger would violate the law in the industry as a whole, considering the United States as one market, and in various areas and states considered as regional markets. He also concluded it would eliminate competition in substantial markets for specific products, and would substantially increase concentration among the largest producers in the industry.

The court rejected the companies' arguments that only through a merger could they effectively compete with the U.S. Steel Corp.

The benefits they held out as the fruits of a merger, Judge Weinfeld said, "failed to offset the substantial lessening of competition" which he construed as a violation of Sec. 7 of the Clayton Act. The section is concerned with mergers and competition.

"The simple test under Sec. 7," he pointed out, "is whether the merger may substantially lessen competition in any line of commerce in any section of the country."

If the merger were authorized, the court continued, the approval would carry an "incipient threat" to touch off a "chain reaction" of mergers between other companies in the steel industry intent on competing more effectively with U.S. Steel and Bethlehem.

Wright Named ILO Director In Washington

Ralph Wright, labor counselor in the Washington office of the Intl. Labor Organization, has been named director effective Jan. 1.

A member of New York Local 6 of the Typographical Union, he is the first American with a labor background to be appointed head of the ILO's branch office in this country.

Wright, who is 55, served as assistant secretary of labor in the Truman cabinet from 1948 to 1953, when he joined the ILO staff.

A native of North Carolina, he worked as a printer from 1920 to 1936, when he became an ITU representative. From 1944 to 1948 he was executive secretary of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council.

The ILO also announced the appointment of David Blanchard, since 1947 a staff member specializing in maritime problems, as counselor of the Washington office effective later in 1959.

Union Plans Rental Project In Milwaukee

A $2 million rental housing project for middle-income families will be built in Milwaukee under the sponsorship of the State, County and Municipal Employes.

The union's executive board has approved plans for construction of 220 two-story, garden-type units. Priority in occupancy will be given families displaced by urban renewal programs or other government activities, such as road construction.

The SCME will finance the project under Sec. 221 of the National Housing Act, which allows a non-profit organization to borrow from a private lender with the FHA guaranteeing 100 percent of the loan.

The union launched the program, Pres. Arnold Zander declared, "to make a civic contribution to Milwaukee's development as a better place to live."

Zander said the union expects the 40-acre project to serve as a focal point of research into the human problems involved in relocation of families, as well as the housing design best fitted to their needs.

Maximum rentals allowed under FHA and Milwaukee regulations range from $77 a month for a one-bedroom unit to $93.50 for three bedrooms, including utilities. The union hopes to be able to rent the apartments for less than the maximum.

Labor Aids Farmer, Wheat Raisers Told

Spokane, Wash.—City workers and farmers must cooperate to protect each other's standard of living, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a wheat growers convention here.

Biemiller charged Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson with trying "to drive a wedge between the farmer and the city worker, to make one distrust the other as part of a great political scheme to weaken the strength of both."

Citing labor's legislative support for farm cooperatives, rural electrification, crop insurance, price supports and farmer coverage under social security, Biemiller said unions recognize "that full employment for workers can only be maintained if the farmer is able to purchase the products of the nation's factories."

He pledged that the farmer can always look to labor for support of legislation to guarantee him prosperity and a better standard of living.

Liberals Open Fight:

New Senators Key In Filibuster Fight

Sixteen newly-elected senators apparently hold the key to the success of efforts to crack down on Senate filibusters and pave the way for passage of new civil rights legislation.

Leaders of the bipartisan drive to amend Senate Rule 22—which requires the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the full membership of the upper chamber to close off debate—girded for their fight at the opening session of the 86th Congress by appealing for the support of their new colleagues.

Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) sent letters to the 13 Democratic senators-elect, congratulating them on their victories and asking for their votes to "restore majority rule" to the Senate.

Republican Senators Clifford P. Case (N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) applauded the Humphrey-Douglas action and predicted that the three newly-elected GOP senators would join the bipartisan fight.

Warn on 'Compromise'

The four leaders of the liberal drive cautioned against acceptance of a reported Southern "compromise" proposal.

The anti-filibuster drive, they declared, has twin goals: to permit a majority of the Senate to reach a vote "after full and fair debate," and "to establish the explicit constitutional right of the Senate in each new Congress to determine its rules unfettered by the past."

They charged that the rumored "compromise," said to be supported by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), would not only leave the filibuster situation "virtually unchanged," but would also "tie the hands of future Senates in making rule changes."

The change reported to be "acceptable" to the Southern bloc would permit an end to debate by two-thirds of the senators present and voting, instead of two-thirds of the total Senate roll. The anti-filibuster leaders pointed out that this is misleading because most of the Senate turns out for critical votes.

The liberals suggested a rule change that would offer two roads to cloture.

- **By an affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present two days after the filing of a petition by 16 senators.**
- **By a simple majority vote of the total Senate 15 days after the petition is filed.**

In both instances, even after cloture was voted, each senator would be entitled to speak for one more hour. Proponents of the anti-filibuster move said this would thus provide "more than adequate safeguards for full and even prolonged debate," while still permitting a majority of the Senate to reach a vote.

Action Is 'Essential'

The liberal leaders declared:

"We believe it is essential for Congress to proceed promptly to the consideration and enactment of constructive legislation to assist compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions and to prevent school and church bombings and other denials of equal protection of the laws, free from the filibuster roadblock.

"This will be impossible unless the Senate first adopts rules that will enable it to stop unlimited debate."

FIFTEEN SWEDISH trade union leaders gathered in the Executive Council chamber at the AFL-CIO building with Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to discuss aspects of the American trade union movement which they have seen at first hand in a trip around the country. The meeting was followed by a luncheon in honor of the delegation given by the AFL-CIO.

United Fruit Hit By Unions On Guatemala

(Continued from Page 1)

democratic needs and aspirations of the workers of Latin America.

"On the basis of the evidence, we charge that the Tropical Radio Co. is playing hand-in-glove with Communist agitators in order to frustrate the workers' desire for a decent democratic union."

The attacks followed an appeal for support for the Guatemalan trade unionists by the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), the western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In a letter to all affiliates, ORIT Assistant Sec. James Bury said that for more than a year the company "has deliberately and unconstitutionally refused the right of collective bargaining to its employes who, over the rigid objections of the company, organized a democratic union which is officially recognized by the Guatemalan government."

The tactics used, he wrote, include the forcing of yellow-dog contracts on employes in defiance of the findings of the Labor Court; use of company stooges with known Communist backgrounds and sympathies to coerce employes to quit the union; violation of Guatemalan labor codes and disdain for court directives; indiscriminate firings and threats of reprisals.

ORIT asked for an international boycott of Tropical Radio, pointing out that the All America Cable & Radio Co. has bargained with affiliates of PITI in many countries during the past few years and has no outstanding conflicts with any union at present.

Arkansas Labor Asks Boost in Jobless Pay

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas labor has called on the legislature to enact substantial improvements in the state's unemployment compensation law, warning that if it fails to act next year, organized labor will carry the issue to the voters in 1960.

The demand for jobless pay liberalization was the keystone of a far-reaching legislative program hammered out at the Arkansas State AFL-CIO's second constitutional convention here. The resolution, unanimously endorsed by the delegates, called for raising benefits from the present $26 maximum to two-thirds of the average state wage, coupled with an increase in the benefit period from 18 to 26 weeks.

Two years ago, organized labor won improvement in workmen's compensation when, after the legislature refused to act, it went to the voters with a referendum which carried every county in Arkansas. This resulted in a boost in benefits from the previous maximum of $8,000 to the present high of $12,500.

Delegates also approved a resolution calling for passage of an adequate minimum wage law, pointing to the fact that the only minimum pay act now on the books—passed in 1915—calls for a minimum of $1.45 a day for a 9-hour day for women.

Wayne E. Glenn, an international representative of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, was elected president, defeating W. Harold Veazey, business manager for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The previous president, Odell Smith of the Teamsters, did not seek re-election.

Sam T. Selby of the Steelworkers was elected vice president to succeed William C. Demers. Reelected were V. H. Williams of the Operating Engineers, executive secretary; and Charles M. Catton of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, treasurer.

The convention approved a program of public education aimed at creating the proper climate in which to seek repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law.

Former Gov. Sid McMath of Arkansas cautioned the state labor body not to "join or use your influence to further a third party movement in the South." The liberal Democrat charged that the present movement to "splinter the Democratic party had been carefully calculated over a 10-year period.

Supporters of the third party doctrine, he said, are threatening a walkout similar to that which nearly tore the party asunder in 1948 "unless the party and its candidates go on record as endorsing the doctrine of interposition."

Of the Little Rock school controversy, McMath said that public schools are "the cornerstone" of democracy, adding: "They should not be put in moth balls and closed down in a game of huff and puff between the state and federal government."

California Farmers Helped Rout 'Work'

San Francisco—Rural and small-town voters helped send the union-busting "right-to-work" proposal to crushing defeat in California.

Anti-union groups had counted on the rural vote to overcome labor's big-city strength. But when the ballots were tabulated, 54 of the state's 58 counties had rejected R-T-W, including most of California's agricultural areas.

"Right-to-work" carried in only Alpine, Lake, Mono and Orange counties. The first three had a total voting population of less than 10,000 and Orange county had 230,000 registered voters. Final official figures are expected to show R-T-W defeated by approximately 970,000 votes.

17 Liberal Groups Bar Filibuster Compromise

A group of civic, religious and labor organizations has appealed to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) to abandon a rumored filibuster "compromise" move, charging such a compromise would "evade and deny" the right of majority rule and block meaningful civil rights legislation.

Officials of 17 organizations expressed "dismay" at Johnson's omission of civil rights legislation from his 12-point program for the next Congress, and at his proposal to defer action in this field until after the Commission on Civil Rights reports in 1959.

"It would be folly," they said, "to wait a year for recommendations of only speculative value while confronted with a crisis of great urgency."

They condemned as "spurious" the rumored compromise said to be supported both by Johnson and Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), leader of southern efforts to prevent a major change in the Senate rules governing the closing off of unlimited debate. They contended that, in reality, the "compromise" would "simply use new language to freeze the present rule and thus condemn civil rights legislation to the filibuster dungeons."

"Action to implement the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions is long overdue," the 17 leaders said in a letter to Johnson. "We are in our fifth year since the Supreme Court acted and Congress has not made a single move to support the court. Closed schools in Little Rock and Norfolk and bombings in dozens of cities demand congressional as well as executive action. The time to act on civil rights legislation is now."

Signing the letter on behalf of their organizations were:

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers; Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters; Patrick M. Malin, executive secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union; Emma Manning Carter, president of the American Council on Human Rights; William R. Ming, Jr., chairman of the American Veterans Committee.

Also, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., vice chairman of Americans for Democratic Action; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters; Hobson R. Reynolds, grand director of the Elks; James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Shigeo Wakamatsu, president, Japanese American Citizens League; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Also, Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union; Max Greenberg, president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union; J. Ray Shute, president, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice; Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers; the committee on civil rights of the Steelworkers, and Annalee Stewart of the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom.

$80-a-Week 'Boss' Gets No Overtime

The Labor Dept. has raised minimum salary requirements for exemption of executive, professional and administrative employes from the overtime provisions of the wage-hour law. But AFL-CIO staff experts said the new minimums are still "unrealistically low."

After Feb. 2, a company will have to pay "executives" at least $80 a week to avoid paying them time-and-a-half for all hours worked over 40 in any week. The previous minimum was $55.

On the same date, the minimum salary requirement for exemption of "administrative and professional employes" will be raised from $75 to $95.

U. S. Unions Face Legal Bar In Ship Boycott

New York—Some 2 million American maritime and transport workers, facing the possibility of a federal court injunction, plan on joining in the four-day free world boycott of ships flying "flags of convenience" Dec. 1 to 4.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union announced the widespread support in a joint statement after a meeting at which representatives of 16 unions pledged backing in the boycott sponsored by the Intl. Transportation Federation and directed against vessels registered in Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Meantime, American owners of runaway ships which have been transferred to Panamanian and Liberian registry obtained a show cause order from Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan in U.S. District Court directing SIU and NMU leaders to appear for a hearing Nov. 28 to show why they should not be enjoined from participating in the boycott.

The international work stoppage is directed against ships of the four affected nations—the "Panlibhonco" countries—because lack of legislation on maritime minimum wages and working conditions makes them havens where ship owners of other nations have found refuge from unions seeking decent pay and conditions for their employes.

Truck Industry's Pro-Hoffa Publicity Program Described

By Gene Zack

A truck industry "labor expert" admitted to the McClellan select Senate committee that he and several other industry leaders tried to get favorable newspaper publicity for Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa at the time of Hoffa's 1957 trial on bribery charges.

John Bridge, head of the Motor Carriers Labor Advisory Council of Chicago, told the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) that the public relations effort was carried out because Hoffa had been "very helpful to the industry."

His testimony came just before the committee recessed until Dec. 3 after a week of hearings generally described as probing the subject of secondary boycotts. In a closing statement, Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N. C.), acting chairman, said the testimony would be "of great value" to the committee "in arriving at a sounder understanding of the problem."

Bridge told the committee of a plan whereby representatives of different carriers were to "contact certain people in the press" in an effort to "put a better light on what he (Hoffa) was doing." The carriers' intervention came just prior to Hoffa's trial on charges of allegedly bribing a committee investigator to obtain information about the inquiry. Hoffa was subsequently acquitted.

Among those named by Bridge as being involved in the public relations plan in Hoffa's behalf were John L. Keeshin of C. A. Conklin Truck Line, Inc., Eagle River, Wis.; William Wilson of Wilson Brothers, Sioux Falls, S. D., and Stanley Wassie of Merchants Motor Freight, St. Paul, Minn.

Keeshin was described by Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy as a trucker who loaned Hoffa $5,000. Bridge's son, William, operates Baker's Driveaway in Detroit. Kennedy said it rented trucks from a Hoffa company, and that William Bridge once purchased a Hoffa concern "for $10,000 when it was worth minus $4,000."

Kennedy termed the truck industry's publicity efforts for Hoffa "highly improper," declaring that it sounded like a plan to get reporters to write more favorably about the IBT president in order to influence the jury in the Washington trial.

Bridge denied knowledge of cash payments ranging from $100 to $500 allegedly made by a former employe, L. G. Davis, to IBT representatives. When the trucker declared he had never arranged for such payments, Kennedy said this was contrary to information which would be developed at subsequent hearings.

Committee members spent considerable time quizzing National Labor Relations Board Chairman Boyd Leedom; the board's solicitor, James V. Constantine, and its executive secretary, Frank Kleiler, about the fact that it took four months to hold an election at an Omaha trucking company, and another three months to count the seven ballots cast.

The Teamsters lost the election, but the trucking company owner, Tom Coffey, said that in the seven months before the results were officially known he was forced out of business through imposition of the union's "hot cargo" clause.

The NLRB witnesses insisted that the long legal delays involved the union's availing itself of the "due process of law," adding that there were just as many instances on record of management using the same legal maneuvers to block or delay elections.

In his closing statement, most of which centered on boycotts, Ervin also took occasion to lash out at the Teamsters, expelled from the AFL-CIO last December for failing to clean up corruption.

"It seems difficult for the committee to venture into any field of wrongdoing in labor-management relations," the acting chairman said, "without running head-on into the Teamsters."

He accused the IBT "hierarchy" of condoning "tactics of terrorism and violence."

CSA Field Staffers To Train at Colleges

Six American universities will cooperate with the AFL-CIO in conducting special regional training institutes this winter for the field staff of labor's Community Service Activities.

Leo Perlis, the federation's CSA director, said 115 staff representatives from 76 major cities would participate. These are full-time labor representatives with United Funds and Community Chests across the nation.

The four-day training program will concentrate on such key subjects as pre-retirement counseling for older workers and consumer counseling. Julius F. Rothman, Community Services training director, will be in charge of the institutes.

Three of the institutes will be conducted at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., with the cooperation of the University of Michigan. They will be held Jan. 7-10 for CSA staff from Michigan; Jan. 12-15, for staff members from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska; and Jan. 18-21 for field representatives from Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Other institute dates, and universities involved, include:

University of California, Lake Arrowhead, Jan. 27-30, for CSA representatives from California, Colorado, Arizona, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Feb. 2-5, for staff from Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 9-12, for representatives from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Ontario.

Loyola University, New Orleans, Feb. 17-20 for labor representatives from Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee.

RESEARCH DIRECTORS of more than 50 AFL-CIO unions met in Washington to compare notes on economic trends and collective bargaining goals. Harry Chester of the Auto Workers is shown addressing the conference. Guest speakers included Dr. J. Kenneth Galbraith, professor of economics at Harvard and author of "The Affluent Society," and Dr. Henry Kissinger, director of the special studies project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

"Watch Your Step, Sam!"

Cost of Living Steady, Buying Power Sags

A drop in food prices was cancelled out by higher price tags for 1959 automobiles and a continuing increase in the cost of services to keep the living costs index unchanged in mid-October.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, however, that factory workers' purchasing power dropped by 85 cents a week from mid-September to mid-October because of a drop in overtime and the workweek. The department said labor disputes caused the drop.

The index dropped two-tenths of one percent in August after a long period of steady increases and remained unchanged in September. This, combined with the October report, worked out to no increase for about 1,150,000 workers whose contracts are tied to the index. The bureau said another 220,000 workers would take a one-cent pay cut because of the levelling out and slight drop over the last three months.

Food prices declined five-tenths of one percent with eggs, pork, poultry and apples pacing the decline. New car prices were reported up 4.2 percent on new 1959 models and used car and tire prices also increased.

The cost of medical care rose again because of higher premiums for hospital insurance, higher doctor and dentist fees and prescription prices.

Bureau spokesmen indicated that November living costs will not change significantly up or down from the October level. Holiday shoppers can look forward to slightly cheaper prices for turkeys and somewhat lower toy prices.

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Wage Hikes Won In 2 Clerks' Pacts

Cleveland—Five locals of the Retail Clerks have negotiated a new contract with Gray Drug Stores under which about 600 employes of 33 stores in Central Ohio receive total wage increases of 17 cents an hour over three years.

In addition, the workweek was cut from 44 to 42 hours, and the company agreed to pay $8.66 per month per employe into a health and welfare fund.

In another settlement, the Columbus, O., RCIA Council won wage increases of 16 to 22 cents an hour, over 18 months, for 175 employes of Colonial Stores in Marion, Chillicothe and Portsmouth. The employer agreed to pay time and a half overtime after 42 hours a week, to improve holiday pay and to eliminate split shifts.

Meany Asks Labor Support For CARE Food Crusade

"By sharing our national abundance freely with the needy, we knit closer bonds of friendship and understanding between America and the rest of the world," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a message supporting the annual CARE Food Crusade.

CARE—whose initials stand for Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere—has set a goal of 3 million food packages to hungry people in Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. Every dollar contributed delivers a 22-pound food package overseas. Each package is identified as "a gift from the American people" and bears the name and address of the individual donor or contributing local or international union.

Organized labor was among the founding groups of CARE 13 years ago and Lee W. Minton, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, was recently elected to a third term as vice president of the non-profit cooperative.

Food Crusade contributions in any amount may be forwarded to the AFL-CIO Representative, CARE, 660 First Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

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Labor Opens Major Drive To Extend Wage-Hour Act

THESE CHILDREN, working in the mines from sun-up until sun-down, typified the evils of child labor which were first effectively halted by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. At the conference called by the AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League to mark the 20th anniversary of the act, speakers recalled Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's historic message urging "a floor under wages, a ceiling over hours, and a break for children."

Meany Sees New Hopes For Action

By Dave Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany kicked off a major drive by labor and its allies to bring additional workers under the protection of the wage-hour law and to raise the minimum wage.

In a nationwide radio broadcast marking the 20th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Meany declared the election of many new liberals to Congress makes the prospects for an improved wage-hour law "more promising than they have been in a long time."

Meany spoke at a conference at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League—the latter a citizens group which played an important part in rallying support for the 1938 law.

Powerful business lobbies, Meany charged, have been responsible for denying minimum wage protection to large groups of low-paid workers.

He singled out "giant merchandising firms, hotel chains, telephone companies and laundries" as examples of big business enterprises which are not required to comply with the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Meany accused big business of "hiding behind the camouflage of small business" in seeking exemption from the act. He said "we are not talking about legislation to include the corner grocery store and the 'Mom and Pop' shop."

Douglas Rejects Veto

Another conference speaker—Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.)—told the delegates not to be "frightened by threats that if we try to protect certain groups, the President will veto the bill."

He urged the participants to work

(Continued on Page 3)

TWA Strike Gives IAM 44c Raise

A strike settlement with Trans-World Airlines, plus a $2 million defense fund, strengthened the bargaining position of the Machinists as they sought agreement with Eastern Airlines where 5,500 IAM members are still on the picket lines.

At TWA, more than 6,500 Machinists were scheduled to vote Dec. 6 on the proposed contract to end their two-week strike in the 30 cities where TWA planes are serviced.

The settlement followed the pattern set by the IAM at Capital Airlines after a 38-day strike. It will give the airline's mechanics a 44-cent hourly raise—nearly twice as much as a presidential fact-finding board recommended. A few days earlier, Northeast Airlines agreed to a similar settlement after "amicable negotiations."

The IAM had been in almost continuous negotiations with the six major airlines where it holds bargaining rights since August 1957. Most of the increases won are retroactive to October of that year, when the contracts expired.

$2.95 Rate

The new three-year contracts will bring mechanics' rates at TWA, Captial, National and Northeast to $2.95 an hour on Oct. 1, 1959, with an additional 10 cents for those drawing longevity pay. At Northwest, which came to contract terms earlier, the rate will be 3 cents less.

Eastern Airlines is also being struck by 550 members of the Flight Engineers in a dispute over a requirement that engineers who serve as the third crew member on jet planes take pilot training. This requirement, recommended by a fact-finding board, has been strongly supported by the Air Line Pilots as a safety measure.

IAM officials credited the union's new strike benefit fund as a factor in speeding settlement of the airline disputes.

Last February, IAM members voted in a referendum to set up a $35 weekly strike and lockout benefit, to begin on the second week of a strike. The per capita tax was raised and 50 cents a month for each member was placed into a separate defense fund, with benefits to begin when the fund reached $2 million.

The goal was reached last month, in time to provide benefits to more than 2,000 Capital mechanics for the last week of their strike.

Benefit checks for the second week of the TWA and Eastern strike are estimated by IAM officials to total $364,000. Six months membership in good standing and

(Continued on Page 6)

Knocks Out Curtis Rule:

Appeals Court Upsets NLRB On Picketing for Recognition

By Saul Miller

The U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that peaceful picketing by a union to secure recognition is not prohibited by the Taft-Hartley Act and does not constitute restraint or coercion of non-union workers.

The court's landmark decision on the right to picket voided a finding of the National Labor Relations Board in the Curtis case that such picketing is illegal.

The majority decision pointed out succinctly that the board itself for 10 years had "adhered to the interpretation which this court now adopts."

The 2-to-1 decision by the Washington court is expected to have wide ramifications on other cases dealing with the same issue. The same issue of the right to picket is before another circuit court in the O'Sullivan-Rubber Workers case.

The majority opinion by Judges David L. Baselon and George T. Washington upheld the findings of an NLRB trial examiner, whose recommendations were overturned by the board, and the minority opinion of former board member Abe Murdock.

Bazelon said the question before the Appeals Court was whether peaceful picketing to achieve recognition by members of a union which does not claim to represent a majority of the bargaining unit violates Taft-Hartley where no majority union has been certified.

The question reached the court in this fashion:

In 1953 the NLRB certified a Washington local of the Teamsters Union as the bargaining agent for Curtis Brothers Inc., a mover and retail furniture operator. After long and unsuccessful negotiations the union called a strike and initiated picketing which was carried on for about two years.

Strikers Fired

During this period the employer fired the strikers and "replaced" them with a strikebreakers. A new representation election was demanded by Curtis Brothers early in 1955. With only the strikebreakers voting, the union was defeated 28 to 1.

The union continued to picket to inform the public that Curtis Brothers was employing non-union workers. The picketing was peaceful and did not involve more than two union members at any one time. The employer filed an unfair labor

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Says Red China Unfit as UN Member

New York—Until such time as the dictators of Communist China act "like civilized people and show that they are guided by some principles of moral behavior," we cannot maintain trade or diplomatic relations with them, AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

"And until that time, they should be kept out of the United Nations and there should be no discussion about their coming into the UN," he asserted.

Meany spoke at a banquet honoring Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, a U.S. delegate to the UN. Hosts were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents David Dubinsky and Jacob S. Potofsky.

Guests included Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.); UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge; Miss Anna Kethly, last surviving minister in the free world of the ill-fated Nagy government of Hungary; Israel Gallili and David Hacohen, Israeli parliament members; Michael Pissas, General secretary, Cyprus Federation of Labor; M'Hammed Yazid, minister of information, Algerian Provisional Government.

Meany pointed out that labor's role abroad is motivated by its concern for the cause of freedom everywhere.

(Continued on Page 7)

Share Fruits of Higher Output, AFL-CIO Urges

The continually increasing productivity of America's economic plant can bring improved wages and working conditions, shorter hours, lower prices and increased profits if the benefits are properly shared by workers, consumers and business.

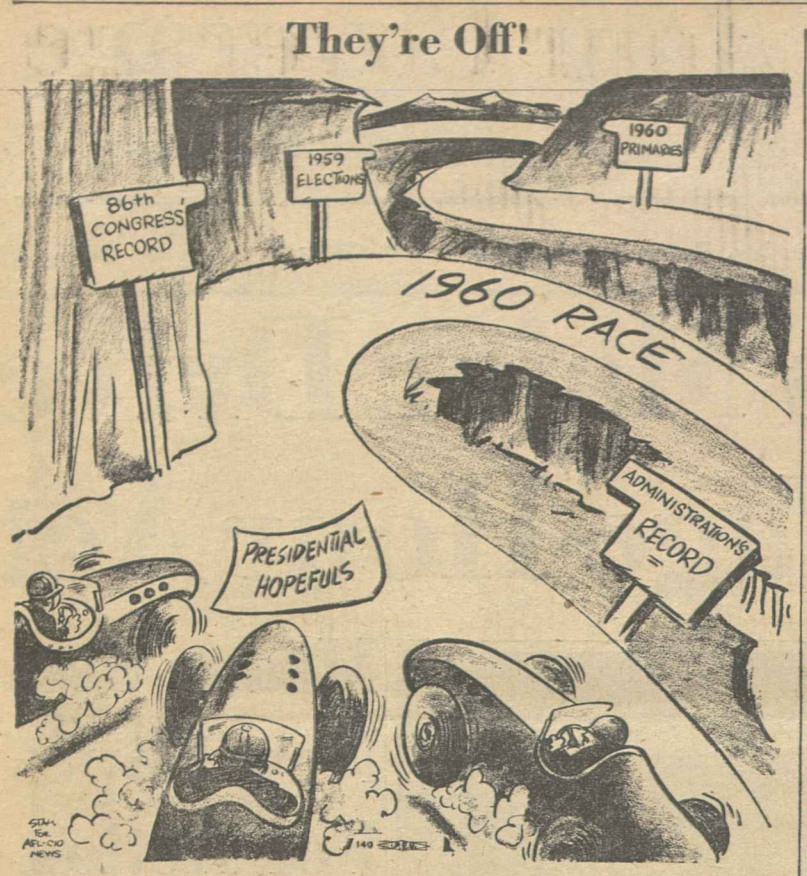
That's the conclusion of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in the November issue of Labor's Economic Review dealing with the much-discussed question of rising productivity.

Failure by business to "share the fruits of economic progress with other groups" will create "economic distortions" resulting in excessively high profits, insufficient buying power followed by production cutbacks, unemployment and depression, the Review declares.

On the basis of improved efficiency contributed to by workers, business and other forces, the Review says, "most firms can afford to grant substantial wage and fringe benefit improvements without any price increases.

"Some companies whose efficiency is improving most rapidly can afford to grant such improvements and reduce their prices. Other companies in which productive ef-

(Continued on Page 8)



Party Chiefs Tell NAM What 'Work' Did to GOP

By Willard Shelton

The chairmen of the Republican and Democratic National Committees have publicly advised the National Association of Manufacturers that the big-business drive for so-called "right-to-work" laws seriously damaged Republican candidates in the Nov. 4 election.

In a remarkably candid address before the NAM's annual conference in New York, GOP Chairman Meade Alcorn claimed that the Republicans had made progress in winning "rank-and-file" votes of workers and in shedding the "anti-labor" and "big-business" labels pinned to their party. But he said this progress was kicked away when the businessmen insisted on loading "right-to-work" proposals on the ballots in six states.

The effect was to stir workers to organization "as never before," Alcorn said, and to defeat "scores of Republican candidates for national, state and local offices."

The political effort of labor produced "a double-barreled onslaught with one barrel trained on 'right-to-work' and the other on Republican candidates," Alcorn said. "In both instances the aim was remarkably good."

Sees Blow at Ike

Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler termed the election results a "ringing repudiation of the Eisenhower Administration" and said Democratic candidates had gained votes among all groups of voters, "including businessmen" the NAM claims to speak for. But he agreed with Alcorn that the identification of GOP candidates with the "right-to-work" issue "proved the final undoing of the Republican party in several large industrial states."

Butler and Alcorn gave this advice and counsel to the NAM, which has spearheaded the attacks of organized business on union security contracts, as late returns from Alaska demonstrated that the Democratic tide was still running strong.

Complete results showed that former Gov. Ernest Gruening (D) had defeated Gov. Mike Stepovich (R) for the second Senate seat at stake in Alaska's Nov. 25 election. Gruening, a long-time liberal and champion of statehood, was strongly backed by the Alaska AFL-CIO.

Previously, former Territorial Del. E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D) had been conceded victory over Republican R. E. Robertson for one Senate seat, and Democrats elected both a representative-at-large, the 49th state's first governor and a heavy majority in the legislature.

Nebraska Republicans challenged the results of their Nov. 4 defeat by demanding a recount of the vote that showed Democrat Ralph Brooks victor for governor over incumbent Republican Victor E. Anderson by 1,400 ballots and Democrat Richard Larsen the winner for state treasurer over GOP candidate J. Monroe Bikler by nearly 2,200 votes.

A House Elections subcommittee decided to launch an inquiry into the defeat of Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.) by a so-called "write-in" campaign in Little Rock by independent-segregationist Dale Alford.

Gov.-elect Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, who said in the campaign that he was opposed to restrictive anti-labor legislation, was confronted with a state Chamber of Commerce demand for changes in the state's labor relations law to make it closely comparable to the Taft-Hartley Act.

The state chamber wants abolition of the closed shop in intrastate industry, prohibition of strikes for recognition purposes and a non-Communist affidavit from union officials.

The chamber demand was viewed as posing a serious challenge of Rockefeller's capacity to assert leadership over the conservative Republican majority in the state legislature.

83 Labor Areas Still Show At Least 6 Percent Jobless

More than 55 percent of the nation's major labor market areas listed 6 percent or more of their work forces as unemployed during the October-November period, the Labor Dept. reported.

In its bimonthly survey of 149 industrial centers, the department's Bureau of Employment Security reported a drop of six areas with unemployment of 6 percent or more to a total of 83. In September, the total was 89. In November 1957 it was 24.

The report said that the employment situation improved during the two-month period and that employers in most sections of the country expected the "uptrend" in non-farm employment to continue to the end of the year. The report added that this would be followed "by the usual seasonal employment dip after the turn of the year."

The employment changes during the two-month period were not large enough to warrant many reclassifications, the report said, with only 18 shifts in the 149 areas.

Areas are classified as having substantial labor surpluses when surveys show 6 percent or more of the labor force is unemployed and that this situation is expected to continue over the next few months.

The latest report showed 55 areas with unemployment ranging from 6 to 9 percent; 19 ranging from 9 to 12 percent; and 11 with over 12 percent.

In November 1957, the comparable figures were 17 areas with unemployment ranging from 6 to 9 percent; 5 areas with joblessness of 9 to 12 percent; and 2 with more than 12 percent unemployment.

The six areas dropped from the 6-to-9-percent unemployment bracket to less than 6 percent were Indianapolis; Minneapolis-St. Paul; Fort Worth; Dayton, Ohio; Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio and Columbus, Ga.

Seven other areas previously classified as having from 9 to 12 percent joblessness were reclassified to the 6 to 9 percent range. They were Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fall River and Lowell, Mass.; Lansing and Saginaw, Mich.; Canton, Ohio and Knoxville, Tenn.

Summarizing the employment outlook through mid-January, BES said employer hiring plans pointed to modest gains in non-farm employment to the year-end in two-thirds of the areas, largely on the strength of pre-Christmas hiring in trade and government (post office).

State Board Sets Vote In Milwaukee Laundries

Milwaukee—Employes in nine laundry and dry cleaning plants here will vote in Wisconsin Employment Relation Board elections Dec. 9-11 to choose between AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union Local 3008 and the expelled Laundry Workers Local 174.

The elections were ordered by the WERB on a petition filed by E. Leon Stamey, appointed as trustee of AFL-CIO Local 3008 after Arno Schulz, suspended president, attempted to march the 1,800 members out of the AFL-CIO back into the international union expelled by the AFL-CIO last December on findings of corruption.

In his abortive attempt to disaffiliate Local 3008 from the AFL-CIO, Schulz entered into a consent agreement with the expelled union to withdraw the petition for the representation elections. This agreement was revoked by the State Labor Board on the petition by Stamey.

Local 3008 has also filed suit in the Milwaukee County Circuit Court to recover all of the union's property and assets from Schulz. The trial is scheduled Dec. 17 before Judge Leo B. Hanley.

Schulz has testified in two adverse examinations concerning meetings held in Kenosha, Wis., with E. C. ("Jimmy") James, central figure in an alleged conspiracy to siphon $1 million from the welfare funds of the expelled Laundry Workers International, and Ralph T. Fagan, president of the expelled union.

Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar, AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union named Stamey a field representative for the AFL-CIO, as trustee.

Opportunity Day Honor Given to McDonald

New York—America's mills, mines and factories are "the real classrooms of democracy," said Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers in accepting the 1958 Equal Opportunity Day award presented by the National Urban League.

Co-recipient with McDonald was Benjamin F. Fairless, steel magnate and presently head of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

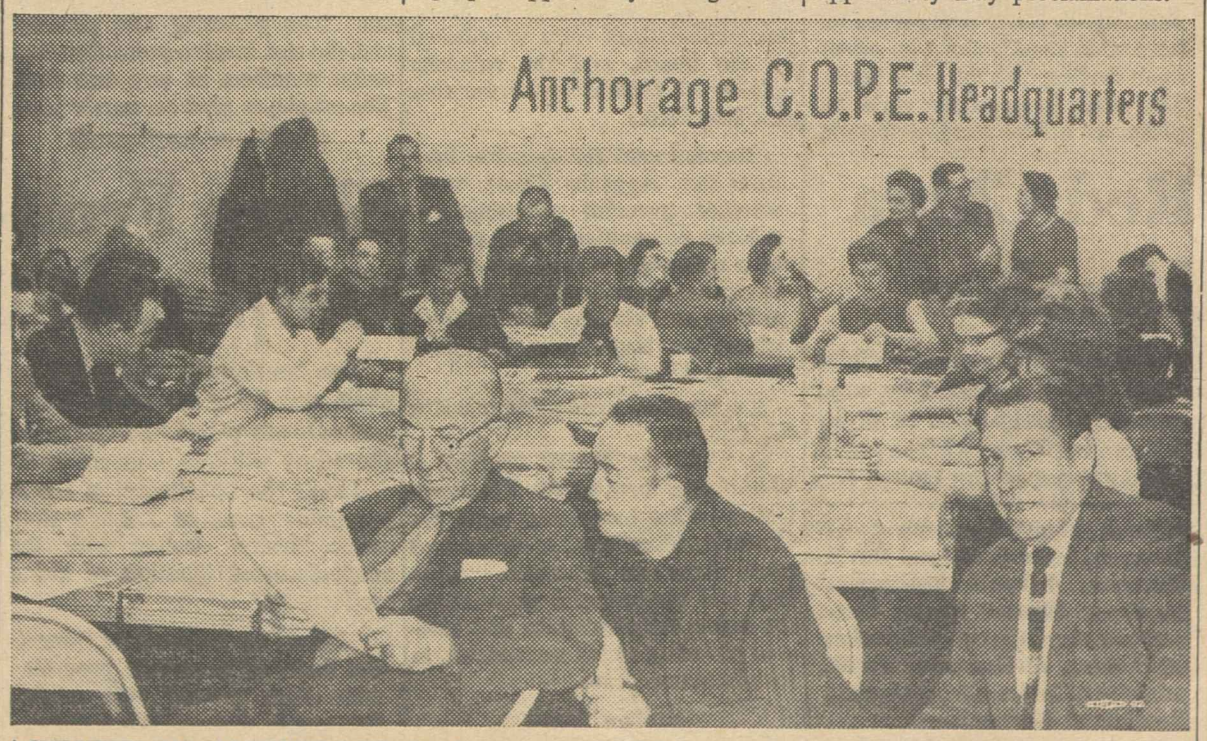
"It has been my good fortune," said McDonald, "to have been able to work with Ben Fairless, and other leaders of industry like him, who have recognized the need for organizing the resourses of labor and management and of all other segments of the community to wage total war against those undemocratic practices which give aid and comfort to the ideologies of dictatorships which are committed to the destruction of human dignity."

Equal Opportunity Day, is set aside by the Urban League in commemoration of the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address in 1863. The league is dedicated to promoting equal opportunity through elimination of discrimination in employment, housing, education, health and welfare services.

In presenting a plaque to McDonald, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers lauded the USWA chief for having eliminated geographic wage differentials between basic steel employes in the South and North and thereby "making equality of opportunity a reality for all steel workers."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell accused Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas of "treasonous" actions in blocking school integration.

Other speakers were Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey, both of whom issued Equal Opportunity Day proclamations.



ACTIVITY IN ANCHORAGE headquarters of COPE, showing workers scanning union membership lists in a get-out-the-vote drive, helped in the election to the Senate of Democrat Ernest Gruening (left), conferring with Assistant Dir. William J. McSorley, Jr., of National COPE and Jerry Gerardi (right) of the local COPE. Besides Gruening, Alaska COPE endorsed E. L. (Bob) Bartlett for the other Senate seat; Ralph Rivers for the House and William Egan for governor. All were elected.

Rhode Island Labor Warns On Ad Pleas

Providence, R. I. — Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor has publicly notified Rhode Island businessmen that the Rhode Island Labor News has no authority to solicit advertising in the name of the State AFL-CIO.

The Rhode Island Labor News is a privately-operated monthly newspaper published by the Saltus Press of Worcester, Mass., which specializes in labor news.

During a recent election campaign complaints were received at state AFL-CIO headquarters that the paper's agent in this state was soliciting advertising from candidates for public office on the basis that it had AFL-CIO endorsement. The merged AFL-CIO has given no endorsements to any newspaper, Brown pointed out.

Brown said the state AFL-CIO is currently discussing plans to publish a state AFL-CIO newspaper without any advertising whatsoever, in accordance with the suggestions concerning labor newspapers laid down by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Labor leaders here contend there is a great need for a labor-sponsored newspaper in Rhode Island, so that AFL-CIO members can be reached with labor's complete story.

New Goals Set for Wage-Hour Coverage

Anniversary Recalls Evils Before Law

(Continued from Page 1)

for a sound and reasonable bill and asserted that "any President who vetoes it will do so at his own peril and shame, and will ultimately be repudiated by the American people."

Meany emphasized also the need to raise the minimum wage to "at least $1.25 an hour" as a conservative goal.

It is up to "the trade unions, consumer leagues, women's groups and other progressive organizations," he said, "to stir up public opinion in favor of programs to help the people of our country and provide for the general welfare."

Pioneers Attend

The two-day conference brought together many of the men and women who had pioneered the fight against social evils of low wages, long hours, sweatshops and child labor. But the emphasis was on the job still to be done—the uncompleted work of social reform.

"The amount of poverty still in our midst, the substandard wages still being paid to millions, cry out for attention," Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the opening session. Another key speaker was Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), who led discussion on the need for a higher minimum wage.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell and Frances Perkins, who was labor secretary at the time the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed and signed in 1938, both participated in the opening day program.

Mitchell spoke at a luncheon session chaired by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. Miss Perkins addressed the dinner meeting, presided over by Dean Francis Sayre of Washington Cathedral, chairman of the Citizens Committee for Fair Labor Standards.

Actively participated in the two-day program was Elizabeth Magee, who is retiring as general secretary of the National Consumers League. She was guest of honor at a luncheon during the second day of the conference, when the league held its 58th annual meeting.

The conference took its theme from words spoken 20 years ago by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Actress Helen Gahagan Douglas opened a moving documentary pageant tracing the struggle to end the evils of the sweatshop and child labor with this quotation from FDR:

"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

As Mrs. Douglas finished, the lights dimmed and flashed on a screen were vivid reminders of the evils which led social reformers to fight for legislation to outlaw the exploitation of men, women—and especially children.

Child Workers Recalled

The audience looked into the eyes of an 8-year-old boy reporting for work, of a 5-year-old child in the cotton fields. They saw entire families, huddled in dingy tenement rooms, sewing far into the night. And then Joe Glazer of the Rubber Workers took his guitar and sang the sad, bittersweet songs of protest.

With Mrs. Douglas as narrator and a cast from the Catholic University Drama Group, the pageant —written by Hyman H. Bookbinder of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation—moved swiftly along.

Here was a president of the National Association of Manufacturers invoking the Ten Commandments to fight the five-day week.

And here was the stern reply in the words of Abraham Lincoln: "It seems strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces."

Irony from Hartley

Moving up to the debate over passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the audience chuckled at the concern for labor expressed by then Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R-N. J.) of Taft-Hartley and "right-to-work" fame:

"The minute you give the federal government the authority to set wages and hours and establish conditions of employment, you destroy the labor movement."

The replies came in the words of the late William Green, testifying for the bill on behalf of the AFL, and the late Sidney Hillman, speaking for the CIO.

Green said the AFL supported the legislation as necessary "in the public interest." Hillman termed it "a courageous, pioneer effort to reconcile industrial progress with industrial democracy."

Tracing the improvements made in the law from the original 25 cents an hour and 44 hours a week, the presentation ended with a reminder that 20 million Americans are still not covered by the act and that a living wage should be more than just a bare subsistance wage.

Yule Shopping Note: Buy Union Label

Union members and their families can get double value out of their Christmas shopping by "looking for and demanding the union label, the shop card and the service button," Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept. declared.

He said families which spend their union-earned dollars for products made and sold by union members spread the light of Christmas "into the hearts and homes of others all year through."

Lewis credited the cooperation of the labor press with making 1958 "a banner year" for union label promotion.

SWEATSHOPS and endless hours of work by the entire family in tenement "home factories" were among the evils which aroused the conscience of America and led to passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. It was an historic occasion when, under provisions of the act, an order was issued July 8, 1942, that no work in the women's apparel industry should be done at home without special authorization.

THREE LEADERS of the campaign for "a floor under wages, a ceiling over hours" are shown during hearings which led to passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act 20 years ago. Frances Perkins, then Secretary of Labor, confers with the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-N. Y.) and the late AFL Pres. William Green. The original act, passed over the violent protests of employer groups, provided a 25-cent hourly minimum wage and a 44-hour week.

Auto Workers Score Basic Gains At Studebaker and Caterpillar

Detroit—The Auto Workers scored a major breakthrough in the farm implement field and signed up the last holdout among the major auto manufacturers in strike settlements at Caterpillar Tractor Co. and Studebaker-Packard.

Ratification by union members of a three-year contract ended a seven-week strike of 14,000 Caterpillar workers at plants in East Peoria, Morton and Decatur, Ill. Still out are workers at York, Pa., where unresolved local issues are holding up a settlement.

Studebaker workers at South Bend, Ind., voted 10-to-1 to ratify a contract which brings them a wage boost of 7 to 15 cents an hour and gears company payments into the supplemental unemployment benefit fund to sales of Studebaker cars. The 6,000 employes ended their four-day strike as soon as the agreement was reached and ratified the contract at a subsequent meeting.

The union agreed to permit Studebaker-Packard to drop its 5 cents an hour contribution to the SUB fund until the company sells 60,000 of its 1959 model cars. At that time, the company is to contribute 24 cents into the fund, with the full 5 cents restored when sales reach the 90,000 mark.

At Caterpillar Tractor, the strike settlement called for wage increases ranging from 8 to 17 cents an hour, of which 6 to 15 cents is retroactive to Aug. 14. An additional 1 cent cost-of-living raise is retroactive to Sept. 1.

Employes with 10 to 15 years of service will have their vacation pay increased from 4 to 5 percent of annual earnings. The union also negotiated a raise in pension payments of $2.50 a month.

Settlement of the Caterpillar strike brought added pressure on Intl. Harvester, where 37,000 Auto Workers have been on strike for nearly a month. Still unsigned also is Allis-Chalmers, where employes have been working under extension of a contract which had been due to expire in August.

Meanwhile, an all-night bargaining session averted a strike and brought a three-year contract benefiting 6,500 Mack Truck workers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Ohio.

It was the first master agreement covering all Mack plants. Annual increases of 6-cents-an-hour, plus an escalator clause, improvements in pensions and supplemental unemployment benefits and adjustment of inequities were included in the package.

At Detroit, a dispute over work standards led to a walkout by 5,000 Dodge production workers, joined by 2,000 Chrysler stamping plant and foundry workers.

The UAW charged the strike was caused by Chrysler's "blind and stubborn insistence that its workers make up in extra physical effort the corporation's own failure to provide modern production facilities." UAW officials denounced as "completely false" a company claim that the strike was illegal under the present contract.

Clerks Plan to Picket Macy Retail Stores

Every Macy store in the nation will be picketed throughout the Christmas shopping season in an all-out effort to bring about settlement of a year-long strike by sales clerks against the R. H. Macy & Co. outlet in Toledo, O.

Responding to appeals from the 300 Toledo strikers, most of them elderly women, local unions of the Retail Clerks have voted full support of the campaign.

The backing will be manifested not only by picket lines around the 34 stores in the Macy chain but also by newspaper advertisements, radio programs, handbills and other means of informing the public of the corporation's adamant refusal to negotiate a settlement.

Five area conferences of local unions where the Macy stores are located gave unanimous backing to the drive.

The locals acted in response to an emergency appeal from Elden E. Leedy, secretary-treasurer of RCIA Dist. Council 6, which includes Toledo.

'Heroic Struggle'

In a letter to these locals, Leedy said that the employes of La Salle & Koch, Macy outlet in Toledo, have been waging "an heroic struggle to save their jobs and their union" since Nov. 23, 1957.

He declared that management of the Macy-owned store "has refused every effort made by the unions (Locals 128 and 633) to reach a fair settlement of the strike."

The strike took place when the store, operating through Retail Associates, a Toledo employers' organization, refused to negotiate renewal of the contract with the two local unions, which sought a moderate wage increase. The collective bargaining relationship had been maintained for 20 years.

The store hired strikebreakers and then sought an NLRB election in which the striking employes would not be allowed to vote. A federal district court in Washington, D. C., issued a permanent injunction against management's original petition for a three-store election by Retail Associates, but La Salle & Koch's and the other two Toledo stores then filed petitions for separate elections.

This move to disfranchise the strikers and break their union is still tied up by court actions.

In his letter to RCIA locals, Leedy said:

"It has been clear from the very beginning that the Macy company was behind a conspiracy to destroy the Retail Clerks locals in Toledo and unload their collective bargaining obligations together with their oldest employes."

After Three Years

IN ITS FIRST THREE YEARS the AFL-CIO has successfully weathered a major political assault on the trade union movement, a severe economic recession and the internal stresses of a newly merged organization.

Today, as it begins its fourth year, the united labor movement stands as a tribute to the determination of millions of organized workers that labor shall speak with a clear, strong voice in the councils of the nation.

When the historic merger of the AFL and CIO was consumated in December 1955 it was frankly acknowledged that merger of itself had not solved the many problems that had divided the AFL and CIO. The architects of merger agreed that these problems would be solved with fairness and justice over a period of time within the structure of the united trade union movement.

Considerable progress has been made in evolving solutions to many of these problems; tremendous strides have been taken in meeting head-on the forces of corruption and in cleaning them out of the trade union movement.

To the viewers-with-alarm and to labor's forthright enemies who grasp eagerly for every sign of internal controversy, the third birthday of the AFL-CIO must come as something of a shock. For three years, at almost monthly intervals, they have heralded a "crisis" in the movement, with each "crisis" advertised as the one that would split the AFL-CIO wide open.

To those who used the merger to launch a gigantic attack on the trade union movement, the results of the recent elections and the overwhelming defeat of the "right-to-work" drive must give this third anniversary a bitter flavor.

To those who decided the time was ripe because of mounting unemployment and economic recession to "put labor in its place," the steady gains in wages and working conditions over the last three years have spelled defeat.

The AFL-CIO has withstood well the challenges of the first three years. As it moves into its fourth year it is ready to pick up the challenge of the future, with its host of new problems, guided by the preamble of its constitution:

"At the collective bargaining table, in the community, in the exercise of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, we shall responsibly serve the interests of all the American people."

Freedom is Universal

THE UN UNIVERSAL DECLARATION of Human Rights—a bill of rights for the world—will be 10 years old Dec. 10, a decade during which measurable advances have been made in securing fundamental freedoms for the peoples of the world.

Much remains to be done, especially in the countries behind the Iron Curtain, in South Africa, and in other areas of the globe, but in this nation, too.

As was the case in 1945 when American trade union leaders insisted that the UN Charter must speak out clearly and firmly on human rights, the free trade union movement will continue the fight to extend this world bill of rights to those areas which are still without guarantees of fundamental freedoms.

The UN Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, and the American trade union movement a decade later rededicates itself to the proposition that everyone everywhere has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that wherever and whenever these rights are denied, freedom everywhere is the loser.

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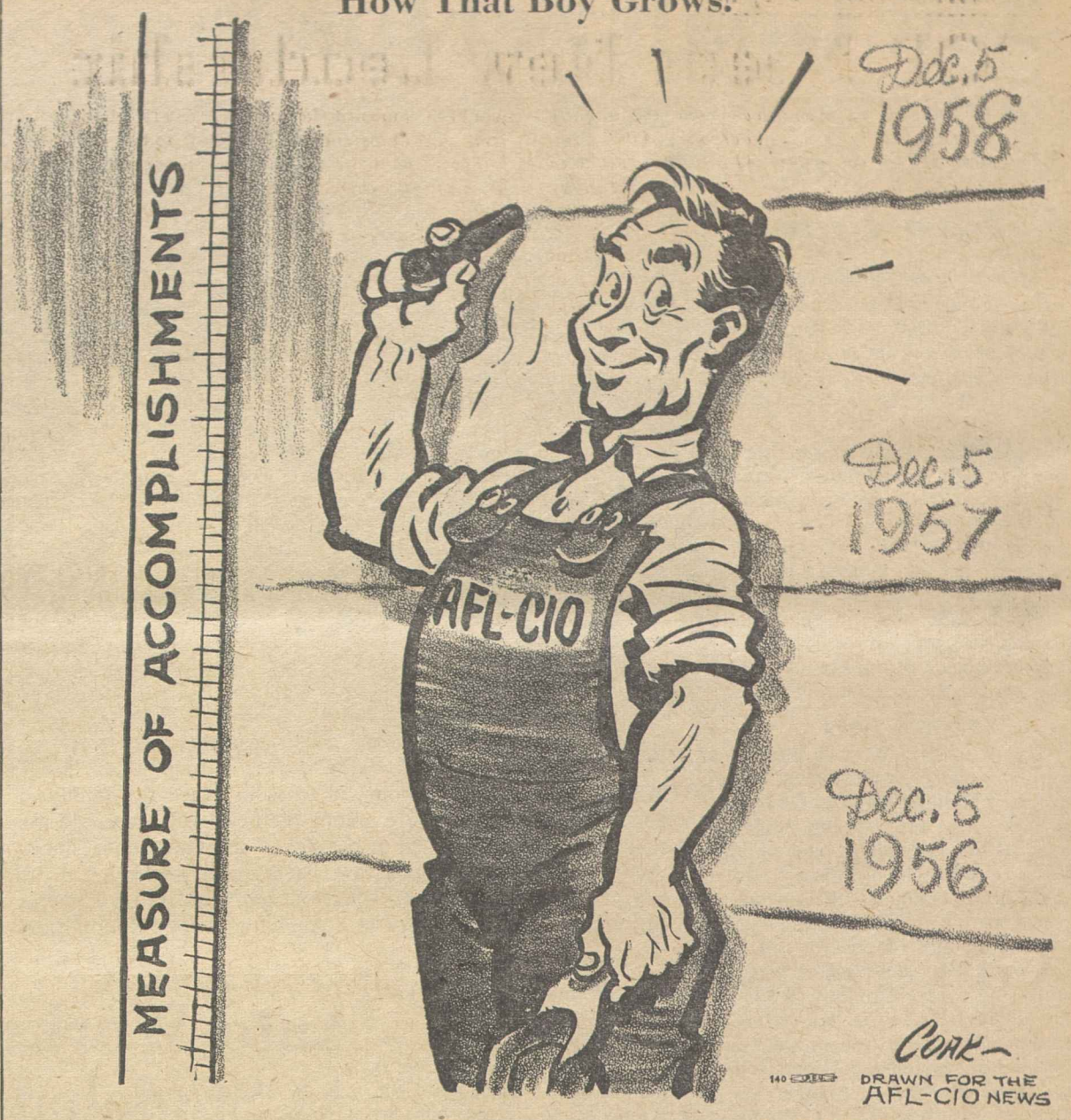
How That Boy Grows!



'Put Ethics on the Agenda':

Businessman's Moral Failure Cited in Business Magazine

The following article, "The Businessman's Moral Failure," is reprinted from the Nov. 24 edition of the Madison (Wis.) Capital Times. The Capital Times indicated that the material was based on a news release from Fortune Magazine.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN was challenged today to "put ethics on the agenda," He was advised to do so to thwart a deepening "moral failure" which threatens to destroy our society.

Dr. Louis Finkelstein, distinguished scholar and theologian, presents a ringing indictment in Fortune magazine against business practices which he charges are now almost commonly accepted.

He writes: "If American businessmen are right in the way most of them now live, then all the wise men of the ages, all the prophets and saints were fools."

Finkelstein, chancellor of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, charges that the U.S. businessman is so preoccupied with gain he is ignoring the great ethical precepts of our civilization. He cites a rising young executive who said to him, "It is impossible to conduct business in the U.S. today without breaking the law."

THE GREAT "AMERICAN TRAGEDY," says Finkelstein, is that we fail to see the signs of our decay.

But the signs are apparent in the vulgar ostentation all around us, in the sexual laxity revealed by the Kinsey studies, in the demoralization of American captives in the Korean war, in the wide-spread defiance of law. The signs are apparent in our general toleration of wrongdoing, "which is itself an evil and corrupting force."

Finkelstein says that despite the fact that institutionalized religion is flourishing as never before in this country, there is an ever increasing breakdown of our moral discipline. He suggests that, unfortunately, religion for too many laymen consists of "writing an occasional check and sporadic attendance at church or synagogue," rather than in "personal commitment."

The most casual observer, says Finkelstein, is aware of the transgressions that go on daily in the American business community. Committing perjury in tax returns; paying and accepting bribes for business advantages; conniving with racketeers to avoid labor difficulties; spreading false financial information so that insiders can make quick killings in stock; concealing the true price of goods behind usurious time-payment schemes; bestowing favors on government officials to win special favors.

FINKELSTEIN SINGLES OUT the businessman because, he says, the businessman's responsibility is so great. The leading citizen of any industrial society is necessarily the businessman. His morals and attitudes pervade our life.

The businessman, writes Finkelstein, must accept his responsibility and begin to develop an awareness that "every decision of his life involves moral considerations." Moreover he should help develop this sensitivity in his employes and associates.

Finkelstein urges the American businessman to "place ethics on the agenda."

His calendar should include regular meetings of management to discuss the moral dimensions in his specific business. He should seek expert advice on ethics.

Labor Movement's Ultimate Strength Is its Idealism

The following is excerpted from a speech by John C. Cort, administrative officer of the Boston Newspaper Guild and social action editor of Commonweal magazine, at the recent Religion and Labor Foundation dinner at which the group's social justice award was given to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

THESE MEN whom we honor tonight have been given authority by the House of Labor to judge their fellows. As far as we can see, they have used that authority with fairness and restraint, but they have used it. And the House of Labor is better for it—smaller, but better—a house now that any decent man can be proud to call home.

It is important that we keep this house clean, that we keep it swept and garnished. For let's face it—the American press and the American public do not apply the same standards to the misconduct of labor leaders as they do to the misconduct of businessmen.

It is expected in this country that a businessman should go out and connive, that he should kick and gouge and cut corners in order to make a fast buck, in order to make a lot of fast bucks. But labor leaders are supposed to be idealists. They are supposed to be self-sacrificing, unselfish servants of the laboring masses—champions of the poor and defenseless workers.

This is our cross, but it is also our strength. For it is precisely because the labor movement has been a movement that was built upon the love and hunger for justice that it has become a great movement. And it will be precisely when it loses that love and hunger for justice, when it loses that sense of idealism and dedication that it will cease to be a great movement and become just another business. Which God forbid.

Vandercook Says:

GOP Needs New Leadership

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE BEYOND-ALL-EXPECTATIONS Democratic landslide in Alaska has emphasized more than ever the acute need for Republican soul-searching—and for immediate repairs.

How has it come about that the GOP, which under varying labels has shared the government of the United States since our beginnings, has so swiftly descended into so deep a pit of failure? For, after only six short years of a Republican Administration, American voters have again consigned Mr. Eisenhower's, Mr. Nixon's and—alas—Mr. Knowland's party to the position it occupied during the peak years of the Franklin Roosevelt era.

Vandercook

If they will face the truth, Republican leaders of a better breed may yet restore their party to its past dignity and strength. That truth which they must face—there is no shadow of a doubt of it—is that the Republican party has once more become associated in the public mind with the rich, the privileged, the would-be snobs of the long black cars, of the "exclusive" golf clubs and of the showy houses.

The GOP made the massive blunder of siding—or at least of being maneuvered into the position of seeming to side—with the proponents of the "right-to-work" laws. Paradoxically, most of the "right-to-work" laws which have been passed have been approved by conservative Democratic legislatures. But that only made the Republicans' blunder worse. Pres. Eisenhower, by his refusal to express an opinion on that vital social issue, invited the accusation that "silence is consent."

HIGH OFFICIALS of this Administration showed themselves deeply concerned with the state of the money market and the interest rate. They showed remarkably little concern with the millions of American citizens—many more millions than the statistics ever revealed—who lost their jobs for various periods of time and whose problem was no money.

By the publication of his "secret" pre-election telegram to GOP candidates, Richard Nixon, it has been made clear, will not be the man to lead the Republicans back to victory. For Mr. Nixon, in that telegram, revealed that he's learned nothing. Quite apart from that presidential aspirant's totally wrong conviction that the tide had turned in Republicans' favor, Mr. Nixon still believes that Democrats are radicals, are against private enterprise, are inflationists, are war-makers and are appeasers of communism.

No mixed-up, muddled mind like that will ever lead the Republicans back to the promised land.

Morgan Says:

GM Has Own Pricing 'Laws'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

LET'S ASSUME, for the sake of a topical argument, that what's good for General Motors is good for the country. But what happens if it turns out that General Motors doesn't know what's best for its own welfare?

The topicality of the question stems from a recently published report by Sen. Kefauver's subcommittee on anti-trust and monopoly. This 314-page tome is prosaically entitled "Administered Prices—Automobiles" but its findings reflect one of America's most stunning success stories—the rise of GM, the biggest of Detroit's Big Three. Or should it be called an excess story, woven around a plot of excessive power, excessive profits and excessive influence on the lives of all of us?

Morgan

"One out of every seven workers in this country," the report emphasizes, "is dependent directly or indirectly on the automobile industry," an industry which may well occupy the "pivotal position" in our economy. And the giant of the pivotal giants is General Motors, the world's largest corporation. In 1920, one-fifth of the new cars were GM models. Today the figure is one-half. And there are GM buses, locomotives, washing machines, refrigerators, stoves, air conditioners, bicycle brakes, cigarette lighters and defense contracts.

From 1950 through 1957, GM got nearly $7.25 billion worth of military contracts, nearly 65 percent more than the net value of all the awards to Ford and Chrysler combined.

But Americans love bigness. GM is presumably a well-run company so doesn't it follow that the taxpayer got his money's worth, both for his car and his military cannon? Well, does it now?

"In setting its prices," declares the Kefauver report, "General Motors seeks to attain a target goal of a 20 percent rate of return on net worth after taxes at a predetermined level of production. The amount of profit per car needed to yield the desired rate of return is incorporated as a cost in arriving at the price level."

Which is another way of saying that the law of General Motors sets the price of your car more than the law of supply and demand.

STILL, IF THE CAR buyer is suffering from the tendency toward a monolithic market, surely legal safeguards prevent the government's being overcharged on defense contracts. Well, at one point the committee report quotes figures from the General Accounting Office, the watchdog on federal spending, showing a nearly 19 percent GM profit on an airplane contract, about $17.5 million more than was contemplated.

At another point GAO quotes the Navy as stating that "for several years General Motors has applied (a historical rate of profit of 11.11 percent on cost), and all attempts to reduce this rate have been of no avail."

Union Constitutions Emphasize Democracy, New Study Shows

MOST UNION OFFICERS are elected by roll-call votes at conventions, they are subject to impeachment or recall for misconduct, and most of them get modest salaries depending on the size of the union.

These are the findings of a survey made by the Labor Dept. and published in the November "Monthly Labor Review."

Top officers of national and international unions are most commonly elected by local union delegates assembled in convention, usually by rollcall votes, the article says.

Of 111 unions surveyed, 86, with a membership of 12 million, elect officers at conventions, and 25, with 5.5 million members, elect by membership referendum. The secret ballot was required in 15 unions (1.6 million members) which elect at convention, and in 16 (2.3 million) which hold membership referendums.

Twenty-six other unions with 5.1 million members—17 choosing top officers in convention and nine by referendum—referred to "ballots" in the election provisions of their constitutions, but the word "secret" or a similar term was not used.

Union officers are commonly elected for two-year terms, the article revealed. The longest term, found in 10 unions, was five years. No constitution limited the number of terms an officer could serve.

Other findings in the article:

1—Seventy-five of the 111 union constitutions specified presidential salaries. Most frequently mentioned salaries were in the range of $15,000 to $20,000 a year. Eleven constitutions provided annual salaries of $30,000 or more. Three specified $50,000. In the main, salaries tended to vary with the size of the union.

2—Removal procedures for international officers were set forth in virtually all union constitutions. Officers can be removed by impeachment (84 unions); recall procedures (17 unions) or a combination of the two (nine unions). Under recall procedures, the power to remove rests with the membership; in impeachment proceedings, power is held by the union's general executive board or a similar governing body.

3—Vacancies occurring during the president's term of office are filled either (1) by a successor being selected from among the members of the union's governing body, or (2) by the automatic assumption of office by another international officer.

The study on which the article is based covered the constitutions of 111 national and international unions, each with 10,000 or more members. These 111 unions accounted for 17,641,000 members, or approximately 96 percent of total membership of all national and international unions in the United States (PAI).

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A GREAT MANY BRITONS seem to have been surprised to discover on Vice Pres. Nixon's recent visit to the United Kingdom that the young gentleman did not sprout horns, switch a forked tail and speak in a surly manner on the delicate issues of Anglo-American relations. The Vice President made an eminently satisfactory address at the dedication of a memorial to American war dead and managed things with his usual skilled public relations finesse in letting it be known that he had inadvertently come away without his dinner jacket and had to wear a borrowed coat when taking Queen Elizabeth into a state dinner.

The Manchester Guardian observed that Nixon's performance was letter perfect in its reflection of what is expected in tone, phrase and manner now that it is politically correct for an American official to be courteous to the British instead of offering—as Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson of Chicago did only about a generation ago—to punch King George in the snoot.

The editors of the Manchester Guardian, indeed, pronounced the carping criticism that Nixon's performance may have been just a shade too perfect.

Apparently they would have felt happier if just once his foot had slipped, symbolically of course, when he was giving the British a close-up view of himself in the role of an American official of presumed presidential caliber.

* * *

THIS OBSERVER, for one, found the Guardian's suggestion fascinating. It is by no means unusual for Americans to realize that the public really has no idea of the political principles, if any, to which the Vice President is devoted.

He has been in the public eye for more than a decade and has served for three full-scale national campaigns as the Republican Party's primary partisan spokesman. He has run five times for office and has made the grade, sometimes against odds, each time. He has been pushed up the ladder with extraordinary swiftness, winning party preferment with a consistency that must discourage ambitious rivals who can correctly think of themselves as possibly more deserving.

What does he really think about public issues? Well, he wouldn't commit himself on "right-to-work" in California, and he claims he had nothing to do with the disastrous foray of Bill Knowland into California state politics.

Harold Stassen doesn't like him because Nixon talks about Democratic "left-wing radicals" but Stassen apparently still "likes Ike," who talks the same way. The National Association of Manufacturers in its Nov. 21 publication expresses positive alarm at "efforts of so-called 'liberal' members (of Congress) of both parties to halt Nixon's march toward the White House."

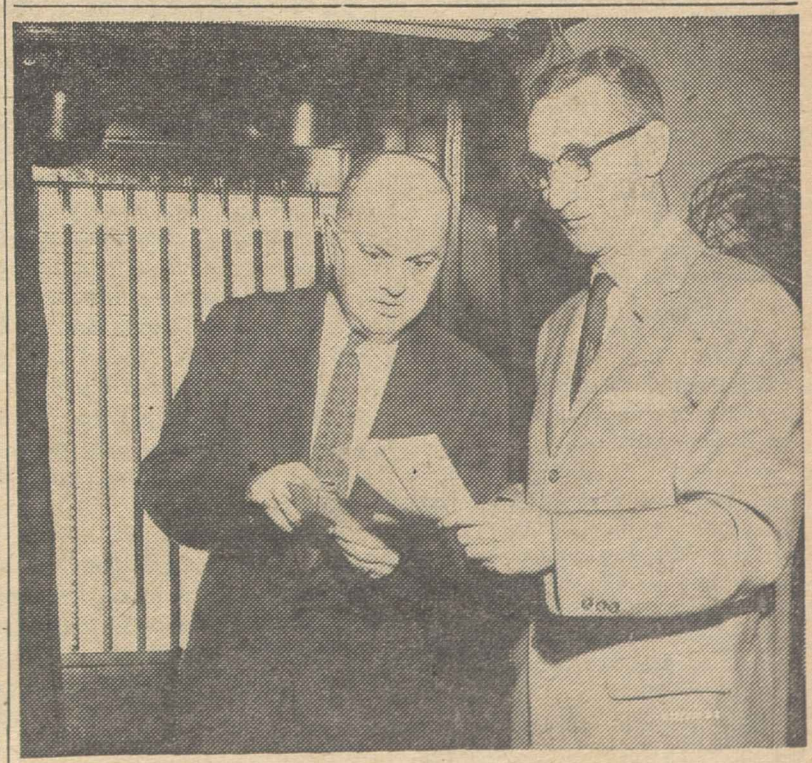
* * *

NONE OF THIS, and none of the Vice President's campaigns, tell a great deal about him, except that he is able to put on a performance—any performance—in a publicly acceptable manner.

It would be interesting to get inside the mind of Mr. Nixon—to discover, for example, what he thinks about Mr. Eisenhower's fluttering persistence in sacrificing defense considerations to the cherished doctrine of economy.

The Gaither report and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund report both said that Eisenhower was spending too little money for defense, and the National Planning Association says it is ridiculous to imagine that the country "can't afford" to pay for its own self-protection at whatever level wise leaders decide is necessary. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund report was launched through publicity on a national television show starring a gentleman of whom Nixon has since heard, the Rockefeller named Nelson who is Republican governor-elect of New York.

But what Nixon thinks is publicly unknown—on both sides of the Atlantic.



ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS at Local 241, Technical Engineers were conducted by voting machine, a first for the AFTE. Checking the election results are Edward Heintzelman, international vice president (left), and Local Pres. Walter L. Holt. The local represents 1,500 members at three RCA plants in New Jersey.

AGREEMENT ON TERMS to end strike by 6,500 Machinists at Trans-World Airlines was symbolized in hand-clasp by union and company negotiators and federal mediators. Seated, left to right, are Cliff Miller, chairman of IAM Dist. 142; Leverett Edwards, chairman of the National Mediation Board; and John Mead, TWA industrial relations director. Standing are R. M. Dunn, E. J. Minser and J. O. Jarrad, all TWA officials, and Frank Switzer of the Mediation Board.

IAM Defense Fund Aids In Settlement at TWA

(Continued from Page 1)

willingness to serve strike duties assigned by local officers are the basic requirements for eligibility.

Another airline dispute, involving 1,500 American Airline pilots, was before a federal judge in New York, who has issued a temporary restraining order banning a walkout.

Hearings are scheduled after Dec. 8 before U.S. Dist. Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan on the company's application for an injunction. Union attorneys have challenged the court's jurisdiction under the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act.

Also to be heard is the company's claim against the union for $90,000 a day in damages, starting Nov. 23, when the Air Line Pilots served notice of their intention to strike at midnight Nov. 25. Although the strike was postponed American claims it lost money because of the threat.

At Pan American World Airways, where the Transport Workers hold bargaining rights for ground crew personnel, stewards and stewardesses, mediation efforts are continuing. The union is seeking a reduction in the work week for mechanics from 40 to 32 hours, with no cut in pay, and comparable reductions in flying hours for airborne personnel.

The line maintains service to 80 foreign countries and has no domestic flights.

DiSalle to Ask SUB Payment Legislation

Columbus, O. — Gov.-elect Michael V. DiSalle announced he will recommend to the next session of the Ohio Legislature a bill to allow unemployed workers to receive both state jobless compensation and supplemental unemployment benefits.

His announcement came a few hours after the Ohio Supreme Court ruled that payment of supplemental unemployment benefits provided by collective bargaining agreements could not be made at the same time that an unemployed worker was collecting state jobless benefits unless the SUB payments were deducted from the state benefits.

The SUB payments negotiated by the Steelworkers and Auto workers, among others, with companies having plants in Ohio were held by the court to be "remuneration for personal services."

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald said the union is "hopeful that the Ohio Legislature will see fit to take action in making these payments possible in the future." A favorable decision, he noted, "would have permitted the distribution of millions of dollars in SUB payments to unemployed steelworkers in that state."

Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the Steelworkers, said the "court's opinion makes it clear that the Ohio Legislature is completely free to change these laws and thereby permit the payment of such benefits in Ohio in the same manner as they are being paid in every other state.

"We welcome the fact that Gov.-elect Michael V. DiSalle has issued a statement promising the support of his impending administration for prompt legislative relief. We are confident that the newly elected legislature in Ohio will promptly pass such a law. . . ."

Appeals Court Upsets NLRB On Picketing for Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

practice charge claiming the union had violated T-H.

The board found for Curtis Brothers, reasoning that the picketing was intended to impose economic injury upon the employer and that it was designed also to influence workers to join the union against their will. The board found, therefore, that the picketing "restrained and coerced" the new employes in their right to chose a collective bargaining agent.

The court said the board's interpretation of the act and of the meaning of "coerce and restrain" presents "implications of serious and far-reaching consequences." It added that "we adopt the positions expressed by the trial examiner and the board's dissenting member Murdock" in holding that the act is inapplicable to peaceful picketing whether "organizational" or "recognitional" in nature, subject to other limitations in the act.

The court noted that Taft-Hartley expressly prohibits picketing for recognition if one union has already been certified as a bargaining representative.

The majority decision maintained that "legislative and post-legislative history both confirm this interpretation" of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Judge Wilbur K. Miller, in his dissent, maintained that the majority opinion is "an invitation to labor racketeers and hoodlums to use the law's processes for unlawful purposes."

He said the purpose of the picketing and the picketing itself were illegal because the pickets were attempting to force employes into a union they had rejected.

Mine Workers Win $2 Hike

The Mine Workers and northern soft-coal operators have agreed on new contracts raising wages of miners $2 a day and binding commercial operators—but not "captive" mines owned largely by steel companies—to what was called a "protective wage clause" intended to discourage purchase by the operators of non-union coal.

Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis said the "protective wage clause" would halt "evil practices."

Accidents, Illness Cost 3.4 Billion Days in a Year

Americans lost a total of about 3.4 billion days from their normal activities because of illness or injury in the year ending June 30, the U.S. Public Health Service reported on the basis of its first nationwide survey covering a full year.

The average was 20 days per person. The total includes both full days lost from work, school or other regular activities, and days when normal occupations had to be curtailed because of a physical condition.

The most serious offender was chronic ailments, with circulatory diseases alone causing 484.2 million days of restricted activity, or an average of 2.9 per person.

Acute illnesses accounted for 437.9 million restricted days, or about 2.6 per person. Acute respiratory conditions, including Asian influenza, caused an average of some 7 restricted days per person, including all days lost from work, school, etc.

Injuries were responsible for the loss of 424.1 million normal days, or 2.5 per person. Approximately 47 million persons were hurt seriously enough to restrict their activities for at least a day, or to seek medical attention.

The report also showed that 889.9 million calls were made on physicians, or 5.3 times per person on the average. People went to their dentists 269.2 million times, or 1.6 times per person.

The report is published in "Selected Survey Topics, United States, July 1957-June 1958," as Public Health Service Publication No. 584-B5. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., price 40 cents a copy.

NLRB Takes Jurisdiction Over Stalling Employers

The National Labor Relations Board has cracked down on employers who attempt to delay representation elections by deliberately refusing to furnish data needed to determine if the firm is within the board's jurisdictional standards.

If an employer refuses to furnish the required information, the NLRB will take jurisdiction if there is any evidence that interstate commerce is affected.

The new policy was spelled out in a unanimous decision granting a petition by the Teamsters for a representation election at Tropicana Products, Inc., Bradenton, Fla.

At an NLRB-called hearing to determine if the firm came within board standards, the company failed to make an appearance or furnish the data which had been requested. A phone call by the hearing examiner to the company attorney brought the reply that the firm had "no desire" to participate in the hearing.

Based on the failure of the company to cooperate in the NLRB procedure, the board ruled that it would assert its jurisdiction rather than go to the time-consuming procedure of subpoenaing the company's records.

Perjury Prosecution Asked by McClellan

The McClellan special Senate committee, winding up two days of hearings on alleged payoffs to preserve "labor peace," asked the Justice Dept. to prosecute "deliberate perjury" it said was involved in conflicting stories told by a heating company businessman and Sheet Metal Workers Vice Pres. Arthur H. Cronin of Chicago.

Carl L. Burrows, midwestern manager of the Coleman Co., swore that he and the late Louis Marks, the company sales manager, made six payments totaling $27,000 in cash to Cronin to get rid of a boycott of its products by the union.

The Coleman firm was having trouble getting its equipment installed in 1952, Burrows testified, because its workers were organized into an unaffiliated group calling itself the National Appliance Workers.

Burrows swore that he personally made or witnessed three payments totaling $12,000 to Cronin and that the other three, involving $15,000, were made by Marks.

Cronin Denounces Lies

Cronin angrily denounced as "unmitigated lies" the testimony of Burrows and of several Chicago businessmen who told the committee they had made payments running up to several hundred dollars for "Christmas baskets" or for "old sheet metal workers" unable to hold jobs.

The only money he received from the Coleman Co., Cronin testified, was $5,000 in an envelope, and this money he returned, he said.

Burrows said this $5,000 was the only one of the payments that Cronin returned. He learned this year that the envelope transaction, said to have taken place in a Chicago hotel cocktail lounge, was observed by an agent of the Internal Revenue Service and that he "believed" this was why Cronin returned that money, Burrows testified.

Cecil L. Johnson, president of the Bond Ventilating Co. of Bridgeview, Ill., testified that Cronin "got pretty mad" because Johnson's firm was going into the air-conditioning business but that the venture was allowed after $650 was paid to Cronin and other union officials, some of it for "Christmas baskets for poor people."

A similar story was told by John Merrow, head of the JM Heating Co. of Chicago, who said that he paid $300 for "older sheet metal workers" to Joseph L. Kaberlein, a business agent for Cronin's Sheet Metal Workers Local 73.

Cronin said that "none of these people ever gave me 5 cents" and Kaberlein, categorically denying receipt of any money, suggested that the business men had made "false entries on their income tax returns" and were seeking to justify these entries.

Another business agent of Local 73, Martin J. Howard, invoked the 5th Amendment against self-incrimination and refused to answer questions involving testimony that he had asked and received $400 in cash for "old sheet metal workers."

Chairman John L. McClellan of the Senate committee twice announced that a transcript of the testimony was being sent to the Justice Dept. He said he hoped the department would investigate which witness was telling the truth and prosecute on perjury charges anyone who testified falsely.

Local Transit Pay Up 12.5 Cents in Year

Unionized operating employes in the local transit industry in cities of 100,000 population or more obtained wage increases averaging 12.5 cents an hour between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, according to a survey of union hourly rates made by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Scales increased an average of 18 cents an hour for elevated and subway operators, 12 cents for operators on one-man trollies and buses, and 10 cents for operators of two-man cars. Average hourly rates for the 78,000 workers studied were $2.29 for elevated and subway operators, $2.20 for operators of one-man cars and buses, and $2.15 for two-man operations.

Reuter to Direct Teachers' Research

Chicago—Dr. George S. Reuter, Jr., former dean at North Dakota State Teachers College, has been named research director of the Teachers Union. He succeeds Mary Herrick, who has returned to teaching in the Chicago school system.

Governing Body Meets:

Shorter Workweek On ILO's '60 Agenda

Geneva—Labor successfully pressed for a continuing review of the world unemployment situation by the Intl. Labor Organization as Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, representing U.S. workers, made his first speech as a member of the ILO's Governing Body during its four-day session here.

He also joined with the majority to vote for inclusion of a discussion of the shorter workweek on the agenda of the 1960 ILO conference, an action that was strongly opposed by employer members of the Governing Body and some government representatives.

On unemployment, Faupl said Assistant Sec. of Labor George C. Lodge, the U.S. government delegate, had painted the American economic picture more optimistically than he could.

"We still have, according to the report, 3.8 million unemployed workers, which means suffering for themselves and their families," he said. "We of American labor have taken the position that our economy is sound, but we have also taken the position that our government and industry have not met their responsibilities in dealing with the unemployment situation."

Sir Alfred Roberts, British trade union leader and chairman of the workers' group on the Governing Body, reported that unemployment in Britain had risen one-third in six months. He predicted the jobless total will reach 750,000 by March.

Pres. Albert E. Monk of the Australian Council of Trade Unions attacked the "attitude of complacency on the part of governments if they find their unemployment figures do not exceed 4 percent a year."

The Governing Body agreed the ILO will keep the unemployment situation under constant study and prepare reports whenever developments warrant so that, as Faupl put it, "we have some type of gauge by which we can measure the necessary steps to be taken in the future."

On the shorter workweek, Monk summed up the worker position by declaring that workers are bringing about increased productivity, and "feel they are entitled to some of the benefits that are achieved by better mechanization and better technology."

Sec. Jean Moery of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions quickly blasted an employer who attempted to use the recent rejection of a proposed shorter workweek by Swiss voters as an argument against raising the issue in the ILO.

Moery said Swiss unions had lead opposition to the proposed legislation because it would have cut take-home pay and because it was put on the ballot for political reasons.

"The Swiss trade union movement," he said, "intends to propose its own plan for a reduction in hours of work, by stages where necessary, so that no worker will suffer a pay cut."

Worker housing and the improvement of living standards in rural communities, particularly in underdeveloped countries, also were placed on the 1960 conference agenda.

Over the bitter opposition of the Russian and Czechoslovak government delegates, the Governing Body decided to publish the already-approved reports of its Committee on Freedom of Association, which endorse complaints of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions regarding the government stranglehold on unions in Russia and Hungary.

A communication from the Russian government accusing the committee of "supporting the anti-trade union policy of the capitalist press" and an even more strongly-worded letter from the Hungarian government will be published at the same time.

A rider will be carried adding the Governing Body's rejection of Hungarian allegations of impartiality.

Although the contents of the reports have long been public, the decision to put them in one of the ILO's regular publications irked Soviet Delegate A. S. Chistyakov to the point where he threatened "unfortunate consequences" which he did not spell out.

The threat could mean that Russia may rescind its invitation to the ILO to send a mission to the Soviet Union as part of the world survey on freedom of association. Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse told the Governing Body that missions for both Russia and the U.S. are planned for next year.

Worker, employer and government delegates and spokesmen for the ILO secretariat joined in welcoming Faupl to the Governing Body and praising his predecessor, George P. Delaney, who left after 10 years of service.

"He respected my viewpoint just as I respected his," said Cola G. Parker, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers and U.S. employer delegate, "and I want to say that not only the workers have suffered from his leaving but the whole ILO also."

Delaney, formerly an AFL-CIO representative, has become organization director for the Operating Engineers.

Economic Aid Group Board Lists Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted an invitation to serve on a new board of directors of the Committee for Intl. Economic Growth, a nonpartisan group of which he was one of the original sponsors.

In a letter to Chairman Eric Johnston of the committee, Meany expressed gratification at the decision to continue it and broaden its base.

Johnston undertook leadership of the group at the request of Pres. Eisenhower following a conference last February which Meany described as a "spectacular demonstration of the bipartisan character of our foreign policy and of the unanimity of our top national leadership as to the need for an aggressive and sustained foreign economic program."

"When Nikita Khrushchev announced his declaration of war against America 'in the peaceful field of foreign trade,' he evidently did not realize that America's leaders stand together on this question," Meany wrote.

"But the American people must understand the nature of this warfare; at this point your committee will play an increasingly important role.

"I feel certain that you can count on labor organizations to undertake their share of responsibility for support, and I hope you will give them a chance to do so in the very near future."

CONGRATULATIONS are extended to Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl (right) of the Machinists, U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, on his election as a member of the Workers Group on the ILO Governing Body by Sir Alfred Roberts, chairman of the group. In the background is a portrait of Albert Thomas, first ILO director-general.

Balk Reds at Berlin, ICFTU Asks Allies

Brussels, Belgium—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has called upon the governments of the United States, Britain and France "in accordance with their repeated declarations guaranteeing the safety of Berlin (to) adopt a firm attitude against renewed attempts at intimidation by the Soviet government."

The ICFTU executive board in its meeting here called upon the four occupying powers to undertake fulfillment of their commitment "to bring about the unification of Germany in peace and freedom."

The ICFTU also announced plans for a world economic conference of free trade unions next spring. Speakers stressed that democratic governments should do more to regain their lost initiative, and reported that a poor response followed the board's proposal last July for a world conference of the free nations at the government level.

Documents presented revealed persistence of high levels of unemployment in some industrial countries and continued difficulties of countries producing raw materials.

The board expressed its concern at the state of negotiations regarding the proposed free trade area in Europe, and reaffirmed support for the principle of European economic integration.

Reports were received of a new wave of political persecution in Spain, largely affecting free trade unionists. The board issued a vigorous protest against the dictatorial regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and cited to the UN Commission on Human Rights the extremely large number of political prisoners in Spain, most of them sentenced because they acted in defense of human rights.

In relation to Latin America, the board was informed that the forthcoming regional labor conference in Bogota, Colombia, was expected to make a great contribution to the consolidation of democratic elements in that area.

The board authorized a complaint to the Intl. Labor Organization unless trade union freedom is restored in Paraguay, but expressed satisfaction that democratic trade unionism was gaining in Venezuela.

In regard to Algeria, the ICFTU said that free trade unions must insist on the restoration of full trade union rights and the release of the trade unionists still held in detention. The provisions of the new French Constitution concerning the overseas territories constitute a model which might be followed in Algeria, with proper safeguards for all sectors of the population.

On Asian and Far Eastern affairs, a resolution criticized actions by the government of East Pakistan to prohibit strikes, interfere with the election of trade union officers, and establish a compulsory arbitration system.

United Nations Free Press Point Won

United Nations, N. Y.—The United Nations' right to its own freedom of information has ended in victory—for the moment—for the UN.

But it is only the first in a series of future battles against the Soviet Union and its satellites which want to bar the UN from publicizing those of its activities displeasing to the Communist states.

After weeks of debate over a so-called "experts'" report concerning the UN office of public information, the Assembly voted for a U.S. resolution to have the present information program continue for another year. The vote was 57-0 with 11 abstentions.

The vote means that the UN can continue for the coming year to tell an objective story of what it is doing and what member governments are doing. Had the report been adopted, it would have meant that the UN would have been barred from reporting over the radio UN debates on Hungary. Best evidence of that was the speech of the Hungarian "delegate" to the UN, who demanded that the UN stop such broadcasts without first ascertaining "the desires of member states."

What was most baffling to observers here is why, until the last-minute, the British delegation spearheaded the battle which would have badly damaged the UN information program.

Equally puzzling was why the U.S. delegation in the early stages of the battle opposed the "experts'" report, then became its exponent and finally returned to its earlier opposition.

The pressure will now be upon Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold, who spoke forthrightly against the report on three occasions, to stand fast for the principles of freedom of information.

Molders, IAM Join To Win NLRB Vote

Fort Worth, Tex.—A joint campaign by the Molders and the Machinists led to a 3-to-1 victory in a National Labor Relations Board representation election among 200 employes of the Trinity Valley Iron and Steel Co. here.

AFL-CIO Field Rep. James L. Smith assisted the two unions in the successful campaign. Negotiations for an initial contract are scheduled to get under way shortly.

Meany Joins in Feting Harrison for UN Role

(Continued from Page 1)

"Poverty in other parts of the world," he said, "has a direct impact upon us and it must be our task to help bring about prosperity among the less developed countries in other parts of the world."

In domestic affairs, he said American labor is concerned with cleansing its own ranks and cannot consider racketeering as a problem solely for law enforcement agencies. He stressed that the AFL-CIO would press its fight against unsavory elements in the labor movement.

Lodge said that the average person could never realize the full importance of labor in the world picture. He emphasized that both the U.S. and Russia have powerful military forces, diplomatic policies and economic prowess.

"But the one thing they (the Soviets) don't have is dynamic, free trade unions, and this could well ultimately mean their downfall," he said.

Lodge added that the labor movement is the most dramatic and effective means of coping with Russia and the one big movement which sets us apart from the Communists.

Meany spoke of his work with Lodge last year and how little the American people realize the importance of the ambassador's work in the UN.

He singled out for special attention Miss Kethly, now in exile from Hungary, and stressed the moral issue which this country represents in the world today.

Harrison said that the most important function of the UN was to create understanding among the peoples of the world and it could be done in the UN by learning the attitudes of other countries, even, negatively, the attitudes of the Iron Curtain lands.

Potofsky, master of ceremonies for the dinner, commented that "it is a noteworthy milestone for both government and labor that two such prominent labor leaders as Harrison and Meany had been recognized by the United States government for appointment to the UN General Assembly."

To Protect Wages, Conditions:

ITF Maritime Boycott Ties Up 'Flags of Convenience' Ships

By Gervase N. Love

New York—Maritime workers in most parts of the free world staged a successful four-day international boycott of ships flying "flags of convenience" in an unprecedented demonstration of determination to protect their wage and working conditions.

In the United States, 16 unions headed by the Seafarers and the Maritime Union were able to tie up in the major ports approximately 125 vessels under the banners of Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica in the period from Dec. 1 through Dec. 4. About 15 others were unable to get into or out of Canadian ports.

Early reports from other parts of the world indicated that so-called Panlibhonco ships were not due in some countries and that in other cases they waited outside ports, doing repair work, until the boycott was lifted.

In France, the Communist-dominated dock workers union refused to join. West German and Italian longshoremen had announced they would not participate. Injunctions blocked union action in some Dutch ports.

The boycott was directed against the four nations because their merchant fleets are largely composed of vessels whose owners have transferred registry from other countries to avoid union wages, the legal protections the traditional maritime nations have enacted to assure safety and working conditions, and normal taxes.

Such runaway ships represent about 10 percent of world tonnage, or nearly 2,000 vessels totalling 24.2 million deadweight tons. More than 40 percent are estimated to be owned in the U.S., including large proportions of the tanker fleets of many major oil companies.

Backed by Some Owners

The boycott was sponsored by the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, the world trade secretariat of all unions in the transportation industry. It was reported to have the support of British, Scandinavian and Dutch shipowners who have suffered a drop in business because Panlibhonco vessels, with lower operating costs, were able to undercut them on rates.

The Scandinavian maritime unions, concerned over the effect of Panlibhonco operations on employment of their members, were considering extending the boycott indefinitely.

An attempt to block participation by U.S. unions in the work stoppage ended in failure when Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan In U.S. District Court here denied a restraining order sought by a dozen American shipping firms with vessels registered under one of the four flags. The Republics of Panama and Liberia supported the operators.

Judge Bryan ruled the court did not have jurisdiction over the dispute and asserted the complaint should have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

As a result, Panlibhonco ships were tied up in the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Va.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans. A few boycotted ships, here and there, eased into or out of ports under their own power.

Curran and Hall Picket

In New York, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers marched side by side on picket lines.

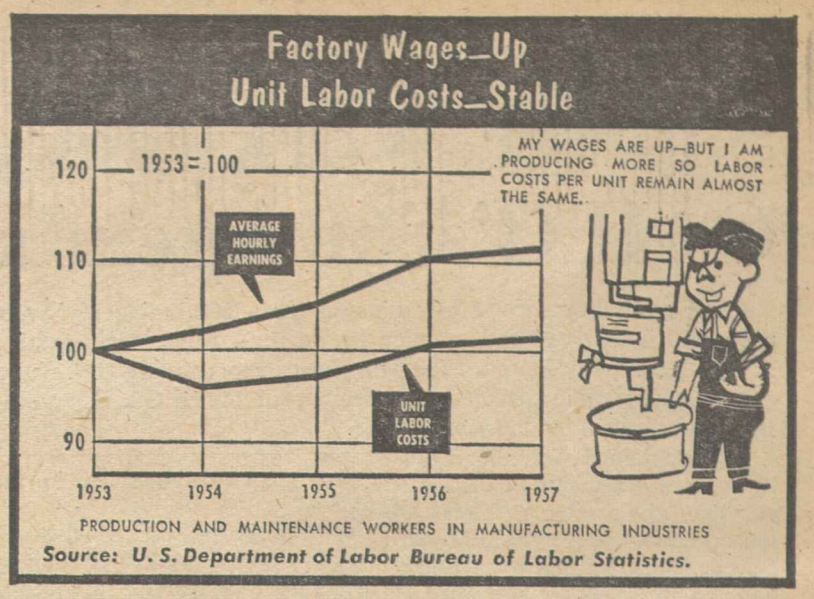
They and other pickets carried printed signs, with the name of the picketed vessel penciled in, reading:

"This is a runaway ship threatening the jobs and working conditions of American maritime workers—we protest against this vessel only."

"This phony flag operation," Curran said, "is a gimmick designed to produce millions in extra profits for big corporations and shrewd operators, and a few extra bucks for the non-maritime governments which lend themselves to it."

The boycott scored one apparent gain which the ITF and its member unions in 62 countries view somewhat dubiously. Costa Rica announced it will no longer accept registry of vessels owned in other countries.

However, skeptical maritime union leaders point out, the Costa Rican government has made the same announcement before—as long as two years ago—but has continued to accept "runaway" registries.



Output Rise Calls for Sharing of Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

ficiency is not improving may have to raise prices somewhat.

"The overall price level, therefore, can remain relatively stable from one year to the next while wages and salaries increase."

Productivity, says LER, is the output per employe man-hour. The increase in this output has been almost continuous, tending to speed up in the past half-century.

Since 1947, says the Review, the average yearly rise in national productivity has been close to 4 percent. This compares with average annual rates of about 1.2 percent between 1900 and 1919; 2.2 percent between 1919 and 1929; 2 percent during the depression decade of the 1930; and about 2.5 to 3 percent in the period that ended with World War II and reconversion to a peacetime economy.

In 1957, the Research Dept. publication declares, the average employed American produced $6,773 worth of goods and services compared with $5,739 in 1950 and $4,071 in 1929. These production figures are in constant dollars of 1957 buying power.

Rising productivity, the Review says, "means increases in output with the same or fewer man-hours of work. It results in reduced production costs for each item produced."

The article cites this example: If a worker whose hourly earnings are $2 an hour produces 10 gadgets an hour, the labor cost of each gadget is 20 cents. But if that worker still earns $2 an hour when he produces 20 gadgets in one hour, the unit labor cost drops to 10 cents. Further, as productivity increases, there is a tendency for overhead and other costs per unit to decline.

Growing markets and improved living standards, says the Review, result from trade union action to improve wages, hours and working conditions; from government action to sustain prosperity and from business pricing policies that yield increased profits from low profit margins on each item sold and a growing sales volume.

The LER report stresses that "it is important to remember that wages and unit labor costs are two separate things."

"In manufacturing industries, for example, average hourly earnings of production and maintenance workers rose from $1.77 in 1953 to $2.07 in 1957—an increase of 17 percent—and there were some improvements in fringe benefits," it says.

"Productivity, however, also rose—with the result that unit labor costs of factory production and maintenance workers, in 1957, were only about 2 percent greater than in 1953. The sharp rise in output per manhour in 1958 brought these unit labor costs down close to the 1953 level."

12-6-58

ELLSWORTH C BUNDY
RAILWAY CLKS BLDG-RM
1015 VINE ST -502
CINCINNATI 2 OHIO
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Workers' United Giving Puts Funds into Black

Reports from United Fund and Community Chest drives across the nation cite increased giving by trade union groups as the major factor in this year's campaign victories.

Campaign results in city after city testify to a significant increase over last year in organized labor's total contributions to health and welfare appeals despite widespread unemployment reducing the number of union members able to give. The theme running through the majority of the federated drives calls upon America's workers to "give for those who can't."

This year's campaign records are in line with the trend in recent years towards increased labor giving to offset the decline in large corporate and individual gifts.

Coordinating the labor participation are 138 full-time labor representatives of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities who are employed on the staffs of local funds and chests.

Typical Achievements

Graphic examples of trade union achievements in the current fall campaigns come in reports from a cross-section of American cities.

In Detroit, with 285,000 unemployed and with no employment pickup during the campaign period, the United Foundation Torch Drive smashed through with $16,281,021 or 103.7 percent of the campaign goal. Typical of the Detroit picture was the record of Auto Workers at the Ford Motor Co., where with 25 percent less employment the employe per capita gift increased $4. Contributions of Communications Workers at Michigan Bell also went over last year even with the work force reduced by some 1,100 unemployed.

In Pittsburgh, the United Fund of Allegheny County topped its goal by raising a total of $9,766,222. Despite substantial unemployment in steel and heavy industries, the average gift of trade unionists in these industries jumped from $28 and $30 to $35 and $40.

The hard-hit communities of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton in northeastern Pennsylvania's anthracite region also reached their United Fund goals. Wilkes-Barre's members of the Ladies Garment Workers, with 1,000 fewer employed this year, contributed $6,000 more than last year. Scranton estimates that trade unionists topped last year's employe group total by 2.5 percent despite 6,000 fewer workers employed.

Unions Accuse Railroads Of Bad Faith in Job Talks

Railroad unions bluntly accused management of acting in bad faith by refusing to bargain on stabilization of employment at hearings before the National Mediation Board in Washington.

Spokesmen for the workers cited a clause in the three-year wage agreement signed in 1956 which specifies that wage "moratorium" provisions of the pact do not prevent bargaining on "pending notices for the stabilization of employment or the serving of new notices" in the area.

The carriers, nevertheless, pointed to a section in the agreement which places a moratorium on new wage demands during the life of the contract. They claim the unions' proposed stabilization of employment program would involve increased wage costs.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association, in testimony bofere the NMB, recounted the devolopment of negotiations in 1956, citing the carriers' original proposal to bar bargaining on job stabilization, the union's rejection of it, and what was finally agreed upon.

"A comparison of the carriers' original proposal with the final agreement," he said, "definitely shows these changes were made. Now railroad managements are engaging in laborious mental gymnastics in an attempt to justify their present position of refusing to bargain on any and all matters."

Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, who wrote the language the rails are trying to distort, accused the carriers of "pettifogging the whole issue."

"What we need is a little good faith in bargaining and more efforts to carry out the agreements we make," he observed.

Pres. H. C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes and. Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. emphasized that their groups, like other organizations of railroad workers, had had proposals for stabilization of employment before the carriers even prior to the 1956 negotiations.

"This is not a new experience for us," Lester P. Schoene, counsel for the unions, told the board in summing up.

"We have before, after months of negotiations, arrived at an agreement which is substantially different from original proposals only to find the carriers later arguing that the agreement is the same as the original draft."

Idaho Labor Groups To Merge Dec. 16

Boise, Ida.—AFL and CIO state labor organizations in Idaho will form a united labor movement at a special merger convention at Pocatello on Dec. 16.

A merger agreement and a constitution for the new organization have been ratified by both groups. Separate conventions will be held Dec. 15 prior to the merger session.

Three other states—New York, California and Massachusetts—are holding merger conventions over this weekend or early next week. A Pennsylvania merger convention has been scheduled tentatively for Dec. 15 and talks are continuing toward a merger agreement in New Jersey.

Postal Clerks Move to Keep Nine Locals

The executive committee of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks has voted to suspend the officers of nine locals to forestall "disaffiliation."

The 16-member governing body simultaneously placed in the hands of trustees all assets and properties of the locals with less than 20 percent of the union's membership.

The action affects Local 10, New York City; Local 251, Brooklyn; Local 89, Philadelphia; Local 100, Boston; Local 295, Detroit; Local 125, Minneapolis; Local 64, Los Angeles; Local 190, Newark, and Local 3, Milwaukee.

Two additional locals, Local 231, Staten Island, N. Y., and Local 65, St. Paul, Minn., had previously been placed in trusteeship as a result of attempts to disaffiliate.

Pres. J. Cline House has charged that many individual members are out of sympathy with dissident local leaders who have organized a rebel faction known as the "Progressive Feds."

The Progressives demanded election of national officers by nationwide referendum rather than by delegates to the union's biennial convention. House said this was a "phoney issue" and that the membership had rejected it in three national referenda during the past 10 years.

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Merger Action Completed In 3 Key Industrial States

Unity Achieved in New York, California, Massachusetts

The AFL-CIO neared completion of the merger of its state organizations with the creation of united labor movements in three major industrial states with more than 4 million AFL-CIO members.

The unanimously-approved mergers in New York, California and Massachusetts bring to 45 the number of state labor groups that have united since the merger of the AFL and CIO on the national level. In the three remaining states, conventions are scheduled or merger talks are under way. Here's what happened in New York, California and Massachusetts:

NEW CHARTER is presented to officers of the merged New York State AFL-CIO. Left to right: Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer; Louis Hollander, board chairman; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who made the presentation; Ray Corbett, legislative director; Harold C. Hanover, president.

Massachusetts

Boston — AFL-CIO became one in Massachusetts as 1,500 delegates representing 600,000 workers unanimously ratified a merger agreement making the Bay State the 43rd in the union to unite.

The delegates named J. William Belanger, president of the former Massachusetts CIO, as president of the united organization, and Kenneth J. Kelley, secretary-treasurer of the former state AFL, to the same post in the new federation—the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

R. J. Thomas, administrative assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the AFL-CIO charter to the new officers. He described it as a symbol "of the dawn of a new day in labor in Massachusetts."

Thomas told the delegates that merger "is good" because unions were not built to provide jobs for leaders, but rather to advance

(Continued on Page 2)

California

San Francisco—After an impressive display of their political strength as separate organizations in the recent elections, the California State AFL and CIO were united into a single federation which is expected to have an even greater effect on the future of this state.

Separate conventions of the two organizations approved unanimously the merger agreements and constitution setting up the new California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and consolidating the 57-year-old state AFL and the eight-year-old state CIO, which was founded as successor to an earlier council established in 1939.

Presiding at the opening of the new federation's convention was Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who then turned the gavel over to Pres. Thomas L. Pitts, formerly president of the old state AFL.

Other officers of the federa-

(Continued on Page 2)

New York

New York — In a fighting, slashing attack on the enemies of organized labor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned that American labor would form its own political party if driven to it even though at present he sees no "need" for such a party.

Meany spoke at the one-day merger convention which brought together the New York State Federation of Labor and the State Industrial Union Council in an organization representing 2,000,000 workers in the Empire State.

The merger resolution, carried unanimously by 2,842 delegates and alternates, was the climax of almost three years of patient negotiating between the 95-year-old state AFL and 23-year-old state CIO.

As it was consummated, the merger overrode apprehensions as to the future felt by some affiliates of both bodies. In large measure, it was held that the unanimous support of New York City and State Building Trades Councils, both headed by Peter J. Brennan, at conventions early this month, had resulted in the completion of the merger.

All speakers pledged their efforts to achieve harmony and unity. Pres. Harold Hanover, former head

(Continued on Page 2)

Eventual Unification:

Three Postal Unions Take Merger Steps

Leaders of three AFL-CIO postal unions took an important first step toward merger and signed an agreement calling for eventual unification of all postal employe organizations.

Signing a memorandum of agreement following a day-long meeting in Washington were William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers; Paul A. Nagle, president of the Postal Transport Association; and Harold McAvoy, president of the Mail Handlers.

The combined membership of the three organizations is in excess of 150,000.

Representatives of three other AFL-CIO postal unions—the Post Office Clerks, Special Delivery Messengers and Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes—did not attend the session. Their conventions have not favored merger in the past.

The agreement called for establishment of a joint board with instructions to develop ways and means of bringing about the proposed unification. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be requested to assist in effecting the merger, the three presidents said.

"This is the first step in the formation of a strong, united and effective organization that will represent all postal employes before Congress and in the Executive branch of our federal government," Doherty, Nagle and McAvoy said in a joint statement issued after the session.

Administration Mum On New Drive To Broaden Wage-Hour Coverage

By Dave Perlman

The Eisenhower Administration remained uneasily on the sidelines as a labor-liberal coalition moved forward its campaign to bring additional millions of workers under the federal wage-hour law.

A two-day conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League marked the 20th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act with a call for extension of wage-hour coverage and an increase in the minimum wage from $1 to $1.25.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller emphasized "labor will not sacrifice extension of coverage for a higher minimum wage."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in a speech read to the conference when he was unable to appear because of illness, passed up an opportunity to voice the Administration's present position on improvements in the wage-hour law.

In 1957, during the first session of the 85th Congress, Mitchell proposed extending coverage to an additional 2.5 million workers — as contrasted with 10 million who would have been covered under the AFL-CIO-endorsed Morse-Kelley bill. The Administration bill would have provided only minimum wage coverage—with no requirement for time-and-a-half overtime pay.

Mitchell made no reference to either the 1957 proposal or any new position, confining his speech to problems of enforcement of the present law.

He said he will ask Congress to allow the Labor Dept. to sue employers to recover back wages for workers who were paid less than the legal minimum. Forty percent of the money owed employes is never recovered at present, he said, because workers are afraid to authorize legal action against their bosses.

"Any man that cheats his employes will not be expected to look kindly upon being dragged into court by one of them," Mitchell said.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) blamed "delaying tactics" for stalling wage-hour legislation in the last Congress. He called extension of coverage of the act "one of the major unfinished tasks of the Congress."

Douglas told the conference not to be "frightened by threats" of veto if the legislation is broader than the Administration desires.

In a pessimistic statement Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) told a press conference he plans to carry on "as hard a fight as I can" against

(Continued on Page 4)

Pamphlet Ready On Religion and Labor

The close ties between religion and labor in striving for social justice are examined in a new AFL-CIO pamphlet, "Religion and Labor."

The 12-page publication details the views on trade unions and their objectives of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish groups and urges continuing cooperation between religious organizations and labor to achieve greater "material, cultural and spiritual fulfillment for all Americans."

The pamphlet is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications at 10 cents per copy or $7 per hundred.

MERGED UNION MOVEMENT is born in California as officers receive charter from Peter J. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Left to right: C. J. Haggerty, executive secretary-treasurer; Thomas L. Pitts, president; McGavin; Manuel Dias and John A. Despol, full-time vice presidents of the new state body.

California AFL and CIO Unite, Turn to Legislative Battleground

(Continued from Page 1)

tion include C. J. Haggerty, executive secretary-treasurer, who held a similar post in the State AFL; and John Despol, secretary-treasurer, and Manuel Dias, president of the State CIO, became full-time vice presidents of the new organization.

The executive board consists of 24 vice presidents from the AFL and eight from the CIO.

The old AFL had a paid per capita affiliation of approximately 750,000 while the CIO's direct affiliation was 135,000.

Labor-backed Gov.-elect Edmund G. (Pat) Brown gave formal recognition of the role California unions played in electing not only him, but, for the first time since the turn of the century, a Democratic-controlled state legislature.

He pledged to work closely with labor in formulating new legislation and bringing about "a return to the pioneering spirit in government typified by Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The new federation, in turn, pledged through resolutions to cooperate with the new administration in presssing for labor legislation along lines approved by the national AFL-CIO.

Brown also promised to work for a "Little Wagner Act" for California, a long-sought goal of labor in this state.

The federation cautioned, however, that Democrats here are "now on trial" to fulfill pledges made in their own platform. It warned Democratic leaders not to go along with proposals currently being made to meet state fiscal problems by additional sales taxes.

Warnings were also sounded that reactionary forces are still attempting to get a "right-to-work" law despite defeat of a "work" proposal by nearly 1 million votes in a labor-led campaign Nov. 4.

Also united into the California Labor Council on Political Education were the political arms of the old state AFL and CIO.

Addressing the separate convention of the California COPE, W.J. McSorley, assistant to the COPE National Dir. James L. McDevitt, declared:

"The results of the recent California election showed what can be done when members of organized labor are aroused on issues. The victory here took the steam out of the anti-labor campaign which was developed on a nationwide basis and which, its supporters hoped, would be carried on into the 1960 election."

New York State Labor Merges Two Million

(Continued from Page 1)

of the state AFL, declared:

"Of course there are still obstacles on the road to perfect unity. But while old labels are hard to forget, forgotten they will be, from here on in.

"There is only one label, that of the New York State AFL-CIO, and that hyphen between the AFL and CIO in our name is not a barrier but a bridge."

Meany's challenge to big business anti-labor threats brought the delegates and visitors to their feet.

"I have always said that we didn't need our own political party," he declared, "and I still say that. But if we come to that point and we have to lick the people who want to drag us back to the past, we'll start a political party and do a good job of it."

The AFL-CIO president warned of the great challenge which the Soviet Union presents to the free world and, inevitably, to the American trade union movement.

Labor's role in this struggle, he said, is "to carry on the work of the trade union movement for simple and sound objectives—to make America a better America."

Meany called for passage of the Kennedy-Ives bill "to help labor protect itself from racketeers who would misuse union funds;" amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act provision which bars strikers from voting in union elections and repeal of Sec. 14-B, which allows states to pass "right-to-work" laws.

He lashed out at Postmaster-Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield as "a little ward-heeler from Detroit" who at a recent NAM convention had demanded legislative restrictions against "union dictators."

"Summerfield has been saying that he's going to crack down on us," he said, "because some of his friends got defeated and they blame it on the 'right-to-work' campaign.

"Well, they can continue screaming and as far as I'm concerned, labor will fight on for a better America in the struggle with the forces of dictatorship. A better America means making decisions in human terms to try to help all Americans to be treated as equals regardless of the color of their skins, for a fair share, for better schools and homes because these are the ways to make democracy work."

Meany's speech was the highlight of the two-day meeting. On Dec. 8, the state AFL and state CIO met in separate conventions to ratify the merger agreement and on Dec. 9 they met together and elected four top officers and 25 vice presidents—15 from the old AFL and 10 from the old CIO. Meany presented the new charter and swore in the officers.

The four top officials include Hanover as president; Louis Hollander, former state CIO chief, chairman of the Executive Committee and charged with supervising political action; Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer; and Ray Corbett, legislative chairman. New name for the organization is the New York State AFL-CIO.

Major emphasis of several of the speakers, notably Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL, and Michael J. Quill, president of the city CIO, was on the need for organizing the low-paid unorganized in state and city.

Both called for an offensive in the field of organization. The two New York City bodies are slated to merge in the near future.

Despite Hopeful Notes:

November Jobless Still at 3.8 Million

By Saul Miller

Unemployment remained unchanged in mid-November at 3.8 million persons as the recovery trend in other areas of the economy apparently fell short of changing the jobless totals.

The Commerce and Labor departments in their joint report said the unchanged figures ran contrary to the "customary sharp increase for this time of year."

Their report noted, however, that one reason for the unchanged jobless total was the "comparatively small" number of students and housewives looking for holiday jobs. Normally these jobseekers exceed the number of persons leaving the working force because of seasonal conditions.

There were several hopeful notes in the latest report, which showed a seasonal drop of 700,000 in total employment to 64.7 million:

- The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dropped to 5.9 percent from 7.1 percent in the previous month. This is the lowest rate for the past 10 months.
- The factory workweek rose two-tenths of an hour to 39.9 hours in mid-November.
- Manufacturing employment rose by about 155,000 to 15.7 million.
- Earnings of factory workers rose 3 cents an hour to an average of $2.17. A sharp rise in overtime in auto plants and wage increases in a number of industries were the principal factors in the hourly wage rise. This rise, plus the longer work week, sent average weekly earnings to $86.58 or $3.66 higher than a year ago.

Compared with November 1957, however, non-farm employment was still down 1 million and was 1.4 million under November 1956; factory employment was 850,000 lower than in November 1957 and about 1.5 million lower than in November 1956.

The average workweek in manufacturing was six-tenths of an hour higher than in November 1957 but six-tenths of an hour lower than in November 1956.

The number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer declined but still totaled 1.2 million.

In another report, the government revised downward its earlier estimates of business spending for new plant and equipment and said a total of $30.5 billion is expected for 1958. This is 17 percent lower than similar spending in 1957.

Spending for the first quarter of 1959 was estimated at about the 1958 rate.

The report showed that railroads cut heaviest in spending plans from 1957 to 1958, slicing expenditures 46 percent. Manufacturers of durable goods trimmed expenditures by 31 percent and mining firms by 26 percent.

Massachusetts Merger Joins 600,000 Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

the cause of better hours, wages and working conditions for working men and women.

Urging the new federation to work in harmony, Thomas predicted a "great future for all of labor if we work shoulder to shoulder."

John A. Callahan, AFL president, and Salvatore Camelio, CIO secretary-treasurer, were named executive vice presidents of the new council. Callahan turned back a movement to make him director of the council's Legislative Dept.

The following department directors were elected: Committee on Political Education, Joseph Cass; Education and Research, Francis A. Lavigne; Legislative, James A. Broyer; Publications and Public Relations, Gerard Kable.

Al Clifton, CIO legislative agent, was named general assistant to the four departments.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, 31 vice presidents and the four general officers will comprise the council. Named vice presidents were:

Arthur Accardi, Arthur Anctil, Thomas Binnall, Edward Brunnelle, John Burns, Jeremiah Calnan, Guy Campobasso, Vincent Di Nunno, John Hunt, Arthur Le Blue, Thomas Leone, Manuel F. Lewis, James P. Loughlin, Neil MacKenzie, Benjamin Magliozzi, James R. McCarthy, Joseph D. McLaughlin, William Moran, James E. Murphy, Valentine Murphy, Daniel Murray, Mrs. Helen T. O'Donnell, Richard B. O'Keefe, Oscar R. Pratt, Ralph Roberts, Thomas J. Rush, Joseph F. Sweeney, Lawrence J. Thomson, Robert L. Walkinshaw, Edward Wall and John F. Wipfler.

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY shows new officers of the merged Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, being invested by R. J. Thomas (right), assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the unity convention in Boston. From left to right, with hands raised, they are Executive Vice Pres. John Callahan, Pres. J. William Belanger, Sec.-Treas. Kenneth J. Kelley, Executive Vice Pres. Salvatore Camelio and Robert L. Walkinshaw, one of the 31 vice presidents.

Strike Hits Chrysler On Speed-up Issue

Detroit—A spreading Auto Workers strike in protest against Chrysler Corp. speed-up attempts threatened to close down virtually all of the corporation's nationwide operations and idle some 50,000 production workers.

More than 8,000 UAW members joined in an authorized strike at the Dodge assembly plant, charging Chrysler with attempting to equal the output of its competitors without installing modern production facilities.

The union's international executive board authorized workers at the Dodge truck plant here to call a similar strike and was considering requests for strike authorization from locals at Chrysler and Plymouth assembly plants in Detroit and Los Angeles.

A week after the walkout began, more than 25,000 workers were either on strike or furloughed, with a union spokesman forecasting that failure to reach agreement by the weekend would mean a shutdown of the corporation's new-car production facilities.

Meanwhile, the union won its first national agreement with the Budd Co., a supplier to the nation's auto manufacturers. Failure to resolve local issues, however, pose the threat of walkouts by most of Budd's 11,000 UAW members.

The Budd pact followed the pattern of the "Big Three" auto manufacturers settlement, and granted new improvements in the pension program to keep it ahead of those in effect at General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. Budd workers build pensions at the rate of $2.72 a month for each year of service compared with the newly-won rate of $2.50 in the "Big Three."

More than 3,200 UAW members went into the ninth week of their strike against the Ex-Cell-O Corp., where the company has refused to bargain in an effort to back away from the national agreement first negotiated with the union in 1955.

The UAW has rejected company efforts to return to the previous plan of local contracts, contending that a 50 percent increase in profits in the past two years disproves company contentions that the national pact has hampered its operations.

Negotiations were continuing in the five-week-old strike of 37,000 UAW workers at International Harvester Co. Both sides expressed cautious optimism that the intervention of federal mediators may lead to a settlement.

400,000 Detroit Area Union Members United

Detroit—"The Wayne County AFL-CIO shall exercise jurisdiction over and speak for the AFL-CIO in Wayne County . . ."

So states the constitution of the new merged central labor body for the area which was adopted by delegates from 229 local unions representing 400,000 union members at the first convention of the Wayne County AFL-CIO Dec. 5 and 6 in the Light Guard Armory.

From the moment that the convention was opened by Democratic Sen. Patrick V. McNamara, former vice president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, until the last ballot was counted shortly after midnight, there was evidence of unity.

The delegates indicated they were there for one purpose—to form a central labor body that would speak authoritatively for the whole labor movement of the greater Detroit industrial area.

Al Barbour, former secretary-treasurer of the Wayne County CIO Council, was elected president, and John F. Williams, vice president of the old AFL council, was named secretary-treasurer. Vice presidents chosen were Mike Novak, former president of the CIO here, and Alex Fuller, former CIO vice president.

The board of trustees is comprised of two from the AFL and one from the CIO. They are Richard W. Cordtz, president of Building Service Employes Local 79; Eduard Werner, president of Musicians Local 5; and Robert Mills of Auto Workers Local 155.

The 44-member executive board elected has 18 former AFL delegates and 26 former CIO delegates.

Mayor Louis C. Miriani, Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) and Democratic Sen-elect Philip A. Hart were speakers.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW and vice president of the AFL-CIO, was the principal speaker. He traced the progress of the merger which took place on a national level just three years prior to the Wayne County amalgamation.

Chairman of the convention was Herbert T. McCreedy, AFL-CIO regional director, who worked closely with committees from both organizations in effecting unity.

D. C. Dealers Plead Guilty To Auto Price-Packing

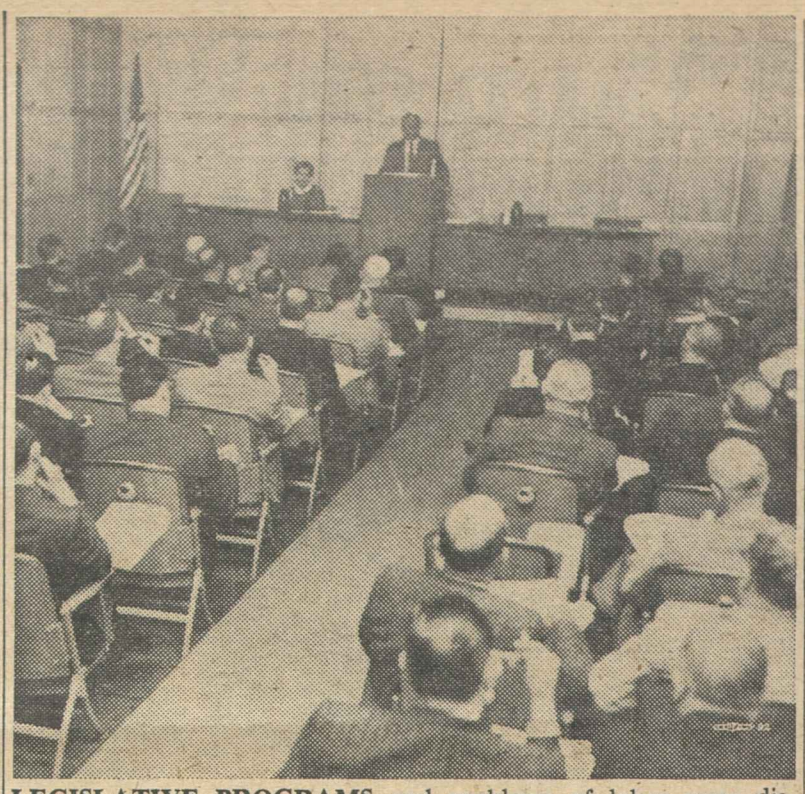
Fourteen Washington, D. C., Chevrolet dealers and their dealer association were fined a total of $32,000 by Federal Judge Joseph R. Jackson after pleading guilty to participating in a price-fixing conspiracy.

The dealers admitted agreeing among themselves to establish uniform inflated retail prices on new cars and accessories and to fix uniform hourly labor rates for repair work. The "price packing" on the new cars enabled dealers to give the customer a more attractive "trade-in" on his old car.

The case was part of an anti-trust drive by the Justice Dept. involving auto dealers in the District of Columbia, Detroit, Cleveland, New York and San Francisco.

The Ford Motor Co., 17 Washington Ford dealers and 11 Oldsmobile-Cadillac dealers were indicted along with the Chevrolet dealers last July. Their cases are still pending.

In a move to discourage the "price pack" practice, Congress last session passed a law requiring manufacturers to attach stickers to all new cars showing the list price of the car and accessories.



LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS and problems of labor were discussed early in December at conference in Washington of leaders of state central bodies with AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, headed by Andrew J. Biemiller, who is shown opening meeting.

Guild Wins Pay Hikes In Washington Strike

Three hundred members of the Newspaper Guild won wage boosts ranging from $8 to $14 plus a shorter workweek after staging a militant three-day strike which shut down operations of the Washington, D. C., Evening Star.

The walkout was the first against any daily newspaper in the nation's capital in the 22-year history of the Washington Guild.

Management capitulated when the weekend editions, normally heavy with Christmas advertising at this season, failed to reach the streets. Publication was halted when individual members of AFL-CIO printing trades unions refused to cross ANG picket lines.

Guildsmen from other Washington daily and labor papers joined the strikers in picketing, as did a number of craft unionists.

Guild Extends Thanks

Harry Bacas, chairman of the Star Guild unit, expressed the ANG's "tremendous debt of gratitude to members of other unions who gave such effective support."

The compromise settlement, worked out by federal conciliators, gave Guildsmen in the Star's editorial and commercial departments increases of $4 to $7 retroactive to Sept. 2; $2 to $4 in 1959 and $2 to $3 in 1960. It raised the minimum for reporters, other newsmen and photographers from the present $127 to a minimum of $141 at the end of the second year of the three-year pact.

The Guild also won strengthened dues check-off provisions plus agreement from management to bring commercial employes progressively into wage parity with editorial employes.

Guildsmen voted overwhelming acceptance of the terms at a special membership meeting attended by virtually all members. The vote to end the walkout was 222 in favor, 15 abstaining and only three opposed.

Although the three-year agreement contained provisions of "no reprisals" against any employe as a result of the strike, Star management was reported pressing for prosecution of two Guild officials, not employes, who were arrested in connection with picket line incidents.

Washington Guild Pres. A. Wesley Barthelmes, Jr., assistant city editor of the Washington Post, and Harris G. Monroe, administrative officer of the Guild, were arrested and charged with assault in connection with two alleged instances of "violence" at the start of the walkout. Both have been released in bail pending trial later this month.

Strikers Enjoined

The incidents led U.S. Dist. Court Judge David A. Pine to issue a temporary order restraining ANG pickets from "all acts of violence and from threatening violence to employes . . . who cross the picket line." The restrainer was obtained in behalf of the Star by Thurman Arnold, former New Deal trust buster, now the newspaper's attorney.

Police backed up the order in force, requiring pickets to spread out their lines to give non-strikers an opportunity to enter the building. Printers, pressmen, stereotypers and mailers still refused to cross the lines, however, crippling operations.

Bargaining Continued By IAM, Eastern

Miami, Fla.—Negotiations continued here toward settlement of a strike by 5,500 Machinists against Eastern Airlines.

Union officials reported "some progress" toward an agreement on wage, job classification and work assignment issues.

A settlement with Eastern would wind up the IAM's current round of airline negotiations. A two-week strike by 6,500 Machinists at Trans-World Airlines ended as union members voted 3-to-1 to ratify a contract providing wage increases totaling 44 cents an hour for mechanics and 28 to 53 cents for other categories of workers.

The Flight Engineers are also striking Eastern in protest against a requirement that engineers assigned to jet planes take pilot training. Resumption of negotiations, which were broken off more than a week ago, was called for by the union, which said it had "a new proposal."

At Pan American World Airways, the Air Transport Div. of the Railway Clerks negotiated a 15 to 25 cents hourly increase for 5,000 clerical employes in the United States, its territories and possessions.

The contract is retroactive to July 3, 1958, and runs 18 months from that date. A union shop provision was extended to include Pan American employes in Alaska, Hawaii and the Guided Missiles Range Div. in Florida.

In the dispute between the Air Line Pilots and American Airlines, where a strike has been held up by court order, union and company negotiators met for the first time since Nov. 25 at Chicago. In New York, U.S. Dist. Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan was still to rule on the company's application for an injunction. On Dec. 8, he continued his temporary restraining order in effect as union and management attorneys filed additional briefs.

In another airline dispute, the nation's "prettiest picket line" was withdrawn as 30 stewardesses won wage gains averaging $40 a month at Lake Central Airlines.

Sea Unions to Follow up Runaway Ship Boycott

New York—Organized American maritime workers will give owners of ships flying "flags of convenience" no rest in their campaign to protect hard-won wage and working standards.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union are expected to announce new moves within a few days to restore to American registry vessels owned in this country—but sailing under the flags of Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica—the "flags of convenience."

Follows Boycott

The steps the unions will take in their drive will constitute a follow-up to the four-day, 16-union boycott of "Panlibhonco" ships that Curran and Hall led in this country as part of the worldwide work stoppage sponsored by the Intl. Transportworkers Federation.

The boycott had its greatest success in the United States, where 160 vessels registered in the four nations were tied up in 19 ports for all or part of the boycott period. In New Orleans 25 ships were affected. About 30 ships, serviced by company-union longshoremen and tugs, were able to sneak into or out of ports after some delay.

The stoppage was undertaken by maritime labor throughout the free world to focus attention on the menace to wages and working conditions posed by the 24 million tons of shipping registered in the four countries—most of it owned elsewhere.

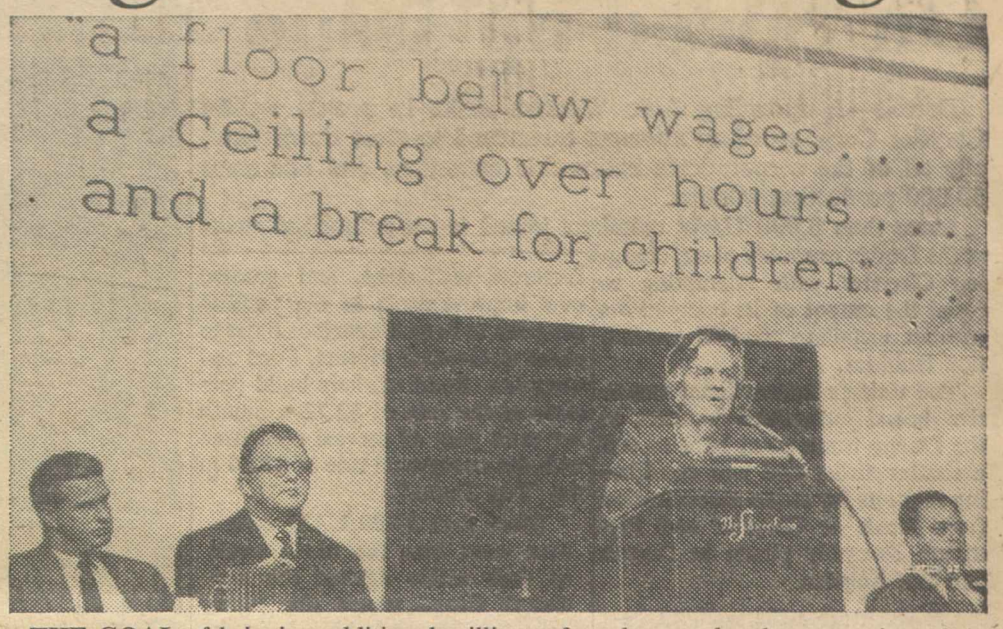
The four countries have no unions to safeguard the workers' interests, and but little legislation to give them legal protections. Consequently owners are able to cut operating costs by paying low wages and chiseling on working conditions, and thus set their rates below those of the traditional maritime nations.

Hall and Curran expressed themselves as satisfied with the results of the boycott in this country. They said:

"The effective united action of American maritime unions demonstrates that they are determined to solve this critical problem. The unions will now survey the effects of the protest in determining our future actions."

Ike Aide Mum on Wage-Hour Changes

THE CAST OF THE PAGEANT, "Test of Our Progress," takes a bow at the dinner sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act. In the center is Helen Gahagan Douglas, former Democratic congresswoman from California, the narrator. To her right, with his guitar, is Joe Glazer, education director of the Rubber Workers. The other members of the cast are from the Drama Group of Catholic University, directed by William Schulte. Hyman H. Bookbinder of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, assisted by Joyce Kornbluh, wrote and produced the pageant.



THE GOAL of bringing additional millions of workers under the protection of the wage-hour law and raising the minimum wage is stressed by Elizabeth Magee at a conference called by the AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League to mark the 20th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Miss Magee is retiring after 15 years as general secretary of the Consumers League. Seated, left to right, are Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.); Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, and Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Over the platform is a quotation from Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Federal Rules Urged To Improve Aid to Idle

"Glaring shortcomings" in the unemployment compensation program can be corrected only through nationwide standards of benefits and eligibility, Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, told the 58th annual meeting of the National Consumers League.

Cruikshank's criticism of the "fantastic and irrational" experience rating system found in most state laws was echoed by a former social security commissioner, Arthur J. Altmeyer.

Altmeyer said a uniform federal unemployment tax could finance benefits for persons who are jobless because of ill health and also provide higher and longer maximum benefits.

Improvement in unemployment compensation laws was endorsed in the 1959 legislative program adopted by the league.

Other major proposals included a national health insurance plan, comprehensive housing legislation, federal aid to schools, amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act, in addition to the wage and hour legislation which was the theme of a joint conference sponsored by the league and the AFL-CIO.

Cruikshank said the attempt to promote stability of employment through tax reductions to employers with good "experience ratings" had led to "harsh disqualification provisions" in many state laws as a result of employer pressure.

The nation's employers have received 97.5 cents in rebates and excused taxes for every dollar in benefits paid to jobless workers during the 12-year period from the end of World War II through 1957, Cruikshank declared.

He charged that the Eisenhower Administration's "appeals to the states" approach had allowed it to "bask in the credit for calling for liberalization of the program" even though little has been done.

"Those in the know have known all along that appeals to the states to liberalize their programs would be of no practical value," he said.

Cruikshank said establishment by Congress of minimum standards of unemployment compensation benefits would eliminate the worst features of the present system, and that the long-range goal should be "a national program of unemployment insurance."

Altmeyer, who headed the social security program under the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, said old age and survivors benefits are "woefully low" even with the improvements made by the 85th Congress.

He called for a 25 percent increase in monthly benefits and "hospitalization and surgical benefits to all persons entitled to retirement or survivors benefits" under the Social Security system.

He also recommended major revisions to lower the eligibility age for women, broaden disability coverage and improve benefits for married women workers and widows.

Prof. Richard A. Lester of Princeton University called for improvements in state minimum wage laws to protect millions of workers not covered by federal law.

Results of recent elections for legislatures make the states "fertile ground" for progress in the minimum wage field, Lester said. He attributed present low standards to over-representation of rural areas and interstate competition for new industries.

Groups like the Consumers League, he said, can help by providing "citizen support" for more adequate minimum wages.

Postal Clerks Hit Speed-Up In Distribution

A vigorous protest against new mail distribution standards was made to Post Office Dept. officials by the executive committee of the Post Office Clerks on the ground that they are designed "to squeeze impossible production efforts" out of the union's members.

Pres. J. Cline House, who led the 16-member NFPOC top committee to the meeting, told Assistant Postmaster Gen. Eugene J. Lyons, Deputy Assistant Postmaster Gen. Bert B. Barnes and their aides that the new orders reflect an attempt to boost productivity so as to offset federal budget restrictions.

The new orders went into effect Nov. 20. They call for higher passing grades on Post Office "schemes" and "guides" which govern geographical distribution of the mails.

After the meeting, House said the officials told the committee the new standards were intended only as a guide, that employes were not expected to maintain the prescribed pace for a full day of work, and that they applied only to uncomplicated distribution.

As a result of the protest, department executives agreed that while the new rules will remain in effect, there will be a further study during which regional post office directors will be instructed not to discipline clerks on charges growing out of their violation without taking up the matter with department officials.

J. J. Brennan, N. Y. C. Trades Leader, Dies

New York—Sec.-Treas. John J. Brennan of the Building & Construction Trades Council of Greater New York died in Midtown Hospital of a heart attack. He was 68.

Both he and his father, the late William R. Brennan, were vice presidents of the Plasterers and Cement Masons at the time of their deaths. He also was a former president of Cement Masons Local 780.

Injured as a youth while working on a construction job, he was forced to walk with a cane for the rest of his life. He was a labor advisor in the U.S. delegation to the 1950 conference of the Intl. Labor Organization; a director of the New York Building Congress, and a member of the New York City Board of Education Labor Advisory Board, the committee named by Gov. Averell Harriman to study laws pertaining to union welfare funds, and of Cardinal Spellman's Committee of the Laity.

Mitchell Advised on Wage-Hour Policing

Former Labor Sec. Frances Perkins had some advice for her current successor when she addressed the dinner celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Noting that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell devoted his speech to the wage-hour conference to problems of enforcing the existing law, Miss Perkins declared:

"If you want a law enforced, you must spend money for enforcement." She said "about twice as much money" is needed for effective enforcement of the wage-hour law.

Mitchell Ducks Stand On Minimum Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

liberalization of the Wage-Hour Act but predicted the Senate Labor subcommittee will approve extension of coverage and a $1.25 minimum wage.

Labor and liberals plan to fight with facts and figures the crocodile tears shed by powerful business lobbies over the sad plight of "small business" if federal minimum wage coverage is extended, the conference revealed.

Speaker after speaker emphasized that there is nothing small about the principal industries now exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act.

A prime example is the Bell telephone system, part of a $20 billion corporation which is the largest employer of private labor in the world. Bell doesn't have to pay the $1-an-hour minimum to employes in communities with fewer than 750 telephones.

Most important in terms of numbers of workers affected are the big retail stores, many of them branch operations of multi-million dollar chains. Regardless of size or volume of business, they can pay employes as little as the traffic will bear — in some cases less than 50 cents an hour, with no overtime after 40 hours a week.

Laundries, where wages as low as 25 cents an hour have been reported, hotel employes, food and fish processing workers, a large part of wholesale trade, and big "factory farms" are among the fields where the wage-hour law doesn't apply.

Way to Ease Inter-Union Disputes Seen

Chicago—The machinery is at hand to bring disputes between the building trades unions and the industrial unions "out into the open where we hope they can be settled with due regard to the paramount rights of all parties concerned," Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, declared here.

Schoemann told a testimonial dinner honoring Pres. Lawrence M. Raftery of the Painters, recently elected an AFL-CIO vice president, that while final solutions to the dispute have not yet been found "we are making some progress."

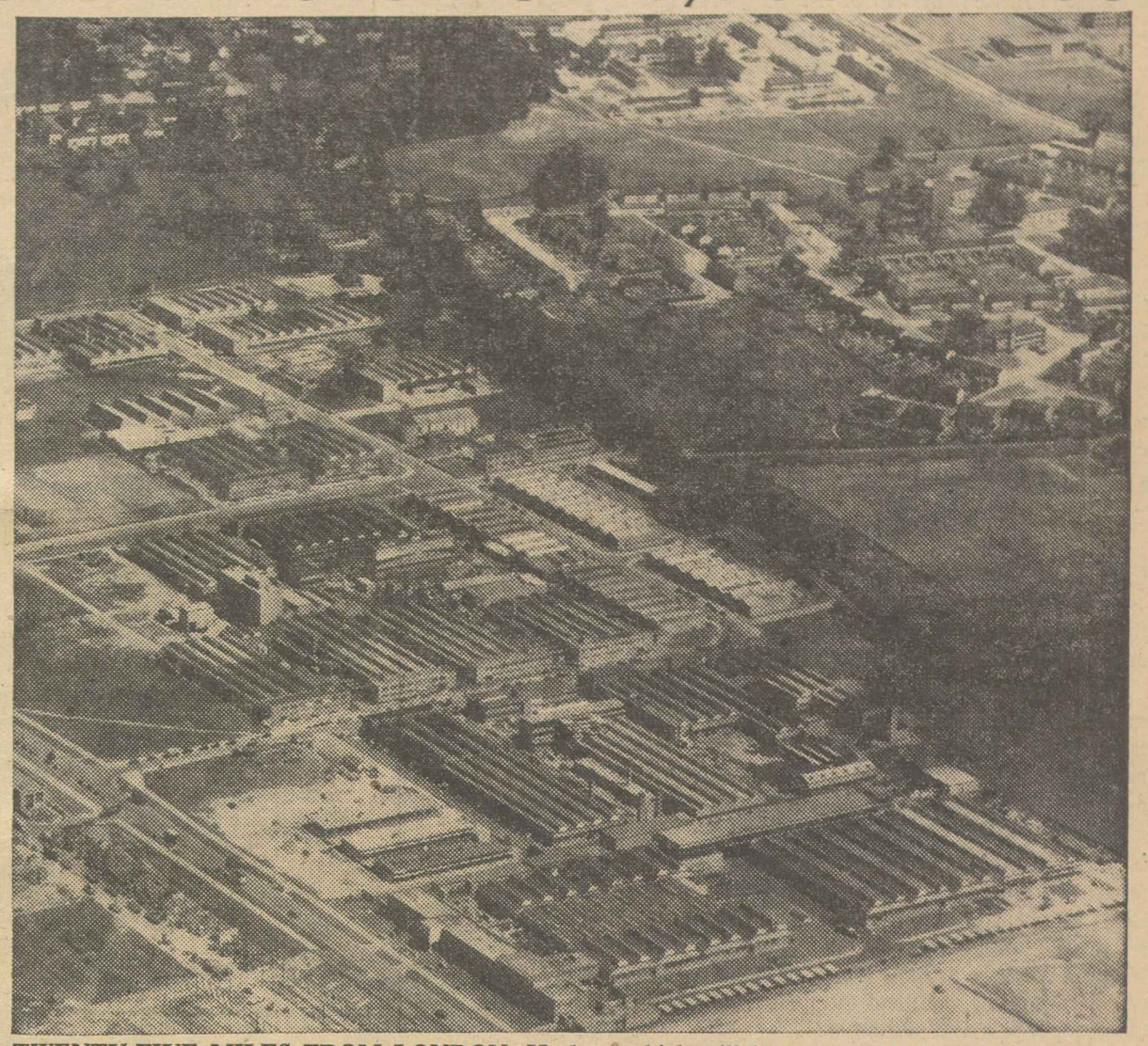
Schoemann and other speakers praised Raftery as a man "who has dedicated his entire life" to building a strong trade union movement.

TWO LEADERS of the campaign for a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours chat. Former Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany both addressed the anniversary dinner meeting.

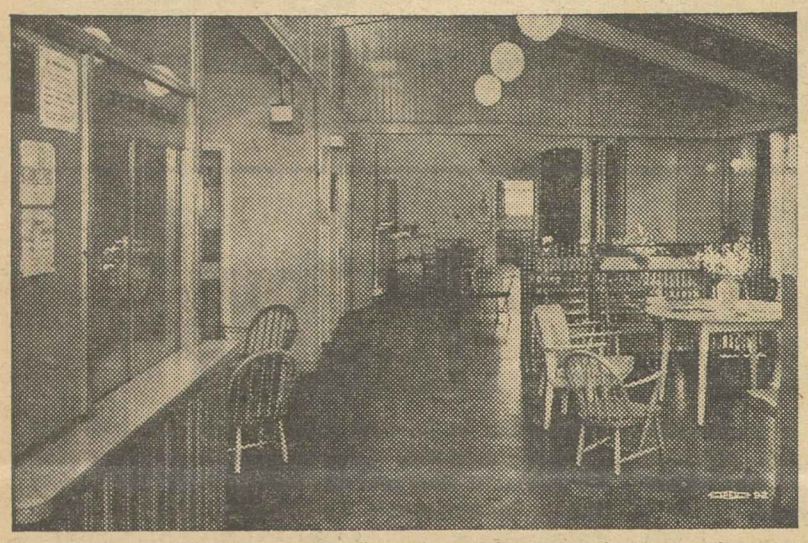
A British Solution to Depressed Areas, Slums:

Town Created from Scratch on 6,000 Acres

ONE OUT OF EVERY FIVE PERSONS is under five years old in Harlow, England, where 40 percent of the population is under 15 years and a funeral is a rare sight. This unique community is one of the 14 new towns set up by the British Labor government in 1946 to relieve the congestion of overcrowded industrial cities and bring housing and industry to depressed areas.



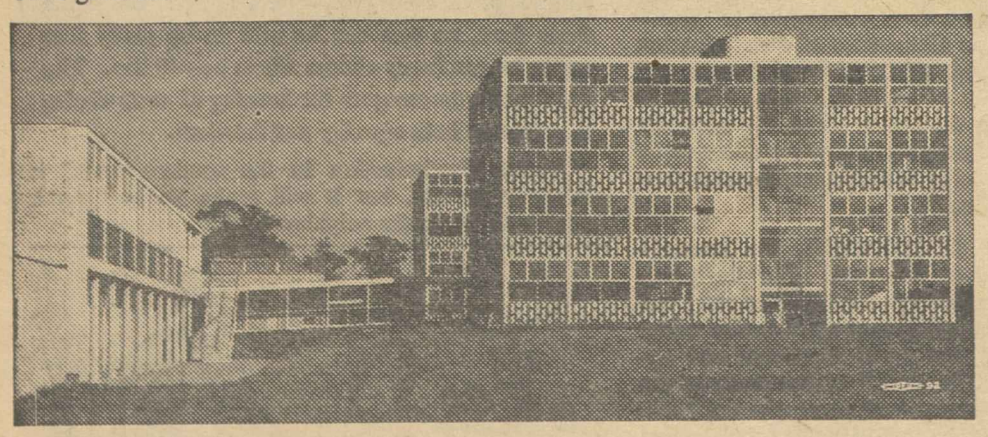
TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM LONDON, Harlow, which will have a population of 80,000 persons within the next 10 years, was a town built entirely from scratch in the midst of 6,000 rural acres. A completely self-contained economic and social unit, Harlow contains 48 factories, most of them moved from London, employing upwards of 6,000 persons who live within 10 minutes of their work. Harlow includes light engineering, furniture manufacture, printing and bookbinding, fashion garments, plastics, glass manufacturing, and radio firms.



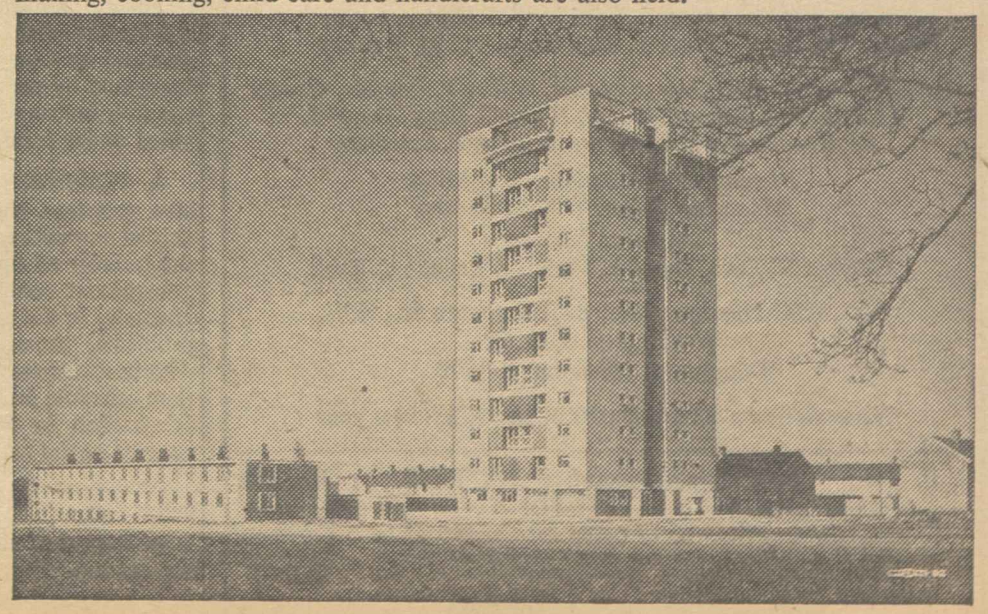
FIVE MEDICAL CENTERS such as the one above service the health needs of the 12,000 families, most of whom are ex-Londoners. A hospital center is planned for the near future. In addition, the Harlow Industrial Health Service maintains a clinic in the midst of the factory district which sends nurses on daily factory visits for on-the-spot treatments, holds industrial first aid classes, and keeps its own staff of doctors on 24-hour call.

THREE HUNDRED SOCIAL GROUPS and organizations range from gardening enthusiasts to amateur photographers, a music society, a drama club, political and trade union groups. This year, every seat on the Harlow Town Council, which governs the town, is held by a Labour Party member. A teen-age canteen meets every Friday evening in one of the community centers where classes in dressmaking, cooking, child care and handicrafts are also held.

"IT'S GOOD BEING ABLE to walk or bike to work, come home for lunch and raise your kids in the country," is the general reaction of Harlow residents, many of whom moved from overcrowded city housing. Four out of five of the government-built houses, maintained by the non-profit Harlow Development Corp., have large back gardens.



HARLOW HOUSING CATERS to many different kinds of people with varied sizes of families. It ranges from apartment buildings such as the one at right with one bedroom and efficiency apartments for unmarried persons, to five-bedroom detached houses. Designed by seven different architects, each neighborhood has its own shopping center, schools, playgrounds, churches, and community centers. Above, the new Mark Hall School, A College of Further Education, will soon be in use. Plans for the future include a swimming pool, new Town Hall, a museum and art gallery, a civic theater and a variety of sports arenas.



Roadblocks To Democracy

THE OPENING BATTLE of the 86th Congress will be fought over the proposition of whether or not a tightly organized minority can thwart the will of the voters for liberal, progressive legislative action.

It is somewhat ironic that at this late date in the history of American democracy this battle must be fought to establish firmly the doctrine of simple majority rule. Given the sectionalism and regionalism inherent in the growth of the nation the problem is perhaps understood, but it is no longer tolerable that it remain unsolved.

Strong attempts to arrive at a lasting solution will be made when the new Congress convenes and moves are made to revise Senate Rule 22, the rule that allows unchecked filibusters, and to modify the House Rules Committee's dictatorial role over legislation.

The elimination of both of these roadblocks to passage of badly needed and overdue legislation in the social welfare and labor areas calls for the widest possible support of all groups concerned with creating a strong and prosperous America.

Unchanged

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers' presentation of its "man of the year" award to Herbert V. Kohler reinforces the grudging admiration we have long held for the NAM's stubborn insistence that the 20th Century doesn't really exist.

There are too many organizations too willing, and in some cases eager, to shift with the prevailing wind, to revise and update their theories and doctrines, but not the NAM. Here we can be eternally assured that the virtues of feudalism and the divine rights of management will never yield for any short-run or temporary gain by exposure to 20th Century ideas.

This is reassuring in an era where man is planning commuter trips to the planets. There is a certain snug feeling that as space ships zoom around the moon the NAM is keeping alive the traditions of another century, the traditions of smashing unions and keeping workers in their place, of sneering at the consuming public, of manipulating political puppets and honoring a pioneer reactionary as "man of the year."

As for us, we live in the 20th Century and know it.

Completion of Merger

THE LONG AND PAINSTAKING task of effecting merger of AFL and CIO state organizations is almost completed with the creation of unified labor movements in three major industrial states —California, New York and Massachusetts.

The merged labor groups in these three states represent over 4 million AFL-CIO members. With the creation of unified organizations in Pennsylvania, Idaho and New Jersey the task set out in the AFL-CIO constitution will be completed.

The constitution made it clear that these mergers would be achieved by negotiation and agreement to assure fair and just representation of both former groups in the merged state organization.

The near completion of this complex job is an occasion for congratulations to all concerned in the achievement of the 45 mergers to date for helping create unified organizations with which better to advance labor's program.

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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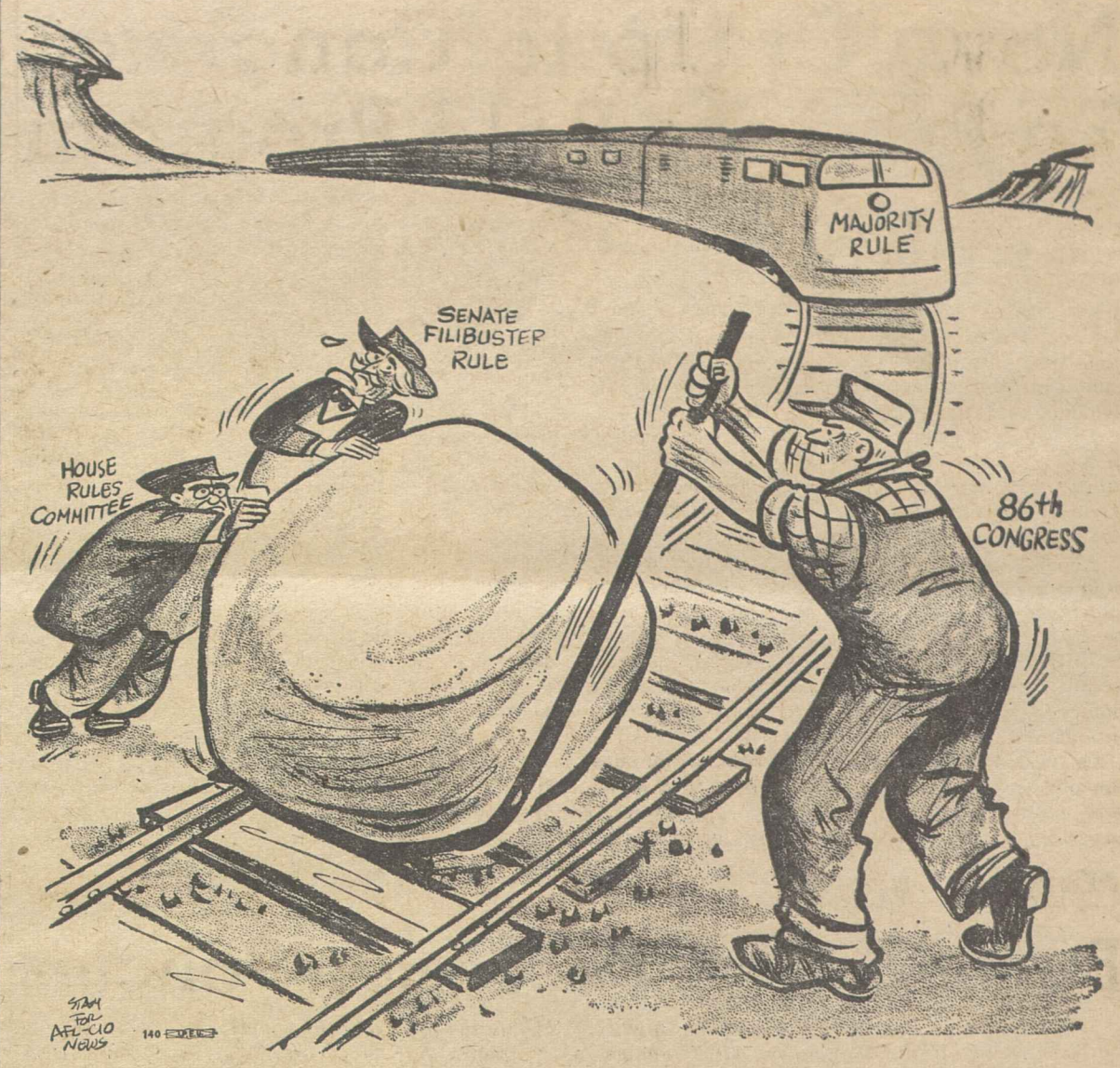
Clear the Track



27 Million Hit By Bias:

President Urged to Act on Discrimination in Housing

ABOUT 27 MILLION Americans, or nearly one-sixth of the national population, find restricted opportunities to live in neighborhoods of their choice because of their race, color or ethnic origin.

This includes 18.7 million non-white persons (95 percent Negroes), 2.5 million persons of Mexican ancestry, chiefly in the southwestern states, and an estimated 800,000 Puerto Ricans and 5 million Jews.

These findings and others highlight a new 80-page report, "Where Shall We Live?", by the Commission on Race and Housing. The report was published by the University of California Press.

The commission is headed by Earl B. Schwulst, president and chairman of the board of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York. It is an independent citizens' group formed in 1955 to inquire into problems of residence and housing involving racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. Financial support came from the Fund for the Republic.

THE REPORT CALLS ON federal, state and local governments, the housing industry and voluntary associations of citizens to "take certain definite steps to purge our national life of the evil of housing discrimination."

"The Supreme Court has declared enforced segregation in education 'inherently unequal,'" the report said. "In the housing field, segregation is even more incompatible with equality. Equal opportunity for housing, therefore, in principle and fact, is identical with freedom of all persons to compete in the general housing market in accordance with their individual preferences and ability to pay."

The commission urged Pres. Eisenhower to "establish a committee on the elimination of discrimination in federal housing and urban renewal programs." Realization of the goals of national housing policy as declared by Congress, the report states, "is seriously hampered by racial segregation and discrimination in the distribution of housing facilities and benefits provided under federal laws."

A PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE, the commission proposes, should be "modeled after the presidential committees previously established to carry out the policies of equal employment opportunity under government contracts and equal treatment and opportunity in the armed services." After study of the problems, "the committee should present to the President its recommendations for a complete program and time schedule looking toward the elimination of discrimination in the distribution of federal housing benefits at the earliest time practicable."

Among other recommendations, the commission called for:

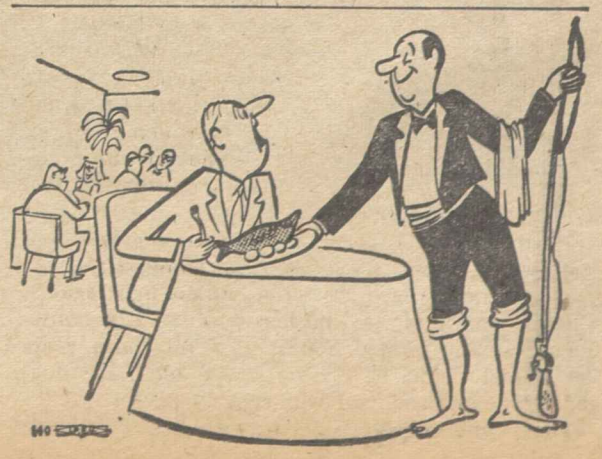
- Repeal of all existing state laws requiring racial segregation.
- State and municipal legislation prohibiting discrimination in housing built or financed with any form of public aid. (The commission recommended for guidance laws now in force in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington and New York City.)
- Strong powers for state agencies charged with enforcing laws against discrimination.
- Municipal governments to "take leadership in developing programs of information and education to encourage acceptance of an open housing market."
- Stimulus and leadership from voluntary associations of citizens, emphasizing "programs of combined action and community education."
- Technical support for these voluntary associations from persons skilled in real estate, mortgage financing, public relations, law, community organization, and social and economic research.
- Financial support for these voluntary associations from philanthropic foundations and interested persons.

The report said:

"It is not surprising that barriers to equal housing opportunity should be among the most stubborn which minority groups must face. Housing is more than physical shelter. Where a person lives bespeaks his social status, which, broadly, he shares with others who occupy the same neighborhood. Moreover, the neighborhood and the house are the locale of family life and of informal, intimate social relations.

"To be a neighbor, therefore, is more symbolic of equal status than to be a co-worker, fellow student, or fellow organization member. But at the same time, no one can be said to be really free unless he can freely choose where he will live. The opportunity to compete for housing of one's choice is crucial to both equality and freedom.

"Racial discrimination in the modern world is plainly in retreat, but it will make its last stand, without doubt, in the neighborhood."



George Meany Writes:

Now It's Up to Congress To Produce Bold Program

The following editorial "A Mandate for Progress" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appears in the December issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

ON NOV. 4, 1958, the voters of America spoke up for progress. There can be no other conclusion drawn from the overwhelming vote cast for those candidates who demonstrated their faith in the dynamic character of America.

The voters left no doubt about their determination to build a better tomorrow and their refusal to be satisfied with the past. It was a sound decision—a common-sense approach to the complicated economic and social welfare problems of our time.

America must move forward constantly because ours is a constantly growing nation. We can't stand still because to do so would be, in reality, to move backward.

THOUSANDS OF NEW JOBS MUST be created in this country each year and that, of course, can only be achieved through greater sales and greater production.

Our entire nation is geared to consumer purchasing power. Without it our great productive know-how would be unimportant, for there is no sense in making products unless someone buys them.

Labor unions provide part of that answer through collective bargaining, for as we improve wage levels we increase purchasing power. But for millions of Americans the answer lies with the Congress of the United States—with policies which promote the general welfare, the living standards of millions, the power to buy the things that every American family wants and which millions today can't afford.

THE TIME FOR BOLD, forward legislative steps is clearly here. The voters proved they want that kind of action. They showed they were fed up with recession and unemployment and "second-best" years.

Congress can respond to this mandate by putting America back to work, by building the schools, homes, hospitals, airports and roads which we need so badly. The people spoke up for a sound wage floor for those millions now denied the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. They said they wanted a better share of our wealth for America's farmers and a better break for the millions of retired citizens. They demanded a program of national security geared to our needs, not our minimum budget possibilities.

The voters said America must march forward. Now it is up to Congress to translate that desire into action through legislation that is sound, progressive and intelligent.

Morgan Says:

Burns Scores Recession Policies

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WHEN AN UNHOSTILE EXPERT is constructively critical of the government's measures to combat the late, unlamented ression it may be safely hailed as a helpful, healthful event. Oddly enough, when Dr. Arthur F. Burns did precisely this recently, it failed to unfurl any major headlines despite that fact that his criticisms, carefully weighed and evenly tempered, were aimed straight at the very Administration he had served. Now a professor at Columbia University. Burns was the first chairman of Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisors and is widely credited for successfully steering the country through the earlier recession of 1953-54.

Morgan

One of his most significant accusations was the broad implication that the federal government had been most remiss in its unrealistic wrestle with inflation. Far from accepting the Administration's claims that its emergency meaures had caused the recession's cure he charged, in effect, that the regime's fiscal policies had in fact made matters worse.

Most federal spending programs, Burns said, "did not become effective soon enough to be of any appreciable aid during the recession," but now "although the private economy is advancing (again) a sharply rising scale of federal spending is still ahead of us," meaning this will add to inflationary pressures. "This," he observed pointedly, "is precisely the condition that responsible advocates of a general tax cut sought to prevent."

PRESUMABLY ONE OF THOSE responsible advocates was Burns himself who pushed, unsuccessfully, for a broadly based tax reduction when the recession was worsening. He conceded that either a tax cut or a government spending program involved a deficit but he argued that a cut, at the proper time, would be a quicker stimulus and save the Treasury more in the end. For the future he proposed some system of tax rates which would vary automatically with the economy's ups and downs.

To give added strength to such automatic stabilizers as social security and other insurance, Burns also proposed, interestingly enough, widely expanded unemployment benefits. "A reform," he said, "is long overdue," brushing aside the too limited expansion passed by the last Congress.

Vandercook Says:

The Paradox of NAM Reaction

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers, which, like its feminine companion in retrogressive thinking, the DAR, rarely disappoints its amazed and amused detractors, has outdone itself. Within the antique fastnesses of the NAM, it appears, there exists an antediluvian inner circle that calls itself, frankly, the "Old Timers Council." It is the privilege of the NAM's Old Timers Council to choose a Man of the Year.

Vandercook

This year that honor has been given to Herbert V. Kohler, of Wisconsin. Kohler manufacturers washstands, toilets and other bathroom fixtures. But it is not for the excellence of his products that Kohler has been honored.

What Herbert Kohler has done to win that slippery niche in the NAM's Hall of Fame is, for six years, to have waged the most ruthless fight against a trade union of any businessman of any consequence in the United States. For all those years the Kohler plants have been struck and have doggedly gone on producing with strike breakers.

That interminable lockout—Herbert Kohler's tough-as-a-porcelain-sink's refusal to accept the almost universally accepted principle of a union shop—has resulted in poverty, in civic and social disorder, in violence, in death. Over and over again, federal and state boards of inquiry have decided against the Kohler management. All of them have been defied.

It is for that achievement that the NAM has awarded Kohler its plaque as Man of the Year! It is a puzzling phenomenon. The members of the NAM direct American enterprises worth many tens of billions of dollars, most of those billions representing the invested capital of average Americans, some of whom are trade unionists. Some of those investors, are, in fact, trade unions.

What, then, possesses those favored possessors to persist in a social and economic faith which was outmoded before this century began?

THERE'S THE CLASSIC explanation that power corrupts. Specifically, though, on what, exactly does the NAM base a hatred of trade unionism so intense that it picks Herbert Kohler as its best beloved? What, in common sense, and in plain figures, is the NAM's complaint?

Through the working lifetime of NAM's aging innocents it is true that wages have sharply risen. Is it possible that those manufacturers are not aware that the ever-improving market for the things they make and that the extent of their own fortunes is due wholly to that steady rise in the capacity of more and more Americans to buy?

If the answer to that is "yes" the NAM's problem is pathological. Psychiatrists, not ordinary mortals will have to get to work on that.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE PUBLIC OFFICIALS most closely associated with about two-thirds of the American people are the mayors of their cities. The American Municipal Association, made up of the principal spokesmen of 12,530 municipalities, held its 35th annual congress early this month in Boston, and most of the things they talked about would have been educational to the Eisenhower Administration.

The President and his political theorizers often worry about the alleged danger that the federal government may interfere with "states' rights."

The mayors who represent the overwhelming majority of the people were worried, instead, about the abuses suffered by the residents of cities and their suburban areas at the hands of state legislatures.

From the standpoint of the people who live in urban areas, state legislatures and state governments are no bargain at all. They deny home rule to the people in cities, deny them proportionate power both in the legislatures and in the congressional districts.

Mr. Eisenhower and the financial geniuses who advise him are greatly concerned about the budget and about federal "spending." But the mayors of the cities, both Republican and Democratic, made a special point of paying respectful attention to Sen. Joseph S. Clark, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, who said that Ike's geniuses were indulging in "fallacies."

* * *

IT IS RIDICULOUS, Clark told the mayors, to imagine that the federal government is "crushing the people" with taxes and expenditures.

On the contrary, the national debt and the tax burden are lower than they were 10 years ago in proportion to the expanding economy and population, he said, and the federal tax system "is far superior in justice and efficiency to those of state and local governments."

"There is great merit," he went on, to using federally-obtained money "for urban functions" for the simple reason that taxpayers, meaning profit-conscious businessmen, "cannot threaten to flee the nation as they can and do the city and state."

The mayors were also pleased to listen to Rep. L. H. Fountain, a North Carolina Democrat from the small city of Tarboro, who was chairman of a House subcommittee that in the 85th Congress warned the Eisenhower Administration against distorted thinking about intergovernmental relations.

"States' rights," remarked Fountain, "should not be used as an excuse for indifference to public problems." And "the federal grant (of money) should be regarded as a valid method of harnessing cooperative governmental effort for the accomplishment of well-defined objectives."

The mayors in the Municipal Association are not stooges for the federal government. They think it owns too much property in cities that is tax exempt and they attack the doctrine that the manufacture of plane parts, even by private industry, is not taxable everywhere simply because the federal government will buy the eventual planes.

But they want more federal money for housing and slum clearance and urban renewal, more federal money for area redevelopment, more federal money for sewage plants, for airports, for hospitals, for public health, for transportation facilities, for civil defense.

They want a Dept. of Urban Affairs in the federal government to regularize and channel federal programs for the people in cities as the Dept. of Agriculture runs programs for farm people.

The cities are where the American people live. It isn't un-American to think that the mayors know what their people need and want from the federal government.

'Washington Report' To Cover Congress

"Washington Report to the People," AFL-CIO public service radio program heard last year on 200 stations, will be available again in 1959, covering the 86th Congress.

Senators Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.) will discuss the elimination of Rule 22, the basis for Senate filibusters, in the first program of the new series, available to stations the first week of January. Douglas and Javits will also talk about civil rights legislation they believe Congress should enact.

Rep. John McCormack, Democratic leader, and Rep. Joseph Martin, Republican leader, are expected to discuss the major problems before the new Congress for a program which will be available to radio stations the second week of January.

In successive weeks throughout the congressional session, a Republican and Democratic member will talk about major issues, including minimum wage, labor legislation, social security, taxation, improvement of unemployment compensation laws, housing, and other issues.

"Washington Report" gives a station in each metropolitan area an up-to-the-minute intimate and informal story of the progress of legislation of major interest and importance to the people. The program is available to one station in each area exclusively and without cost to the station. For further information write AFL-CIO Radio, Washington 6, D. C.

How to Buy:

Recession Spotlights Family Debt Control

By Sidney Margolius

A YOUNG HUSBAND and father who temporarily went on a short work week was unable to meet his installment bills.

First he got a bank loan. But he couldn't meet those payments either. He then borrowed from a small-loan company. Each time he incurred additional finance fees. Finally he borrowed from loan sharks. They charged him 50 cents a week for every $5, a true interest rate of 520 percent a year.

He had reached the point of no return of the delinquent debtor. Loan sharks don't merely seize your property; they seize you. The credit union at his shop rescued him with a long-term loan. But it will take him most of the present period of not quite full employment to get free of debt, if he ever does.

The figures on outstanding installment debts show that U.S. families now have climbed out of debt a bit. The big credit binge that began in 1954, after the removal of government installment-buying restrictions, finally paralyzed not only the buying power of many individual families themselves but inevitably slowed down the entire national economy.

Bank reports show that in the recent and still-lingering recession, families had trouble especially paying back debts for home appliances and home-improvement loans. Surprisingly, debtors were less delinquent in paying for cars.

For one thing, the larger auto finance companies were careful not to press too hard if debtors at least contacted the company before they became delinquent and asked for extensions. In 1958, finance companies arranged thousands of extensions on auto contracts, an attorney for Universal C.I.T. reports. If they hadn't, the car lots still would be glutted with repossessed vehicles, he says.

SOME FAMILIES DID LOSE their investments in their homes. In several small-home developments, an FHA official confides, families panicked, moved out and left their homes undefended from vandalism for the mortgage-holders to restore to salable condition. These families got back only nominal amounts, like $40 and $50, and sometimes nothing.

One effect of the 1954-56 installment spree, and the resulting 1957-58 bust, is that for the time being, merchants are going to be more careful in extending credit. The Michigan Merchants Association recently reported it was rejecting 16 percent of all credit requests compared with 10 percent last year. In Chicago, the Retail Furniture Association says it has been rejecting three to four times as many applicants as a year ago. Both the New York Credit Bureau and the Retail Merchants Credit Association of Los Angeles report merchants are making more inquiries about would-be buyers' credit standing before they grant credit.

HOW MUCH DEBT CAN A FAMILY safely carry? There is no answer for all families. One with high housing expense, or a large number of children to feed and clothe, naturally can't carry as much debt as the so-called average. In fact, from the viewpoint of your long-range financial welfare, it's best to avoid buying on installments at all, except in urgent need.

Conservative stores generally figure a family can carry total installment debts, not including its mortgage, of up to 15 percent of its income. Auto finance companies usually require a monthly income equal to four times your monthly payments on the car. Thus, if your income is $400 a month, they figure you can meet car installments of $100 a month. Actually this is a high limit and by no means a safe yardstick for a moderate-income family.

If you ever find you can't meet a payment, get in touch with your creditors before you're actually delinquent. If you can get an extension, you will have to continue paying interest meanwhile. But you will avoid embarrassment and the possible seizure of the goods.

SOME HIGH-PRESSURE INSTALLMENT dealers and loan companies will call you at work, or phone relatives or neighbors under the pretext of having you called to the phone. They have a record of your relatives and neighbors from your original application. If you ever are subjected to such terror, remind the collector that people have collected court damages when their privacy was invaded by visits to relatives or employers.

If you find you can't hold on to a car, house, or other expensive installment purchase, it's better to try to sell it yourself than let it be repossessed. For one thing, you avoid repossession fees. For another, lenders can't put the same care into selling your car you can.

If a car or other valuable item is repossessed, it's wise to write the finance company demanding it take all steps to seek the highest bid. Some states require that repossessed goods be sold at public auction if you had paid half your debt. This may not save you from a deficiency judgment or retrieve your equity, since auctions don't bring high prices. But they do enable you to have a friend bid if other offers are unreasonably low.

Worst potential loss is your house. You need to be most careful to avoid delinquency, and even habitual late payments, since foreclosure laws noticeably favor the lenders. The family that falls behind in mortgage payments has little room to negotiate an extension.

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'The Doctor Business':

Medicine's 'Dollar Policy' Documented in New Book

By Lisbeth Bamberger

NOT UNTIL THE PUBLICATION of this book—"The Doctor Business"—has the conflict between what Author Richard Carter calls the "dollar policies" of organized medicine and the need for better medical care been clearly exposed for careful scrutiny by the American public.

Carter offers convincing evidence that the organization and financing of medical care are "so far behind the times that they have actually become a deterrent to health." He demonstrates how this inadequate system has been "perpetuated by an unduly powerful confederation of medical societies" headed by the American Medical Association.

"The Doctor Business" is brilliant and well-documented. It is frankly partisan. Partisan, that is, if siding with the patient and with health can be so termed.

The author also sides with the individual physician ("by preference he is a dedicated scientist and a devoted healer"), suggesting that "his need for relief from the power of organized medicine is as great as the public's."

CARTER MAKES AN ELOQUENT plea for such relief, maintaining that organized medicine has had its way because of an "unconscionable public abdication of authority."

His challenge is that "there is nothing wrong with the cost and quality of American medical care that cannot be improved by consumer assumption of responsibility of the terms and conditions under which consumer health is maintained."

Carter traces the progress that has been made in medical science, showing how medical care has become concomitantly more complex and appallingly expensive. He tells of a form of organizing and financing medical care that seems to him to be in conformity with modern needs—group payment coupled with group medical practice.

"Instead of having to trot all over town from family physician to specialist to X-ray man to laboratory to Lord-knows-where, paying a separate and uncontrollable fee at every stop," he writes, "the patient goes to one place where his health is comprehensively managed by physicians who patrol each other's performance. And there are rarely extra fees."

He does not insist on prepaid group practices as a flawless panacea. But, as he states quite correctly, "its occasional defects are more amenable to public repair than are the evils of solo, fee-for-service practice." The crux of the matter is, of course, that under plans of this kind the financial incentives operate in harmony with the patient's health needs.

This form of health plan seems to make a great deal of sense. But it is not widespread, and wherever in the vast expanse of our country sentiment appears for this form of organization, there is violent opposition from organized medicine. Why?

Why should not every American be completely protected against the costs of illness or poor health?

Why should not every economic barrier to necessary medical care be swiftly and forever eliminated?

Why should not doctors be practicing cooperatively as a team, sharing expensive equipment and ancillary personnel?

Carter suggests this answer:

"Like most other economic and sociological doctrines of organized medicine, the opposition to full insurance coverage defies normal comprehension unless you bear in mind that it is rooted in the values of commerce.

"At bottom is organized medicine's petrified reluctance to have its fee privileges curtailed. It knows that any program which proposes to guarantee the full medical costs incurred by subscribers is going to have to superintend the physicians' bills.

"Organized medicine spares no effort in undermining such programs and, through its activity in state and federal legislatures as well as its influence over the profession, has been the chief obstacle to their growth."

Carter is confident that organized medicine will not retain forever the power it has held in recent decades. He believes that consumers will soon be taking their rightful place in controlling the economics of medical care. He writes:

"Without presuming to tell a single M.D. how to carve a single appendix, the public can upgrade medicine from the bazaar. As the payers of the bills, consumers are in the position to modify the catch-as-catch-can fee system and put medical economics on a rational basis.

"This obviously cannot be done by the individual patient from his sickbed. (It is unnatural to negotiate from a horizontal position and, in any event, it is unseemly to bargain with the man who has just relieved your pain or saved your life.)

"It is a problem for healthy people, a group problem, a community problem and, in many respects, a national problem. It can be solved by consumer organizations in negotiation with groups of physicians or, if necessary, it can be solved by legislation."

THE DOCTOR BUSINESS, by making possible an increased understanding of the powers and practices of organized medicine, will be of immense help to those who believe that every person in this country deserves to have the very best of modern medical care available to him and who wish to act accordingly.

It is essential reading for every labor union member, officer and staff person who is not content to let those physicians who make up the business end of the doctor business determine the circumstances under which medical care shall be provided.

THE DOCTOR BUSINESS. By Richard Carter. Doubleday. 283 pages. $4.

Lisbeth Bamberger is an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Hold It, Santa, You're Early!

By Jane Goodsell

Maybe I'm just a Scroogelike girly,
But I think Christmas starts too early.
A Christmas season that lasts too long
Gets as stale and old as the Hutsut Song.
Everyone wearies of Rudolph's nose
And Santa's eternal ho-ho-hos.
The herald angels
sing too soon.
The carols start with
the harvest moon.
The stores are
decked in red and
green
Before it's even Halloween,
And Christmas cards
go on display
When Yule is ninety
days away,
And sponsors' messages report
That shopping time
is growing short.

There must be something wrong with me
For I just can't feel Christmasy
Before the summer roses freeze,
And while the leaves are on the trees.
With eighty shopping days to go,
My Christmas spirit's very low.
I couldn't feel more apathetic
If I were under anesthetic.
I do not want to deck the halls
Or freeze mince pies or almond balls.
I fail to work up any zest
At the thought of getting my cards addressed.
Until November's on the wane,
Santa gives me an awful pain.

But my Christmas spirit grows intense
When Yule is only a few days hence.
With Christmas joy I'm nearly senseless.
I sing of Rudolph and good king Wenceslas.
My heart leaps up, and my spirit swells
To the sound of carols and jingle bells.
Why should I do my shopping early?
Me, I like the hurly-burly.
Gifts I've purchased long ago
Are apt to seem inapropos.
They're out of style, and furthermore
I can't recall who I bought them for,
And that is why I always wait,
And do my Christmas shopping late.

For Christmas I've a great affinity,
But only when it gets last minute-y.

Bargaining Report Says:

Strikes 'Minute Fraction' Of American Economic Life

The role of the strike in the over-all picture of American collective bargaining and economic activity is so small as to be almost insignificant, a study by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research shows.

In the current issue of its monthly Collective Bargaining Report, the department poses the 1957 figures on "the worker's ultimate weapon in his relation with his employer," as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in their proper context and makes the following points:

● "The 3,673 strikes represent only about 3 percent of all collective bargaining situations. In 97 percent of the cases, the parties concerned carried on their relations and settled their differences without any work stoppage.

● "The 1.39 million workers involved in strikes during 1957 was only 2 percent of the non-agricultural work-force.

● "The total number of man-days idle, 16.5 million, was only 0.14 percent of the total work-time of all workers and far less than the 40 million man-days lost because of on-the-job accidents. A total of 99.86 percent of all work-time was carried on without interruption by strikes.

● "The days lost by strikes are an even smaller proportion of the total lost work-time represented by the enforced idleness of the unemployed.

● "When viewed in relation to the total collective bargaining and economic activity, the work-time lost as a result of strikes involves only a very minute fraction of the total activity of the nation."

The report is devoted to explaining why strikes occur, their extent, the procedures followed by unions in calling them, and some problems involved in strike activities. It lays to rest many public misconceptions that are often used to combat union organization.

It shows, for instance, that relations between workers and their employers are growing better rather than worse, and that strikes are diminishing rather than increasing.

The number of 1957 man-days lost because of strikes was the lowest since 1931, except for 1940 and the war years. The total was less than in 1927—two decades ago—and about the same as in 1933. And since 1933 the work-force has increased by 70 percent and union membership has multiplied six times.

"All but a small proportion of these 1957 walkouts revolved around basic improvements in wages, hours, supplementary benefits and other working conditions on the job," the report points out.

"These were the chief issues in about 80 percent of the stoppages and responsible for over 90 percent of the total work-time lost."

Strikes for union recognition have declined, the report points out, because the issue can be processed through the National Labor Relations Board. Union security caused only a few strikes either because many unions already have it or were able to negotiate it.

Jurisdictional strikes, which "normally receive very prominent attention in the press," accounted for less than 2 percent of the man-days lost in 1957, largely because of machinery for settling such disputes developed by the AFL-CIO, it says.

The typical 1957 strike, the figures show, involved relatively few workers and only a single plant or establishment—76 percent of all walkouts. Only 7 percent of the stoppages were directed at companies or employer associations with 11 or more separate units.

In their further delving into strikes, the AFL-CIO economists cite a study by the National Industrial Conference Board which shows that 128 out of 194 unions surveyed constitutionally require authorization at both local and international levels before a group of workers can strike.

The report also presents a brief study of collective bargaining provisions concerned with strikes or lockouts, and a discussion of strike benefits which shows that about half of all international unions make such payments, with benefits in about one-third of all unions a flat amount ranging from $5 to $40 a week.

Demands for regulation of strikes "are often part of a well-organized campaign to reduce the effectiveness of trade unions," the report comments.

"The worker's right to strike is an integral part of the workings of a free society," it continues. "The right to strike is somewhat comparable to the farmer's right to refuse to plant a particular crop or a businessman's right to refuse to sell a particular product.

"It could be argued that an individual worker always has the freedom to work or not to work at a particular job for which he has been hired. But unless he also has the freedom to join with other workers and if necessary to act together with them in withholding his labor, this is but an empty right.

"The entire history of labor unions makes clear the fact that without the right to strike, the worker is helpless because his employer will automatically hold an insuperable advantage in bargaining with him."

Meany Endorses Brotherhood Week

The AFL-CIO "is determined to achieve, in our time, the full measure of brotherhood among men," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in accepting appointment as labor-management co-chairman for Brotherhood Week, to be observed Feb. 15 to 22 under sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

He will serve with Herman W. Steinkraus, chairman of the board of the Bridgeport Brass Co. and a former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

"The trade union movement, which is founded upon the principle of brotherhood, staunchly supports Brotherhood Week," he said. "The brotherhood of workers in free and democratic trade unions is fundamental to social and economic progress for American wage earners. Discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin is especially repugnant to the American labor movement."

NLRB Upheld On Hot Cargo Notice Rule

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld a National Labor Relations Board ruling that "evasive answers" by a union to members who asked whether they should handle "hot cargo" constituted an unfair labor practice.

The decision was limited, however, to the specific circumstances arising out of a strike for recognition by the Teamsters against Clark Brothers and Coffey Transfer Co., Omaha, Nebr.

Challenging the NLRB ruling, the Teamsters claimed the union's obligations under a 1955 settlement agreement with the NLRB had been fulfilled by the posting of notices required by the board that the union would not "induce or encourage" members to refuse to handle goods from the struck company.

The NLRB contended the union should have affirmatively told its members they could handle the "hot cargo" rather than refer them to the posted notice or decline to discuss the matter.

The court held that "in the context of the union's other activities" the NLRB could properly find "evasive answers" to be an unfair labor practice.

It said the NLRB was within its legal rights in requiring Teamsters Local 554 to notify members that the union had "no objection" to their handling goods coming from struck firms. But it also questioned the wisdom of the wording and suggested that it would be better for the NLRB to require "objective" actions by the union "rather than requiring it to express a subjective opinion."

The labor board was directed by the court to drop wording making the "cease and desist" order applicable "to all other employes in the area over which the union has jurisdiction."

The evidence was "quite insufficient," the court said, to warrant such a blanket order.

A Christmas Sock

Clerks Teach Members Their Political 'ABCs'

Politics is simply a matter of practicing your "ABCs"—365 days a year.

That's the keystone of a burgeoning political education program being carried on by the Retail Clerks.

In the union's terminology, "ABC" stands for "Active Ballot Club." These units have been set up in every one of the union's locals across the country. And they are gradually being implemented by area-wide groups in sections where there is a concentration of RCIA members.

"Politics isn't just a question of sponsoring rallies or endorsing candidates," according to the union's president, James A. Suffridge.

He told a charter luncheon of the Chicago Area Active Ballot Club that the most important work a union can do in the field of citizenship education comes not at campaign time, but between elections.

He listed four key goals for the union's ABC's:

● Make sure that all members are registered and qualified to vote.

● Work for the passage of important measures in city councils, state legislatures and Congress.

● Advise members of the backgrounds, positions and voting records of candidates for public office.

● Encourage members to vote.

"We will not endorse candidates," Suffridge told the 200 delegates to the Chicago area club who represent more than 20,000 members affiliated with ABC's in their local unions.

"The AFL-CIO, through the Committee on Political Education in its state and local units, does an effective job of screening candidates," he continued. "We want to make politics meaningful to every member of our locals. We know there's a close relationship between what happens legislatively and the welfare of our members."

Instead of endorsing candidates, ABCs distribute COPE voting records, coupled with candidates' answers to questionnaires concerning their position on measures of interest to the trade union movement.

Suffridge explained this use of the "soft sell" in the union's political education program this way: "We do not want to create any unnecessary conflicts. Our members are intelligent and accustomed to thinking for themselves. We give them the information and rely on their judgment in reaching a decision. We are not engaging in political activity to boost the ambitions of any individual."

The Chicago Area ABC is the third regional organization set up by the RCIA to date. The first was established a year ago in Greater Philadelphia, and the second was organized on a state-wide basis in New Jersey last September.

Each local ABC is autonomous. The regional councils, as they are developed, are designed to bring about a greater degree of coordination of local activities. The governing bodies of the area clubs are composed of eight members from each local ABC—the five officers and three members-at-large. Each local has a delegate on one of the four standing committees — registration, political education, legislation and membership.

Dues are $1 a year, part of which remains with the club to finance its own educational operations with the remainder going to COPE to help defray the cost of literature and voting records used in the RCIA program.

Registration in many locals has reached 100 percent and some have passed that mark because wives and husbands of members have joined.

Pollock Hits Inaction On Textile Pay

A statement by the head of the nation's largest textile firm in support of a higher federal minimum wage was cited by Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers of America as evidence of the need for government intervention in the textile industry.

Spencer Love, president of Burlington Industries, Inc., proposed a 25 percent increase in the minimum wage as a means of raising wage levels at all textile plants. He said some textile companies are unable to grant a general increase because "all producers would not follow" and companies which give raises would be at a competitive disadvantage.

Pollock wrote Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.), chairman of a special Senate subcommittee on problems of the textile industry, that Love's statement demonstrates the need for a separate Textile Labor Relations Board and a Textile Development Agency representing government, unions and industry.

Workers in the textile industry need relief before action by Congress to raise the minimum wage could become effective, Pollock said.

Meany Urges Donations To Heart Fund Drive

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a national sponsor of the 1959 Heart Fund Campaign of the American Heart Association, has called on union members to support "this worthy and deserving cause" through contributions to the coming appeal.

"There can be little doubt that one of the greatest health problems that organized labor is faced with today is job security for workers with heart disease," he said.

"Is a worker who has had a heart attack to be scrapped completely, even though medically he has recovered sufficiently to return to his job? Should the fact that a worker has a heart ailment be enough to bar him from his right to earn a livelihood?

"The American Heart Association, through its broad program of research, education and community service, is not only saving hearts and lives but also saving jobs for the nation's wage earners."

FIRST TO ENROLL in the nationwide health security program for members of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and their dependents were these firemen on the Kansas City Terminal Railway. Brotherhood officials shown with the first group of enrollees are, standing, Vice Pres. H. L. Ellis (left) and Gen. Chairman K. L. Manion.

Blocked SUB Benefits Up to Ohio Legislature

Columbus, O.—The responsibility for permitting unemployed workers to receive state jobless compensation and supplemental unemployment benefits simultaneously now rests in the hands of the incoming Democratic-controlled legislature.

It was placed there by the Ohio Supreme Court, Democratic Gov.-elect Michael V. DiSalle and the Ohio State AFL-CIO.

Climaxing an extended legal battle, the State Supreme Court ruled by a 5-2 majority that the law was silent on the question of SUB. In so doing, it upheld the Republican Administration of outgoing Gov. C. William O'Neill, which had ruled that SUB payments must be deducted from state compensation checks.

In handing down its long-delayed decision, the court left the next move up to the legislature. The majority opinion declared that "if such a plan of supplemental unemployment benefits is to be approved in this state, that approval should not be left to mere inference but should be placed on the sound basis of definite statutory or constitutional amendment."

DiSalle promptly announced he would recommend legislative action to correct the situation and legalize SUB.

The State AFL-CIO, urging that such a bill be made the first order of business when the legislature convenes in January, reminded the Democratic majority in both houses that their party platform called for "permitting labor and management to retain the freedom of providing for supplemental unemployment benefits."

"Since the companies involved are willing to provide this extra and badly needed financial help during times of layoff," the labor body said, "it is up to the legislature to take whatever steps are necessary to make the payments possible."

Millions of dollars in SUB payments due jobless workers under programs negotiated by the Auto Workers and Steelworkers have been held in escrow during the court fight. Action by the legislature would unfreeze them. The State AFL-CIO noted that 40 other states, with unemployment compensation laws similar to Ohio's, have authorized SUB in addition to state jobless payments.

Two lower courts ruled earlier that SUB was legal. Agreeing with them were Supreme Court Justices Charles B. Zimmerman and Kingsley A. Taft, who filed a dissent from the majority opinion in which they contended there were "no provisions" in the Ohio unemployment compensation act "which could reasonably suggest any doubt as to the lawfulness" of SUB plans.

CSC Honors Dr. Johnson, First Leader

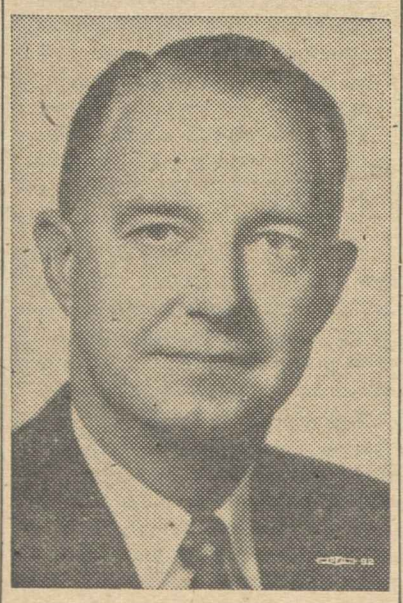
New York—The national advisory council to the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee paid tribute to its first chairman, the late Kenneth D. Johnson, at a meeting at Hotel Commodore here.

Johnson, dean emeritus of the New York School of Social Work, died at his home in Orleans, Mass., last month.

A special resolution, read by Dr. William J. Villaume of the National Council of Churches, called attention to Johnson's "lifetime of service in behalf of others" and his career as "soldier, lawyer, judge, public administrator and educator."

"The measure of his belief in the vital relationship between labor and social work was evidenced by the time and personal effort he gave to the work of this body," the resolution added.

Robert E. Bondy, director of the National Social Welfare Assembly, is currently serving as acting chairman of the advisory council. It was established 18 months ago to advise the AFL-CIO CSC on its activities in the social work field.



HAROLD C. CROTTY, president of the Maintenance of Way Employes, has been elected to the board of directors of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. He succeeds T. C. Carroll, former president of the union.

Rail Firemen Launch New Health Plan

Cleveland, O. — A new nationwide health security program for members of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and their families has been inaugurated following several months of careful planning and study, Pres. H. E. Gilbert has announced.

The brotherhood sought to answer the pressing demand for adequate coverage through its own program, he said, using the facilities of the Blue Cross-Blue Shield organizations.

The plan parallels, to a certain degree, the regular coverage of the two organizations but has important differences which Gilbert maintained makes it superior.

Major Differences

The differences include 365-day hospitalization with full cost of semi-private rooms; medical protection of the best available Blue Shield local plan, with 365-day coverage where practical; no restrictions on pre-existing conditions and no waiting period for maternity benefits for those who enroll at the first opportunity; and coverage for dependents only, if the member prefers to retain previously-obtained protection.

In addition, Gilbert explained, members who retire remain covered by the program and retain their right to benefits, and the widows and dependents of members who die can transfer to local Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage.

The program is being initiated on a railroad-by-railroad basis, except for large carriers where separate general grievance committees are maintained, with members employed by the Kansas City Terminal Railway first in line to enroll. On the KCT, where the plan will become effective Feb. 1, 1959, negotiations have been opened to obtain the checkoff for payment of premiums.

Meany Names Hall To Committee Post

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers has been appointed a member of the AFL-CIO Social Security Committee by Pres. George Meany.

The committee makes recommendations to the Executive Council and the AFL-CIO convention in the field of welfare policy, many of which have been translated into legislative programs.

In making the appointment, Meany told Hall he was naming him "because of your knowledge of the problems confronting those engaged in the maritime trades, and the leadership you have shown in the development of welfare programs for those engaged in such trades."

AMA House of Delegates Stalls:

'New Look' Urged On Medical Plans

Minneapolis, Minn.—A top American Medical Association commission has urged the nation's physicians to adopt a "judicious, tolerant and progressive attitude" toward prepaid medical care plans.

Such a proposal, if accepted by the AMA's influential house of delegates representing some 170,000 physicians, would mark a drastic change from the association's present hostility toward any plan not completely controlled by doctors.

A meeting of the AMA's 198-member house of delegates here, held in connection with the association's annual clinical meeting, deferred a vote on the commission's report until its next meeting in June.

Reception Mixed

However, the proposal apparently encountered a chilly reception among many of the 3,000 doctors who attended the clinical meeting, despite its impressive sponsorship.

The house of delegates endorsed another proposal that doctors lower medical fees for older people. The aim is to have insurance companies and pre-payment plans, according to an AMA spokesman, tailor health insurance for the aged at lower costs than at present.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, assailed the proposal as another AMA effort to "undermine the Forand bill," which would give government-paid medical insurance to recipients of social security benefits.

He challenged the AMA to prove its sincerity by using its influence to get insurance companies "to start issuing non-cancellable policies so that older people aren't denied coverage the first time they become sick." He also called on the organization to "do something about calling doctors to account for their abuses of health programs—such as the overcharging and fee-splitting practices."

The report of the 15-man commission on medical care plans, hailed by one observer as "one of the landmarks of 20th century American medical care," was based on a four-year study.

The commission was headed by Dr. Leonard W. Larson, Bismarck, N. D., who also is chairman of the AMA board of trustees. Its members included Dr. Leo Price, New York, medical director of the Ladies' Garment Workers union health center.

Its conclusions were as remarkable for what was left unsaid as for its specific recommendations.

One Objection Dropped

For instance, the report did not attack the prepaid plans as "unethical" or criticize the quality of medical care—frequent objections in past years by organized medicine.

Instead, it noted that "medical care for many persons in low income groups has improved" and added that "good medical care is being provided, within the scope of services offered," by medical plan units where visits were made.

The report noted that the growth of plans in industrialized areas frequently was the result of collective bargaining and that the growth of plans sponsored by unions and consumer groups is likely to continue.

It warned that direction of such plans by lay administrators, "who do not realize the limitations of their medical knowledge," may lower the quality of medical care by forcing physicans to carry too great a work load or to exceed their professional limitations.

'Free Choice' Bypassed

The report significantly ignored the traditional claim of organized medicine that "free choice of physician" is an absolute must for proper medical care.

It noted that many plans provided for "closed panel" medical staffs—that is, limiting the subscriber to the use of physicians who are employed by or under contract with the plan.

"The principle of free choice of physician," the report added, "should be applied as universally as practicable. Free choice of physician is an important factor in good medical care."

Goldfine Indicted for Contempt of Congress

Boston millionaire Bernard Goldfine, disclosure of whose tax-deducted gifts to Sherman Adams brought about the latter's resignation as Pres. Eisenhower's No. 1 aide, was indicted by a federal grand jury on 18 counts of contempt of Congress.

The charges were based on Goldfine's refusal to answer questions when a special House subcommittee was investigating his troubles with federal regulatory agencies and his friendship with Adams.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), was probing the question of improper White House influence on the "independent" government agencies. It revealed that Goldfine paid $3,000 worth of Adams' hotel bills, gave him numerous presents and "loaned" him an expensive rug—all of them deducted as "business expenses" on his company income tax returns—during a period when the firms were under scrutiny by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Goldfine told the committee that the questions, involving transactions of the Boston Port Development Co., concerned his firm's "internal affairs," and were thus outside the committee's powers of inquiry. Harris said this was a case of "an individual who was obviously getting away with illegal acts" telling the Congress "I am going to give you what I want you to have and that's all."

Eisenhower conceded that Adams, as his chief of staff, had been "imprudent" in taking gifts, but declined to dismiss him because "I need him." Eight weeks later, amid Republican protest against his continuing on the job, Adams stepped down as the congressional election campaign neared its climax.

Adams is now writing his memoirs and reportedly has been offered $100,000 for their publication. Harper Bros. have announced they are signing a contract with the one-time White House aide for publication of his book, and Life magazine has said it made "a firm offer" for serialization rights.

In addition to facing trial on the contempt charges, Goldfine is currently in the courts in connection with his income tax returns.

Put Up or Shut Up:

Harrison Scores Red's 'Peace' Aims

United Nations, N. Y.—A powerful challenge to put up or shut up about "peaceful co-existence" was hurled at the Soviet Union by George M. Harrison, U. S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and an AFL-CIO vice-president.

In a major address before the UN's Special Political Committee buttressed by a devastating arsenal of facts and figures, Harrison demolished the Soviet thesis that Moscow alone believes in and practices "peaceful and neighborly relations among states." That was the theme debated by the UN committee at Soviet insistence.

Harrison examined Soviet pretensions in the light of Soviet deeds. He showed that the basic approach to "peaceful co-existence" expounded by Lenin in 1920 is the same being followed by Russia's present dictator. He quoted Nikita Khrushchev as saying recently:

"All the world will come to communism; history does not ask whether you want it or not."

He accused Moscow and its satellite parties of acting and talking in "a warlike fashion."

"We in the United States do not expect," Harrison told the UN, "our economic and social system to conquer the world under the name of 'capitalism' or under any name. We have not imposed our system anywhere. We do not need to. We do not desire to. In fact we could not do it if we tried. You can impose tyranny on people but you cannot impose freedom on them."

Harrison took up one theme in the UN's 1949 resolution called "Essentials of Peace" calling for the removal of "barriers to the free exchange of information and ideas essential to international understanding and peace." This resolution was reaffirmed in 1954 and Harrison examined how the USSR has failed to live up to it. Here is how Moscow's "rigid thought control" system functions:

1 Jamming of radio broadcasts. The number of radio transmitters operated by the Soviet Union and satellites for jamming foreign broadcasts rose from a dozen in 1948 to 2,500 in 1958. These represent a capital investment of $250 million and cost about $100 million a year to operate.

"Its purpose, which it partly accomplishes," said Harrison, "is to shut off the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Communist bloc from outside broadcasts in all their native languages. This includes broadcasts not only by the United States but by other countries, too—and even by the United Nations itself. . . . Yet it broadcasts nothing but meaningless noise."

So determined are the Soviets to keep foreign broadcasts in Russian from the Russian people that they even jammed speeches by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. To top it off, Harrison revealed that at the Geneva conference in 1955, messages by Khrushchev and the purged Bulganin were also jammed by Russia.

"Can it be," asked Harrison, "that the Soviet government sometimes does not even want the Soviet people to know what their own representatives abroad are saying to the rest of the world?"

But, Harrison pointed out, English language broadcasts originating in Moscow and beamed to North America 16 hours a day come in crystal clear to anyone who wants to listen to them.

2 Censorship and control of the printed word. In Moscow is a mysterious organization called "Glavlit" which censors everything originating in or entering the Soviet Union. It censors every book, pamphlet, movie, newspaper or periodical whether published in Russia or imported. It censors every dispatch which foreign news correspondents want to send out and its decisions are final. Here are some examples Harrison cited:

- A correspondent was forbidden by Soviet censors to send out the text of a biography of Premier Charles De Gaulle of France, taken word for word from the official Soviet encyclopedia.
- Dispatches reporting that the birthday of former Premier Bulganin, recently purged by Khrushchev, went unobserved this year were banned.
- When the U.S. Ambassador to Moscow spoke on Soviet television last July 4, Soviet press coverage of his appearance ran six lines which did not quote him or what he talked about. When Soviet Ambassador Menshikov spoke on TV here, his statements were widely quoted in the American press.

Four-Point Appeal

Harrison made a four-point appeal to Moscow:

1—Stop radio jamming and let each Soviet citizen decide for himself if he wants to listen to foreign broadcasts.

2—Let foreign newspapers and magazines be sold freely in Russia.

3—Let foreign news correspondents work in the USSR without censorship or harassment.

4—Let all UN documents and publications be sold freely in the Soviet Union and be made available in libraries and universities.

The appeal fell on deaf ears. As soon as Harrison finished his 6,500-word address, the Soviet spokesman, Arkady A. Sobolev, denounced it as a "propaganda statement such as we have not heard for many years." Sobolev defended the jamming system as part of "peaceful co-existence" and accused the U.S. of violating the UN Charter by interfering in another country's domestic affairs.

ILO Association Study Head Named

Geneva—John Price, chief of the Intl. Labor Organization's Industrial Committees Div., has been appointed chief of the new Freedom of Association Survey Div. with the rank of special assistant to the director-general.

Price, who is Welsh, has been in the ILO secretariat since 1943. From 1937 to 1943 he was secretary of the Political, Research, Education & Intl. Dept. of the British Transport & General Workers Union.

Venezuela Elects Anti-Red President

Romulo Betancourt, head of the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela, has been elected new president of the country in its first free election in 10 years.

Betancourt was backed by anti-Communist elements of organized labor. His major opponent, Rear Adm. Wolfgang Larrazabal, candidate of the Republican Democratic Union, had the support of the Communist party. Dr. Rafael Caldera, candidate of the Social Christian Party, ran a poor third.

All three parties had agreed on a platform which included an increase in Venezuelan oil royalties. Each also had agreed to include representatives of the other two parties in the new government. Communist support for Larrazabal made the election a fight between Communists and anti-Communists.

FUTURE TECHNICIANS of India's steel industry who are studying in the United States were told how America's Steelworkers operate at a seminar the union conducted for them in AFL-CIO headquarters. Here William Jacko, USWA industrial engineer, explains some of the union's activities. The training is a joint venture of the union, steel companies and five universities, and is financed by the Ford Foundation.

USWA Tells Union Role To Indians

A group of young engineers from India, the future technicians of their country's rapidly-growing steel industry, was given an insight into how the Steelworkers operate in this country's counterpart at a union seminar in Washington.

The seminar was part of the "INSTEP" program — Indian Steel Training and Educational Program —being conducted by the union, the steel companies and five universities or technical schools with financing by the Ford Foundation and the blessing of the Indian government.

At the three-day seminar, held in AFL-CIO headquarters, Arthur J. Goldberg, the union's general counsel, discussed "The Legal Status of Collective Bargaining and Labor," while former Chairman Leon Keyserling of the President's Council of Economic Advisers talked on "Recession and Growth."

The work of job evaluation and description was discussed by William Jacko. USWA industrial engineer, and what social security means to Steelworkers was analyzed by Consultant Joseph Senturia. AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg described the AFL-CIO and USWA Intl. Affairs Rep. Meyer Bernstein told about labor and international affairs.

The Indians who attended the seminar are among 200 technicians being trained in this country. The USWA has devoted considerable time and effort to the venture, which is a private exchange program and does not have government support. The trainees have attended union meetings at all levels from the local to the international convention, and have been given an insight into the union.

Publicists' Contest Names Zack Judge

AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack has been appointed a member of the panel of judges to serve in the 15th annual Silver Anvil Awards competition of the American Public Relations Association.

The association's Silver Anvils are the "Oscars" of the public relations field and are presented annually to the top programs in 20 categories, including labor unions. In addition, the winning programs are added to the association's collection of outstanding public relations programs in the Library of Congress.

Two from AFL-CIO Visit in Latin America

Two AFL-CIO representatives were among a group of 30 Americans who have just completed an experimental "people-to-people" discussion tour of seven South American countries. The tour was designed to promote inter-American understanding and cooperation through frank discussion by private citizens of economic and social problems.

Serafino Romualdi, the AFL-CIO's Inter-American representative, and Seymour Brandwein, AFL-CIO economist, represented organized labor. Labor was also represented for a part of the trip by Paul K. Reed of the United Mine Workers.

Romualdi and Reed went directly from the tour to the convention being held in Bogota, Colombia, by the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), the western hemisphere arm of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Among other national U.S. organizations participating in the South American tour were the American Legion, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the League of Women Voters, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Farm Bureau Federation. These and other organizations joining in the tour have a combined membership of more than 60 million Americans.

Chairman of the group was George V. Denney, president of International Seminars, Inc., which organized the program. Formal seminars and public town meetings were held in each country visited, along with hundreds of informal discussions and visits to homes, schools, and labor, business and other organizations.

Deep Labor Interest

Commenting on discussions with labor and economic leaders, Brandwein reported that "despite considerable differences among the South American countries, there was in every one a great interest in the achievements and techniques of organized labor in the United States."

"There is a great desire to learn more about American collective bargaining methods," Brandwein noted. "The South American labor leaders repeatedly called for increased contacts with American trade unions and for an increased flow of information on our labor-management relations practices."

"The standard of living of most workers in South America is unbelievably low," Brandwein said. He pointed out that the average per capita annual income in Latin America is $312, compared to over $2500 in the U.S.

"This is why so much of our discussions centered on how to raise living standards and on how to reduce the wide disparities in income which exist in many of the South American countries between a relatively small number of rich families and the great bulk of the population," he said.

"We found an increasing awareness that plans for a rapid and sound economic expansion should give a top priority to an increase in purchasing power for workers so as to increase buying power in domestic markets and make possible the economies of mass production and mass consumption which typify the U.S. economy. The development of stronger free trade unions was widely recognized as a key step in this process."

Some Red Infiltration

Brandwein reported that in many of the countries Communists have actively been infiltrating unions and seeking control, mainly by urging "united fronts."

"From the questions asked us about how U.S. labor handled and disposed of the Communists," Brandwein said, "there appears to be a growing awareness by South American democratic leaders of the danger of collaborating with Communists and of the need to combat them as forcefully as possible."

Much of the economic discussions focused on such other vital problems as the need of South American countries for (1) reduction in barriers to trade with the U.S.; (2) increase in U.S. private and public investment in Latin American economic development; (3) increase and diversification of industry and modernization of agricultural methods; (4) improvement in labor force skills through expanded general and vocational education; and (5) increased productivity through more efficient managerial methods and improved technology.

The group spent 3 to 5 days in each of the following cities: Caracas, Venezuela; Bogota, Colombia; Lima, Peru; Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

IUD Charges 'Union-Busting':

Legislative Probe Of NLRB Demanded

By Gene Zack

A full-scale congressional investigation of the "union-busting" activities of the National Labor Relations Board was demanded by the Executive Board of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The call for an all-out probe by the 86th Congress was the keystone of a wide-ranging program of legislative action recommended at a day-long meeting at Washington's Sheraton Park Hotel.

"The IUD notes with apprehension the continuing attempts of the Eisenhower NLRB to make the Taft-Hartley Act even more restrictive through union-busting interpretations," the board declared, adding that the labor board "must be made to cease its anti-union drive and to interpret the law without bias."

The statement on legislation, which pointed out that last month's election results "showed clearly that the American people want liberal government and that they will not tolerate union-busting," called for:

- Repeal of Sec. 14-B of Taft-Hartley, which permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws.
- Passage of "constructive labor-management legislation patterned along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill but without restrictive provisions written into the bill on the Senate floor as the result of political pressures."
- Enactment of adequate area redevelopment legislation. The IUD termed Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the Douglas-Payne distressed areas bill "cruel, pointless and in violation of the needs of tens of thousands of American workers furthering chronic economic depression."
- Increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 to "meet pressing human needs," and broadening of coverage to include millions now excluded.
- Setting of minimum federal standards on unemployment compensation to give jobless workers benefits equal to two-thirds of average pay for a maximum of 39 weeks.
- Passage of the Forand bill to provide certain hospital and surgical care for persons receiving social security benefits.
- Enactment of a "realistic" federal school construction bill providing at least $600 million annually for the next six years.
- Passage of a bill providing at least $500 million annually for urban renewal and low middle income housing.

The IUD also called for civil rights legislation that would include anti-lynching laws, elimination of poll taxes, and laws that would make the bombing of schools and houses of worship a federal crime. The board contributed $1,000 each to Clinton, Tenn. and Osage, W. Va., to help the communities rebuild schools bombed by a die-hard segregationists.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a press conference after the session, shrugged off suggestions by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), that both labor and management step out of the political arena.

Reuther declared himself "unalterably oposed" to the creation of a labor party in America, declaring such a move would "fragmentize our society." Labor, he said is "committed to working within the structure of the two-party system."

In New York, where he was attending a collective bargaining policy conference of his union, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the 1958 elections "brought about the victory of a host of liberal candidates in both the major parties." Beirne said he saw "no need" for a labor party "in the foreseeable future."

The IUD president called for "good will and understanding" between craft and industrial unions to solve job disputes, and once again set forth the department's proposal calling for arbitration of such disputes as "a terminal step" that would be binding on both sides.

HERBERT V. KOHLER, left, whose Kohler Co. of Sheboygan, Wis., has been struck more than four years by the Auto Workers, is awarded the National Association of Manufacturers award as "Man of the Year." Presentation is made by the NAM's executive committee chairman, Cola G. Parker.

NAM 'Honors' Labor-Hater H. V. Kohler

New York—Herbert V. Kohler doesn't like unions—and the National Association of Manufacturers loves him for it.

The depth of that affection was evident here as the NAM proudly presented its "Man of the Year" award to the chairman of the board of the Kohler Co. of Sheboygan, Wis. The award was in recognition of the fact that Kohler's union-busting tactics have kept Auto Workers Local 933 on strike for more than four years.

The citation given Kohler was a remarkable rewriting of history. Presented by former NAM director Cola G. Parker, the award saluted the anti-union industrialist for his continuing battle to uphold "individual rights."

The long and bitter labor dispute, the citation said, stemmed from Kohler's insistence that his company had no more right to "force" an employe to join a union than to keep him from joining.

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner, George A. Downing, who pored over 40,000 pages of testimony relating to the strike, disagreed completely with the NAM's version of the facts.

Downing ruled last year that Kohler was guilty of unfair labor practices, had failed to bargain in good faith with the union, and had unlawfully discharged 32 UAW members for union activity.

The NLRB has ordered Downing to reopen hearings to take further testimony at the request of both the union and the company. Testimony before the McClellan select Senate committee disclosed that Kohler had hired firms of private detectives to spy on UAW officials and others connected with the labor dispute.

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Congress Goals Set By Liberal Democrats

A 10-member group of liberal House Democrats will meet Dec. 15 to map plans for advancing social and economic legislation in the 86th Congress by cutting down the blockading power of the conservative-dominated House Rules Committee.

The move is intended to initiate changes in House rules or to increase liberal membership on the Rules Committee, now controlled by Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) with the collaboration of right-wing Republicans.

The action on House rules came as a bipartisan group of Senate liberals perfected plans for an attack on the opening day of Congress, Jan. 7, on the Senate's filibuster rule and as the Democratic Advisory Committee called for major advances in civil rights and in the fields of labor and welfare legislation.

The Democratic Advisory Council, a creation of the National Committee headed by Chairman Paul Butler, includes such national party leaders as former Pres. Truman, Adlai E. Stevenson, the party's presidential nominee in 1952 and 1956, Governors Averell Harriman of New York and G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, and former Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York.

Backs Filibuster Curb

It has no votes in Congress, but it is considered strongly representative of the northern and western Democrats who have controlled the party's nominating conventions for many years and are expected to control the convention that chooses the presidential nominee in 1960.

The Advisory Council gave specific support to the bipartisan liberal attack on the Senate's filibuster rule and to efforts to change House rules so as to reduce the obstructive power of the Rules Committee.

It recommended legislation to increase federal aid to schools, creation of a federal health program, expansion of social security coverage and benefits, an increase in coverage and amount of the minimum wage, inflation control and tax reform to plug up loopholes in the revenue laws, aid to economically distressed areas, a new farm program, a revision of immigration laws and improvement of the jobless compensation system.

The council's program goes substantially beyond the legislative program thus far announced by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), and Speaker Sam Rayburn in a telephone interview indicated that Congress would make its own program.

The Advisory Council recommendations, nevertheless, are considered certain to form a large part of the proposals that will be pushed by the increased majorities won by the Democratic party in both House and Senate.

House liberals planning their attack on Smith's Rules Committee point out that the group has frequently been used by Smith to delay or totally check social and economic legislation.

Delays Liberal Bills

Smith has had the support of Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) and the frequent backing of the four Republican members to produce a tie vote to delay legislation in the 12-member committee.

The departure of two "middle-of-the-road" Republicans from the committee is expected to advance two extreme right-wingers to the GOP bloc and increase Smith's power unless the rules are changed or the representation of liberal Democrats is increased.

The Democratic National Committee before receiving its Advisory Council's report strongly backed Butler in rejecting an attempt by Louisiana Democrats to oust their national committeeman, Camille F. Gravel, Jr., because of his "moderation" on civil rights.

Dems Asked to Ban 'Work' State Meet

Location of the 1960 Democratic national convention in a "right-to-work" state would "greatly offend millions of workers," Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said in a telegram to Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler.

Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice president, urged the national committee to shun all "right-to-work" states for the convention. He specifically asked the Democrats to reject a bid from Miami Beach because of Florida's compulsory open shop law.

He reminded Butler that trade unionists expended "tremendous energy" in defeating "work" proposals in five of the six states where they appeared on the ballot in the 1958 elections.

Court Orders Hoffa To Obey Monitors

A federal court has ordered the Teamsters Union to drop plans for a special convention next March intended to "get rid of" the court-appointed monitors.

U.S. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who named the monitors under a consent decree last January temporarily ending litigation that challenged the election of James R. Hoffa as IBT president, also ordered the union to comply with 10 specific "clean-up" recommendations of the monitors.

The convention call, Letts ruled, was "null and void," and he amended the consent decree to make any further call subject to recommendation of the monitors and "the final approval of the court."

Letts held that all 10 of the clean-up recommendations of the majority of the monitors were "reasonable" and that the powers of the monitors were not solely "recommendatory."

He warned that "remedies are not lacking in our judicial process" if court orders should be "violated, disregarded or ignored."

Letts also ruled that provisions in the IBT constitution on eligibility of rank-and-file members to run for office were "contrary to public policy and invalid."

He directed that three members of Youngstown, O., Local 377 be declared eligible. The effect of this order goes directly to Hoffa who under the constitution interprets the document.

The three Youngstown members were ruled off the ballot earlier by another federal jurist, Dist. Judge James C. Connell of Cleveland. Connell was identified in testimony before the McClellan special Senate committee as the alleged recipient of a silver champagne bucket as a 1955 gift from Ohio Teamsters leaders whose position he upheld in throwing rivals off the ballot.

Connell denied receiving any gift and said he would not "dignify" the McClellan committee by getting into a controversy. An application is pending for a stay of Connell's orders.

The majority of the Board of Monitors, headed by Martin F. O'Donoghue, Washington, D. C., labor lawyer, has tangled repeatedly with Hoffa in an effort to get recommendations obeyed on elections, accounting, trusteeships and the filing of charges against IBT leaders accused of abuse of power and misuse of funds.

O'Donoghue was told by Judge Letts to draw up language to put into effect the full force of the decision ordering Hoffa to comply with clean-up proposals.

NLRB Ruling In Bake Case 'Calamitous'

The AFL-CIO has strongly protested a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board which it called "calamitous" in that it would "invalidate most of the collective bargaining agreements currently in effect in the United States."

The case involved a representation election to be held at the Wm. Wolf Bakery of Baton Rouge, La. between the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the expelled Bakery Workers. In ordering an election the NLRB said that it was doing so in spite of what it called illegalities in the check-off system in effect. This involved the check-off for initiation fees and lack of any time limit on the check-off authorization.

The AFL-CIO in a brief filed in support of a request for a rehearing contended that these so-called "defects" exist in practically all existing contracts, which would have to be scrapped if the board's ruling is allowed to stand.

It declared that the NLRB, under Taft-Hartley, does not have the legal right to pass on contract provisions that do not involve unfair labor practices and that the board was going far beyond its proper jurisdiction.

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Liberal GOP Senate Bloc Revolts Against Old Guard

Pay Hikes Cushioned Recession

The ability of trade unions to negotiate wage increases during the 1957-58 recession and the impact of New Deal social legislation were major factors in preventing the slump from developing into a "full-blown depression."

These two factors offset over 75 percent of the decline in total wage and salary payments between August 1957 and April 1958 that otherwise would have occurred in that period of layoffs and cutback in working hours.

The above conclusions are contained in the November issue of "Economic Trends and Outlook" published by the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.

Many Problems Remain

The publication comments that while "many serious economic problems remain . . . the sharp decline from August 1957 to April 1958 is clearly behind us."

But while industrial production, for example, has made a sharp recovery, the high rate of unemployment still remains a major problem.

Industrial production climbed from an April 1958 low of 126 on the Federal Reserve Board index to 141 in November. At the onset of the recession in August 1957 it registered 145.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment which was 4.3 percent in August 1957 climbed to 7.5 in April 1958 and in November fell back only to 5.9 percent.

The upturn in production and sales since last April indicates the "remarkable flexibility of the American economy," the publication declares, although it does not necessarily mean that

(Continued on Page 2)

Unions Aid Victims of School Fire

Chicago—Stunned by a tragic school fire which claimed 92 victims early this month, numerous trade unions here appealed to employers to cancel scheduled Christmas parties and turn the money over to families of the fire casualties.

The holocaust at Our Lady of Angels School on Dec. 1 took the lives of 89 children and three nuns, and left another 50 pupils hospitalized with severe burns and shock.

The plea for a suspension of holiday festivities came as union men and women dug deep into their own pockets and their union treasuries to contribute more than $50,000 to an emergency fund started by Mayor Richard J. Daley (D). Many unions and their members made cash gifts to the relief fund while smoke was still pouring from the school, located in a workers' neighborhood.

Hailing labor's prompt and generous response to appeals for help, Daley declared: "This is another example of organized labor's response to the needs of the people of our city."

But labor gave far more than money in the grim aftermath of the school tragedy, joining in meeting an urgent need for blood donations to keep the injured children alive.

Radio Station WCFL, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor, made around-the-clock broadcasts

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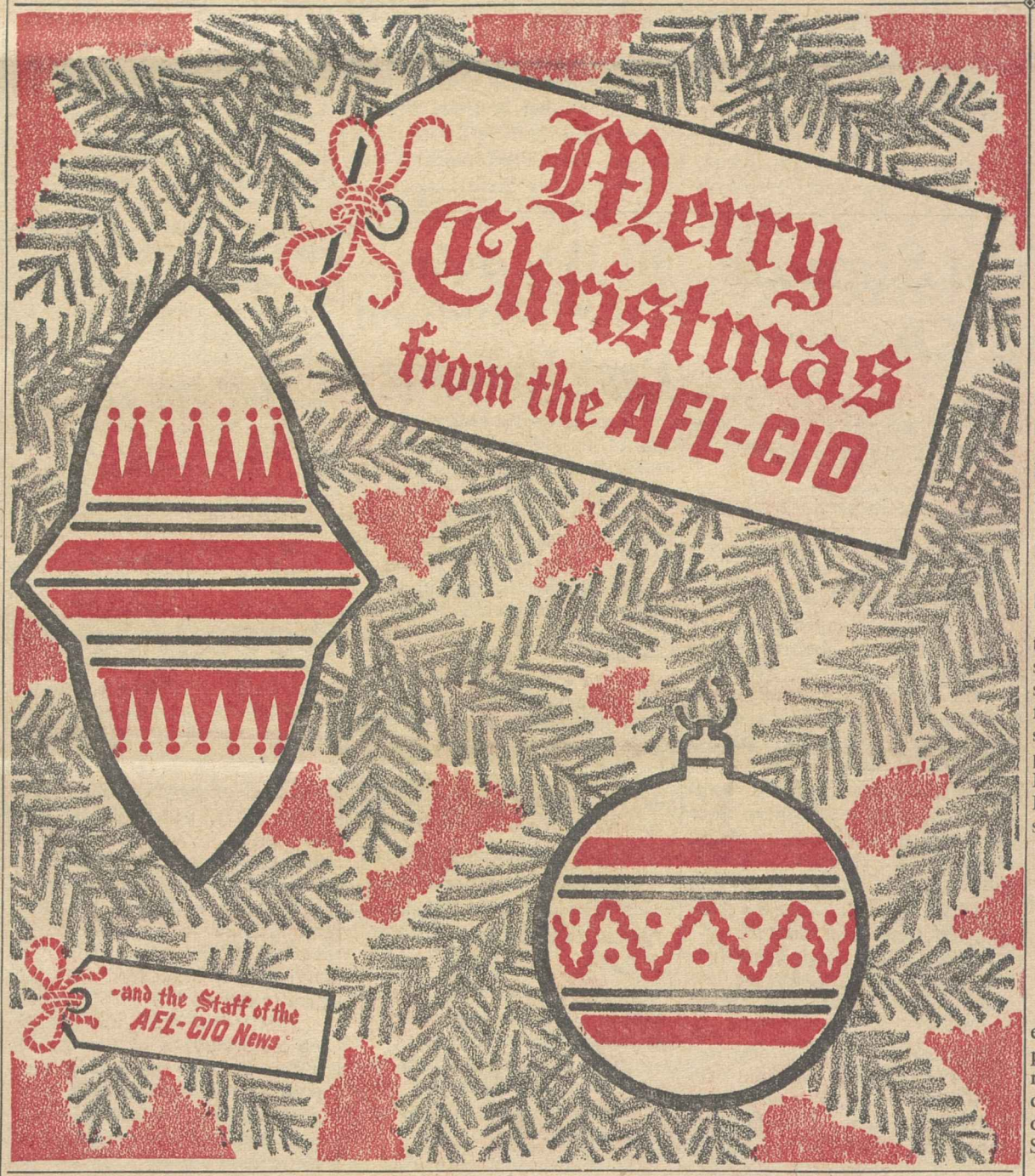

Challenges Leadership On Control

By Willard Shelton

A band of liberal Republican senators led by Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.) has served notice that it will directly challenge Old Guard control of the party's Senate machinery in the upcoming 86th Congress.

The objective, according to a press conference announcement by Sen. Clifford P. Case (N. J.), is to swing Republican policy in favor of stronger action on civil rights, immigration reform and expanded mutual security appropriations.

Other programs supported by the group include federal aid for school construction at both public school and college levels, larger funds for urban redevelopment and slum clearance, and a revived depressed areas bill to replace the Douglas-Payne measure vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower after the last session.

The liberal group also wants to see improved federal standards for unemployment compensation systems and greater activity by the federal government toward improving voluntary health programs.

Ten members, claiming the general support of four more of the party's total of 34 senators, announced after a meeting in Aiken's office they would put up a full slate of candidates for the party's five Senate leadership posts.

They announced another meeting Dec. 30 to select their candidates and claimed that on "some issues" they believed they could attract the support of 18 members—an absolute majority.

Dirksen a Target

One target of the liberals is Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), handpicked by the Old Guard, including retiring Floor Leader William F. Knowland, to become the leader next year.

Another is Chairman Styles Bridges (N. H.) of the GOP Policy Committee, responsible with Knowland for "packing" the policy unit in recent years with Old Guardsmen or "safe" newcomers and for denying posts on major legislative committees to junior liberals such

(Continued on Page 12)

State Newspaper Ultimate Goal:

Kansas AFL-CIO to Strengthen Public Ties

Wichita, Kan.—Delegates to a special convention of the Kansas State AFL-CIO hammered out a forward-looking public relations program calling for immediate establishment of a central labor news bureau and "eventual" founding of a state-wide labor newspaper to combat the hostility of the state's metropolitan dailies.

The two-day session at the Municipal Forum here was called in the wake of the November elections which saw Kansas become the only state to approve a proposed "right-to-work" law. In five other states where the compulsory open shop proposition was on the ballot—California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio and Washington—efforts to shackle the union movement were defeated.

Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes, in a keynote address to the convention, told the 600 delegates representing 450 local unions, councils, affiliated bodies and auxiliaries that the majority of Kansas voters "very frankly gave the labor movement of this state a vote of no confidence."

The campaign, Hayes said, demonstrated that in states like Kansas, "where anti-labor forces have a tight newspaper monopoly," it is almost impossible for labor to present its arguments on questions like the "work" issue. He called on the state AFL-CIO to "do a better job in the future . . . in improving communications and relationships with farmers, white collar workers and professional people."

The need for intensified efforts to educate members on political and legislative matters and to create better public understanding of labor dominated the meeting.

The news bureau being set up by the state body, according to State AFL-CIO Pres. William S. Holly, will provide "a unified and consistent presentation to the public" to make Kansans realize that "organized labor is not a foreign element, but the person next door."

The internal educational program will include one-day sessions

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Idaho Labor Merges; 46th State to Act

Pocatello, Ida.—Merger came Dec. 16 to the Idaho State Federation of Labor and the Idaho Congress of Industrial Organizations with a spirit of harmony pleasing to the principals in producing happy agreement after what had been a complicated, three-year movement.

Idaho became the 46th state in which labor has completed its merger.

The afterglow of Idaho labor's success in the Nov. 4 election helped. At the dinner ending the merger convention in the Pocatello Labor Temple, outgoing ISFL Pres. Robert Lenaghen praised the persuasive help of AFL-CIO leaders who drove home to Idaho unions the benefits of merger.

Eugene Moats, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the merged organization its charter. The convention drew a sizeable attendance of regional AFL-CIO officials and international representatives of six member unions.

Delegates representing 25,000

(*Continued on Page* 10)

New Disclosure Act Details Summarized

The AFL-CIO News this week carries a detailed summary of the highlights of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1959. The story, which appears on Page 9, also covers requirements for filing reports with the U.S. Dept. of Labor in order to be in compliance with the law.

CHECK FOR $600 is presented by Local 417, Building Service Employes, to Centre County Hospital, Bellefonte, Pa., for purchase of a stretcher-like device to reduce the number of times a critically-injured person is moved during crucial X-ray examinations and operations. Shown, left to right, are former Treas. T. N. Hartswick, Local Pres. Kenneth Dixon, Hospital Pres. Fred Warner, and Chief Steward William Benson. The union represents employes at Pennsylvania State University.

Union-Won Raises Helped Ease Slump

(Continued from Page 1)

the economy is "depression proof."

The analysis lists six factors among the most important that prevented the depression from developing into a disasterous depression:

1—Trade union strength and collective bargaining helped to keep consumer income fairly strong despite the decline in output, working hours and jobs.

Wage and salary increases for employed workers offset roughly one-half of the decline in total wage and salary income that would have otherwise resulted from unemployment and short work weeks from August 1957 to April 1958.

2—The unemployment insurance system provided some weekly family income for many unemployed and contributed to the high degree of steadiness of total personal income.

Jobless Pay Inadequate

At the recession's low point the unemployment insurance system, although inadequate, was paying out a yearly rate of $3.7 billion more than before the recession started — offsetting almost one-fourth of total wage and salary income that would have resulted from layoffs and short workweeks. Supplemental unemployment benefits negotiated by unions, pension payments and social security benefits all were factors in bolstering income.

3—Congress adopted several anti-recession measures early in 1958 that helped strengthen economic activities including more mortgage funds for building, money for road-building and an increase in government pay scales.

4—State and local governments continued to increase their purchases of goods and services—mostly for schools, road and hospital construction and the operation of school systems.

Defense Cutbacks Hurt

5—The Defense Dept. sharply stepped up placement of contracts for defense goods after an Administration attempt to cut defense expenditures in the first 10 months of 1957 caused production and other cutbacks.

6—The Federal Reserve Board started to ease the money supply in November 1957 — after following an increasingly tight money policy during the previous three years.

The publication notes, however, that since last summer the board has again been tightening the money supply and rising interest rates are a threat to the continued pick-up of economic activities.

Roads Neglect Signals, Rail Unions Charge

Many railroads have created "dangerous" situations for the traveling public by "gross neglect" of signal systems, the Railway Labor Executives Association charged as it ended a week-long meeting in Washington.

Some roads are simply "failing to make the inspections required by the Signal Inspection Law," charged Pres. Jesse Clark of the Railroad Signalmen, who issued the statement in behalf of the RLEA.

The signal systems of some carriers are so faulty, he charged, that green lights show on whole sections even though dangerous conditions exist.

Clark cited specific conditions on the Kansas City Southern, where he said there is one section of track where "a whole bridge could be out and no one who would know about it so far as the signaling is concerned." There are other sections, he continued, "where faulty conditions prevail which would permit the green light to give the go-ahead signal even though, for example, there is a broken rail or other defect in the track ahead."

"Similar conditions exist on many other railroads," he charged. "These dangers are very real, and could cause extensive death, injury and property destruction if they are not remedied by proper maintenance of signaling."

The RLEA has set up a committee on safety in an attempt to force all carriers to obey safety laws so as to protect both travelers and workers.

RLEA Pres. G. E. Leighty told a press conference that the association plans campaigns for improved safety conditions at both congressional and state levels.

Other major items on the rail union's legislative program for 1959, Leighty said, were revision of the recently-enacted Transportation Act, particularly the section dealing with abandonment of passenger service; and enactment of major improvements in the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Compensation acts in order to adjust them "realistically" to inflation and heavy industrywide unemployment.

Carey Goes To Bat for GE (Honest)

The right of General Electric Co. to engage in political activity has been defended by James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Carey, who has often attacked GE's hostility to unions, detailed his defense of the company's actions "in expressing itself freely on important issues" in a letter to Ralph J. Cordiner, chairman of the GE board.

The letter, approved by the IUE executive board, came as an aftermath to a proposal by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) that both management and labor get out of politics. Goldwater had written Cordiner asking his help in setting up an industry-labor meeting to accomplish a withdrawal from the political scene.

Terming the Goldwater proposal "naive," Carey wrote that "it is a wholesome development" for business corporations to "speak out openly" on political issues in contrast to past business pretenses that it was "powerless" in this field.

The IUE president made it plain that he did not support GE's position on political issues, charging that the company had practiced "economic blackmail" by asserting that GE preferred to locate its plants in "right-to-work" states.

"Too often," he wrote Cordiner, only misleading but mendacious." "your arguments have been not

TWUA Pushes Boycott at Hanes

New York, N. Y.—A renewed plea for consumers to pass up products of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. in their Christmas and 1959 shopping was issued by Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union.

Hanes manufactures knit goods, including T-shirts and underwear, for men, women and children. The boycott was provoked by a union-busting campaign launched by Hanes after 14 years of contractual relations with TWUA.

"We know," Pollock said, "that Hanes has proposed a public relations program to put the textile industry in a more favorable light. Let Hanes start its new program by granting its own employes decent, democratic working conditions.

"Charity begins in the home plant, especially at Christmas time."

MEBA Acts To Strengthen Pact Policing

A special constitutional convention of the Marine Engineers in Miami Beach, Fla., agreed in principle on the need for strengthening the authority of the national union in supervising contracts and servicing the membership.

Pres. Herbert L. Daggett said a committee representing all districts of the Marine Engineers will meet in Washington Jan. 5 to put the recommendations of the convention into a formal proposal which will be submitted to a referendum vote about Feb. 1.

The constitutional changes adopted "in principle" by the convention would give the national organization authority and responsibility "to enforce" shipping rules and contracts and to "prosecute violations."

Other proposals to be included in the referendum call for establishment of a new organizing department and a subsidy by the union to ports or areas which need full-time representation but could not otherwise afford to employ a representative.

The draft resolution passed by the convention mandates the national organization to eliminate "practices which do not provide full and equal rights among the membership within welfare, vacation and pension plans."

MEBA recently moved its national offices to 711 14th St., Washington 5, D. C.

Businessmen Praise Social Security Agency

Seven business executives who made a year-long study of the government's Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance unanimously praised the "efficiency" with which the agency operated a multi-billion-dollar benefit program and the "friendliness" with which its employes "met and dealt with the public."

The study, headed by Richard A. Hohaus, vice president and chief actuary of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., had been requested by the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare to appraise the efficiency of "the largest retirement, survivors and disability benefit program in the world."

Special emphasis was placed on an evaluation of the use of automatic data processing systems in the social security program and the manner in which field offices of the bureau serve the general public.

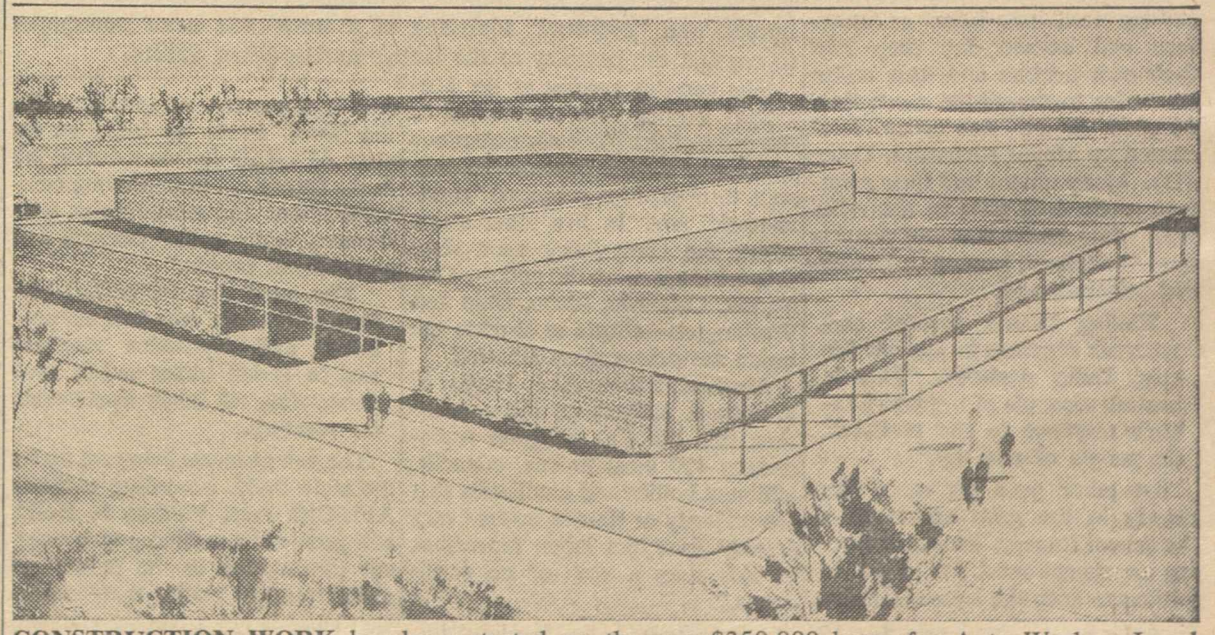
The business team, which included top officials of Sears Roebuck, General Electric, Eastern Airlines, American Telephone & Telegraph, and the Prudential and the Allstate Insurance companies, praised the agency as "a pioneer in the very difficult matter of introducing automatic machinery into the paper-work area with substantial savings."

While making a number of technical recommendations, the business consultants emphasized that the bureau is doing "a very good job with a vast and unique office operation." The report said the caliber of the government employes "compares quite favorably" with workers in private industry.

The report noted that the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program handles more than 3 million new claims each year and pays out more than $8 billion in benefits.

Since the start of the social security program, it has set up more than 126 million individual accounts which are kept current by posting approximately 260 million earnings entries each year.

Even including indirect charges, the cost of administering the program is only 2 percent of benefits paid, the report indicated.



CONSTRUCTION WORK has been started on the new $350,000 home for Auto Workers Local 600, at the Ford plant in Detroit, the largest local union in the world. The new building, shown in an architect's drawing, includes three meeting halls, two election offices, a kitchen and bar, and a parking lot for 190 cars. It is being paid for in cash by the local, which will continue to use the old headquarters, directly across the street, for officers, executive board members and departments.

After 4 Weeks of Picketing:

IAM Balloting on Settlement In Strike at Eastern Airlines

By Dave Perlman

Machinists at Eastern Airlines bases in 26 cities began voting on ratification of a strike settlement boosting wages of mechanics and inspectors 44 to 49 cents an hour. The 5,500 IAM members struck for four weeks to win their demands.

In other major airline developments:

● A strike by 1,500 pilots against American Airlines was scheduled for midnight Dec. 19 after a U.S. district judge in New York lifted his restraining order. Negotiations were continuing around the clock in Chicago, however, in an effort to reach agreement as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

● Federal mediators entered into negotiations between striking Flight Engineers and Eastern.

● Six major airlines which entered into a disputed mutual strike assistance pact reported payment exchanges of more than $2 million under the terms of the agreement.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has called a hearing Jan. 14 on protests against the strike fund pact which calls for lines to pay over "excess" revenues to struck companies.

Five AFL-CIO unions and a group of non-scheduled airlines have assailed the plan.

The IAM agreement with Eastern will bring rates for mechanics to at least $2.95 an hour next Oct. 1, following the pattern won at Capital, Trans-World, National and Northeast. Thirteen cents of the increase is retroactive to Oct. 1, 1957, an additional 5 cents is retroactive to April 1, 1958, and 16 cents more goes back to Oct. 1, 1958. Longevity increases will bring most IAM members above the minimums.

Continuation of the Flight Engineers' strike at Eastern left it uncertain whether the airline would seek to resume operations after the expected ratification of the Machinists settlement. At one time, the company hinted it might attempt to "replace" the flight engineers.

At the union's request, federal mediators informally entered the negotiations over wages and working conditions. The Flight Engineers have been enjoined by court order from bargaining over a requirement set by Eastern Airlines that engineers who are assigned to jet planes qualify as pilots.

The pilots' strike deadline at American Airlines was the second in less than a month. Plans for a walkout on Nov. 25 were dropped when U.S. Dist. Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan issued a temporary restraining order.

On Dec. 12, Judge Bryan lifted his restraining order in a ruling that the airline "failed to show that the union did not in good faith comply with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act."

He declined, however, to dismiss a $540,000 suit brought by American against the Air Line Pilots. The suit claimed the company lost business because the public was uncertain if there would be a strike.

The January CAB hearing on the airlines' strike assistance pact will involve American, Capital, Eastern, Pan-American, Trans-World and United Airlines.

Under the pact, according to reports filed with the CAB, Capital Airlines received $1,595,311 from American, Eastern, TWA and United during a 37-day strike.

TWA, during a recent two-week strike, received $495,000 from United and $40,041 from Capital. Capital also reported a payment of $45,660 to Eastern during the current strike.

Pan-American did not file a report but a spokesman for the airline told the AFL-CIO News that Pan-Am paid $60,000 to TWA and $40,000 to Eastern as of Dec. 10. In all, more than $2.25 million changed hands under the airlines' mutual aid pact.

The Machinists, Air Line Pilots, Flight Engineers, Transport Workers and Railway Clerks were the unions which protested to the CAB against this arrangement. Two groups of non-scheduled airlines have also challenged the pact. If the CAB disapproves the agreement, the money paid to Capital, Eastern and TWA will have to be refunded.

DELEGATES FROM 229 LOCAL UNIONS approved terms of merger which brought together 400,000 trade unionists under the banner of the Wayne County AFL-CIO. Shown at the two-day convention in Detroit are, left to right, John F. Williams, former AFL vice president, who is secretary-treasurer of the newly-merged group; Al Barbour, president of the Wayne County AFL-CIO and former secretary-treasurer of the county CIO body, and Detroit's Mayor Louis C. Miriani.

Wages, Pension Boosts Main CWA Goals in '59

New York—Improvements in pensions, substantial wage increases and longer vacations for workers in the telephone industry have been set as the top 1959 contract goals of the Communications Workers.

The union's 57-member Collective Bargaining Policy Committee, at a two-day conference at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel here, also reaffirmed the CWA's long-range demand for health insurance paid by the employer.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne immediately proposed that a panel of top-ranking economists make a "social evaluation" of the union's demands for "bold and imaginative wage adjustments."

He invited management of the industry's giants—the $20 billion Bell Telephone System, where 90 percent of the telephone workers are employed, and the $1 billion General Telephone Corp.—to join with the CWA in naming economists to conduct the appraisal.

"Because of a steady decline in the relative earning position of communications workers," Beirne declared, "we face the prospect that the industry will no longer be able to attract the skilled people it needs."

He said that while "spectacular achievements in automation and electronics are commonplace" at the major telephone companies, "we are witnessing a dangerous social lag, exemplified in the kind of outmoded wage theories" practiced by these corporations.

Wages in the telephone industry average $2.08 an hour, the CWA president said, compared with $2.12 for common laborers employed by steel manufacturers.

"These two simple statistics, perhaps better than any others, tell the communications worker's wage story," he added.

In next year's bargaining throughout the United States and Canada, CWA will ask for the elimination of all social security deductions from pension calculations and an increase in all minimum pensions to $125 a month, independent of social security.

The union will also seek a revision in the pension formula so that retirement benefits are based on average earnings during the five highest years instead of 10 as at present, and the introduction of survivors' rights under pension plans.

Kohler Strikers Hit NAM On 'Man of Year' Award

Sheboygan, Wis.—The National Association of Manufacturers has been accused of "condoning and encouraging outright violation of the nation's laws" in presenting its "Man of the Year" award to labor-hater Herbert V. Kohler.

The executive board of Auto Workers Local 833—on strike against Kohler's plumbing fixture company for more than four years—said the NAM's action showed "a bland contempt for the government," in view of the fact that Kohler has been found guilty "of a history-making total of 11 distinct unfair labor practices."

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner, who ruled against Kohler last year, is scheduled to reopen the case at the request of both the UAW and Kohler to take further testimony. One of the areas to be probed is exposure by the McClellan special Senate committee of extensive espionage carried on by private detectives hired by Kohler. Spying on union leaders and a government attorney were acknowledged by a company witness in the McClellan hearings.

Allan J. Graskamp, president of UAW Local 833, said that in honoring Kohler for his infamous role in connection with the long and bitter strike, the industry association "has proven organized labor's point that the NAM's morality can only be measured in dollars and cents."

NABET, Canadian Union Act to Merge

Ottawa, Ont.—The Broadcast Employes and Technicians and the Association of Radio & Television Employes of Canada have signed a memorandum of agreement on merger into the largest union in the Canadian broadcast field.

NABET is a member of both the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress and has about 1,700 members. ARTEC, with about 2,000 members, belongs only to the CLC, and has been affiliated to NABET under a preliminary agreement.

CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin was active in promoting the memorandum of full merger, which will be submitted to ARTEC for ratification. Among other things, it provides for an elective Canadian director for NABET.

UAW Votes Strikers $10 Christmas 'Bonus'

Detroit—Nearly 80,000 striking members of the Auto Workers will receive an additional $10 in strike benefits from the union during Christmas week.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the union's executive board approved appropriation of $800,000 from the strike fund for this purpose "to help make the holiday season a little brighter for each striker."

Receiving the added benefits will be 37,000 UAW production workers at International-Harvester, 35,000 at Chrysler, 4,500 at Auto-Lite and 3,200 at Ex-Cell-O, as well as those Auto Workers still getting aid from the union in the four-year-old Kohler strike.

These were the latest developments in the major walkouts:

At Chrysler, more than 70 percent of the work force was idle and all 1959 production, with the exception of Imperial cars and Dodge trucks, was halted by the spreading strike. Negotiations were resumed as the UAW sought an agreement correcting a company speedup which, the union said, aimed at achieving the same production levels as its competitors without investing in modern equipment.

Contract talks to end the six-week-old Harvester strike were scheduled to resume after a four-day recess. The other leaders in the farm equipment field already have settled with the UAW along the lines of contracts won from the auto industry's "Big Three" earlier this year.

In the Ex-Cell-O strike, which began Oct. 20, the UAW was considering an appeal of the ruling by a National Labor Relations Board regional director who rejected union charges that the firm refused to bargain in good faith. The company signed its first national agreement with the UAW in 1955, but this year has refused to negotiate a new pact and has insisted on a return to plant-by-plant agreements.

The UAW followed up its first national contract with the Budd Co., key supplier to the nation's auto manufacturers, by reaching agreement on local issues just before a strike deadline which would have idled most of the company's 11,000 production workers.

The national settlement involved the "Big Three" pattern wage hikes plus pension improvements 22 cents higher than those won from Ford, General Motors and Chrysler.

Meany Appoints 2 Dispute Teams

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the appointment of two teams to conduct on-the-spot investigations of disputes under the Building Trades Dept. - Industrial Union Dept. agreement.

One team will be composed of Matthew Taylor of the Ironworkers Union, in Pittsburgh, and Thomas A. Burke of the Auto Workers Washington staff.

The second will consist of James C. Gildea, who served as assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the IUD, and Anthony Smith of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, Louisville, Ky.

Home, Rhodes Given CLC Staff Posts

Ottawa, Ont. — Sec.-Treas. George Home of the British Columbia Federation of Labor has been named national political education director of the Canadian Labor Congress, Pres. Claude Jodoin announced.

He succeeds the late Howard Conquergood.

Home was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1926. He has been a member of the Marine Workers, Steelworkers and Packinghouse Workers. In 1948 he was elected president of the Vancouver Labor Council of the former Canadian Congress of Labor, and became secretary-treasurer of the provincial federation later the same year, retaining the post following the CLC-Canadian Trades & Labor Council merger.

He will be assisted in his new post by Henry Rhodes of Toronto, now CLC organization director in Ontario and a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes & Other Transport Workers.

Chicago Labor Spurs Aid for Victims of Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

appealing for blood. With AFL-CIO Community Service Activities coordinating labor's role, blood bank centers were crowded with working men and women, waiting to contribute the precious gift of life.

Members of Fire Fighters Local 2, who had been hailed for their heroism in the rescue of over 1,100 children from the flame-filled school, were the first contributors to the blood banks.

Although Chicago's barber shops are normally closed on Wednesdays, the Journeymen Barbers and the Master Barbers Association arranged to keep them open on Wednesday during the pre-Christmas rush to help raise money for the fire victims. With all proceeds and tips going for this cause, more than $5,000 was raised in a single day, according to Vice Pres. Frank DeRango of the Barbers.

While a blue ribbon coroner's jury of experts attempted to probe the cause of the conflagration, organized labor threw its weight behind a safety drive to prevent a recurrence of the tragedy.

Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor endorsed proposals that federal funds be granted to make all schools fire-safe, through the installation of automatic sprinklers, elimination of wooden stairs, enclosure of stair wells and the addition of adequate fire escapes.

Chicago locals of the following international unions reported contributions to the emergency fund from their members or treasuries:

Fire Fighters, Musicians, Building Service Employes, Technical Engineers, Teamsters, Ladies Garment Workers, Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, Post Office Clerks, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, and Meat Cutters. The Chicago Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Council also contributed.

New Attempt Made to End Glass Strike

Cincinnati — Representatives of 13,000 striking Glass Workers met with top officials of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. here in a renewed effort to settle the walkout which has closed the company's eight plants since Oct. 11.

It was the first time in more than a month that formal negotiations have been held. Officers of the Glass Workers declared their willingness "to continue negotiations until a settlement is reached."

More than 25 local and national union officers met with an equal number of management officials. Both negotiating teams included representatives from all struck plants. Talks dealt with both national issues and specific problems at the various plants.

Child Labor Group Names Carey Trustee

New York—Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president, was elected a trustee of the National Child Labor Committee at its 52d annual meeting here.

Pres. David J. MacDonald of the Steelworkers, also an AFL-CIO vice president, was re-elected a trustee. Mrs. Mildred Fairchild Woodbury, Philadelphia youth leader and formerly chief of the Section on Women's Work and Protection of Young Workers of the Intl. Labor Organization, was named chairman of the board.

BIRTHDAY CAKE was given to American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, AFL-CIO, for Dec. 12 celebration of first anniversary of ABC charter by members of Local 118, Washington, D. C. Left to right, Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims, Pres. Daniel E. Conway, Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini.

After One Year, ABC Is Industry's 'Big' Union

The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers marked its first anniversary with a progress report showing it has become the "majority union" in the industry.

Sixty-four percent of the former membership of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers—expelled by the AFL-CIO last December on findings of corrupt leadership—have come into the new union, Pres. Daniel E. Conway and other officers reported in a birthday statement.

Here are first-year highlights cited by the ABC:

- Establishing the right of locals affiliated with ABC to represent workers at plants which had contracts with the expelled union.

Of a total of 40,295 votes cast in NLRB elections, the ABC received 33,523 as against 5,181 for the BCW and 1,591 votes for no union or other unions. This comes to 83 percent for ABC, 13 percent for BCW and 4 percent for other groups.

- A national agreement was negotiated with the United Biscuit Co. Among the 12 leading wholesale and cake manufacturers, ABC represents workers at a majority of plants of seven of the corporations.
- Successful organizing drives by ABC in previously unorganized companies. A major victory was scored when the AFL-CIO union won bargaining rights at the New England Candy Co., long a target of unsuccessful drives by the expelled union.
- Solid organizational growth, including chartering of 132 locals.
- Successful establishment of its own union-industry health and welfare plan and pension plan. Payments under both of these plans began last April.
- Adoption of a model constitution at ABC's first convention which received widespread praise and guarantees membership control of the union's executive board.

Gregory Named to CSA Publicity Post

New York—Don Gregory has been assigned to handle public relations for AFL-CIO Community Service Activities with headquarters here.

Gregory, a member of the American Newspaper Guild, was formerly public relations director for the Wyoming Valley United Fund in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Prior to that he worked as a reporter on Syracuse, N. Y., newspapers.

Parade Starts in Milwaukee

New Laundry Union Victor in 9 Plants

Milwaukee, Wis.—The AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union routed the expelled Laundry Workers in representation elections conducted in nine plants here by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board.

The extent of the victory, coupled with court action by the AFL-CIO affiliate, may lead to recognition of the clean laundry union by the dozens of other plants here without the necessity of drawn-out plant-by-plant elections. Nearly 2,000 people are employed in the industry in Milwaukee.

Local 3008 of the AFL-CIO union swept to victory in each of the nine plants in balloting on an individual shop basis. Of the 109 workers voting, 94 favored Local 3008, nine voted for no union, and only five indicated a preference for the international expelled from the united labor movement a year ago on charges of corruption in the handling of union welfare funds.

So complete was the rout that in six of the nine plants there were no votes cast at all in favor of the ousted Laundry Workers.

The balloting became necessary after Arno Schulz, then president of Local 3008, tried to switch the local back to the ranks of the expelled international. The union's membership nullified his action, removed him from office and brought court action to recover the local's assets. In pre-trial hearings, Schulz conceded that the abortive switch back to the Laundry Workers was engineered by E. C. ("Jimmy") James, key figure in the alleged conspiracy to siphon $1 million from the old international's welfare funds which led to the expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

In the period prior to the nine representation elections, Winfield S. Chasmar, international president of the AFL-CIO affiliate and John Schreier of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization worked with local leaders in rallying rank-and-file support for remaining in the united labor movement.

On the heels of the election victory, the Wisconsin labor board dismissed petitions by 24 other laundry and dry cleaning owners seeking decertification of the AFL-CIO affiliate. The clean laundry union was upheld by the board in its contention that the state agency does not have jurisdiction over the plants since they come within the scope of the National Labor Relations Board.

Through court action, Chasmar is now endeavoring to force all other Milwaukee employers to recognize Local 3008 as bargaining agent in accordance with contracts negotiated prior to Schulz' unsuccessful attempt to disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO union.

Wage-Hour Chiselers Win Despite Law

New York—Employers in the New York-New Jersey area were caught short-changing workers of $1.7 million during the 1958 fiscal year in violation of the wage-hour law, but Labor Dept. records show that less than $1.2 million has been paid back to the workers.

The money was due, the Wage-Hour regional office reported, from employers who paid workers less than the federal minimum wage or failed to pay them time and one-half after 40 hours a week.

More than $500,000 was not recovered because the employers refused to make voluntary restitution and the workers were afraid or "unwilling" to authorize the Labor Dept. to sue their employers to collect.

This is the loophole in the Fair Labor Standards Act which Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said he will seek to have plugged. Mitchell recently told an AFL-CIO wage-hour conference that he will ask Congress to authorize the Labor Dept. to sue employers to recover back wages without requiring permission from the workers.

Another $7,400 which has been collected from employers who violated the law is being held at the New York regional office because the persons who are entitled to it can't be located. If they don't claim their checks within two years, the money goes back to the employer.

REPRESENTING NEARLY 1,300 YEARS OF SERVICE in the motion picture industry, 35 long-time movie players proudly display gold life membership cards in the Screen Extras Guild. The dues-free cards were awarded to all SEG members who have worked continuously in the movie industry for 30 years and have reached the age of 65. Guild Pres. Franklyn Farnum presented the cards at the SEG's annual membership meeting at the Academy Awards Theater in Hollywood. Some have served the industry since 1911.

A 'Civic Skeleton' for Christmas:

GE Moves South Leaving Hundreds Jobless

CHRISTMAS, 1958, WILL BE a bleak affair for about 600 workers at General Electric's Bloomfield, N. J., plant—their jobs are about washed up.

Four years ago, when GE had a major air conditioning production line running at the Bloomfield plant, there were nearly 2,200 persons on the payroll. Then GE decided to move out to Tyler, Tex., and the Bloomfield plant's work force has shrunk steadily to the present 600.

On Apr. 1, 1959, the plant will shut down for good and the few hundred then on the payroll will be turned loose in an already depressed area.

The Bloomfield situation has perhaps been best described by Robert Smith, columnist for the Berkshire Eagle, a daily paper published in Pittsfield, Mass., the home of another GE plant:

By Robert Smith

I HAVE BEEN WONDERING lately how the people of Bloomfield, N. J., have been taking to "Operation Upturn."

This is another town that General Electric, that kindly old corporation which always puts progress ahead of profit, is about to turn into a civic skeleton by striking their long-standing encampment and hiking off to where taxes are smaller and unemployment benefits a little less green.

It's not that old papa GE is losing money on the Bloomfield deal.

It's just that there is more to be made in the southland, where you can count on the politicians to put business ahead of people every time.

BELIEVE ME, a day is coming when our descendants will read with incredulity of the "barbaric age" in which a group of wealthy men, for no other purpose than to add to their wealth, could knock an industry dead and cart it elsewhere, leaving an army of jobless to be cared for—in the good old Eisenhower manner—by "local authorities."

Nowadays of course there is no arguing with "business reasons."

A few of the more mealy mouthed of industry's rented spokesmen can always illustrate that the grand American spirit of adventure—that bird-dog heritage that keeps all our tongues hanging out—is really what urges a corporation to settle upon a city, drink its blood for years, and then move on to more docile host.

But once in a while a businessman will angrily and truthfully announce that whenever he sees a chance to make more money, he'll move "his" business wherever it suits him.

We don't protest too much even then. For we just can't get used to the idea that a man who invests his life and hope in a business has as much rightful interest in it as the man who invests his spare cash. And so we bend to the inevitability of runaway plants and ghost towns and the essential justice of wholesale waste for the sake of paper profit.

IF A MAN WERE GOING to live, like a corporation, to be two or three hundred years old, he might take some comfort in the knowledge that eventually General Electric, and the other overgrown corporations, will have no place to run away to, that they will have gutted so much of the South with their tax exemptions and their public subsidies that every working man and every politician of any stature in the whole land will offer them the same fare wherever they turn.

But working people, and small businesses that subsist on the fringe of great manufacturing plants, have no such future in view.

They have to get aboard their upturn now, while they are healthy and able to work, or miss the boat altogether.

So I think the smart alecks and the self-righteous who are bent on "investigating" all of labor's abuses and corrupting certain basic rights out of all meaning might be better employed looking into this matter of runaway industries and their resulting "pockets" of unemployment and misery.

They do a lot more harm to the working man than the Jimmy Hoffas do, and they injure the nation more deeply even than do the goons and gravymasters who suck the blood of certain unions.

OF COURSE THE MEN who engineer these runaways are the most respectable in the world, able to finance a home for a senator, set up a private fund for a vice-president, or buy the president a tractor. And so they perhaps may not be so easily baited as a labor racketeer, or make such hilarious headlines.

But an examination into their motives and practices might suggest some very specific remedies for the dumping of one-industry towns into the ash-heap.

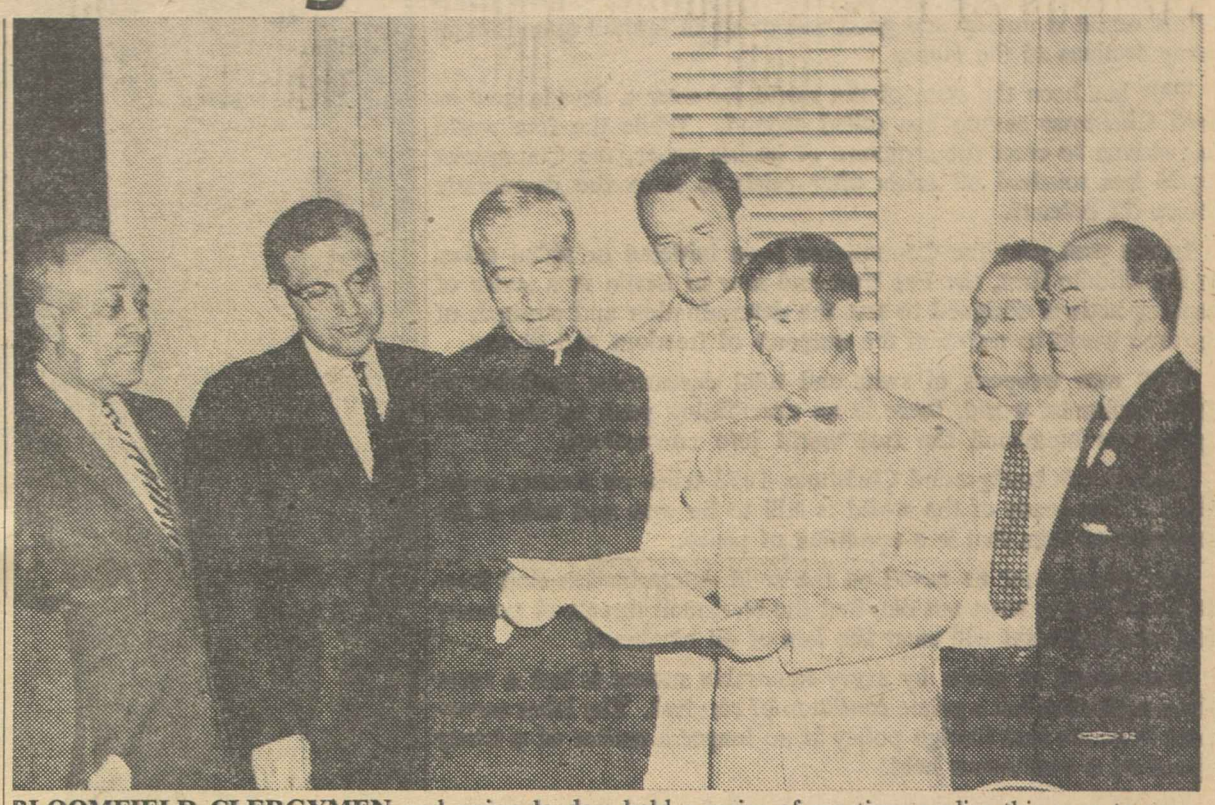
It might be worth the nation's while, for instance, to know how such industries are lured from one city to another, or how new sites are appraised, and what in general the men who own the industry stand to gain in the shuffle.

IT WOULD BE IN the public interest I believe to discover how concessions are bargained for, what considerations enter into a decision to move, whether there are any assurances given concerning unionization, protection against strikes, tax abatement, or exemption from regulation.

Perhaps through such investigations the public might be educated to appreciate what it costs a working man's family and all the businesses and facilities that serve such a family to have the industrial rug pulled out from under them.

And it might transpire that legislators would be won to the support of national standards of taxation and worker-protection that would discourage wholesale moves of this sort.

Who knows, we might even hasten the day when human welfare would be as immediate a consideration as a stockholder's dollar.



BLOOMFIELD CLERGYMEN and union leaders held a series of meetings earlier this year to map plans to persuade General Electric to keep its plant in the city, but all efforts proved unsuccessful. Among the participants were Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (center), representing the international union.

Facts on Prices Demolish Wages as Inflation 'Villain'

The following material on price movements and inflation is excerpted from a statement by Peter Henle, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

By Peter Henle

THE PROBLEM OF INFLATION continues to haunt the American people, even though today's prices do not seem to be following the pattern of inflation. A casual reader of the nation's newspapers would hardly get the impression that prices at the retail level have been stable for the past seven months, and at the wholesale level for almost a year.

In the eyes of many, the inflation issue has become an issue of wage inflation, and furthermore, largely if not entirely an issue of union wage inflation. Eminent economists and research organizations as well as employer groups seem to have made up their minds that the villain in the piece is union wage policy.

But a detailed study of price changes, since World War II, produces some different answers:

1 The record of the American economy regarding prices during the postwar period is a relatively good one. In the 12-year period June 1946-June 1958 consumer prices have risen 55 percent, an average of 3.7 percent compounded annually.

While this is hardly a record of price stability, it should be noted that an annual increase of 3.7 percent is a far better record than that compiled during the same period by the economies of practically all other countries. In fact, an international comparison of price changes between 1947 and 1957 shows that the annual rate at which the value of money has depreciated in the United States is lower than 21 of the 24 nations being compared.

2 By far the largest proportion of price increases in the postwar period have been the result of special circumstances arising either from the aftermath of World War II or the Korean hostilities.

The postwar price increases have been concentrated in three relatively short periods of time: The two years from June 1946 to June 1948; the one year from June 1950 to June 1951; the two years from March 1956 to March 1958.

Thus, in these three periods covering less than half the 12-year period, the price index rose 93 percent of the entire postwar rise. Thus, for more than half the postwar period, the price level has been relatively stable.

Moreover, 74 percent of the postwar price rise occurred during the first two periods, which were clearly the result of special inflationary demands arising from World War II or the Korean conflict.

3 Even during the two-year period, March 1956-March 1958, when some economists have assigned the blame to "wage inflation," most of the price increases recorded by the Consumer Price Index can be attributed to special circumstances, such as crop conditions, rather than to union-won wage increases.

Individual items included in the CPI for this two-year period could be divided into two groups, those in which unions play a prominent role in wage determination and those in which unions do not play such a role.

Average prices for the unionized sector increased 5.5 percent during the two-year period, March 1956-March 1958, while for the non-unionized sector the increase was 10.2 percent.

While the unionized sector comprises over 61 percent of the total index, it accounts for only 45 percent of the total price increase.

Surely this comparison is a clear indication that the influence of union-won wage increases has played but a small role in the price movements during this two-year period. Obviously, many other factors have been at work.

4 Economists have been concerned that real wages seem to have risen more than productivity during the two-year period 1955-57. Although this may be true, when the figures are viewed in the context of the entire postwar period, it is clear that employes have not gained a greater share of the benefits of productivity than other groups in society.

Moreover, the fact that wages increased more than productivity in 1956 and 1957 was not caused by excessive wage rate changes that were above average, but rather by the fact that productivity change for these two years was below the average for the economy during the postwar period.

It appears likely that the relatively low rate of productivity increase in 1955-57 is a temporary phenomenon, already giving way to more rapid increases. Thus, any gap that may have developed between the rate of productivity advances and employes' compensation will be eliminated as productivity returns to its normal postwar level.

5 Even if it is desirable to stress the importance of productivity as the source for improvements in living standards, it is neither desirable nor practical to attempt to establish by government or private policy a fixed relation between the two.

FRANK HARDIN, the man who intones "members of the AFL-CIO bring you Edward P. Morgan . . ." is currently in his sixth year as an announcer for AFL-CIO news programs. A staff announcer with ABC since 1947, Hardin has never missed a show in the five-year span.

Uneasy Peace

PEACE on earth, good will to men . . . the ideals of humanity are expressed in that phrase. But at Christmas 1958 the peace of the world is uneasy and good will exists in limited quantities in many sections of the globe.

This has been the state of the world for over a decade now as each Christmas season has rolled around. While the free world has striven to erect the structure of lasting peace, the Communist world has touched off crisis after crisis to keep the democratic forces off balance.

In the past year the Communists have initiated or aided crises in the Middle East, the Far East and now in Berlin in a series of probing actions designed to test the determination and strength of the free world to maintain the outposts of freedom and liberty.

With new weapons of swift and total destruction available to the Communist world, there is an unremitting push by the totalitarians to blackmail the free world into concessions.

Against this background Christmas 1958 takes on somber overtones. The peace of the world is still to be won and with it the good will to men that is a condition of peace.

Our hopes must be based on the solid determination that freedom and liberty must not die, that the blackmail threats of tyranny and totalitarianism will meet the fate of all blackmail.

The pursuit of peace by every honorable means is not a mere pious aspiration but a prime condition of survival. The labor movement is aware that foreign policy is no longer a matter of a treaty signed or a conference held.

The H-bomb, the intercontinental ballistic missiles, the space rocket and the satellites have brought the issues and events of foreign policy into every household. The stakes are our physical existence and the growth and expansion of the free way of life.

The labor movement rededicates itself on this Christmas to the task of building a lasting peace and to the preservation of freedom throughout the world.

Latin America Looks Forward

THE VICTORY of the democratic forces in Venezuela and the recently concluded fourth congress of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers signal a new turn of events in Latin America.

The election victory of Romulo Betancourt in Venezuela over a relatively popular figure supported by the Communists is substantial evidence that the victory over dictatorship in that country has been consolidated.

The ORIT congress, dedicated to the abolition of poverty and social injustice, called strongly for an end to the continuing dictatorships in the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Cuba while hailing the triumph of democratic forces in Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela.

Slowly but surely the democratic forces, drawing major support from the free trade unions, are making progress in Latin America in throwing off the yoke of dictatorship. The AFL-CIO through ORIT will continue to lend its every effort to the elimination of tyranny and the growth and expansion of a real and lasting economic and social democracy in the Latin American nations.

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Blackout

NLRB's Fanning Dissents:

There Is No Taft-Hartley Basis For Board's Curtis Doctrine

John H. Fanning, newest member of the National Labor Relations Board, believes that the board majority got off to a bad start on the picketing and boycott rights of unions when it ruled in 1957 in the Curtis case that a minority union could not carry on picketing activities.

Although he was not a member of the NLRB when the Curtis case was decided, Fanning told the Providence College Industrial Relations Institute recently why he believed the original decision was "erroneous" and why he has been dissenting from subsequent board decisions stemming from it.

Here is the full text of Fanning's analysis of why he is opposed to the "Curtis Doctrine":

THE ORIGINAL DECISION in the Curtis case was made before my appointment as a board member. But, after careful study of the question, I was compelled to dissent in the later cases following the Curtis precedent. The board decision is not limited to picketing but extends as well to unfair listings and other efforts to organize consumer boycotts against the employer of the striking employes.

The majority's reasoning is that this type of union effort coerces and restrains the employes who are working because it threatens to curtail or destroy the working employes' livelihood by diminishing or destroying the business. Such activity, of course, is clearly legal under the act as long as the union represents a majority of the employes.

But it becomes illegal, the majority holds, when the union loses its majority status among the employes eligible to vote in a board representation election—at least when the union may be taken as seeking continued recognition as the bargaining agent.

These situations arise mainly from the provision of the law that strikers who have been lawfully replaced or had their jobs abolished are not eligible to vote in a board representation election. And an employer, to continue his business, may properly and lawfully replace employes who are out on an economic strike. This is the reality of industrial conflict. An employe who goes out on strike for economic or contractual objectives does so at considerable risk. He may lose his job if he is replaced.

But I can find no provision of the act which requires a holding that, when an indeterminate number of strikers have been replaced and a year has elapsed since the last board election, the strikers should lose the right to publicize their dispute through their union merely because the union has lost an election from which they were barred.

UNDER THE LAW, strikers remain employes even though they cannot vote in the election. The union well may represent a majority of the employes—counting strikers as well as replacements—although it cannot demonstrate the fact in a board election. Nevertheless, the effect of the Curtis doctrine is that the board must call a halt to the striking employes' struggle when that magic mark of replacement has been reached. With all deference to my able and sincere colleagues, I must disagree. Such a harsh result is not required by the statute.

In a very recent decision, Machinery Overhaul Co., Inc., I had occasion in a dissenting opinion to point up some facts which, in my opinion, revealed the inequitable and unsound aspects of the majority's Curtis decision. In Machinery Overhaul the union claimed to represent a majority of the employer's employes as far back as September 1955. At first the employer agreed to a consent election. Shortly thereafter, however, the employer retained a labor relations consultant who withdrew the consent agreement, forcing a resolution of the representation question to be delayed until June 29, 1956.

ALTHOUGH THE UNION had won a board election overwhelmingly and was certified by the board as the exclusive representative of the employes, the labor relations consultant initially took the position that she would not bargain with the union pending judicial review of the board's certification. Subsequently, the employer and the union did negotiate. No agreement on a contract having been reached, the union struck on Sept. 18, 1956.

The employer continued operations with replacements and non-striking employes. The board held a decertification election and this time the union lost overwhelmingly; the employes on strike, who had been permanently replaced, were ineligible to vote under the provisions of Sec. 9(c) (3) of the act.

I found myself unable to agree with the majority's conclusion that the union's continued picketing was a violation of the act. It seemed to me then, and it seems to me now, that the majority was wrong in law, wrong in equity, and wrong in labor-management relations.

One Court of Appeals—for the District of Columbia, and incidentally in the Curtis case itself—has reversed the board majority's conclusion. The question, however, is still in the hands of the courts of appeals in four other cases and, because of its importance and difficulty, it may go ultimately to the Supreme Court.

Vandercook Says:

Jobless Benefits Inadequate

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

TWENTY YEARS HAVE now passed since the legislative act establishing U.S. unemployment insurance became more or less operative. Twenty years and a couple of wars, a couple of booms and several recessions later, we can now gain an intelligent perspective on that vitally important law—or, rather, hodge-podge group of laws.

Vandercook

What has been the most remarkable result of our having established an unemployment compensation system has been the truly phenomenal effect it has had on the stability of the whole American economy. Unemployment compensation was intended to lessen misfortune's load on the shoulders of individuals who had lost their jobs.

No one, until the 1957-58 recession, had imagined how astonishingly the distribution of jobless compensation checks would lessen the recession's impact upon the whole economy.

Yet, at the human, private level, experience has taught us that the present scale of unemployment benefits, in almost all states, is grossly inadequate, both in amount and in duration.

But one major fault stands out in the operation of our unemployment insurance program.

With the best of intentions, it was established that companies with good records for steadily maintained employment—to put it simply—were to get back most of the sums they had paid into unemployment insurance funds.

In the light of 20 years of practice, there's now reason to think that maintained employment in any given firm is not so much a proof of virtue as it is an accident of the economy; that perhaps we have been recklessly open-handed in rewarding corporations for circumstances over which they turned out—under the pressure of harder times—not to have as much control as they pretended.

MORE MONEY, OBVIOUSLY, has to go into the unemployment pot. More of it, the next Congress may decide, will therefore have to come from previously favored companies.

Morgan Says:

Education Faces New Tests

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

OUR GENERATION IS reeling under the impact of three major explosions—the explosion of knowledge, mostly in science; the explosion of populations, in almost every corner of the globe, and the explosion of speed in transport and information by which people, facts, ideas, customs and prejudices of any one population can be mixed with another, no matter how remote, in a matter of hours.

Morgan

This tumultuous state of affairs puts severe new strains on the functions and purposes of education.

I have encountered no more vivid thinking on how and why we must meet these responsibilities than in the Columbia University lectures delivered by a visiting professor at Teachers College, K. G. Saiyidain, secretary of the Ministry of Education of India.

It's not so much a change in curriculum that is needed, Dr. Saiyidain says, but rather a broadening and deepening of dimensions of the educational process with the aim of completing the whole human being.

Because of these three explosions, "the relationship between individuals and groups and between the individual and the group is becoming more and more complex," and we must educate ourselves to meet these complexities.

"Perhaps," he suggests, "the school has been preoccupied too much with training the mind or giving a somewhat formalized training for citizenship and not sufficiently concerned with the education of emotions which enter into all social relationships."

CAN YOU NOT SEE in the confines of our own American society the clashing and re-clashing of hard-shelled self-interest groups, the Legion, the DAR, the Kluxers, the religionists, the businessmen, the unionists, the eggheads, all bouncing belligerently off one another?

He questions our values in which the marvel of television is used for countless hours to sell toothpastes, spaghetti, detergents, each more super-excellent than all others; a civilization in which happiness is synonymous with satisfying multiplying material needs and acquiring things.

"Business," the Indian scholar recognizes, "has to be kept going . . . but need this be done at the expense of the higher purposes of life?"

We have not learned, he fears, that far more important than the accession of knowledge, the quest for power, is the fact that "man is the common denominator in the scheme of things, that the qualities of sympathy and kindliness and charity and compassion which sweeten the sorrows and heighten the joys of life are more important than anything else, more important than everything else."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A FASCINATING STUDY by Congressional Quarterly, an independent reporting service, offers a breakdown of the splits between northern and southern Democrats in the 1958 session of Congress and suggests that the ancient Dixiecrat-Old Guard Republican coalition grew stronger after temporary interruption in 1957.

The conclusion should be treated with reserve although the analysis is enormously useful. One of the differences between 1957 and 1958 was the kind of issues that went to roll calls in the House and Senate—partly the difference arising from the simple fact of recession in 1958.

CQ points out that that there were 84 votes in which the majority of southern Democrats in House or Senate split with the majority of northern Democrats and says that civil rights "figured in only four."

Actually civil rights "figured," in the judgment of most reporters, in 10 other splits on statehood for Alaska (southerners feared votes against segregation) and probably was involved in 11 additional splits on bills to "curb" the Supreme Court, even though the bills did not directly involve segregation.

There were, however, other classes of splits, and these are the ones that should be clearly understood.

★ ★ ★

A MAJORITY OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS in House or Senate voted on 14 roll calls against tax cuts for small-income families, in favor of tax depletion allowances for oil companies, in favor of tax concessions to insurance companies, against reductions in burdensome excises. So did a majority of Republicans.

Labor legislation was directly involved in only four roll calls, but in five others the issue was increasing federal expenditures in unemployment compensation, in two the issue was increased social security benefits and in two others the issue was federal aid to distressed economic areas. It may fairly be said that southern Democrats on these 13 votes showed no majority concern for the rights and needs of industrial workers or retired workers.

Foreign aid was involved in 10 splits between northern and southern Democrats: this reflects what appears to be a profound shift of many southerners away from the traditional Democratic policy of low tariffs and understanding of foreign policy.

Farm issues were involved in seven other splits, largely influenced by what probably is a permanent breach in the corn-hog-cotton coalition that used to run farm programs.

These five classes of issues produced, in short, 69 of the 84 splits between southern and northern Democrats.

★ ★ ★

TO BALANCE THE RECORD, other things must be taken into account.

One is the number of roll calls, involving even hotly disputed issues, in which a majority of southerners voted not with Republicans but with the majority of northern Democrats. Included are roll calls on such federal-aid questions as funds for schools, hospitals and public health, money for local public works (community facilities), old age assistance and social security generally.

Another is the fact that in the Senate, southern spokesmen threw their influence powerfully against restrictive Eisenhower Administration and Knowland - Goldwater amendments to the Kennedy-Ives bill.

Virginia's Sen. Harry Flood Byrd exercises disproportionate influence as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, on basic issues of tax and economic policy. Other southern committee chairmen and subcommittee chairmen exercise a different kind of influence on other issues.

Strike Aid Mechanics Given in CSC Pamphlet

The mechanics of setting up an effective strike assistance program are outlined in step-by-step fashion in a new pamphlet published by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

The publication, titled "Beyond the Picket Line," stresses the fact that "a community has a responsibility to men and women on strike—especially to help meet their health and welfare needs adequately and expeditiously and on the basis of need regardless of the cause of that need."

A strike assistance program, the pamphlet points out, can be carried out best by the union which has already established a good working relationship with voluntary and tax-supported social agencies, for it will be acquainted with the proper channels of assistance.

Extending aid to strikers through the Community Services machinery, the publication adds, will make it possible for the union to utilize available community resources in meeting health and welfare needs of its members in time of labor dispute.

The pamphlet covers in detail the organization of a strike assistance program, from the training of strike counsellors to meetings with community agencies for the establishment of referral procedures.

Copies are available for 10 cents each from AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, 9 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

BENEFITS AVAILABLE to members of the Distillery Workers under the union's social security fund are explained to a Japanese productivity study team which visited the union's international headquarters in Union City, N. J. Distillery Workers Pres. Mort Brandenburg points to a chart on the screen while Fund Administrator Melvin Dykes (standing, right) looks on.

Freedom is Key to Strength:

America's Security Based on Bill of Rights

By Justice William O. Douglas

Dec. 15 marked the anniversary of the Bill of Rights, the date on which such basic American freedoms as freedom of the press, speech and religion were formally incorporated into the U.S. Constitution. Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court, a champion of civil liberties, wrote the following article on the status of the Bill of Rights today.

FOR MOST OF OUR HISTORY, the Bill of Rights—the first 10 amendments to the Constitution—has been respected as one of the great foundations of our republic. But with the increasing compactness of the world, with the effect of two world wars, and with the ideological dangers overseas, new stresses and strains have appeared.

Conformity, orthodoxy and minority problems have become more and more prominent in our lives. So the emphasis in legislation and litigation has shifted in recent decades to civil rights.

Where does the Bill of Rights stand in the present American scale of values? Would it be adopted if presented today? Several polls on such questions have been taken recently.

One was taken at Northwestern University by Prof. Raymond W. Mack and the other at the University of Wisconsin by Prof. Robert McGinnis.

The following table shows the percentages of the number of people who expressed agreement with various provisions of the Bill of Rights:

Provision	N'western	Wisconsin
Excessive bail	61	64
Confront accuser	34	31
Double jeopardy	24	27
Public trial	54	52
Due process	70	59
Self incrimination	56	62
Freedom of religion	77	87
Freedom of the press	83	94

Less than 2 percent of all those interviewed agreed with all the provisions of the Bill of Rights.

ON ONE BILL OF RIGHTS DAY not so long ago, a copy of the bill was removed from a bulletin board in the state house of a western state because an official thought it "too controversial" for the employes. Only when the governor certified in writing that it was noncontroversial was the Bill of Rights permitted to be posted.

I have said enough to indicate that the Bill of Rights is a controversial subject in America, a more controversial subject than when it was adopted. It is disturbing, of course, to find that community reactions to the Bill of Rights range from hostile to cool to enthusiastic.

Yet it must be remembered that the Bill of Rights has not hit home to many of our people. The Bill of Rights is in the realm of abstractions, not to be compared with medical care, income taxes, rent, housing and all the other intensely personal problems on the minds of citizens.

To most, the Bill of Rights is philosophy seldom brought down to practical day-to-day applications. It represents an attitude toward life, a declaration of faith, an ideal that is not vividly related to daily crises.

I INCLINE TO THE VIEW that the philosophy of human rights it contains is a more sturdy element in our heritage than any poll would show.

Over and over again we may be swayed by emotional events. But my confidence in America is deep; I have no fear that we will personally lose our moorings.

I think, however, that if the Bill of Rights is to be a strong, continuous influence in our lives, we need bold leadership. The leadership must come not

Justice William O. Douglas

only from those in public office; it must also come from our educators and from our press.

Teachers should go to the classroom imbued with the sacred spirit of free inquiry. They should know the history of the Fifth and Fourth Amendments as well as the First. They should be able to explain ancient rights in modern terms.

We must make a conscious, dedicated effort to reintroduce the subject of civil rights into all our schools. Our strength does not lie entirely in our scientific prowess. It is to be found in our free, democratic traditions.

THE PRESS HAS A SPECIAL responsibility in conducting an educational program on civil liberties. This means educating our people to stand against tides of passion, to respect their heritage even in days of turmoil, to insist that the Bill of Rights be applied to the lowliest as well as to the mightiest among us.

The press has the role of telling why it is that the Fifth Amendment was designed to protect the innocent as well as the guilty, that the Fourth Amendment was aimed to preserve the privacy of all homes, that the First was aimed at giving the non-conformist the same opportunity for freedom of expression as the orthodox.

The American people seldom default. If they do, they soon make amends. All they usually need is a reminder of their civic duties.

With the growing tensions in the world today, we need constant reminders that our real security is in the maintenance of freedom and liberty. Once we give up piece by piece a little of the First Amendment, a bit of the Fourth, some of the Fifth, and so on, we start down the totalitarian path.

WE MUST ALWAYS TRUST each other, putting our faith in argument, debate, and a free press to detect error. We must remember that we never can have total security under a democratic society. Total security comes only with the police state.

But who wants to be secure with liberty gone? Who wants to be secure and yet afraid to speak above a whisper?

Only a society that respects civil rights is enduring. That is the most important message for Bill of Rights Day, 1958. (North American Newspaper Alliance)

How to Buy:

Level Living Costs Seen for Early '59

By Sidney Margolius

AFTER ALMOST THREE YEARS of inflation, your family will have a breathing spell in 1959 and a chance to improve its financial position. The outlook is for level living costs, with even a dip in some prices in mid-winter, before living expenses start rising again next summer.

Last January this department had estimated living costs would rise 1 to 2 percent before prices leveled off in the fall. The actual increase was 1.7 percent. In all, the third major inflation since the end of World War II took a big bite out of the buying power of your dollar. It now takes $5,400 a year to buy the same standard of living for a family that $5,000 bought in 1956. Compared to 10 years ago, the 1948 dollar is now an 80-cent buck.

Businessmen and investors managed to do very well in the inflation. The latest compilation of reports by the First National City Bank of New York found that corporate net profits after taxes in the third quarter of 1958 jumped 16 percent over the second quarter.

Biggest reason why living costs this coming year will be more stable, and give you some opportunity to catch up on delayed needs and rebuild savings, is that food will be cheaper. Food alone takes about 30 percent of a typical family's income. The bill for eating went up almost 3 percent from fall, 1957 to fall, 1958. Meats, fruit and vegetables especially soared, and left families with little room to buy other goods.

HOUSING WILL BE A BIG PROBLEM in '59, especially if you're seeking a new home. Not only are prices of new homes still edging up, but mortgage money is getting tight again, the present high interest rates are firm and lenders are charging additional hidden fees.

In 1959, you can make the best of your 80-cent bucks if you know where to look for values. Not all prices rise and fall at the same time. In food especially, and that's your biggest single expense, you can save by planning meals around those items that are comparatively plentiful and reasonable. In other goods, you can anticipate your needs when price increases impend.

Note this particularly: 1959 will be a year to avoid unnecessary installment buyings or borrowing, or unnecessarily large mortgages. For tight money is coming back. That means higher interest rates.

IN FOOD, YOU'LL FIND these items cheaper this coming year: pork, broilers, eggs, dairy products, potatoes. Other heavily-abundant foods which are good buys this winter include canned peas and cooking apples. Broilers are the cheapest they've been in the past two years. Turkeys will continue to be low priced in early winter. Large ones are the best buys. Not only do they cost less per pound than the smaller ones, but a 15-pound hen turkey will yield 54 percent cooked meat compared to 45 percent for a 6.5-pounder, and 49 for an 8.5-pounder.

CLOTHING PRICES WILL BE a little higher in '59. Some piece goods and household textiles such as sheets, drapes, and upholstery fabrics also will cost more as the result of price hikes by mill. One increase to watch out for is higher prices forthcoming on wash-and-wear fabrics and garments made of the popular dacron-cotton blend.

HOME FURNISHINGS prices drop both for furniture and household appliances starting in late January. Simple modern furniture generally offers most reasonable value. The most popular price range for a modern bedroom set is $150-$200, compared to $200-$250 for the more ornate traditional styles.

HOUSING PRICES ARE still rising. The F. W. Dodge statistical agency estimates that a house now tagged $18,900 will cost $1,000 more by the end of 1959. That same house cost only $7,500 in 1939.

Moreover, mortgage rates have sneaked back up from the small reductions available for a while last spring. Latest reports are that most lenders are charging 5.5 to 6 percent. Few FHA or GI mortgages are available.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Farewell to '58—We Made It!

By Jane Goodsell

Good riddance to a troubled year!
Toss it out upon its ear!
It was seldom very merry,
And it sometimes got quite scary.
Schools were closed in Little Rock,
Iraqi rebels ran amok,

Launching pads sent rockets soaring,
Westerns got adult and boring.
Elvis Presley joined the troops
And children swayed in hula hoops.
Ann and Abby gave advice,
Debby and Eddie split their splice,
France converged behind DeGaulle,
Dieters shunned cholesterol.
The ice at times seemed pretty thin,
And things got under people's skin.
Khrushchev's notes grew more abusive,
Mental health grew more elusive.
The Purple People Eater song
Filled the airwaves all day long.
Hemlines rose to ladies' knees
And dresses fit like BVD's.
Juan Trujillo proved to be
The soul of prodigality.
Moral critics rang alarms
When Miss Bardot displayed her charms.
Beatnik Buddhists practised Zen,
The New York Yankees won again.
Life was frantic. Life was busy.
Everyone was in a tizzy,
And it sometimes seemed surprising
That the sun kept right on rising,
But we somehow muddled through,
And now let's bid that year adieu.
What's the use alas-alacking?
Come, let's send the old year packing!
Don't just stand there, looking cowed!
Ring the welkin long and loud!
And with mingled hope and fear,
Tiptoe into a brand new year!

New Songbook Planned

The Labor Education Div. of Roosevelt University is planning to publish soon a new volume, "Songs of Work and Freedom," which will contain 100 well-known and not so well-known union songs, work songs and famous songs of social significance.

The book, four years in preparation, is the work of Joe Glazer, education director of the Rubber Workers and widely known as "labor's troubador," and Edith Fowkes, a Canadian folk song specialist.

The volume will contain music and words and notes on the song's origin. Information on the book, price and bulk orders is available from Roosevelt University, Labor Education Div., 430 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Welfare Disclosure Act Effective Jan. 1

Law Requires Reports From Administrators

By Gene Zack

Administrators of health, welfare and pension funds are about to embark on the first step of a two-part plan requiring them to account for their stewardship.

Under the terms of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1959, this accounting must be given both to beneficiaries of such plans and to the Labor Dept.

The law calls for disclosure—except for a few specifically-exempted plans—of the operating details of all such funds, whether they are administered by management, labor or both.

Union officials with responsibility in the area of welfare and pension funds should consult their attorneys to determine who is the proper person required by law to file reports on the operation of existing plans.

Passage of the act earlier this year by the 85th Congress was a major victory for labor, which advocated such legislation to protect employe welfare and pension plans by compelling financial reports to the government. Opposition, for the most part, came from the business and insurance community, which operates 90 per cent of the existing plans and which objected to disclosure of plans administered by management alone.

The bill finally signed into law by Pres. Eisenhower was a watered-down version of the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill supported by the AFL-CIO and the Administration—a bill which would have given the government clear authority to investigate the accuracy of such reports.

Compromise Version

Instead of this tougher version, Congress settled on a compromise measure which spelled out in some detail the nature of financial information required and provided penalties for failure to publish this information and for knowingly making false statements in reports.

Goal of the disclosure legislation is to bring the operations of all welfare and pension funds out into the open in the belief that instances of errors or corrupt administration will tend to wither in the bright light of public disclosure.

Here is how the reporting system works:

Sometime between Jan. 1 and Apr. 1, 1959, administrators must make public a detailed description of plans now in existence. For similar plans set up in the future, the same sort of description must be filed within 90 days of the establishment of any health, welfare or pension fund.

The second step—a wide-ranging annual report on contributions, benefits, assets, liabilities, commissions and fees—comes generally much later. The law provides that these annual reports be made available to beneficiaries and furnished to the Secretary of Labor within 120 days after the close of the fiscal, policy or calendar year on which plan records are kept.

Reporting Dates Listed

Thus the first annual reports will be published on or before May 1, 1959, for plans maintaining records on a year ending Jan. 1, 1959, or as late as Apr. 29, 1960, for plans operating on a calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1959.

The law specifically requires administrators to make available descriptions of the plans with any modifications, plus the latest annual report, for examination in their principal office by participants or beneficiaries. It also requires that upon written request they must mail the description and a summary of the report to a participant or beneficiary, and must in any case file two copies of the plan description and annual report with the Labor Dept.

Exempted from the law are plans covering no more than 25 employes; those administered by federal, state or local governments; those established solely to meet requirements of workmen's compensation or unemployment compensation disability insurance laws; and plans administered by certain fraternal benefit societies as a corollary to membership.

Forms Devised

To facilitate reporting, the Secretary of Labor has devised forms for the descriptions of the plans—although some vagueness of the law makes it possible for administrators to "comply" without using the government forms.

The Labor Dept. is also in the process of creating forms for the annual reports required, although again their use will be optional.

The disclosure act calls for the following information to be furnished as part of the description of welfare and pension plans:

- The identity of the plan administrator. (He is defined in the act as "(1) the person or persons designated by the terms of the plan or the collective bargaining agreement with responsibility for the ultimate control, disposition, or management of the money received or contributed, or (2) in the absence of such designation, the person or persons actually responsible for the control, disposition or management of the money received or contributed, irrespective of whether such control, disposition or management is exercised directly or through an agent or trustee. . . ."
- The relationship of administrators to employer or union, and any other offices held by such administrators.
- The type of plan—whether welfare or pension.
- The groups of workers covered.
- The parties—employer, workers or both—who contribute the funds.
- The type of administration, including the person, group or agency responsible for maintaining records, determining eligibility, processing claims, handling appeals, authorizing payments, selecting insurance carriers and determining investment policy.

Along with the description, the administrator must file a copy of the bargaining agreement, contract or other instrument under which the plan was established and is operated; a schedule of plan benefits; and a copy of the published procedures to be followed under the plan in presenting claims for benefits and for appealing the denial of claims.

The law provides a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not more than six months, for willful failure to publish descriptions and annual reports, or for misrepresentation of fact.

It also provides that an administrator who fails or refuses to send the required information requested by a beneficiary or participant may be sued in civil action and may be required to pay the beneficiary or participant involved $50 a day from the date of such failure or refusal.

UNION PENSIONERS often are covered by labor-negotiated health and welfare plans, as in this case where a retired unionist receives free medical checkup at a health center in his community set up and operated by his union or maintained through a collective bargaining contract. Health, welfare and pension plans, now required to disclose their financial operations under law which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1959, perform valuable services to labor families through benefits won in negotiations.

Obtain Disclosure Forms From Labor Dept. Offices

Forms for reporting descriptions of welfare and pension plans (Form D-1) may be obtained in quantities of 50 or less from the following offices of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U.S. Dept. of Labor:

18 Oliver St., Boston 10, Mass.

900 U.S. Parcel Post Bldg., 341 Ninth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

Wolf Ave. and Commerce St., Chambersburg, Pa.

1401 South 20th St., Birmingham 5, Ala.

216 Engineers Bldg., 1365 Ontario St., Cleveland 14, O.

105 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.

2000 Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Room 222, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.

630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

U.S. Courthouse Bldg., 801 Broad St., Nashville 3, Tenn.

State Dept. Bldg., Salisbury and Edenton Sts., Raleigh, N. C.

201 Federal Bldg. (P. O. Box 1031), Juneau, Alaska.

N. Y. Dept. Store Bldg., Fortealeza, Corner San Jose St. (P. O. Box 4361), San Jose 23, P. R.

345 Federal Bldg., King and Richard Sts., Honolulu 2, T. H.

Larger quantities of the description form may be obtained from the Division of Welfare and Pension Reports, Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Liberal Program Held Need of Republicans

Instead of proposals to drive unions out of political life the Republican Party would do well to give labor the opportunity to support GOP liberal candidates and GOP human welfare programs.

That was the answer of Arthur J. Goldberg, labor attorney, to Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), who had asked his opinion of a labor-management meeting to discuss the withdrawal of unions and business from politics.

Goldberg wrote Goldwater, who has made labor political action a major issue in his Senate career and in his recent successful re-election campaign, that the answer is not to call a meeting for the purpose of "joint renunciation of constitutional rights," but to "encourage full participation by all of the electorate and to eliminate those factors which tend to place public officials in a position of dependency upon particular groups of any sort."

In his letter, Goldwater had argued that it is extremely difficult to prevent labor or management from engaging in political activities and that a meeting to discuss the "dangers to our republic" was needed.

Stressing that he was writing as an individual, Goldberg, who is special counsel to the AFL-CIO and general counsel for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., asserted that political activity by labor or management creates no dangers to "our republic," and that politics ought to be "the business of every citizen, not only the professional politician."

He urged a broader base of political contributions, campaign contribution credits against income tax payments and free television time for candidates of major political parties.

He noted that "political contributions of wealthy business interests have had a much larger impact upon our political life than have those of individual workers, whether made singly or cooperatively through their unions."

Goldberg pointed out that labor has supported mostly Democrats in recent years, not because of a commitment to the Democratic party but because Democrats, by and large, have been more firmly committed to a program of benefits for all citizens than Republicans.

Third Contempt Charge Filed Against Goldfine

New legal troubles were piled atop old ones for Bernard Goldfine, gift-giving friend of Sherman Adams, as the government accused him of contempt of court in two separate actions, making a total of three contempt actions now pending against him.

In one new case, the Securities & Exchange Commission asked the U.S. District Court in Boston to cite the millionaire textile baron for contempt for failure to file a financial report due in November.

Almost at the same time, Goldfine and his secretary, Mildred Paperman, pleaded innocent and immediately went on trial on charges of criminal contempt for failing to surrender business records to the Internal Revenue Service.

A few weeks earlier, the industrialist whose relationships with Adams were spotlighted by a special House subcommittee headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) was indicted in Washington on 18 counts of alleged contempt of Congress.

Goldfine vaulted into national prominence when the Harris committee began checking into charges of improper White House influence on "independent" government agencies. The hearings disclosed that Adams, who since quit under fire as Pres. Eisenhower's chief of staff, contacted agencies in Goldfine's behalf.

The SEC's request for contempt citations involved the East Boston Corp., a real estate firm in which Goldfine and his family hold a 70 per cent interest. Named besides Goldfine were his son, Horace M.; Miss Paperman, and Alwayne F. Jealous, president and treasurer of East Boston.

MOST SUCCESSFUL MEETING in history of Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), held at Bogota, Colombia, found the U.S. Delegation shown above taking a major part. In front row, left to right, are William Sinclair, State, County & Municipal Employes representative in the Canal Zone, substitute delegate; AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, adviser to the delegation; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, chief of the delegation. In the second row are Paul K. Reed, Mine Workers; Pres. James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks; Pres. Richard F. Walsh, Theatrical Stage Employes, and Pres. Karl F. Feller, Brewery Workers.

Merger Effective in 46th State As AFL and CIO Unite in Idaho

(Continued from Page 1)

union members adopted the new constitution and elected without dissent the officers nominated from separate sessions, then celebrated at a merger dinner.

Rep. Grepp Potvin of American Falls, probable House Labor and Industry committee chairman in the new state legislature, the principal speaker, forecast a major revision of the Idaho labor code.

He called on labor to do its part in making the changes a "memorable and basically permanent enactment of law" to fit Idaho's collective bargaining needs and safeguard the rights of workers and employers, and the integrity of unions.

Defeat of right-to-work meant Idaho acceptance of labor's rights, Potvin said, and increased pressure on the labor movement to be an effective, responsible force.

President of the new Idaho State AFL-CIO is Darrell Dorman of Boise, who has been ISFL secretary-treasurer. Secretary-treasurer of the new organization is Albert Beattie of Boise, till now Idaho CIO chief.

On Dec. 15, before the merger session, CIO delegates chose William Hoops of Priest River to be first vice president of the merged organization, Beattie for secretary-treasurer, and as board members, Kay Jorgensen of Moore, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers; Robert L. Launhart of Kellogg, Steelworkers; and Leonard Palmer of Lewiston, Woodworkers.

ISFL delegates offered Lenaghen for second vice president and, for board members, Glenn Brown of Twin Falls, Plumbers; Gene Jones of Lewiston, Papermill Workers; Mrs. Allen Neville of Pocatello, Hotel Workers; Glenn Hook of Idaho Falls, Carpenters, and Curtis Blackwell of Boise, Plumbers.

Lenaghen and Jorgensen are, incidentally, representatives-elect in the 1959 Idaho Legislature, two of four union members elected on Nov. 4.

News Bureau Voted By Kansas AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

at the state capital under auspices of the Committee on Political Education to observe the legislature in action; public relations training for officers and representatives, and establishment of a speakers' training bureau.

Hayes, an advocate of labor-supported, liberal daily newspapers to counteract the effect of most commercially-owned dailies, hailed the convention's move toward eventual establishment of such a publication in Kansas, declaring it "is urgently needed to counterbalance the harm that organized labor now suffers at the hands of your commercial press."

"I have in mind," the IAM president and chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee said, "a paper that would have a broadly-based appeal for farmers as well as union members, for women as well as men, and for Republicans as well as Democrats."

Hayes said such a paper should "report more than labor news," suggesting that it "crusade for better schools, good government and legislation designed to meet the needs of a fast-changing economy and serve the interests of the majority of the people in Kansas."

The convention approved an amendment to the State COPE constitution firmly establishing responsibility for consideration of political endorsements and providing a broad representation of all constituent unions to consider endorsements of candidates.

After three hours of heated debate, the delegates, by a vote of 590 to 223, tabled until the 1959 convention consideration of a proposed amendment which would bar from membership on the state AFL-CIO executive board persons occupying paid appointive or committee posts of either political party.

The convention also endorsed resolutions praising five local labor newspapers circulating in the state; calling for establishment of state minimum wage standards; supporting the state program for industrial development; advocating improved relationships with the clergy and farmers; and supporting a retirement program for state employes.

Garment Union Holds Classes For Members

Los Angeles—Every night of the week, the headquarters of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers here becomes a schoolhouse.

After-work classes, conducted by the union's Educational Dept., enable members to study languages, improve their job skills, develop leadership ability, prepare for citizenship or learn hobbies.

To Samuel G. Otto, ILGWU vice president and Pacific Coast director, the adult education classes are a continuation of the union's historic tradition.

"At one time," Otto said, "immigrant workers learned all they know about the new world they came to through their union education."

The union provides orientation classes for new members and leadership courses for active members. It provides grading instructions for cutters—a class which has enabled many to move into higher-paying jobs. There are courses in English, Spanish and citizenship training. Recreation programs range from china painting to bowling.

Educational Dir. Sigmund Arywitz and Assistant Dir. Aileen Hernandez head the school staff.

Schnitzler Tells ORIT

Communism Feeds On Need, Injustice

Bogota, Colombia—Unless society raises the standard of living in all countries south of the Rio Grande, "we will not be able to defeat the totalitarian forces, whether Communist or Fascist, in their gigantic offensive to subjugate the people," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned in his opening address at the fourth congress of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

Poverty and social injustice, in addition, must be eliminated because they are incompatible with true democracy, conflict with the basic principles of Christian civilization and impede the development of a healthy and expanding economy, he declared.

"The trade unions alone," he added, "cannot perhaps achieve this necessary goal. We need the support of the people and the cooperation of governments and employers.

"But labor can perform the difficult task of educating the people, the governments and even the employers to the need of adopting adequate policies that will bring new, concrete relief to a situation that has become intolerable."

Schnitzler said that U.S. labor, as its share of the hemisphere-wide task, is demanding greater credits and investment capital, stabilization of the prices of basic commodities, and a stop to the "ruinous inflation" that has robbed all the people "of whatever gains they had made in many years of struggle and sacrifice."

Urges Profit Curb

"Much can be done inside each country," he went on, "by reducing the excessive profits of those who own the factories, the commercial enterprises and the farming land; by eliminating superfluous expenditures; by curbing military budgets; by introducing modern concepts of taxation which will help redistribute the wealth in a way that will permit labor a better life."

Schnitzler headed a U.S. labor delegation that included four AFL-CIO vice presidents—Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, chairman of the federation's Inter-American Affairs subcommittee; Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks; Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes, and Pres. Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers—as well as AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi.

William Sinclair, representative in the Canal Zone of the State, County & Municipal Employes, was a substitute delegate, and AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger was an adviser. Intl. Rep. Paul Reed represented the Mine Workers.

UN Support Voted

The congress approved a resolution offered by its Committee on Political Affairs and Relations, on which Knight served and which was chaired by Kalmen Kaplansky, international affairs director of the Canadian Labor Congress, that urged:

Continued support of the United Nations; emphasis on foreign aid for economic development rather than military programs; creation of a permanent UN police force to be moved into world trouble spots; curtailment of all nuclear tests under proper supervision and guarantees, and the intensification of efforts to bring about a systematic reduction in armaments.

The resolution hailed the overthrow of dictatorships in Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela, and viewed with "deep concern" continued dictatorships in the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Cuba, the recent "renewed dictatorial tendencies" in Haiti and the restriction of union rights in Argentina.

"In Cuba, recent elections have unfortunately not resulted in the cessation of the virtual state of war," it added. "ORIT and ICFTU have each condemned the activity of the Cuban dictator on several occasions. We now reiterate the continued opposition of ORIT to the dictatorial regime in Cuba and to the brutal warfare now going on in Cuba and its tragic consequences for the Cuban people."

Pres. Ignazio Gonzalez Tellechea of Cuba and Sec.-Gen. Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga of Mexico were unanimously re-elected. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther; CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin and Reed were re-elected members of the executive board, with Schnitzler and Knight re-elected substitutes. Romualdi, formerly an ORIT assistant secretary, was also elected a substitute member.

EXPERIENCES IN TWO NATIONS in representing technical, professional and clerical workers were exchanged by a recent Brazilian trade union delegation and officials of Local 400, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, at the Intl. Tel. & Tel. Laboratories in Nutley, N. J. Shown in the local's office, left to right, are Natail Pinto Mesquita and Isnard Vianna Barreto of the Brazilian Commercial Employes; Manuel Mendes-Silva, interpreter; Jorge Acarino of the Brazilian Oil Workers; Robert L. Voris, U.S. Labor Dept.; Financial Sec. Ataulfo Velasques Rodrigues of the Brazilian Telephone and Communications Workers, and Pres. Julian Leibner of Local 400.

General Assembly Winds Up:

UN Blasts Reds on Cruelty in Hungary

United Nations, N. Y.—In a busy windup of its 13th session, the United Nations General Assembly once again condemned the Hungarian regime and the Soviet government for cruelties committed against the Hungarian people, admitted a new member, the young republic of Guinea, set up a preparatory committee to study the peaceful use of outer space and failed by one vote to pass with the necessary two-thirds majority a resolution asking independence for Algeria and negotiations "between the two parties concerned."

General Assembly condemnation of the Hungarian regime and Soviet oppression of the Hungarian people was as sharp as in two previous sessions. The resolution, passed by 54 votes against 10 (nine Soviet bloc nations and Yugoslavia), declared the General Assembly "deplores the continuing repression in Hungary of fundamental rights of the Hungarian people and their freedom of political expression under the shadow of the continuing presence of Soviet armed forces."

The resolution said the assembly "denounces the execution of Imre Nagy, Gen. Pal Maleter and other Hungarian patriots" and "condemns this continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly."

The Assembly also appointed Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, humanitarian and past president of the Assembly to represent the UN "for the purpose of reporting to member states or the Assembly on significant developments relating to implementation of the Assembly resolutions on Hungary."

The Assembly decided on the last day not to take any action on the credentials of the delegates of the Hungarian regime. U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge took the opportunity to lay before the Assembly a long record of complete defiance by the Hungarian regime of all UN resolutions.

Said Lodge, "Because it is clear that present Hungarian authorities are not capable of representing the freedom-loving people of Hungary in the UN, the General Assembly has at five sessions allowed Hungarian representatives to be seated in provisional status only. By refusing to accept the credentials of the Hungarian representatives, the General Assembly placed the present regime on notice that the Assembly intended to watch the situation in Hungary closely."

The General Assembly will resume its sessions Feb. 20 to finish deliberations on ending UN trusteeships in the French and British Cameroons.

During the windup of the session, the Assembly adopted several important reports on African territories, involving their forthcoming independence during 1960. This work will be finished when the UN mission now visiting the Cameroons reports back.

The Assembly will then take the final decision on what is regarded by unanimous UN opinion as one of the most important steps in the peaceful liberation of hitherto dependent territories.

With these measures in mind, Assembly Pres. Charles Malik of Lebanon said in his closing words:

"Africa truly figures in the 13th session of the General Assembly more than in any other session so far. If any name is to be applied to this session I believe it could fairly be called the 'African session.'"

Decision of the Assembly to set up an outer-space committee came only after a bitter exchange between the U.S. and Soviet delegations. The U.S. and a majority of the Assembly refused to be forced by a Soviet boycott or threat of boycott to agree to composition of the committee which would have suited Soviet claims for "parity." Western UN circles declared that the committee can function in the outer-space area without Soviet participation.

The Algerian debate followed protracted discussion in the 81-member Political Committee. France did not participate. The committee adopted the Algerian resolution by a simple majority. Although the resolution, after elimination of direct reference to "the Algerian government," received in the Assembly more votes than in committee, the vote in its favor was one short of the required two-thirds majority.

African Meeting Puts Visiting Brown to Work

Accra, Ghana—The All-African People's Conference called on Irving Brown, AFL-CIO fraternal delegate, for help when it ran into language difficulties during hot debate on the question of violent vs. non-violent action to gain independence.

The conference's official languages were English and French, but practically no arrangements had been made for translating. Tempers of delegates were growing shorter and confusion was growing greater when Brown, who speaks both tongues fluently, was pressed into service and did duty as a simultaneous translator as debate proceeded.

The discussion ended in a compromise resolution which stated that African territories where democracy is practiced could gain independence by peaceful means, but "to meet the violent means by which some dependent territories are subjected and exploited, people should retaliate in a like manner."

Brown recently was instrumental in organizing a meeting here of African union leaders representing affiliates of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Its influence, primarily aimed at combatting the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, was felt at the conference in the election of Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and a member of the Kenya Parliament, as conference chairman. Mboya formerly was a member of the AFL-CIO Maritime Union.

Maida Springer of the Ladies Garment Workers, who was on a mission to African unions for the AFL-CIO two years ago, was among the large number of observers and fraternal delegates from the United States.

The conference was composed of delegates representing 62 trade union, political and youth organizations in 28 countries.

In other actions it called on the colonial powers to get out of the continent, with no time specified, and advised independent states to unite on a basis of geographical contiguity and as the first move toward an African commonwealth.

WAVING HIS CIGAR, Sec.-Treas. J. F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, one of the three-man labor delegation at the recent Berlin trade fair, talks with some of the 400,000 visitors to the U.S. exhibit which portrayed "Life in Kalamazoo." At another trade fair, in New Delhi, India, spokesmen of the American labor movement are Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Harry H. Pollak of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Labor Spokesmen Tell U.S. Story to Indians

The story of the American worker at home and on the job is being told on the other side of the globe by two AFL-CIO spokesmen in cooperation with the federal government.

At a huge trade fair in New Delhi, India, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Harry H. Pollak of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs are labor's representatives.

They are the unofficial ambassadors of the American union movement at this country's fair exhibit, which includes small shops containing typical U.S. machines operated by Indian mechanics—woodworking and furniture, welding, shopsmith, foundry, sheet metal and a machine shop, and four automotive repair shops, all of them turning out actual production.

Keenan and Pollak are telling Indian workers about this country's philosophy of labor, collective bargaining, the dignity we attach to work.

Their conversations with Indian workers are held before a back-drop of panels that emphasizes the positive contribution of labor to the American economy, and shows the parallel that may be drawn between American practices and India's hopes and plans.

A brochure is being distributed describing the constructive views of the U.S. worker and his union regarding productivity, standards of workmanship, cooperation in labor-management relations, and progress toward human dignity. Other pamphlets have been provided by the AFL-CIO and several international unions for general distribution to visitors and to Indian unions.

Three other American union leaders recently took part in the highly successful U.S. exhibit at the huge Berlin trade fair which was built around "Life and Work in Kalamazoo."

They were Sec. Robert L. Cooper of the Kalamazoo, Mich., Labor Council and Sec.-Treas. J. F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, who were nominated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the request of the Labor Dept., and Pres. Neil Van Stelle of the Kalamazoo Labor Council, who was in the city's delegation.

Some 3,000 square feet of the 22,000-square foot exhibit was devoted to 11 displays on labor phases of life in the Michigan city. The three unionists were on duty every day during the three weeks of the fair.

They talked to most of the more than 400,000 visitors from both West and East Berlin and other parts of Germany, spoke several times on radio programs heard in both sections of the divided country, were featured on television, spoke at numerous meetings, and entertained union officials and were entertained by them.

Labor films shown in a theater with a capacity of but 250 persons were seen by 27,808 visitors during the three-week period.

House Urged To Investigate Ark. Election

A House Elections Committee recommended a "thorough investigation" of the Little Rock, Ark., election victory of Dale Alford, "independent - segregationist," before he is seated by the House in the next Congress.

Alford was hit again when Democratic House leaders failed to invite him to the party's caucus next Jan. 6.

Alford defeated incumbent Rep. Brooks Hays, the regularly nominated candidate, by a write - in "sticker vote" campaign with the alleged backing of Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus. He now says he has always been a Democrat and is claiming Democratic status in seeking committee preferment.

The committee that called for an investigation of Alford's election split three to two, and only one member of the majority, Democratic Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill (Mass.), will be a member of the next House. Two southern Democrats who voted in favor of Alford's admission were re-elected last month.

Alford's failure to receive a letter inviting him to the Democratic pre-session caucus was unexplained by party leaders. The invitations sent all regularly elected party members were signed by Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), chairman of the House Democratic Conference, and Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.), secretary.

Letters Called 'Routine'

The House elections committee voted to dismiss complaints by Rep. Coya Knutson (D-Minn.) that political enemies had duped her husband, Andrew, into a conspiracy to defeat her.

The committee criticized destruction of ballots and voting material protested by defeated Rep. Noble Gregory (D-Ky.) but referred further action to state authorities.

Spain Scored For Arrests Of Unionists

Recent wholesale arrests of union members and professional persons suspected of democratic leanings by the Franco dictatorship in Spain have been strongly protested by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Workers Defense League.

Underground information from reliable sources inside Spain is that around the middle of November at least 100 arrests were made of men known not to be Communists. The dictatorship usually pins the "Communist" tag on those who incur its displeasure.

They include Amat Echeverria of Madrid, active in the exiled Spanish labor movement, and Jaime Carner, minister of finance in the Republican government in 1931. The use of "third degree" methods of questioning is feared.

The ICFTU's protest was sent directly to Generalissimo Francisco Franco by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek and was merely the latest in a long series that shows free world labor support for democracy in Spain. Oldenbroek protested against the "violation of human rights by the arbitrary arrest and ill-treatment of political and trade union personalities."

The WDL asked Sec. of State John Foster Dulles to set in motion both U.S. and United Nations machinery to press for the release of those arrested.

Earlier, in a letter signed by Chairman Harry Fleischman and Sec. Very Rony, the WDL pointed out that not even the Franco regime dares charge its latest victims are Communists or revolutionaries. Most of them, it said, appear to be Socialists who favor restoration of the monarchy.

Senate Group Plans Report On Textile Ills

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.) will reconvene his special subcommittee on problems of the textile industry early in January to prepare recommendations to the full Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

During the past four months, the Pastore subcommittee has held hearings in six states and in Washington, D. C., to investigate the ailments of the industry and to seek a remedy.

The subcommittee has heard labor, industry and government officials discuss the declining textile market, the competition of imports, closing of textile plants in the north and the industry's union-busting activities in the South.

A proposal made to the subcommittee by the Textile Workers of America for establishment of a Textile Development Agency has been issued by the union as a pamphlet, entitled "RX for an Ailing Industry."

The TWUA has sent copies of the pamphlet to members of Congress and opinion leaders to win support for its proposal for a federal agency, with representation from management, labor and the public, "to rebuild and stabilize the textile industry."

ILO Office Given To Jean de Givry

Geneva — Jean de Givry, a French national, recently was named chief of the Intl. Labor Organization's Labor-Management Relations Div.

He succeeds Chester Hepler, who has become chief of the ILO personnel office and who previously had spent many years in the U. S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security.

Liberal GOP Senate Bloc Rises in Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

as Case and Senators Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.).

The liberal threat, spurred measurably by a vigorous "no-compromise" statement from Cooper, was sufficiently impressive to send Bridges to the White House to "report" to Eisenhower.

The veteran New Hampshire senator, key figure in production of such Policy Committee "staff reports" as the 1958 GOP campaign document, "America's Third Party—The Labor Bosses," emerged to tell reporters that Eisenhower said he hoped for a compromise in the fight that would leave a "united party" instead of "splinter groups."

The apparent intended effect was to convey the impression that Eisenhower wanted a "compromise" along lines Bridges himself had proposed, of giving the liberals somewhat greater representation on committees but no more than token representation in the official party leadership posts.

'Compromise' Spurned

This was the proffered earlier "compromise" that Cooper had denounced in the "stand-up-and-fight" statement that produced the meeting in Aiken's office.

The fermenting revolt of the liberal group, which developed slowly over five weeks following the widespread Republican defeats on Nov. 4, was the first major uprising of "modern-minded" Republicans in the Senate in many years.

There has been, throughout the Eisenhower years, a fluid but substantial minority group the members of which would have been glad to call themselves "Eisenhower Republicans." They found themselves often disheartened by the President's opposition on such issues as aid to education, urban renewal, depressed areas and unemployment compensation.

The GOP election debacle, ironically, strengthened the power of these liberals. Most of the 13 defeated or voluntarily retired Republicans represented the Old Guard.

Aiken Started Revolt

Aiken touched off the revolt when he stated in disgust, immediately after the election, that the President should not have vetoed the distressed-areas bill and an airport-construction bill. He should learn the difference between improper federal "spending" and sound government investments to meet social needs, Aiken said.

Cooper placed the revolt on a formal basis when he succeeded in getting an open fight for the party leadership posts.

Spokesmen of the liberals conceded privately that they cannot hope to defeat Bridges for Policy Committee chairman or Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), an ineffectual middle-of-the-roader, in the largely honorary post of GOP Conference chairman.

They believe they have a fighting chance to defeat Dirksen, whose principal claim to party prominence came from a bitter denunciation of former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York producing the Eisenhower nomination in 1952.

They say they can win three objectives—greater representation for liberals on the Policy Committee and legislative committees, the election of Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) as assistant floor leader and the serving of notice that they want "a lid" on Bridges' personal control of Policy Committee "staff reports."

Aiken can be the liberal candidate against Dirksen if he will agree to run.

FIRST 'MARCH OF DIMES' DRIVE by the National Foundation for its expanded program of aiding victims of birth defects and arthritis in addition to polio receives endorsement of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Shown with him are the 1959 poster children—Jeffrey Reil, 11, of New York City, victim of an open spine, and Pamela Henry, 8, of Oklahoma City, polio sufferer. The fund drive will run Jan. 2-31.

Bender Gets $28,000 from Teamsters

The Teamsters have paid $28,000 in fees and expenses to the chairman of its "anti-racketeering commission," former Republican Sen. George H. Bender of Ohio, the McClellan special Senate committee revealed.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) disclosed the figures in a letter to Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of the court-appointed board of monitors for the union expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of corrupt domination.

Bender was the only member of the union-named three-man commission to receive payment for services. The other two—former District of Columbia Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue and retired Circuit Judge Ira W. Jayne of Detroit—said that as far as they were concerned the commission has been inactive.

The government dropped a contempt of Congress indictment against IBT Vice Pres. Einar O. Mohn, head of the 11-state Western Conference of Teamsters. The indictment grew out of his refusal to testify in January 1957 before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, later succeeded in the labor probe field by the McClellan special committee.

In another development, Thomas L. Hickey, who had testified against IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa in McClellan committee hearings, was removed from his post as general organizer in New York. Replacing him was John O'Rourke, president of the New York Joint Council of Teamsters and a strong Hoffa supporter.

In Flint, Mich., police arrested Teamsters Business Agent Jack Thompson on a charge of arson in connection with the "human torch" death of another IBT business agent, Frank Kierdorf, last August. Police contend Kierdorf was fatally burned when he and Thompson bungled an arson job at a Flint cleaning plant.

12-20-58

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Mitchell, Summerfield Feud Over Union Curbs

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has moved to dissociate the Eisenhower Administration from the anti-labor position of Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield, and the Labor Dept. has denied Mitchell is drafting legislation to curb union spending for political education.

Mitchell said at a press conference that Summerfield was "speaking for himself" when he attacked "union bosses" in a speech before the National Association of Manufacturers. The postmaster general had charged that the nation "teeters on the precipice of a labor-bossed Congress."

Summerfield told the businessmen's organization there was a need for legislation to curtail union "dictators," to apply anti-trust laws to "the labor-boss monopoly," and to prohibit union political activities. He said he was "certain" the President would submit legislation to "protect our working people and businessmen, large and small, from exploitation by unscrupulous and corrupt union bosses."

Mitchell knocked down this notion, declaring the NAM speech was "Mr. Summerfield's idea." He emphasized that "the President's program has not yet been made public . . . and obviously until such time as the President announces his program no one is speaking for the President."

In the area of labor's political activities, Mitchell said he regarded as "very sound" the trade union philosophy that "the labor movement has the right and the authority to inform its members on the issues of the day."

Report Called 'Inaccurate'

A few days later, Labor Dept. spokesman described as "inaccurate" a press report that Mitchell was seeking to limit the extent to which unions could spend funds for political education. The report said Mitchell had discussed the idea with GOP congressional leaders at a White House conference.

Attending the White House meeting were Republican Senators Styles Bridges (N. H.), Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) and Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.); House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.), and Representatives Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) and Leo E. Allen (Ill.)

After the meeting, Bridges said various legislative proposals, including some aimed at labor-management rackets, were discussed.

Texas Labor Sets Drive on Legislation

Austin, Tex.—Fifty Texas trade union leaders held a two-day strategy conference here to prepare for the 1959 session of the state legislature.

Delegates—representing central bodies, international unions and building trades councils—discussed in detail legislative goals in the fields of education, safety, unemployment and workmen's compensation.

The conference emphasized labor's opposition to sales taxes and discrimination in employment, called for enforcable small loan legislation, and supported creation of a state mediation and conciliation service and state union representation elections.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Jerry Holleman said the close cooperation established among the various union groups during the conference will be continued throughout the legislative session.

FDA Seizes Byrd's 'Adulterated' Apples

A shipment of 406 cases of canned apples from the firm owned by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) were ordered seized by U.S. District Court Judge David A. Pine in Washington.

The order followed a complaint by the Food & Drug Administration that the shipment contained "adulterated" and "mislabeled" products. An FDA spokesman said there was no reason to believe that eating the apples would be injurious.

The senator's son, Richard E. Byrd, manager of the canning division, said he was ordering "a thorough investigation to ascertain the facts."

FDR Memorial Site Offered on Potomac

A 27-acre plot on the bank of the Potomac River in Washington has been offered by the National Capital Park Service as a site for the memorial to the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt which was first proposed by the 1953 convention of the Communications Workers.

The site is in West Potomac Park southeast of the Lincoln Memorial—a magnet for millions of visitors annually—and borders the Tidal Basin.

The Park Service offer was made to the Roosevelt Memorial Commission established by Congress in 1954 in an enabling act which former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) had introduced for the second time at the request of the CWA.

The following year the memorial commission was set up with former Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle as chairman. The commission named a panel of seven architects and city planners to examine and recommend possible building sites.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Bierne, concerned at the apparent lack of developments, wrote Biddle earlier this year asking about the long delay. He emphasized the union's deep interest in the memorial. The tender of the site was the first sign of a move ahead.

In announcing the offer, Biddle said a resolution will be introduced in Congress in January asking its approval, and possibly spelling out the administrative setup. A public fund-raising campaign probably will be undertaken to augment a congressional appropriation.

Ohio C of C Still Clutches The Ghost of McKinley

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Chamber of Commerce has again demonstrated its desire to turn back the calendar—this time to the tune of a $100 million slash in the state budget.

Winding up its 65th annual state convention here, the chamber heard its director of taxation and research, Dr. Arch D. Schultz, outline this five-point program:

- **Slash aid to schools by $56 million.**
- **Cut the state payroll by at least $8.5 million.**
- **Reduce aid to hospitals by $3 million.**
- **Trim $3 million out of state aid to police and firemen's pension funds.**
- **Put a ceiling of $25 million on state aid for local poor relief.**

Stewardess' Pact Gives Jet Benefits

Chicago—The Air Line Stewardesses negotiated a contract with Continental Airlines which sets an industry precedent by giving cabin attendants on jet planes extra benefits based on "the increased productivity of high speed equipment."

Continental hostesses will be paid on the basis of the number of miles flown on different types of equipment, with salaries for the Boeing 707 jet ranging from $345 to $422.50 per month.

Injury Rate Rises In Third Quarter

A sharp rise in the injury rate for manufacturing was reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the third quarter of 1958. There were 11.5 disabling injuries per million hours worked, compared with a 10.4 rate the previous quarter.

Despite the third-quarter increase, the Labor Dept. says the injury rate for the first nine months of 1958 is below the comparable period in 1957.

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Nation Can Afford Both Defense, Welfare–Meany

Says Labor Will Pay Its Fair Share

The nation's security and programs to restore its economic health must be based on need, not on budget considerations, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

He stressed in a New Year's statement that "America can afford the cost of security" and that "concrete action to buttress our entire economic structure" is "mandatory" on the new Congress.

Neither the threat of Communist expansion nor the weaknesses in the domestic economy are "unsurmountable," he said, adding:

"Both can be met by determined action, confidence in the future of our democratic structure and courage."

Labor Confident, Determined

American labor faces the opportunities and challenges of 1959, Meany said, "with confidence and determination."

But, he warned, "none of our problems will be solved by pretending they don't exist or hoping they will disappear or by wishing that the 'good old days' would somehow miraculously reappear."

The Soviet threat can be met by the free world if it is "adequately armed, unitedly determined and unrelenting in its defense of freedom no matter where the attack and no matter how dangerous the situation."

The U.S. must maintain the strength of the free world, and in

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Ike's Budget Opens Fight On Liberals

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Eisenhower threw down a challenge to his political opponents, Democratic and Republican, by announcing he would send a "balanced" budget to Congress in January, with proposed expenditures in "the general area of $77 billion."

The White House announcement Dec. 22 was a highly unusual release of proposed spending figures that are usually carefully guarded until the President's formal Budget Message is submitted to Congress about the middle of January.

The apparent intended effect was to create a hard political issue between Eisenhower and the heavy Democratic congressional majorities. Observers pointed to the President's post-election press conference promises that he would fight against those he labeled "spenders."

Dumps 'Ike Republicans'

The additional effect, however, appeared to be to place the White House more solidly on the side of the Republican Old Guard in fighting off the challenge of a dozen "liberal" GOP senators for control of the party machinery in the Senate that meets Jan. 7.

The liberals, led by Senators

(*Continued on Page 2*)

SYMPHONY IN UNION BEAUTY was made complete when Edouard Van Remoortel, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, crowned Betty Sabo as Miss Page One of the annual ball of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild. The conductor is a member of Local 2, Musicians Union. And to make it all union, the photographer, Dave Gulick is a Guild member. Another Local 2 member, Max Steindel, 42 years a cellist and 27 years personnel director of the Symphony Orchestra, received the Guild's Page One Civic Award.

Tax Laws, Plant Costs Boost Prices

Government and management decisions rather than wages have been the major factors in pushing up costs that are reflected in higher prices, AFL-CIO economists have told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO research director, and Nat Goldfinger, assistant director, told the committee that economists have abdicated their responsibility in creating the so-called "cost-push" theory on price changes and translating it into something called "wage inflation."

The facts, they said, show that factors other than wages have been pushing up costs, factors "brought on by governmental and managerial decisions." They cited the following:

- The 1954 tax laws altering

(*Continued on page 2*)

Jobless Aid Overhaul:

Federal Standards Urged by Advisors

By Gene Zack

A major overhaul of the unemployment compensation system—keyed to higher federal minimum standards for benefits and duration of payments—has been recommended overwhelmingly by an official tri-partite advisory council to the Labor Dept.

The 16 public and labor members of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security unanimously favored legislation calling for jobless pay of at least one-half the individual's normal wage or two-thirds of a state's average weekly wage, whichever is lower, for a flat 30-week period.

They also favored continuance of the present system under which employers in states adopting the new standards are allowed to escape as much as 2.7 percent of the existing 3 percent payroll tax to finance the jobless pay system. In states not liberalizing their programs, the escape factor would be limited to 1.7 percent.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for federal standards to beef up the jobless pay program and end the gross inequities between various state programs.

Only five of the eight management representatives attended the meeting which passed on the recommendations. These five dissented, adopting a "states' rights" position terming imposition of federal standards "uncalled for and unjustified."

Details of the council's recommendations were disclosed first by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, in its Daily Labor Report, and subsequently confirmed to the AFL-CIO News by a public member of the panel.

The Labor Dept. declined comment. A spokesman indicated that

(*Continued on Page* 8)

November Living Costs Rise to Equal July High

Living costs bounced back up in November, rising two-tenths of 1 percent to equal July's all-time peak, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced.

At the same time take-home wages, spurred by union-won pay hikes particularly in the auto industry, hit a 1958 record high. The average worker with three dependents brought home $78.41 after federal taxes.

New price tags on 1959 cars and higher costs of most other goods and services pushed the price index upward, BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague said. The index, which had risen steadily during the past two years, dipped slightly in August and then held steady for two months before the November lift.

Nearly 1 million steel, aluminum and packinghouse workers will receive cost-of-living hikes of 1 cent an hour based on the index's rise since May.

Labor Brightens Yule for Needy

Danville, Ky.—Organized labor sparked a campaign here to provide toys for underprivileged children at Christmas time.

The Danville AFL-CIO Central Labor Union collected bicycles, scooters and wagons in a community-wide drive. They were painted and repaired by members of Flint Glass Workers Local 1009.

The toys, together with clothing and baskets of food, were distributed to 75 needy families during the holiday season.

Pennsylvania Legislative Program Set

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor called on the 1959 session of the legislature to vote aid to areas hard-hit by unemployment, expand the state's educational facilities and make improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.

Other goals adopted by the federation's biennial legislative conference here included more effective anti-discrimination laws, slum clearence here includes more effective minimum wage of $1.25 and increased funds for health programs.

Delegates noted that Pennsylvania has raised its relative standing among the states in terms of health and welfare services. But they called for better planning for the continued growth of the state, foreseeing a doubled population within 25 years.

Urban renewal programs, new road networks, training of workers in new skills, more opportunities for higher education and adult education programs were urged by the legislative conference.

In the field of civil rights, the federation's program calls for:

- Sufficient funds to properly enforce the fair employment law.
- Legislation to prevent discrimination in sale or rental of housing.
- A bar to discrimination in educational opportunities at all levels.
- Equal pay for women.

The state AFL group also called for legislation to "restrain courts from issuing injunctions in labor disputes without first holding a formal hearing and affording both sides the right to a jury trial."

GEORGE C. LODGE, director of information for the Labor Dept. for four years, has been named assistant secretary of labor for international affairs by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

ROGER G. KENNEDY is the new director of information for the Labor Dept. His most recent post was executive director of the Dallas, Tex., Council of World Affairs.

Tax Laws, Plant Costs Cited In Price Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

depreciation accounting led to a "cost-push" from increasing depreciation charges by as much as $3 to $4 billion.

- The same law spurred research and development costs by making them deductible as current expenses.
- Internal corporate financing for plant and equipment from 1955 through 1957 has resulted in tremendous increases in interest payments.
- Administered prices in key industries have been a major factor in the "cost-push" pressure with the steel industry, for example, making a handsome profit despite half-capacity operations.

These factors, said the AFL-CIO economists, were not caused by collective bargaining or wages "but by business and government policies."

Real wages, they stressed, have stayed well within national productivity trends. While the gross national product increased by 10 percent between 1953 and 1957, payrolls of manufacturing production workers rose 7.5 percent; research and development costs 207 percent; depreciation costs 53 percent; and interest costs 45 percent.

In the face of this evidence, Ruttenberg and Goldfinger declared, "until the current emphasis on wage costs and wage inflation is changed and attention shifted to many complicated cost factors . . . attempted solutions will be . . . misdirected."

They suggested establishment of a government price commission to study and analyze the price structure and provide vitally needed information; standby stabilization measures to prevent Korean-type price inflation; a government price supervision agency to examine proposed price increases; re-examination of government farm support programs; and a consumer economics agency in the Dept. of Labor.

Budget Hits Democrats, Liberal Republicans

(Continued from Page 1)

George D. Aiken (Vt.), Clifford P. Case (N. J.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and others, have called for greater emphasis by their party on federal aid for school construction, slum clearance and urban redevelopment, depressed areas, airport construction and aviation safety.

All of these seemed ruled out in Eisenhower's budget concept.

Sen. Styles Bridges (N. H.), leader of the Old Guard, had previously talked to the President about the liberal revolt and emerged from the audience saying that Eisenhower hoped the dispute would be compromised to leave a "united party."

Dirksen Support Seen

This was interpreted as meaning that the President had no objection to the Old Guard's candidate for Republican floor leader, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), a principal target of the liberal bloc.

Case is backing Aiken, senior member of the liberals, as candidate of the group against Dirksen. Cooper also is a potential candidate, with the announced support of Sen. Prescott Bush (Conn.).

Agreement has apparently been reached that the post of assistant leader, or whip, will go to Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), a member of the liberals. Bridges originally tried to shunt Kuchel to a lesser post as a kind of irregular second assistant.

The liberal group will caucus on Dec. 30 to pick candidates for leadership posts. Spokesmen for the group say there is no chance that a candidate will not be offered against Dirksen.

The President's "balanced budget" was hailed enthusiastically by Bridges and other Old Guard leaders. There was no public reaction from the liberal bloc.

Democrats Skeptical

Democrats greeted the President's $77 billion budget announcement with pronounced skepticism.

Eisenhower stated that "spending" could be slashed by $2 billion by elimination of certain "non-recurring" items for housing, farm aid and temporary unemployment compensation. He also appeared to assume a dramatic rise in revenue, springing principally from a higher rate of business activity, of at least $8 billion over the current year.

The President said he would not call for any general tax increase but would request increases in the federal gasoline levy and in postage rates.

Democrats pointed out that Congress might be reluctant to boost postal rates immediately after they were raised this year and cited the fact that even under the most optimistic estimates the announced $77 billion budget would be only narrowly in "balance."

Experience indicates, they observed, that when Eisenhower predicts a balanced budget based on the assumption of high revenues, he later has to acknowledge that the government will run in the red instead.

The majority spokesmen interpreted the budget statement not so much as a firm prediction of what the President expected in the way of revenue and expenditures but as an early gunshot in his battle to override Democratic pressure for liberal housing, urban renewal, school-aid and depressed-area programs.

Canadian Jobless Up In November

Ottawa, Ont. — A demand that government and employers exert the "utmost efforts" to combat the "terrific waste in human resources" in this country was voiced by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress as unemployment jumped sharply upward in November.

"The fact that the rate of increase is less than last year is not sufficient ground for optimism," he said. "It must be remembered that the increase is on top of the tremendous increase which occurred last year. Unemployment is still increasing, and at a serious rate."

The number of jobless rose by 65,000 between November 1957 and November 1958, pointing up Jodoin's claim that "the finding of work remains Canada's No. 1 problem."

The latest official figures show that on Oct. 31 there were 323,530 persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, compared with 282,587 on Sept. 30.

Two Departments to Act:

AFL-CIO To Help Workers as Buyers

Two AFL-CIO departments—Community Service Activities and Union Label & Service Trades—will give major attention in 1959 to safeguarding the trade unionist in his role as a consumer of goods and services.

The need for action in this field was spelled out by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last February, when it mandated the two departments to provide union members and their families with "essential information" in this field. Specifically, the council called for counselling in three broad areas:

- "How to stretch the dollar."
- "How to get a dollar's worth."
- "Why to buy the union label way."

When it becomes fully operative, the program will be carried out by several hundred thousand trade unionists already engaged in the separate programs of their respective departments.

For the Union Label Dept., this will include the members of its 106 state and local councils, representing 4,000 local unions, plus the estimated 3 million wives and daughters of union members who are active in the women's auxiliaries in promoting the union label program.

Community Services will bring to the joint undertaking its 163 full-time staff members in 76 major cities in the United States and Canada, plus the nearly 120,000 trained counselors active in the past decade in helping strengthen the trade union movement's relationships with community health, welfare and recreation agencies.

In announcing the start of the program, after several months of exploratory talks, CSA Dir. Leo Perlis said consumer counseling would be given "top priority" on the Community Services schedule for 1959.

"Millions of dollars won by the trade union movement across the bargaining table," he said, "have been lost by the consumer across store counters."

He added that Community Services would set the machinery for its participation in motion during regional training institutes for CSA members on the campuses of seven American universities in January and February.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label Dept. emphasized that prime consideration would be given to stretching the union worker's paycheck through an educational process outlining fair values and differences in the quality of all types of goods and merchandise.

"Of course we will always stress the importance of buying union label products and the patronage of union services," Lewis declared. "However, our main purpose is to see that the union worker and his family get the greatest values for their hard-earned money.

"Since our department has been engaged for 50 years in evaluating the quality and craftsmanship of union-made merchandise, we feel that our union label councils and their respective local union affiliates will be most qualified to render their assistance in this most worthwhile program."

Perlis said the program would include counseling on such subjects as buying union label goods, setting up and operating a budget, buying personal and property insurance, purchasing appliances and used cars, home buying, mortgages and rents, the purchase of medicines and the cost of medical care, food purchases and meal planning, and the detection of frauds and quackery.

The two departments will work with consumers' unions, credit unions, cooperatives, Better Business Bureaus and such government agencies as the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration in obtaining qualified guidance in the consumer education field.

ILGWU Distributing New Union Label

New York—The Ladies Garment Workers Union has opened one of the biggest union label drives in trade union history with the initial distribution of its new "proud badge" to dress shops in the New York metropolitan area.

Starting in January every garment leaving the New York dress plants will carry the label. The campaign to spread it to other garment markets has been mapped and will be executed throughout the coming year.

The ILGWU label campaign was set up after the union's 1957 strike against New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania garment manufacturers aimed at ending employer chiseling in the industry and driving out the last vestiges of racketeer ownership.

The union created a department headed by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman to supervise the preparation and distribution of a label to go into all garments manufactured under contracts providing for use of the label. About 75 percent of the union's membership is covered by such contracts.

The current issue of the ILGUW's paper "Justice" says in a message to the membership:

"You are the vanguard of the growing multitude which, as this campaign spreads, will be proud to sew this label, demand this label, wear this label and display it as the symbol of good workmanship, an American standard of living, fair competition and peaceful labor management relations."

The label, the paper points out, is a major defense against those "who believe that substandard conditions for others are necessary for their own enrichment."

The label will provide the American woman, says "Justice," with information as to which garments "have been made in one of the vast array of union shops that provide an American standard of living, and which of them have been put together in one of the small number of hideaway factories where union standards and work conditions are barred."

After 18 Months of Talk:

1,500 Pilots Strike American Airlines

After 18 months of fruitless, patient negotiations, fact-finding hearings and legal proceedings, the Air Line Pilots struck American Airlines to win working conditions comparable to those in effect on competing lines.

Around-the-clock bargaining up to the eve of the strike brought the two parties closer together on wages and several other issues which had been in dispute.

A chief stumbling block unremoved as the deadline was reached, was the ratio of flying time to non-flying time for the airline's pilots. The company flatly refused to agree to a pattern established on American's chief competitors, an ALPA spokesman said.

A strike at Eastern Airlines continued into a fifth week with 550 Flight Engineers still on the picket line and 5,500 Machinists balloting on ratification of a contract recommended by the IAM negotiating committee. Counting of the ballots, cast by IAM members in 26 cities where Eastern bases are located, had not been completed as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The American Airline strike by 1,500 pilots came after two previous postponements of deadlines.

Last spring, after nine months of negotiations had failed to produce a satisfactory company offer, the ALPA set an Apr. 25 strike deadline. The union agreed to postpone the walkout so that further mediation efforts could be made.

Seven months later, after an inconclusive report by a Presidential Emergency Board and no progress in direct negotiations, the union set another deadline for Nov. 25.

American obtained a temporary restraining order at U. S. District Court in New York to block the walkout. Eighteen days later, Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan, who issued the restraining order, dissolved it, leaving the pilots free to strike.

ALPA then resumed direct negotiations wth American Airlines. On Dec. 16, after more than a week of bargaining, the union issued its third deadline notice, warning that a strike would begin at midnight Dec. 19 unless an agreement was reached before the deadline.

The union made its announcement it declared, "in order to give the traveling public ample notice" of the threatened discontinuance of service.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen declared at the time:

"There hasn't been sufficient progress to justify withholding of a deadline any longer, and our only remaining reluctant alternative is to proceed with our original plans."

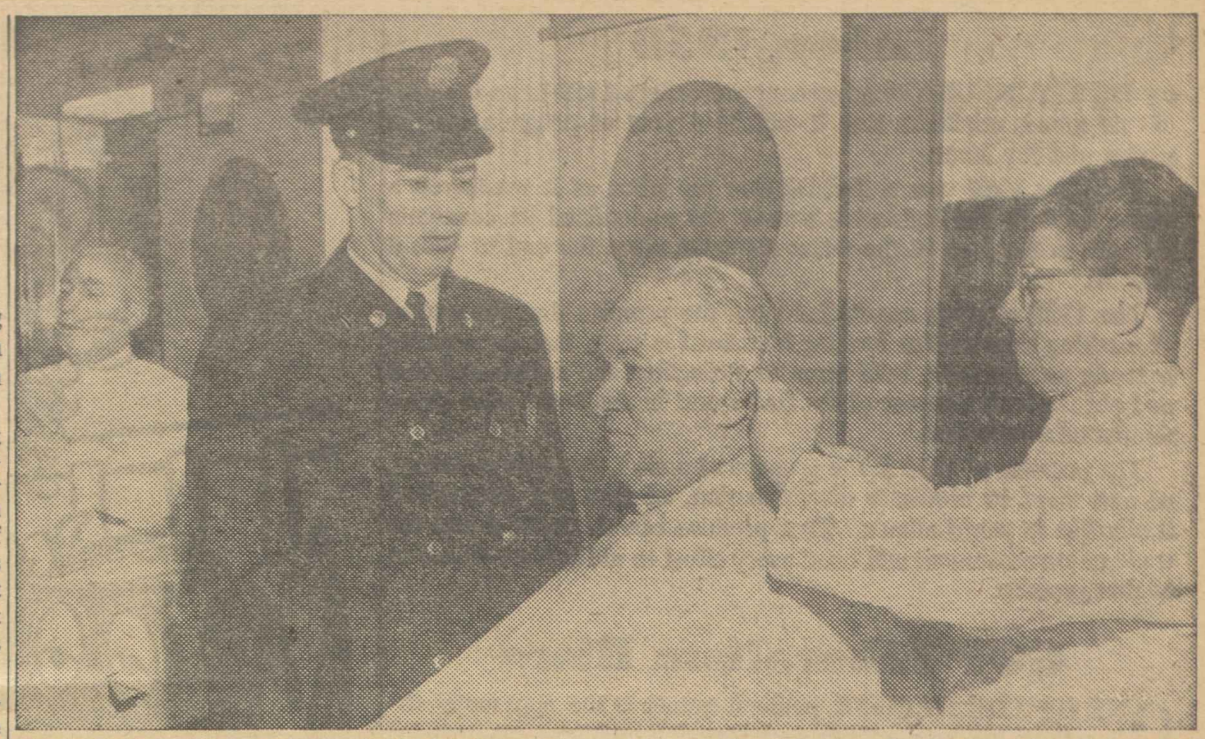
The union, Sayen pointed out, had been working under a contract drafted to expire in August 1957.

American Airlines serves cities in 28 states.

Diversion of American traffic to other lines could cut the company's strike losses if the Civil Aeronautics Board gives approval to a six-airline strike assistance pact.

Under this agreement, when either American, Capital, Eastern, Pan-American, Trans-World or United Airlines are struck, the other companies kick back the estimated "profit" from the extra business they get.

A CAB hearing Jan. 14 will consider protests against this strike pact from five AFL-CIO unions and two groups of non-scheduled airlines.



CHICAGO BARBERS raised $5,000 for victims of the tragic Chicago school fire which claimed 92 lives when the unionists worked on a normal day off, turned over both proceeds and tips to a relief fund started by Mayor Richard J. Daley. Left to right are Tony Barrile of the Barbers; Clarence Granger, whose Fire Fighters union was cited for its heroism at the scene of the holocaust; William C. Kozary (in the barber's chair); and Joseph Cosenza of the Barbers.

Fund-Raisers Pay Tribute To 3 Unions

New York—Three AFL-CIO entertainment unions have been given citations for contributing time and talent to promoting the fund-raising campaigns of community chests and united funds across the nation.

Honored at a special awards luncheon held here by United Community Funds and Councils of America were the Television and Radio Artists, the Screen Actors and the Musicians.

Tribute was also paid to the labor press for its support of the federated drives.

The unions were among a host of television, radio, newspaper and advertising organizations to receive national recognition for providing publicity support to the 2,100 United Funds and Community Chests this fall.

UAW Contract Offer Spurned by Harvester

Detroit—Auto Workers negotiations with the two holdouts in the agricultural implement field—International-Harvester and Allis-Chalmers—were suspended until after the Christmas-New Year holidays.

At Harvester, where 37,000 UAW members have been on strike since Nov. 13, talks were broken off when the company rejected a union offer to sign a new contract based on the 1955 pact plus those items already agreed to in this year's protracted negotiations.

Although the UAW thus expressed a willingness to withdraw a whole list of still unresolved demands, the company turned down the proposal, insisting that two company demands, the nature of which were not made public, be settled before a new contract could be negotiated. Talks will resume Jan. 6.

At Allis-Chalmers, a UAW spokesman said the union might file notice of contract termination unless "some progress" is made when negotiations resume Jan. 7. The three-year pact expired Aug. 15, but the pact has been extended under an agreement providing for termination on seven days' notice by either side.

Dodge Strike Settled

The UAW, meanwhile, settled an 18-day strike of 8,000 production workers at the Dodge assembly plant here in protest over company speed-up efforts. The walkout had idled some 35,000 UAW members at various Chrysler Corp. installations across the nation.

The union had sought a return of hourly five-minute rest periods which the company had eliminated. Under the compromise agreement, four such periods—instead of the previous eight—were set up.

The UAW hailed the settlement as representing "a more flexible approach to production standard problems" by Chrysler and both sides expressed the hopes that it would lead to prompt and amicable settlement of future disputes involving rates of production."

Despite the settlement, a strike at Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., an important Chrysler supplier, continued to pose a threat to a return to normal production. A company spokesman indicated that its supply of window glass would not last long beyond the beginning of the year.

Newspapers Turn Down Clerks Trying to Advertise Macy Strike

Toledo, O.—A "conspiracy of silence" blocked striking members of the Retail Clerks engaged in a dispute with the Macy-owned department store from telling their story in the nation's newspapers during the pre-Christmas period.

RCIA officials said they sought to place paid advertisements in 20 to 25 newspapers throughout the country, outlining the union view in the strike, but only one—the Atlanta Journal and Constitution—accepted the ad.

"We're not anxious to engage in a war with newspapers," declared one RCIA spokesman, "but the fact is clear that most of them refused to carry our ads which were critical of such a heavy advertiser as Macy."

The Retail Clerks sought to acquaint citizens in areas where the 34 Macy stores are located with their story of the Toledo strike against LaSalle & Koch which has been in progress more than a year.

Union officials said that the ad was turned down by such New York newspapers as the Mirror, Daily News and Journal-American. The New York Post was considering the ad when the delivery union strike stopped publication.

On the West Coast about a dozen newspapers refused the ad. San Francisco Labor reports that Macy's representatives called on the California Newspaper Publishers Association Services, Inc., an agency established by the publishers to handle advertising for member publications, in an effort to extend their threat of court action to keep weekly newspapers, shoppers and similar papers from accepting copy from the Toledo strikers.

Without concurring in Macy's request, CNPA Services nevertheless withdrew its services as the representative of the weekly publishers and advised the Clerks' representatives to deal directly with some 40 local publications.

Virtually all of the daily newspapers and radio stations in the San Francisco Bay area rejected the advertisements. The ad was refused by the Kansas City Star and several other midwestern newspapers. In Toledo, strikers placed spot announcements over a new television station, WTOL. (PAI)

Italo-American Units Unite Labor Councils

New York—Two groups of trade unionists of Italian descent who fought against totalitarianism abroad and for social justice in this country joined together in the United Italian-American Labor Council at a unity conference held here.

Luigi Antonini, president of the 17-year-old Italian-American Labor Council and vice president of the Ladies Garment Workers, was named to head the united organization. He was supported for the post by Augusto Bellanca, former president of the Italian-American Labor Alliance, which voted to rejoin the council and end a 15-year schism.

In a message of greeting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the contributions of trade unionists of Italian descent in building a united America.

Meany wrote the conference delegates:

"As American trade unionists of Italian descent, you have worked tirelessly to enhance the achievements of our nation in advancing liberty, social justice and world peace.

"From the very moment Facism raised its ugly head in Italy, you fought militantly against it as an enemy of human decency and freedom. None can forget the solidarity and generous aid your members have given to the heroic fighters against the Nazi-Fascist dictators and military aggressors."

The council voiced support for the policies of the AFL-CIO in building a democratic America and in defending democracy abroad against totalitarianism of any type.

CLC Offers Aid, Struck Firm Yields

Ottawa, Ont.—A four-month walkout by the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers at the Sudbury and Port Colborne, Ont., plants of the Intl. Nickel Co. ended in victory a few days after the Canadian Labor Congress offered to discuss assistance for the strikers with officials of their union.

Mine-Mill was expelled from the former Canadian Labor Congress because of Communist-domination in 1949, soon after it had been ousted from the former Congress of Industrial Organizations in the U.S. for the same reason. Terms of the settlement were kept secret pending ratification meetings of the 14,500 strikers.

Harry Martin, Former Guild President, Dies

Harry L. Martin, Jr., president of the Newspaper Guild from 1947 to 1953, and for the past three years director of the office of information of the American National Red Cross, died of a heart attack Dec. 23.

The son of a Baptist minister, he began his newspapering career in 1930 as a reporter on the Memphis Appeal. He became amusement editor of that paper's successor, the Commercial-Appeal, in 1936, filling that post until 1948. He was elected president of the News Film Critics of America in 1939.

Martin served 37 months as a petty officer in the Navy during World War II.

In 1948 he took a European assignment with the Marshall Plan, and while overseas was active in the formation of the Intl. Federation of Journalists, the anti-Communist successor to the Intl. Organization of Journalists. Martin once walked out of a world congress conducted by the IOJ because of that organization's Communist leanings.

After completion of the Marshall Plan assignment, Martin served in various other capacities with the government, during which period he succeeded in getting the IFJ related to the United Nations.

Labor, 1959

THE TRADE UNION movement moves into 1959 in an optimistic mood, confident that it will be a year of progress for the nation and for labor.

The year 1958 was a decisive one for labor as it weathered a bitter political and legislative assault and maintained its economic strength in the face of the worst recession since the end of World War II.

The 1958 election results hold out the promise that the period of marking time and/or looking backward is over, that the country is ready to take new, bold steps to strengthen the nation at home and abroad as the leader of the free world in the battle with Communist totalitarianism.

The promise of 1959 is the promise of a vital, dynamic economy, of new steps to eradicate discrimination, of firm and determined leadership in world affairs. That promise can be realized and the trade union movement will bend every effort to aid in the realization of that promise.

GOP Liberalism Rises

ONE OF THE HAPPIER political events is the apparently determined bid by moderate and liberal Republican senators for a representative voice in shaping the party's program in the Senate.

The anti-Old Guard forces in the party are stronger in the Senate as a result of the November elections. Unlike some of the Old Guarders, the moderate-liberal forces can read the election returns and the voters' strong desire for a bold, progressive program on the domestic and world fronts.

The Republican Party has too long been dominated by ultra conservative elements completely out of step with the dynamism and growth of the nation, groups which have not quite made it into the 20th Century.

The new indications of moderate and liberal strength come at a time when the party is at a low point in national effectiveness and when a revamping of its leadership and an overhauling of its programs and policies are a necessity if the GOP is to survive as an effective and meaningful partner in the nation's traditional two-party system.

Kansas Looks at the Record

THE KANSAS AFL-CIO has taken a long, hard look at what happened on Nov. 4 when the voters of the state approved a "right-to-work" law and has decided wisely to improve its communications with the public via a public relations and newspaper program.

In too many areas in the nation the relationship between the labor movement and the community at large has not been adequately understood or spelled out.

Labor's role in the community is basic; it is part of the fabric of American society. But until this is understood by both state and local labor movements and the community, there will be a breakdown in understanding and communications leading to results such as the "work" law outcome.

Kansas labor is to be congratulated for accurately diagnosing the area of failure and taking effective steps to keep the community informed of labor's role.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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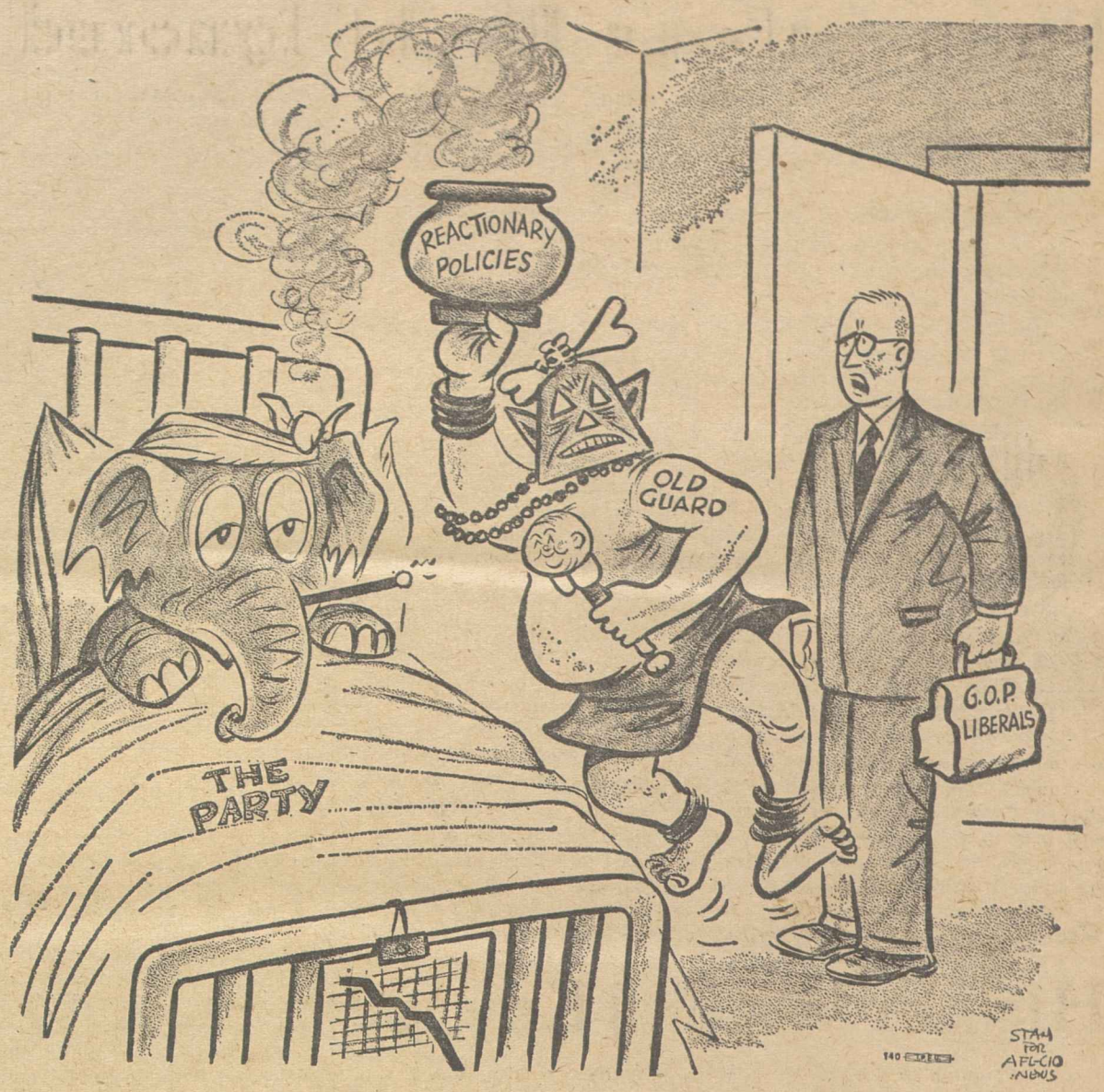
He Needs a Real Doctor



Different Breed of Cats:

Organization of 'White Collars' Calls for New Approaches

Organization of white collar workers is one of the major aims of the trade union movement. The Oregon Labor Press, edited by James W. Goodsell, recently discussed the problems involved in this type of organizing in an editorial "White Collar Workers: A Different Breed of Cats." The editorial is reproduced below as a contribution to the continuing discussion in this area.

By James W. Goodsell

HOW DO WE organize white collar workers? This is no idle question. It may prove to be a life-or-death question for the American labor movement.

Just a few years ago, the overwhelming majority of U.S. workers were so-called "blue-collar" workers, skilled and unskilled. Not any more. In 1957, for the first time in history, white collar workers (25.5 million of them) outnumbered the blue collars (25 million) in the United States.

And let's face it: The white collars are going to become increasingly dominant from now on. We couldn't stop the trend if we wanted to, for our machines are becoming more efficient every day. American industry will keep turning out more goods with fewer production workers.

In the past 10 years, the number of professional and technical workers in the U.S. increased 60 percent and the number of clerical workers 22 percent. In the same decade the number of factory workers increased only 4 percent.

These facts and figures are the handwriting on the wall for the labor movement. America's blue collar workers are strongly organized—but only a tiny fraction of our white collar workers belong to unions. So the labor movement faces a simple problem of survival:

We must organize the white collars. If we don't, unions will represent a dwindling minority of American workers, and the influence of unions for economic and social progress will gradually fade away.

This is much more easily said than done. The fact is, we don't know how to organize white collar workers. Many an old-time organizer has tried it, with all the skill and dedication at his command, only to come away defeated and shaking his head in genuine puzzlement.

There are many reasons why white collar organizing is different. Some of them are:

1 Most white collar workers are women. Many of them work only to supplement their husband's incomes. Many believe that their work is temporary—until they marry . . . until their husband gets a raise . . . until the house is paid for.

2 Most white collar workers are snobs. The word "labor" offends their self-esteem. They identify themselves with the customer and the employer—not with their fellow worker. They are glad to accept a title, a pat on the head or a Christmas bonus in lieu of decent wages and working conditions.

3 Most white collar workers are not highly skilled. This gives them a feeling of job insecurity. They feel (sometimes correctly) that they would be fired and blacklisted for engaging in union activity.

4 Most white collar workers have no idea what a union is, what a union can do for them. They don't even know that such "glamorous" white collar workers as newspaper reporters, airline pilots, movie and TV actors have strong and effective unions.

5 Employers of white collar workers are smart. They are fully aware of all these peculiarities of their employes, and they play upon them as Heifetz plays a violin. But most unions have not yet tumbled to the fact that white collar workers are a different breed of cats.

So what conclusions can we draw? For the purposes of this editorial, just four:

FIRST, that the 20th Century will leave the labor movement behind unless we learn to organize the white collar worker. We must do it even if we feel that the white collar worker (in his blind ignorance of his own self-interest) doesn't deserve the benefits of unionism.

SECOND, that the old organizing techniques won't work. This is a job for psychologists, for innovators, for daring pioneers.

THIRD, that the white collar worker will demand a new type of union—a union tailored to meet his dual need for security and self-esteem.

FOURTH, that the effort will fail unless it has the all-out understanding and support of the older, stronger unions.

Morgan Says:

Farm Labor's Plight Ignored

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 P. M., EST.)

THERE HAVE BEEN many investigations of the farm labor problem including one by Woodrow Wilson's Industrial Commission 40 years ago, perhaps the first official inquiry made on the subject. But somehow the findings never seem to have caught public attention.

Morgan

A special commission under the Truman Administration issued a 188-page report on migratory labor in American agriculture in 1951 and at subsequent congressional hearings legislation was proposed to correct abuses and sordid conditions disclosed but nothing much happened.

Nor did the Eisenhower landslide in 1952, so bent on cleansing the country of a number of evils, get around to this mess.

What is there to hide? Only the fact, apparently, that the nation's 2 million farm hands are the least protected, most exploited segment of the U.S. population. This may or may not be due in part to the added fact that about one-third of that total are Negroes, another third Americans of Mexican origin, the rest so-called white Anglo-Saxons.

MORE THAN 400,000 Mexican "braceros" are imported annually to work on U. S. farms and orchards. Even though this controlled labor force is used to depress agricultural wages, these braceros are protected by a Mexican-American governmental agreement, are guaranteed minimum wages and standard working conditions, accident and health insurance, and even special field post offices, special provisions to meet their Mexican diet, and special facilities so that they may attend Mass near their field assignments. Domestic farm hands get no such protection. No U. S. agricultural workers are covered by the federal dollar-an-hour minimum wage.

Undoubtedly, some zealous trade unionists would argue that the answer is to organize these people. Ironically enough, the National Agricultural Workers Union has, until now, been treated by the rest of organized labor as a kind of unattended stepchild. Its indefatigable president, H. L. Mitchell, once a sharecropper himself, says he would be the last person to argue that unionization is the sure-cure medicine for farm labor ills. But, he insists, "nowhere in human history can one find that a nation, a race or a class of people have become free men and upstanding citizens without first having the benefit of self-organization."

UNIONS MAY WELL play a vital role in improving the lot of the farm worker but it strikes me his plight is a national problem—if not a scandal—and we all have a responsibility in its solution.

Vandercook Says:

Higher Wages Key to Prosperity

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IN THE PRESENT state of our economy, even though it is probably now more elastic and more responsive than any others in the world, a bounteous American continent, inventive genius, ample raw materials, and extraordinary skills of both head and hand have been combined to enable us to make more things than we can use.

Vandercook

In the first two decades of this century, productivity — that is to say, how much one worker could produce in one hour of labor—kept climbing at the rate of about 1 percent a year. During the next 10 years, that annual increase in productivity doubled.

Now, notably in the last year, it's doubled again. Put in terms of fixed values with the changes in the purchasing power of the dollar statistically ironed out, national production is now at somewhere around $2,600 a year's worth, for every inhabitant of the U.S., compared to around $1,500 worth back in 1929.

Our industrial output, as man-work-hour productivity rises, is fast incerasing beyond the ability of the American people to pay for it. Millions, even now, still want and need, for example, electric refrigerators. But, if they haven't the money to pay for them, the refrigerator manufacturers find they have made too many. The production line is slowed down. Workers are laid off—and then still more families are unable to find the funds for buying by which industry lives and prospers.

THAT'S EQUALLY TRUE of a thousand other things—from arctics to deep freezers, from overcoats to station wagons—of none of which there is any real over-supply, but for which there is a great under-demand—not because Americans do not want or cannot use the fruits of our collective energies, but simply because they lack the means to pay for them.

Wages, it has lately been established, have not kept pace with the rise in productivity, so that gap between the ability to make and ability to buy again is widening. When those facts are held firmly in mind, it becomes plain that appropriate increases in wages of America's producers of goods, and gradual reduction of the hours worked by individuals, are therefore not inflationary. Those solutions, wisely applied, are merely a kind of "keeping pace."

On the other hand, stubborn failure to raise wages and to reduce hours as productivity increases can only result in deflation, in unemployment, in shutdowns, and in a spreading stain of poverty in this American sea of riches. The facts are before us. We must accept them. We must act upon them.

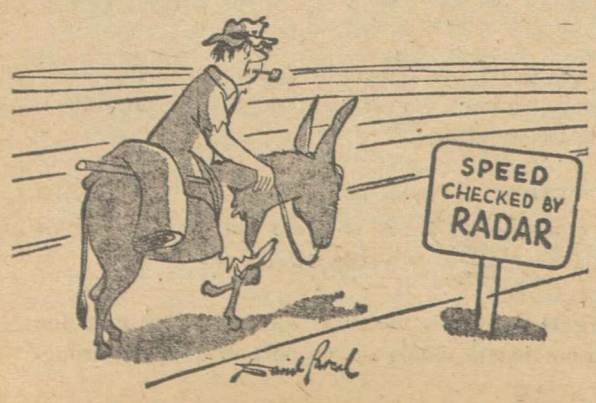
As We See It:

Free World Urged to Take Lead

IAN MacLEOD, British minister of labor, urged the free world to take the initiative in the cold war with communism in an interview on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program heard on the ABC radio network.

Mostly, he said, the West has had to react to crises caused by the Communists, as in Quemoy-Matsu, Berlin and elsewhere.

"We might look to places where there is no particular tension at the moment and see if we can't clean up some of the difficulties there that are long standing," the minister proposed. In the Near East, he suggested working for peace between Israel and the Arab states might be tried.



Since the Soviet Union has turned to an economic war, MacLeod said, "we must look to our own economies first and make them as sound as we possibly can. Then we must take up the economic challenge of communism in all the countries of the world—particularly in the under-developed countries."

THE FREE WORLD is making progress in the cold war, the British minister asserted, and cited the trade union situation in Great Britain.

"One or two unions in my country," he said, "were under Communist control. There has been a considerable change over the last couple of years, particularly over the last year. In one or two of the great unions in my country, Communist influence has been steadily declining. That is a splendid and important thing and I hope it goes on."

Arnold Beichman, press representative for the ICFTU, conducting the interview, asked MacLeod why there has been Communist influence in some British trade unions in a country which has a great democratic heritage.

"IN ONE WORD," he declared, "apathy. Because people don't attend their branch meetings; only the militants go. A very small percentage of the union membership will go and take a full part. I'd like to see union members, whatever their politics, play a part in union affairs. If they did, the communists wouldn't hold a seat in a single union."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE WHITE HOUSE made a tremendous production of an Eisenhower announcement that he has decided to balance the budget for fiscal 1960 at about $77 billion—$3 billion less than the estimated spending in the current 1959 fiscal year that ends next June 30.

It was slightly less than two years ago that Eisenhower startled and chagrined his friends of the Chamber of Commerce, and curled the hair of then Sec. of the Treasury George Magoffin Humphrey, by telling Congress we ought to spend as much as $72 billion.

The Chamber of Commerce sent "teams" all over the country to rally businessmen to protest this spendthrift $72 billion profligacy. Ike himself backed and filled, allowing as how he wasn't trying to tell Congress how much money to vote and of course if they could cut they ought to examine things carefully and get right in and cut. His Old Guard friends, to put things bluntly, ran him right off the playing field.

Twenty-three months later he claims that we can afford $5 billion more a year—but the intimation is that anyone who dares suggest that broader housing, school aid and health programs should be included, even for 1960, is a left-wing radical with no faith in America.

It isn't how many billions you ask, obviously, but who asks them and what he is against when he asks them, not what he is for.

★ ★ ★

ANY REPUBLICAN who supported Gen. Eisenhower in 1952 on the implied nuptial vow that he would be more "liberal" and "enlightened" on domestic policy than his principal adversary, the late Sen. Taft, has a right to sue for alienation of affection and nonsupport.

Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, a leader of the liberal group that is fighting to wrest party control from the Senate Old Guard, had his toughest time in a television program the other Sunday in trying to explain why Eisenhower wasn't with them.

There isn't a member of the liberal bloc of GOP senators who didn't place his personal influence, for whatever it was worth, in support of Ike against Taft in 1952. All of them would be glad to describe themselves today as Eisenhower Republicans. The trouble is that Ike isn't.

The things they want, he isn't for.

★ ★ ★

THE TWO YEARS AHEAD will be stormy, obviously, with the President increasingly remote from the people. He apparently didn't listen to the election returns and can't hear the voices—all "modern"—of the only three new Republican senators elected this year.

The power of government is more evenly balanced for 1959-60 than it has been at any other time during the Eisenhower years. Liberals, by and large, won the elections in both parties, but the past places a checkrein on them.

The White House has the enormous power—never to be forgotten as Congress is in the process of shaping legislation—of the executive veto. Actual or implied, the veto can halt the congressional majority in its tracks.

The Republican Old Guard and the conservative Democrats of the South have control of most of the congressional chairmanships and ranking minority posts. They have numerically more than a third of the members.

An astute Democratic member of the House, Rep. Bolling of Missouri, observes:

"It is often said that the President proposes and the Congress disposes. In the next two years the situation will be more complicated than that, and the President supported by something more than one-third of the Congress will sometimes dispose . . . of proposals initiated by an overwhelming majority of the Congress."

SIXTY DELEGATES from Washington, Oregon and California attended the recent Pacific Coast Education Conference at Vancouver, Wash., sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Shown comparing notes at the conference are (from left to right) John Connors, AFL-CIO education director; J. T. Marr, secretary, Oregon AFL-CIO; Ed Weston, president, Washington AFL-CIO; and Exec.-Sec. Robert S. Ash, Alameda, Calif., Central Labor Council.

Labor Highlights Reviewed at Year-end

Trade Unions Made Continual Progress

By Harry Conn

When the labor history books for the year 1958 are written the major highlights will be:

- The ominous blackness of the economic recession and the hardships of unemployment and short workweeks.
- The richly financed but unsuccessful drive in Congress and throughout the country for sweeping legislation to cripple unions.
- The impressive victories of union-endorsed candidates at the polls and the removal from public life of many entrenched reactionaries.

Following is the dramatic story of the great transformation during 1958, as compiled from the files of Press Associates, Inc.:

JANUARY

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a New York message, warned that "the American economy is not healthy" and predicted that "rapidly rising unemployment and the growing gap between our ability to produce and consume testify to this" . . . Labor is Number 1 target of Chamber of Commerce as Congress session opens . . . UAW and GM exchange hot blasts as 1958 wage boost battle opens . . . California Atty. Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown blisters Sen. William F. Knowland on "right-to-work" proposals . . . McClellan committee hearings into UAW strike against Kohler called effort to "get" Reuther, by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) . . John Riffe, last CIO executive vice president, dies . . . Retail Clerks open Ward strike with full AFL-CIO support . . . University of Denver study shows high degree of democracy in unions . . . Supreme Court rules unconstitutional anti-union local ordinance in Baxley, Ga. . . . McClellan committee gives "cold shoulder" to Textile Workers charges of "pattern of employer violence" in South . . . Work law fight joined in Ohio as sponsors open petition drive . . . James R. Hoffa assumes the presidency of the Teamsters under court-approved monitors.

FEBRUARY

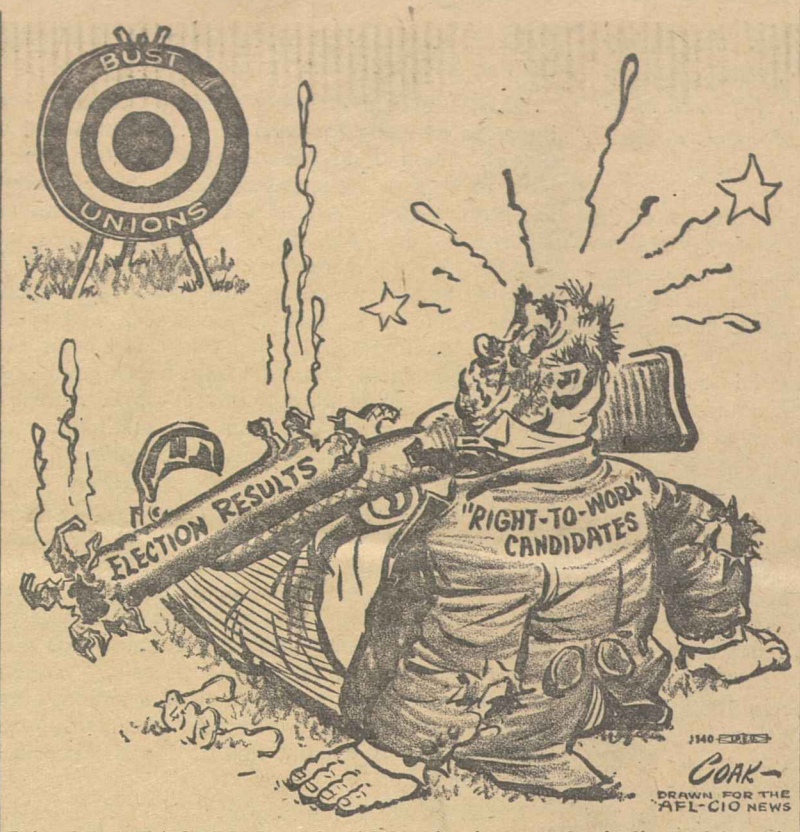
California "work" supporters sizzle over the title given proposal by Atty. Gen. Pat Brown: "Employer-Employe Relations" . . . Reuther asks Congress set "consumers' counsel" to protect public against unjustified price increases . . . "Work" law fight opens in Colorado . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council moves firmly to direct house cleaning, union democracy . . . Council agrees on new plan to settle industrial-craft jurisdictional dispute . . . Pres. William E. Maloney of Operating Engineers, resigns; Sec.-Treas. Joseph J. Delaney succeeds him . . . 6,000 paper mill workers in Canada win new contract after 82-day walkout . . . Conservative Harry Byrd (D.-Va.) pleases labor and liberals with announced retirement but later withdraws announcement . . . Unemployment zooms to 4.5 million; Ike continues "wait and see" policy . . . "Put America Back to Work" is AFL-CIO slogan for 1958 . . . Rubber Workers press for inquiry by House group on O'Sullivan strike.

MARCH

IAM Pres. Hayes says marginal practices of business world forced AFL-CIO to adopt own ethics code . . . Michigan AFL and CIO merge . . . ILGWU plans $35 million housing project in New York . . . McClellan hearing jolted by Kohler spy evidence; new UAW move to settle dispute is rejected . . . Stark depression hits Biddeford - Saco, Me., with 30 percent jobless . . . Dressmakers go out on strike for first industry tie-up in 25 years . . . 3,000 building tradesmen meet in Washington to push seven-point legislative program . . . IUE charges that racial agitation to block unions violates the labor act . . . 1,000 delegates to AFL-CIO Economic and Legislative Conference adopt five - point anti - recession program . . . Jobless reach 5.2 million . . . New York Times asks McClellan committee to stop "political probe" of UAW . . . 105,000 ILGWU members win dressmakers strike, 3 year, 35 percent pay hike.

APRIL

Ike's "wait and see" policy in recession brings blasts as Congress goes on vacation . . . rail unions blame poor management for plight . . . Two-breadwinner families increase as more wives find jobs necessary . . . AFL-CIO launches drive to improve jobless benefits as economy sags . . . Reuther shatters GOP McClellan committee probers . . . Some GOP leaders get "cold feet" on Knowland's "work" law stand . . . NAM revealed as secret provider of televised Kohler hearings; AFL-CIO's Meany demands FCC probe . . . GOP-dominated Michigan Legislature locks out jobless asking for action . . . AFL-CIO community services pushes program to aid jobless . . . Machinists, UAW win major gains in aircraft pacts . . . March job figures show recession deepening; factory jobs drop by 200,000 . . . Labor victories in NLRB elections plunge to new low: 61 percent . . . AFL-CIO opens major effort to improve work injury laws.



LABOR REACTION to the 1958 election results is limned in this cartoon, entitled "Backfired, Didn't It?" which appeared in the Nov. 8 issue of the AFL-CIO News.

MAY

"Beat recession" drive, new steps to curb corruption, highlight AFL-CIO Council meetings in Washington . . . Recession and trick title hurts "right-to-work" drives . . . Railroad unions break ground for new headquarters in Washington . . . Hearings on new labor bill open in Senate committee . . . GM cancels UAW contract; union says it won't be maneuvered into a strike . . . Factory jobs dropped 271,000 in April . . . NLRB reverses examiner who upheld Communications Workers charges against coercion by Ohio Consolidated . . . Ohio AFL-CIO merged . . . Meany, Hayes, others testify for labor bill . . . House-Senate conferees agree on 10 percent postal pay increase . . . James C. Petrillo quits after 18 years as colorful president of Musicians Union . . . Rubber Workers fight for free speech rights in picketing at O'Sullivan . . . Act now to meet recession crisis, 1,400 unionists demand in Illinois as governor vacates capital . . . Living costs reach new high . . . 1,215,000 on relief; up one-third.

JUNE

President, Congress rule out broad tax cut despite failure of pickup . . . "Practically meaningless" jobless aid voted by Congress in face of recession . . . Supreme Court upholds lower court ruling awarding $10,000 to strikebreaker who was kept from working . . . UAW sets up emergency system to operate Big Three locals without contracts . . .Elmer Brown elected president of Typos; Randolph retires . . . A new, five-year agreement jointly negotiated by RCIA and Teamsters ends 20-week RCIA strike against Montgomery Ward . . . Knowland wins GOP nomination for California governorship but runs 600,000 votes behind labor-backed Pat Brown. . . . Goldwater says "labor" is "only political issue" Republicans have this year . . . Anti-labor moves, recession are spurring union members to heavy political activity . . . Senate passes Kennedy-Ives bill by 88 to 1 but business groups build up opposition in House.

JULY

Management engages in political action for business on widespread front . . . Living costs up again . . . Railway Clerks Pres. George Harrison named to U.S. delegation to United Nations . . . UAW firm in war of nerves as Big Three talks recess . . . Almost $5 billion paid out in jobless benefits during first five months of 1958 . . . AFL-CIO pushes for wide social security improvements . . . Building trades charge tax discrimination by Internal Revenue . . . Mrs. Roosevelt, Lehman head National Council for Industrial Peace to fight "work" laws . . . NAM, Chamber of Commerce intensify drive to fight full disclosures bill in House . . . Pollock wants federal agency to help revive textile industry . . . 5.4 million jobless; highest since 1941.

AUGUST

Meany announces opposition to agreements between AFL-CIO affiliates and Teamsters . . . Business pressures GOP to defeat Kennedy-Ives bill in House . . . Wisconsin AFL-CIO merges . . . House-Senate conferees okay funds disclosure bill . . . Hoffa denies payoffs, other charges made by Senate probers . . . Labor-backed candidates win most primary elections . . . Court of Appeals upholds AFL-CIO "no-raid" pacts . . . Major improvements in paid vacations won by unions during past 20 years, survey shows . . . Increased labor-management tensions shown by record high NLRB complaints . . . Recession hit one in four families . . . Kentucky is 40th state to merge AFL and CIO . . . Plumbers push $1 million program to supply highly skilled men to trade . . . AFL-CIO intensifies drive against corruption at Unity House meeting of Executive Council.

SEPTEMBER

Religious, civic and political leaders hail organized labor on Labor Day . . . Meany says defeat of labor bill, failure to combat recession major failures of 85th Congress . . . Business men admit using expense accounts for "under the table" political contributions, magazine Business Week reveals . . . Eleanor Roosevelt denounces anti-labor claims that FDR favored "work" laws . . . Labor calls for extension of NLRB jurisdiction; retailers oppose it . . . Ohio labor pushes registration drive . . . "Right to Work" on ballot in California, Ohio, Washington, Kansas, Idaho and Colorado . . . Gulf Oil moves vast resources into politics to fight labor . . . American Bakery Workers win praise for showing way to honest unionism . . . General Electric and IUE split on "phony" stock savings plan offered by company . . . Textile Workers start nationwide boycott of Hanes Knitting . . . Eisenhower veto of depressed areas bill draws strong labor fire . . . Labor-backed candidates clobber GOP in Maine . . . Steelworkers convention gives McDonald rousing support . . . UAW wins Ford contract which company said union couldn't get.

OCTOBER

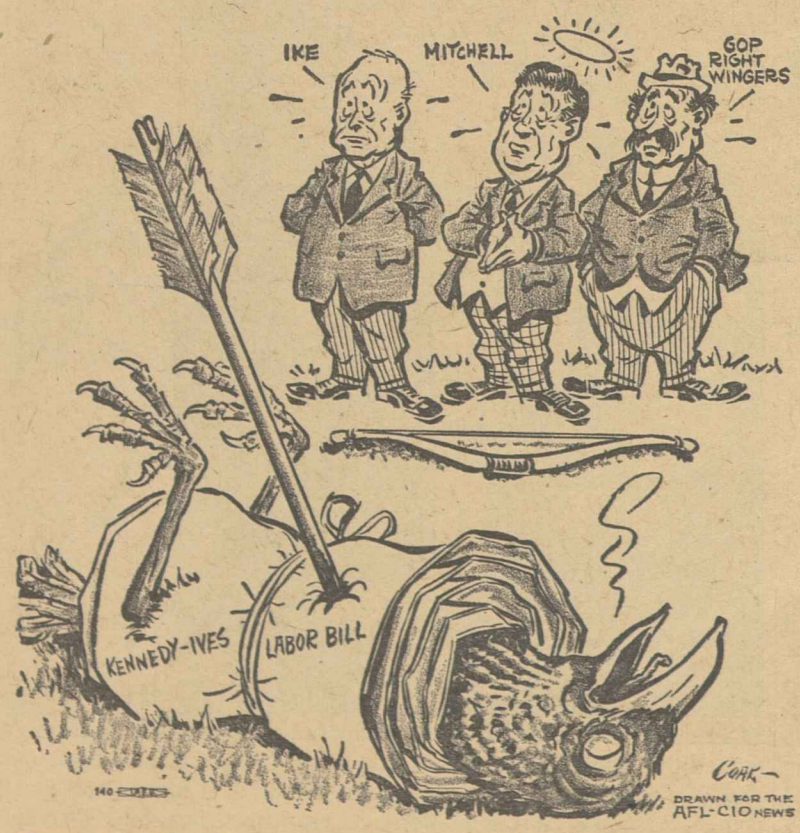
COPE labels 1958 registration drive of union members outstanding success . . . UAW reaches agreement with GM as 275,000 answer strike call . . . Arkansas court orders two major anti-union proposals off ballot . . . Record labor registration in Ohio . . . IUD study shows excessive profits, not labor, responsible for inflation . . . GOP joins NAM in making labor and social welfare targets in campaign . . . Unemployment drops to 4.1 million as factory jobs go up 240,000 . . . Productivity soaring but jobs fail to keep pace . . . Meany deplores rosy job picture painted by Republicans . . . Big business points to 1960 as target date in politics . . . AFL-CIO merges in Illinois . . . Wisconsin industrialists exposed as backing Kamp pamphlets . . . IUE reaches national agreement with GM . . . Eisenhower jolts bedridden Ives with broadsides against Kennedy-Ives bill . . . Rubber Workers denounce NLRB order barring O'Sullivan pickets, boycott.

NOVEMBER

Voters clobber anti-labor candidates, give Democrats overwhelming margin . . . "Work" law defeated in California, Ohio, Colorado, Idaho and Washington, wins only in Kansas . . . Average of 70 percent of labor-endorsed candidates win . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council spurs drive to kill Sec. 14(b) of Taft-Hartley which permits "work" laws . . . Indiana labor batters "work" advocates; sees repeal of law . . . 15 of 16 new senators more liberal than predecessors . . . Heavy liberal victories in state legislatures important to labor . . . Carpenters convention gives board authority to withdraw from AFL-CIO . . . Religion and Labor Foundation gives annual Social Justice Award to AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee . . . Supreme Court holds workers must pay taxes for expenses away from home . . . Can't win attacking workers, Knight tells GOP . . . Jobless down to 3.8 million but seasonal increase expected as winter sets in.

DECEMBER

Airlines contract stalling comes to head with strikes . . . Capital, Northwestern, National and Trans-World settle with Machinists . . . Rail unions to appeal ruling limiting union shop in Georgia . . . High Ohio court upsets SUB payments; unions seek reversal in legislature . . . Labor kicks off coordinated campaign for $1.25 minimum wage, broader coverage . . . NLRB attack on picketing gets sharp setback in Court of Appeals decision . . . Rival maritime unions picket together to boycott "runaway" flag ships . . . St. Louis unions drive to expose rigging of hospital, medical bills . . . Labor legislative demands for 1959 echoed by Democratic Advisory Council . . . Postmaster General Summerfield tells NAM he's joining the anti-union chorus . . . Picket line solidarity helps Newspaper Guild win three-day Washington Star strike . . . Automation hits job recovery in Detroit as rehiring lags behind new production . . . AFL-CIO mergers in Massachusetts, New York, California and Idaho unite over 4 million unionists.



THIS CARTOON, from the Aug. 30 issue of the AFL-CIO News, was called "Who Killed Cock Robin?" and reflects the facts about the opposition that defeated the Kennedy-Ives bill.

Presenting 'Americans at Work':

AFL-CIO's New TV Film Series Available

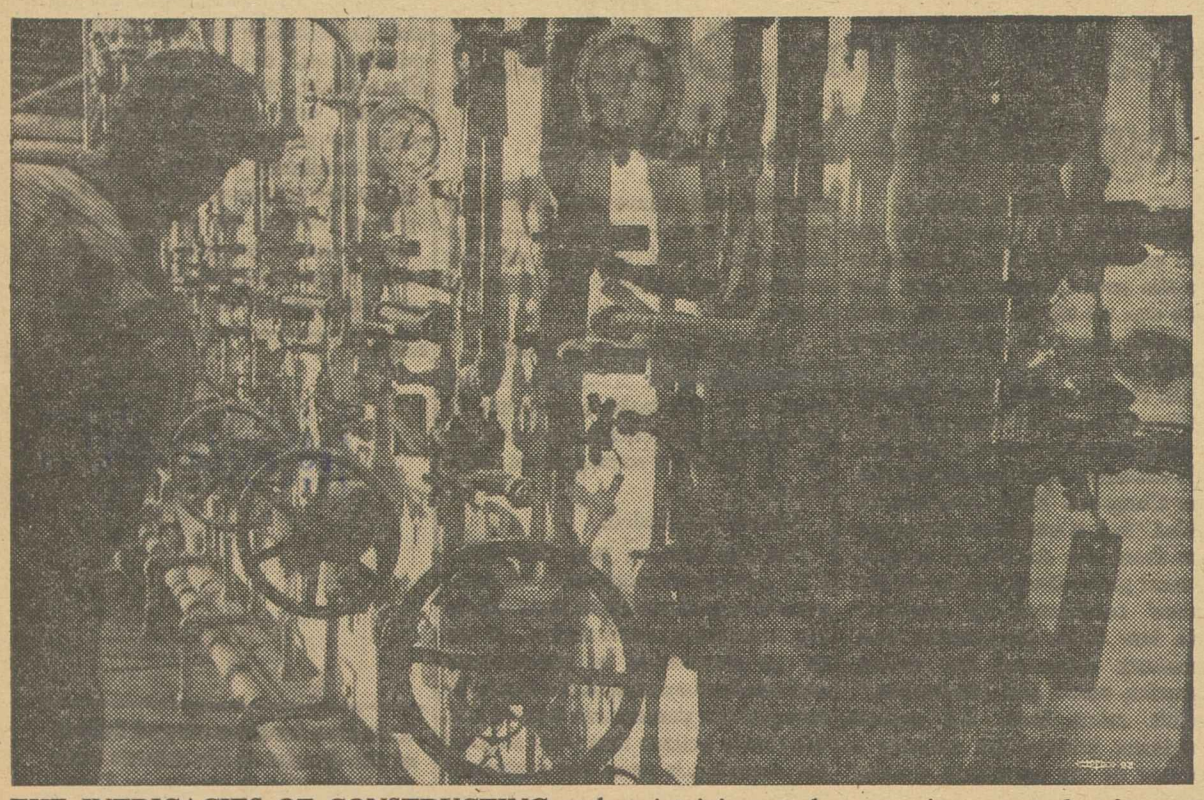
Labor's own television film series is now being offered to the nation's TV stations for public service showing.

"Americans at Work," a 15-minute, 52-week series is being made available by the AFL-CIO free of charge to give the stations the opportunity to present to their viewers the story of American workers on the job.

In a letter to station managers announcing the availability of this new, entertaining and educational public service series, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany writes:

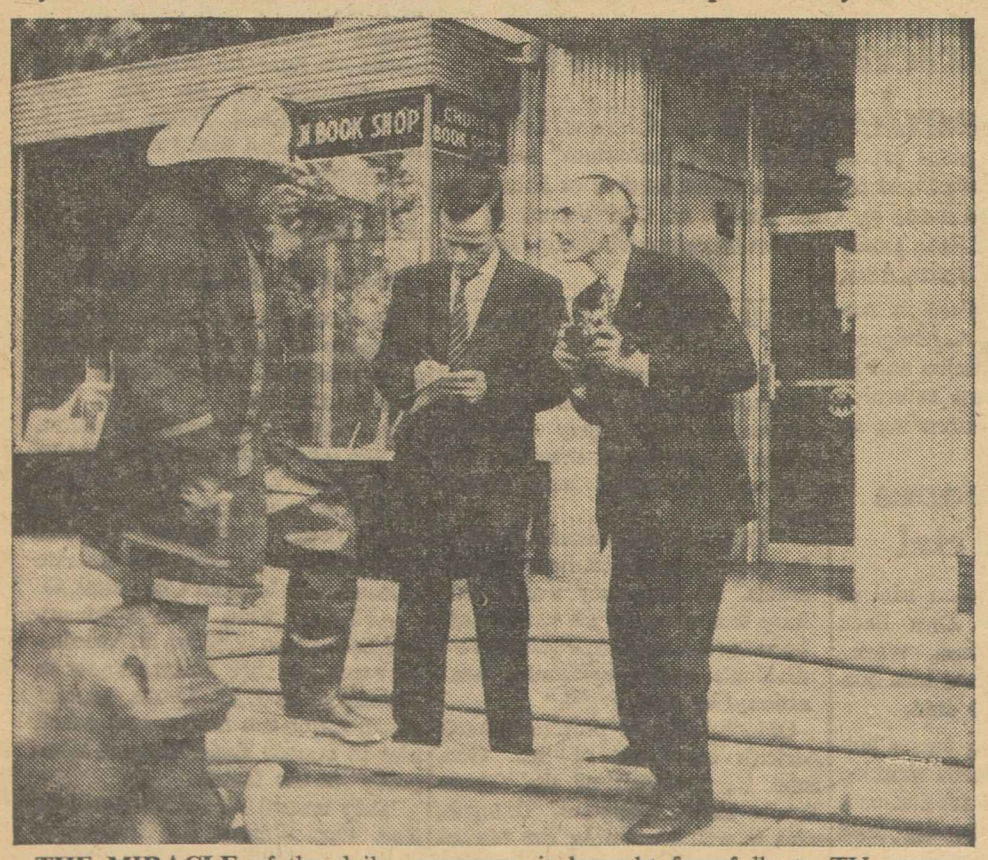
". . . Much has been filmed of the gigantic machines that produce the goods used by everyone, everywhere. But the people who man these machines, the people who keep the products flowing, are more interesting than machines."

Meany adds that the objective of the series is "simple and direct. We want to instill in workers an even greater pride in their job. And, of course, we want our fellow Americans to take pride in our nation's workers and their contributions to the free enterprise system in a democracy."

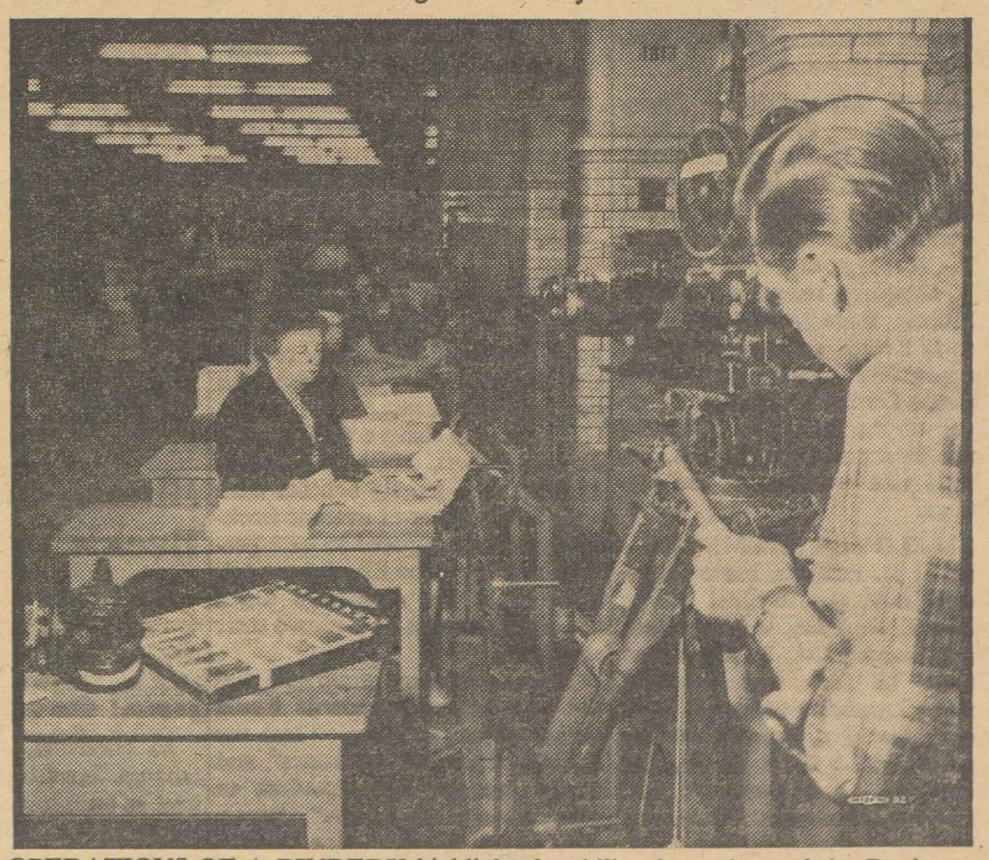


THE INTRICACIES OF CONSTRUCTING and maintaining modern atomic energy electric generating plants draw heavily on the skills of members of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union portrayed in one of the "Americans at Work" TV film series produced by the AFL-CIO.

THE WORKERS WHO PRODUCE the millions of glass containers used in every American home and how they transform molten glass into containers is the subject of another of the "Americans at Work" series dealing with industry and AFL-CIO workers.



THE MIRACLE of the daily newspaper is brought forcefully to TV screens in the AFL-CIO TV series "Americans at Work" in a film dealing with the skills of the numerous union workers involved with the production of a newspaper. The beginning, of course, is the raw news, being collected by a reporter and photographer at a fire.



OPERATIONS OF A BINDERY highlight the skills of members of the Bookbinders Union in one of the series of "Americans at Work" TV films. This photograph was made during the shooting sequence for the 15-minute film detailing the contributions of a trained work force to an ancient and important industry.

Federal Jobless Pay Standards Urged

Public, Union Advisors Agree On Overhaul

(Continued from Page 1)

the Eisenhower Administration's present position would not be made public until the President sends his legislative proposals to the 86th Congress.

Mitchell, however, is known to favor modernization of the jobless pay system. In a little-publicized address to the Bricklayers' convention in Atlantic City, N. J., last October, he stated these broad views on unemployment compensation:

"It is my hope . . . that the Congress next year when it convenes will look at this whole problem of unemployment compensation and the adequacy of unemployment compensation, both in terms of duration and in terms of benefits, so that we can set at the federal level a standard which the states could properly follow."

While not made public by the Labor Dept., the recommendations of the public and labor members of the council, together with the five employers' rebuttal arguments, were distributed to all state unemployment compensation offices for study and comment. The department made it plain that the views were only "advisory" and were not binding on Mitchell or the White House.

The public and labor members' majority called for achieving the recommended maximum benefits on a three-step basis spread over a five-year period. During the first two years, the maximum would be not less than 50 percent of the average weekly state wage. This would jump to 60 percent for the next two years and hit the two-thirds mark by the fifth year.

This would mean immediate boosts in compensation payments in virtually all states, and a major increase across the country—ranging from $7 a week in Mississippi to as much as $47 a week in Alaska—by the time the two-thirds maximum is reached.

The effect of the 30-week flat benefit period for all eligible claimants would be felt in every state except Pennsylvania, which already has a similar provision incorporated in its laws.

In all other states, the current benefit period varies sharply. Lowest is Florida, where benefit periods range from as little as five weeks to a maximum of only 16 weeks. With the exception of Pennsylvania, the longest benefit periods are a flat 26 weeks in Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina and Vermont.

The formula which the majority recommended on tax offsets is a variation of the current system used to assure state compliance with what are billed as "voluntary" standards.

At present, employers are theoretically liable to a 3 percent payroll tax to finance the system. Actually they pay three-tenths of 1 percent to the federal government for administration and varying taxes to the state for benefits, the specific tax depending on the condition of the fund and the individual employer's experience in employe turnover.

The average employer contribution in 1958 has been 1.4 percent to the state—plus the statutory .3 percent to the federal government.

This system would be continued undisturbed in those states which accepted the new standards. In states which refused to measure up to the new minimum requirements, each employer would have to pay 1 percent higher tax than he is now paying.

Another key recommendation was to simplify eligibility requirements so that any claimant with 20 weeks of employment during a year would receive the full benefits, providing he could demonstrate a "substantial attachment" to the labor force.

The five-member employer bloc contended there was "overwhelming evidence" that "the states have more than lived up to their responsibilities" in the unemployment compensation area.

This was in sharp contrast to the majority report, which held that in 1957 average weekly benefits were only 34.8 percent of average weekly wages, as compared to 41.7 percent in 1939. The Eisenhower Administration has repeatedly urged the separate states to improve their standards.

The management group said that the new federal standards would be an "improper intrusion into the internal affairs of the states" and would "restrict their freedom to adapt to local conditions." Enactment of the new minimum requirements, the employers said, "would be an unwarranted rebuke" to the states and "might force some (state compensation funds) into insolvency."

List Advisors To Labor Dept. On Aid to Idle

Here is the list of representatives on the tri-partite Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, whose public and labor members joined forces to recommend new federal minimum standards for jobless insurance:

PUBLIC MEMBERS—Clarence W. Bird, director of the American Legion's national economics commission; Prof. Eveline M. Burns of Columbia University's New York School of Social Work; Lester B. Granger, executive director, National Urban League; Economics Prof. William Haber of the University of Michigan; Arthur A. Hitchcock, executive secretary, American Personnel and Guidance Association; John Holden, national service director, American Veterans of World War II; Prof. Charles A. Myers, industrial relations, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Prof. Dale Yoder, director of Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota.

LABOR MEMBERS — Harry Boyer, president, Pennsylvania State CIO; George Brown, political education director, Oregon State AFL-CIO; Jacob Clayman, labor lawyer; Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer, California State AFL-CIO; Kenneth J. Kelley, secretary-treasurer, Massachusetts State AFL-CIO; Leonard Lesser, social security director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; and Jesse C. McGlon, general vice president of the Machinists.

EMPLOYER MEMBERS—Raphael M. Dorman, industrial relations manager, Bechtel Corp.; Robert T. Garrison, vice president, Cluett-Peabody Co.; Harold Keller, director of association relations, General Dynamics Corp.; J. Wade Miller, manager, central services division, W. R. Grace & Co., and Dewey & Almy Chemical Co.; John Post, industrial relations manager, Continental Oil Co.; E. F. Scoutten, vice president, Maytag Co.; E. D. Starkweather, industrial relations director, North American Aviation Co.; and John Zuckerman, Stockton, Calif., farmer.

'I Never Worked So Hard In My Life'

Meany Offers Congress Legislative Yardstick

(Continued from Page 1)

dealing with the question of defense expenditures the question before the new Congress is not how much can we afford but how much we need, the AFL-CIO president stressed.

On the domestic front, Meany declared "social welfare progress is long overdue" with a long list of unfinished business facing the new Congress. That Congress, he added "has a mandate for progress from the American people. It must prove itself worthy of the voters' confidence by enacting into law those progressive and necessary measures for which America voted last November."

With more than 3.5 million Americans jobless the country is "not out of the economic woods," Meany said, and it would be folly to pretend that "our economic headaches are gone."

Nor, he added, "can America be satisfied with mere material progress. We must—and we can—solve the civil rights problem of this country, the nation's No. 1 moral issue.

Labor Legislation a 'Must'

"The Congress must, as well, act swiftly to eliminate corruption in the labor-management field and injustice in labor-management relations."

Meany concluded:

"In the coming year the AFL-CIO pledges to work with all democratic organizations of right-thinking Americans, dedicated as we are to the elimination of communism and totalitarianism and the strengthening of our democratic way of life. We firmly believe that what is good for America is good for organized labor.

"In that frame of mind, the AFL-CIO moves into 1959 determined to make progress for America."

South African Insults to Union Leaders Protested

Brussels—An indignant protest against the "inhuman" mistreatment of four Madagascan and Mauritian union leaders at Johannesburg Airport has been made by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to Prime Minister Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd of South Africa.

The incident took place in August when S. Claverie, A. Moignac, Mrs. Angeline Ratsararaiba and B. Rakoton Drazaka were returning to their homes after attending an ICFTU conference in Dar-es-Salaam.

"From the time they landed at the airport on Aug. 2 until their departure on Aug. 5 they were subjected to a series of shameful and insulting incidents," said Oldenbroek.

"They had the utmost difficulty in getting accommodations and meals. In fact, they would not have had either at all had it not been for the help from private individuals whose sympathy was aroused by their plight."

Oldenbroek also protested South Africa's treatment of Sec. Gen. John K. Tettegah of the Ghana Trades Union Congress. Tettegah, who is well known in the United States and Europe, did not even receive a reply to his request for a transit travel permit allowing him to land at Johannesburg en route to the Dar-es-Salaam meeting.

Illness Postpones Beck's Tax Trial

The income tax evasion trial of former Teamster Pres. Dave Beck was recessed in Tacoma, Wash., after his lawyers reported him hospitalized with a severe cold.

In Nashville, Tenn., two Chattanooga Teamster officials went on trial in an income tax evasion case involving $18,500 allegedly used to "fix" court cases. Defendants in the Tennessee case are Glenn Smith, president of IBT Local 515, and H. L. Boling, the local's secretary-treasurer.

Goldfine, Aide Sentenced to Prison Terms

Millionaire New England industrialist Bernard Goldfine was sentenced to three months in federal prison after being convicted of criminal contempt of court in Boston.

His secretary, Mildred Paperman, drew a 10-day term on the same charge, arising out of their failure to turn business records of five textile mills over to Internal Revenue Service investigators.

U.S. District Judge Charles E. Wyzanski deferred the start of the sentences until Jan. 7 to allow the defendants to be home for the holidays and to appeal their convictions.

In handing down the sentence, he told Goldfine that he would have given him a longer prison term but that this would have made him eligible for executive clemency and thus left the industrialist open to possible "political discrimination."

This seemed a reference to the political storm which broke last summer over Goldfine's relations with Sherman Adams, then White House chief of staff, which led to Adams' resignation. Judge Wyzanski, in referring to "political discrimination," did not mention Pres. Eisenhower, who would have to consider any plea for clemency, either by name or title.

Immediately after handing down the sentence, Wyzanski began a hearing on another contempt charge involving Goldfine, Miss Paperman and two officials of Goldfine's East Boston Corp.

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1015 VINE ST-RM 520
CINCINNATI OHIO 1102

This case involves alleged failure of the quartet to file reports with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Earlier, the industrialist pleaded innocent to 18 counts of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer House subcommittee questions about his financial dealings during investigation of his ties with Adams. Federal Judge John J. Sirica scheduled trial for Mar. 16 in Washington.

Rites Held for John J. Dempsey

St. Louis—Gen. Treas. John J. Dempsey of the Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers died here on Dec. 20.

A veteran member of the union, he was named treasurer in 1939 to fill a vacancy, and had since been elected at quadriennial conventions since 1940. Previously he had been business agent of the Outside Construction local in Cincinnati, O.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed their sincere regret in a message to J. H. Lyons, general president of the union, and asked him to convey their "deepest sympathy" to the family.

They named AFL-CIO Assistant Reg. Dir. William L. Kircher to represent them at the funeral, which was held Dec. 24 following mass in All Saints Church. Earlier, the body had lain in state in St. Louis.